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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Crop Outlook.....	509
The Cattle Trade and Railway.....	509
Discrimination.....	509
At the Exhibition.....	509
Breeders Warned.....	509
Goes to Illinois.....	510
Hon. M. H. Collins Dead.....	510
Selecting the Breeding Boar.....	510
The Farmer Suffers.....	510
Postponed Till Next Year.....	510
The Winnipeg Industrial.....	511
Big Shortcorno Sale at Hamilton.....	514
Chinamen as Farm Help.....	515
July Fruit Crop Report.....	515
Experience With a Cement Silo.....	515
Lumpy Jaw in Cattle.....	516
Cleaning Seed Wheat.....	516
Help in the Farm Home.....	516
Braised Beef.....	516
Books and Bulletins.....	516
Canadian Beef in England.....	517
The Ayrshire Cow.....	517
Expert Judges Chosen.....	517
A New Deputy Commissioner.....	517
From go to 60 Days.....	517
Big Grain Yield.....	517
New Live Stock Company.....	517
Cold Cured Cheese.....	517
Dairy Instruction in Western Ont.....	518
Rancidity in Butter.....	518
Stagnant Water Germs in Milk.....	518
Canadian Butter Commended.....	518
Bad Flavored Cheese.....	518
Some Pointers for Fall Wheat Growers.....	519
Handling and Threshing Beans.....	519
Ventilating Farm Buildings.....	519
English Farmers and Motor Cars.....	520
British Breeders and the Test.....	520
Prince Edward Island.....	520
Nature about the Farm.....	520
A "Chess from Wheat" Believer.....	522
Crops in Victoria County.....	523
Crops in the Territories.....	523
Phosphates Necessary.....	523
Food Assimilation.....	523
Irrigation Congress.....	523
THE HOME WORLD.	
Don't Take Your Troubles to Bed.....	523
Home Hospitality.....	523
Lifts on a Motor's Road.....	523
Care of Furniture.....	523
Bits of Sunshine.....	523
Summer Wild Flowers.....	523
Moonrise.....	523
Sunday at Home.....	524
The Boys and Girls.....	524
In the Kitchen.....	526
In the Sewing Room.....	527
Health in the Home.....	528
Have Apple Pickers Numbered.....	529
European Fruit Scarcity.....	529
A New Fruit Picker.....	529
Marketing Vegetables.....	529
Sagacious Cats.....	529
THE SUGAR BEET WORLD.	
Machinery for Blocking Beets.....	530
Sugar Beet Pulp as Food.....	530
A New Beet Puller.....	530
In Alberta.....	530
Growing Vegetables Under Cloth.....	530
A Good Story.....	530
Trap Nests and Their Value.....	531
The Age of a Fowl.....	531
Poultry Notes.....	531
Poached Eggs for the Sick.....	532
Most Useful Work.....	532
The Best Fatted Call.....	533
Rush of Entries at Ottawa.....	533
Entries at Toronto.....	534
Education.....	534
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
A Lame Horse.....	535
Sulphur for Calves.....	535
ABOUT RURAL LAW.	
Taking Land for Road.....	535
Holidays Again.....	535
Must Pay Twice.....	535
Payment for Hogs.....	535
Market Review.....	536
Produce Markets at a Glance.....	536
Maritime Markets.....	537
Live Stock at Dominion Exhib.....	537
He Hated Snakes.....	537

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII.

TORONTO, AUGUST 15, 1903

No. 14

### The Crop Outlook

**D**EVELOPMENTS since our crop report of last issue appear to confirm in a most striking way the outlook therein presented. In the past few weeks there have been no end of reports, semi-official and otherwise, regarding the crop outlook in the West. Simmered down these show that our estimate of the West of Aug. 1st was about as nearly correct as it was possible to make such a report. The wheat yield of the West will show a lower average than in 1902. The crop is, however, in no sense a failure, and Manitoba and the Territories will have a good many million bushels to add to the world's output; perhaps a total yield nearly as large as that of last year.

In Ontario our prediction of last week is being amply borne out and this Province has one of the best harvests she has had for years. Fall wheat, where threshed, is turning out a nice sample, and yielding more than was expected. This is a banner year for oats. Eighty to one hundred bushels per acre is talked of in some sections as a probable yield. Every Ontario farmer has been agreeably disappointed with his hay crop and has cut more than he expected. It is certainly a year of plenty for the banner province of the Dominion.

In Quebec and the Eastern Provinces no unfavorable reports are yet to hand since our last issue. We are safe in stating, therefore, that the improvements noted by our correspondents in the hay and grain crops has continued, and that the harvest will give a good average yield.

### The Cattle Trade and Railway Discrimination

The splendid opening which the new Union Stock Yards at Toronto Junction had a week or two ago seems to have intensified the antagonism towards this new and up-to-date project from the city of Toronto, with its dilapidated and worn-out facilities for marketing cattle, and from the Grand Trunk Railway. If reports are true the methods by which the latter company is endeavoring to curb the advancement of this new rival at the Junction are by no means straightforward or businesslike. Here are some of them: Cars loaded with cattle for the Junction at points in Huron and Bruce Counties are sidetracked on the main line from 10 to 18 hours, while cars from the same points destined for Toronto City Market are pushed forward on regular time. Stock destined for the Junction yards are

neglected en route, unwatered and unfed. In one instance cattle that should have reached the Junction on time were side-tracked for 36 hours without food or water. A number of similar cases of flagrant neglect and deliberate side-tracking of cars is reported, showing the company to be wilfully and maliciously playing into the hands of the city market.

But this kind of thing is not to be allowed to continue unchallenged. The live stock dealers interested have taken action against the Grand Trunk Railway for damages, and a test case will be made

### At the Exhibition

The Farming World of Sept. 1st will be our annual Exhibition Number which will be largely distributed at the coming Dominion Exhibition. In regard to this number we might add that what was said about it in last issue was in no sense overdrawn. It will be the superior of any previous number of this kind, both in content and in illustration. If you desire extra copies for friends, write this office early. Advertisers desiring extra space for this number should apply at once.

In addition to the tent, which will be found in the same section of the grounds as formerly, The Farming World will have space in the new Main Building, near the eastern entrance, where information may be had in reference to advertising and subscriptions. We shall be pleased to meet our friends here, and to welcome them to Canada's great Dominion Exhibition.

of the company's action in this discrimination against the Junction project. And it looks as if they had good grounds for their action. No railway has the right to discriminate in this way against any enterprise, whether it is in its interests to do so or not. The Junction company have offered the Grand Trunk a free site of six acres for a terminal at their stock yards, promised to build all the necessary sidings for them, and to pay \$1 per car or twice what was stated as cost for shunting on all stock coming through the city. This was a fair proposition, which the railway company should have accepted, and arranged to ship stock where the shippers required it to be sent without any unnecessary delay. The railway company is certainly playing into the hands

of the city with a vengeance and should be made to deal fairly and above board with the patrons of the new yards at the Junction.

And what is all this antagonism about on the part of the railway and the city? To hold and bring trade to an old and dilapidated cattle market that is admittedly a disgrace to a progressive city like Toronto. Well equipped market facilities at the Junction, whether controlled by private individuals or by the municipality, will bring as much business to the city as if this trading were done at the city markets. Why, then, this senseless wrangle. It is admitted by the civic officials in charge of the city market that it would be better moved away from its present location. Many of the citizens in the locality think so too! If moved, could the city locate it permanently at a spot that would be nearer to the business centre than the Junction market is at present? We think not.

Speaking for the farmers and stockmen throughout the Province we think that they will sympathize with the Junction yards in this fight against the Grand Trunk Railway. Unless we woefully misunderstand the feeling in the country the stockmen will stand by the Junction proposition. They have pleaded long and hard with the city in the past for improvement in the facilities provided for marketing stock. But nothing was done. The Union Stock Yards proposition was set on foot and the people who have looked forward to relief from this source are not likely to give it the go-by without a fair trial. There is no room for two markets in a city like Toronto and, in our opinion, the concern that deserves the trade and is likely to get it is the one providing the best accommodation, which undoubtedly the Junction project.

### Breeders Warned

The recent failure of two or three prominent American Shorthorn breeders should serve as a warning to those who are inclined to boom prices up above what the legitimate market will warrant. Speculation in the live stock market is as sure to bring disaster to some one, as speculation in the financial stock market is. Our Canadian breeders, are, we are glad to say, not much given to this kind of thing, and are satisfied to do business at fair prices for the animals they have to sell. While the breeders who form the backbone of the Shorthorn industry to the south of the line are also of this class, there are not a few who, since the great revival in

Shorthorns the past few years, have endeavored to boom prices above the intrinsic value of the animal, and not having sufficient capital, have been forced to go to the wall. These are the kind who injure any line of trade, and when they are cleaned out business will return to a normal basis in keeping with the legitimate market demands. We understand that one or two Canadian breeders have lost by these failures, though we hope it is nothing serious.

Aside from this little ruffle on the surface in connection with the Shorthorn business conditions are favorable for a brisk trade at reasonable prices for several years to come. Just now the outlook in Canada is more hopeful perhaps than that south of the line. There is a feeling of confidence among our breeders, which, coupled with a good active demand from the West, and elsewhere, warrants good business for the next few years at least. The day of fancy prices may be past for a time, perhaps, but the demand for good cattle at reasonable values is just as vigorous as it ever was. And this is the kind of trade our breeders should encourage. It will help the average farmer and through him the beef cattle trade of this country.

#### Goes to Illinois

Mr. J. W. Hart, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has resigned to accept a more lucrative position in the same line of work in connection with the Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois. Mr. Hart succeeded Mr. Ruedick as superintendent at Kingston, upon the latter's appointment as Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand in 1898. He has done good work at Kingston.

#### Hon. H. M. Cochrane Dead

The late Senator Cochrane, who passed away on August 12th last, after a lengthy illness, was best known in this country as a breeder of high-class Shorthorns. The Hillhurst herd has long had a reputation for merit and quality and has done much to raise the standard of our cattle in all parts of the Dominion. Mr. Cochrane was a pioneer in the handling of Shorthorns. Among his famous purchases was the Shorthorn cow "Rosedale," a cow that had not her superior in all England. From Rosedale Mr. Cochrane raised a calf that sold for \$3,500. Shortly after this Mr. Cochrane paid 1,000 gs. for another cow, Duchess 97th, which is among the highest prices ever paid for a Shorthorn cow. It is estimated that Mr. Cochrane in one year, 1870, paid out over \$60,000 for Shorthorn cattle in Great Britain for importation to Canada. In this way he greatly aided the industry and established a herd at Hillhurst that had a reputation all

over America. The sale of this herd, held at Hamilton the day before his death, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, is a tribute to Mr. Cochrane's skill as a breeder and importer.

Mr. Cochrane early interested himself in the development of ranching in the West. He was president of the Cochrane Ranch & Co. and of the British-American Ranch Co. He was, in his 80th year when he died and had been a member of the Dominion Senate since 1872.

#### Selecting the Breeding Boar

The sire is more than half of the herd, because, of the parents, he usually exerts the greatest influence on the conformation of the offspring. This, of course, is true only when he is the more intensely bred. It is not enough that he be purebred; it is important that he come of a line of ancestry remarkable for uniformity and individual merit. If he be the chance result of a line of indiscriminate breeding, he is not likely to prove an impressive sire. His stock can scarcely fail to be very irregular in type. This point cannot well be overemphasized, for it is just here that the novice in breeding is most apt to make mistakes. It is a too common practice to select and buy breeding stock from among the winners at our exhibitions, taking care only to stipulate that they be eligible for registration. Frequently a phenomenal showyard animal is an accident of birth, and even though he be registered in the herd book, is none the less a "scrub" in point of breeding, and can reproduce his good qualities only by accident. It is unfortunately true that a certificate of registration is not always a certificate of merit. The only safe way to select breeding stock is to visit the long-established herd of some breeder of repute, and buy after seeing the sire and dam, and if possible, the grand-sire and grand-dam of the animal selected. Choose a hog from a large even litter; fecundity is an hereditary trait, and it is essential to profitable hog raising; and the evenness of the litter is a valuable guarantee of the excellence of his breeding and of his consequent prepotency.

The offspring of immature parents should seldom or never be used for breeding purposes. They are apt to be lacking in constitution and vigor; this is especially the case with the offspring of an immature dam. Few things will more quickly lead to the deterioration of a herd in size, vigor and fecundity than the continued use of immature females.

In conformation the boar not only must be of the improved bacon type, but must have the distinct and unmistakable masculinity of appearance which is easily recognized, but not easily described. Masculinity does not necessarily imply undue coarseness; it consists rather in a bold, fearless, "come on,

who's afraid" expression of countenance than in any peculiarity of conformation. A certain amount of coarseness is unavoidable, especially in an aged boar, but he must not have such excessive roughness as would indicate poor feeding qualities, nor is it desirable that he be of extreme size.

F. W. Hodson,  
Live Stock Commissioner.

#### The Farmer Suffers

The Toronto and Hamilton Electric Railway Bill is still before the House of Commons. The mayor and alderman of Toronto have been visiting Ottawa three or four times a week to try to defeat the bill. The York County Council, on the other hand, representing the farming community, sent a deputation to Ottawa the other day to support the bill.

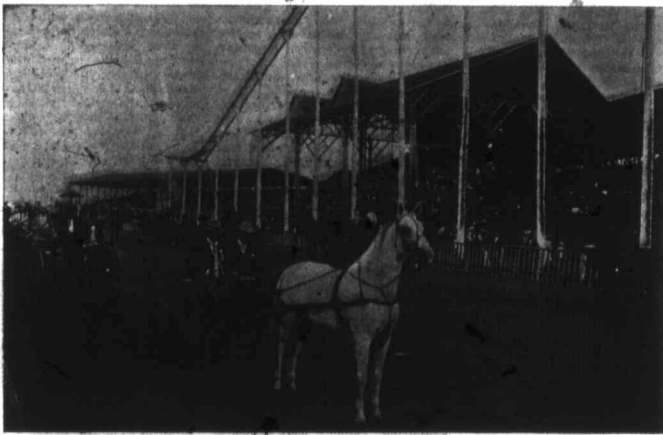
As to the merits and demerits of the objections to the bill we are not in a position to judge. What we do say, however, is that the building of the road should not be blocked, by any mere fatuous or sentimental objection on the part of Toronto. Toronto is not the whole thing. There are other interests just as important. The question should be looked at from a broad standpoint looking to the future development of both city and country alike.

As we stated a few weeks ago we believe the interests of all concerned would be better served by having all electric railway franchises granted by the Provincial rather than by the Dominion Parliament. Let the provinces deal with such matters and let them deal with them in a broad and national spirit without any special favors to the municipalities through which the roads pass or to the promoters of the road. The people cannot submit forever to this constant bickering and lobbying for electric railway franchises. The only way to stop it is to pass legislation that will enable franchises to be granted without endangering the municipalities and giving reasonable privileges to promoters. It is the farmer who suffers most by this constant blocking of radial railway building, and it is time something were done to stop it.

#### Not Effective Till Next Year

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has decided not to bring his bill regulating the seed trade into operation till next year. This decision has been reached because it will be impossible as the present crops are nearly all harvested and threshed, for the trade to offer such seed as is described in the bill for sale by Sept. 1st, the date specified in the bill.

Don't forget the big sale of Yorkshires at Guelph on August 20th. If you want a good sow or boar be there.



The Winnipeg Industrial, View of part of the Grand Stand and Stock Parade, July 23rd, 1903. In the first carriage are J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., President of the Exhibition (driving) and J. D. Cameron, ex-Attorney-General of Manitoba. In the second are F. W. Henbeck, Manager of the Exhibition, and J. A. Mitchell, Director, in charge of speeding events (driving).

## The Winnipeg Industrial

The Thirteenth Annual Show—The Annual Holiday for the West—Live Stock Exhibits

(Specially Reported for The Farming World)

To the people of Manitoba and to numbers in the Territories, as well as the States of North Dakota and Minnesota, the Winnipeg Industrial has become the great annual holiday. Coming as it does at a time when the farm work is not pressing the low excursion rates give many persons living at a distance an opportunity to visit the metropolis of Western Canada equalled by no other occasion. The result is seen in the heavy trains arriving morning and departing each evening, crowded with expectant and eager, or tired but happy visitors. Winnipeg is then more truly the "hub" than at any other time.

This year's exhibition is the thirteenth that has been held, but that sinister number did not appreciably affect the occasion. The gate receipts, owing to rain on the evening of the last day of the show, fell nearly \$4,000 below last year, but this will be more than offset by other receipts and an expected lessening in the expenditure side of the account. With the exception noted the weather was perfect and the exhibition of 1903 will be remembered with pleasure and satisfaction by all who visited it.

### HORSES

#### CLYDESDALES

The horse entries deserve a whole chapter to themselves. There were numerous entries in both heavy and light classes, and while the latter, in the opinion of the judge, showed want of knowledge and skill in both feeding and attendance, there was little but praise

to be said of the former. From this general statement we should except the Percherons, of which the less said the better, they were neither representative of their breed or of the accepted ideas concerning the requirements of the draught horse.

Eleven Clydes faced the judge in the four-year-old class, and it required a full half-hour of careful deliberation to enable Mr. Ness to give his decision. Concord, owned by the Hartney Syndicate, was first choice. Baron's Gem, a winner at the Regina Show, and owned by A. and G. Mutch of Lunenburg, Assa., second, and Jerviswood, the property of Dr. Henderson, of Carberry, third. This is a class where fourth and fifth prizes might well have been awarded. The stallion Concord was also awarded the diploma offered for the best stallion (Clyde or Shire). The three-year-olds gave almost as much trouble to the judge. Exeter Champion, owned by Willis & Fowler, Poisevain; Craig Stamp, owned by Peter Robinson, Killarney, and Florist, owned by W. T. Ward, Grenfell, Assa., were first, second and third, respectively.

The other section which attracted most attention, was that for two-year-old fillies, and after the judge had spent half-an-hour in making his selection there were some critics among the spectators. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, won first, second and third going to J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, and E. Pearson, Medicine Hat, Assa.

The showing made by the Clydes was, in the opinion of all, a credit to the exhibition and the country. It shows that though we have been purchasing a lot of poor horse-flesh during the past year, we have also by some means got hold of some of the best that are going.

#### SHIRES.

The Shires were less numerous but of equal quality. In the four-year-olds only two horses were entered. Director, shown by Geo. E. Brown of Brandon, was given first and Prince Shapely, the property of J. H. Truman of Calgary, second. F. J. Stott of Brandon succeeded in capturing five out of seven remaining prizes, including two gold medals for best stallion and mare, awarded by the English Shire Horse Society.

#### PERCHERONS.

There was only one animal entered that showed any quality, a two-year-old owned by Harry Staples, Kawenda.

#### DRAFT HORSES.

In this class some excellent animals were brought out. D. T. Wilson of Assissippi, was the winner of six firsts and two seconds (being beaten only by his own entries) for brood mare and two of her progeny (3 years or under), 3-year-old gelding or filly, 2-year-old gelding or filly, yearling gelding or filly, team of farmhorses in harness to wagons, mare or gelding any age. There was interesting competition in the draft

team section, which was finally awarded to D. Little, Portage la Prairie, J. B. Thompson and John Stott, in the order named.

In the General Purpose class D. T. Wilson, J. B. Thompson and John Stott were the principal exhibitors.

#### STANDARD BREEDS.

The four-year-old stallion was the most interesting section in this class. College Chum, owned by Robert Park, Wawanesa; Bryson, owned by C. W. Speers, Griswold, and Pilot, owned by Barrett of Carberry, were recipients of honors in the above order. The remainder of the class were of good average quality, but no more.

#### THOROUGHBREDS.

These always attract greater attention at this exhibition than any other class in the light horse display. This year was no exception. No notable horses were shown. J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; H. W. Husband, St. Francois Xavier, and R. I. M. Power, Carberry, were the principal breeders represented.

#### REMARKS.

It is to the numbers of entries and the average merit rather than for any noteworthy individual merit that the exhibit of horses owes its attractiveness. This is especially true of the light and general purpose side of the list. The judges were agreed that the display in these classes shows a steady improvement. Mr. Charles of Peterboro has visited the exhibition here for several years as judge in these classes. His severest criticism fell upon the exhibitors of young animals who, he said, had not learned how to care for or properly train their stock. In both these and the heavy classes the judges expressed the opinion that Eastern Canada has little to learn from Western competition in horse breeding for some time to come.

#### CATTLE

##### SHORTHORNS.

The live stock exhibits were again as always the great feature of the fair. It is pleasant to note that in every class the standard set by the magnificent displays of former years has been maintained or even advanced. In Shorthorns the absence of the Greenway herd was very noticeable, as he has always been in the front rank as an exhibitor. Galloways also were less numerous than last year when the Swigart herd, Iron Champlain, Ill., were represented. In neither of these classes, however, was there any noticeable falling off in quality. The Herefords were unprecedentedly strong, as also were the Holsteins and both beef and dairy grades.

Judging in the Shorthorn classes was most satisfactorily conducted by Capt. Robson, who is too well known to readers of The Farming

World to need special mention. Some hundred head passed before him, many of which were entered in several sections. Of four-year-old bulls, seven were entered. Topman's Duke came first, and Sittytown Hero 7th got the blue. These two were last year competitors as three-year-olds when the awards were in the reverse of the present order. It may be remembered that the judge on that occasion remarked that the present winner, Topman's Duke, would be the better bull as a four-year-old. He is owned by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, and Sittytown Hero was purchased at the recent Greenway sale by Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa.

Neither the three-year nor the two-year-olds showed any special quality; the latter were considerably better than the former. This looks bad for next year's four-year-old class. The yearlings did not show up well, being in poor condition. There was, however, good material in this section, which may make a better showing a year from now. The calves were better—some promising animals were shown in this class. J. G. Barron won 1st and 3rd, R. McLennan, Holmfeld, Man., 2nd, and G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, Man., 4th.

Some fine animals were entered in the female sections. From calves right up to aged cows every section showed merit of a high order. The Shorthorn prizes were distributed as follows: J. G. Barron, Carberry, 15 first, 8 second, 8 third, 1 fourth prizes, 1 medal, 1 cup and 1 diploma. R. McLennan, Holmfeld, Man., 2 first, 3 second, 6 third and 2 fourth prizes. G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, Man., 3 firsts, 1 second, 4 thirds and 4 fourths. Jno. Graham, Carberry, 2 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third, and 4 fourths. Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., 3 firsts, 2 thirds, and 1 fourth. Wm. Ryan, Ninga, Man., 2 firsts, 1 second, 2 fourths. Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa., 1 second. Wm. E. Paull, Killarney, Man., 1 first. Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man., 2 seconds. Geo. Allison, Burbank, Man., 1 first, 2 seconds, 1 third. A. Lawson, Darlingford, 2 firsts. D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, 2 firsts.

In discussing the exhibit of Shorthorns, Capt. Robson says:

"It is my first judging at the Winnipeg Fair and it has been a great pleasure to me. One point I would like to dwell upon particularly, is the goodfellowship among the breeders and their earnest efforts to make it convenient and pleasant for the judge. The feeling prevailing among the breeders is admirable. I will give you an instance. Upon two occasions on Wednesday, through oversight in announcing, a number of the cattle did not come out in their class. On these two occasions I had judged the exhibits, not knowing there were other entries and when the other cattle arrived, those to whom tickets had been given cheerfully handed them back to the judge and allowed the cattle to be re-judged.

I do not think I have encountered so kindly a spirit among breeders elsewhere. As to the quality of the exhibits, there were a fine lot of very good animals, well fitted and well brought out; on the other hand, there were a great many not in show shape, having been brought right in from the prairie and were not in condition to catch the eye."

"I must congratulate the Board on the excellent building for judging purposes. Many much older shows might take advantage of this example of providing a cool and comfortable place for the cattle and good seats for the spectators. The fair as a whole has pleased me very much."

#### THE HEREFORDS.

The presence of two large herds of "white faces" from the U. S. gave this breed the lead in point of numbers this year. They are rapidly growing in favor and it would seem as though the Shorthorn would have to fight hard for his position as the leading beef breed is to be maintained. There were excellent animals exhibited, but for the most part they were not in show condition. This same state of affairs was noted in all the beef breeds. The breeder in this country will not spend the time and labor necessary to secure what is commonly called "show condition" in his stock. He does not keep them for show purposes. The exhibition is only an incident—breeding is the real object. Hence vigorous breeding condition is the Western man's idea of perfection. His cattle do not show up quite so fancy in the ring, but the owner knows that the calves will turn out all right in the spring. The three-year-old bulls always attract the greatest attention. Here first went to George Leigh & Co., of Aurora, Ill., with Albert, a very fine bull. Young Actor, owned by John Wallace, Cartwright, Man., was a good second, and the third prize went to B. & W. George, also of Aurora, Ill. Other promising animals were the first prize 2-year-old Premier, owned by R. Linton, Regina, and the yearling shown by Benallick & Son of Winnipeg. The four-year-old cows were a fine lot, but the younger classes were only ordinary. The awards were distributed as follows:

Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill., 6 firsts, 1 second; Jno. Wallace, Cartwright, Man., 3 firsts, 7 seconds, 1 third; B. & W. George, Aurora, Ill., 1 second, 3 thirds; Robt. Linton, Regina, Assa., 1 first, 3 seconds, 5 thirds; Benallick & Son, Winnipeg, 3 firsts, 1 second, 1 third; J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man., 2 firsts, 1 third.

#### POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS.

Quality rather than quantity was noticeable here, though the judge passed the same criticism regarding want of "condition." In the Angus class there were four competing herds, owned by McGregor and Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.;



HO! FOR THE HARVEST.

A group of harvesters from Eastern Canada at Winnipeg station, 1902.

Gao. Boulton, Ferron, Man.; Walter Clifford, Austin, Man., and T. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Man. The first named herd was the most successful, capturing seven firsts out of fourteen, but in proportion to number shown the honors were pretty evenly divided.

Mr. Wm. Martin of Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man., had the usual fine display of Fallows, but no competitors appeared against him. Mr. Martin's herd is one of the best on the continent, and it will be remembered that he was successful in dividing the honors evenly with the famous Swigart herd, from Champlain, Ill., at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Mr. Martin's herd was particularly commended by the judge, Mr. Bowman, who remarked that they were the most evenly conditioned herd on the grounds.

## HOLSTEINS.

This breed is much in favor among the dairymen of Winnipeg, and were consequently out in large numbers. Many of the individuals shown last year were again in the ring, together with a fine lot of youngsters, and some few new ones in the older classes. The name of that veteran breeder, James Glennie, appears in only one section this year, he having sold the whole of his herd, with the exception of the bull calf, Hazelrigg Duke, who won first in his class. The Munroe Pure Milk Co., Jas. Herriott, Souris; J. Oughton, Middlechurch; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; and M. Oughton, Stonewall, Man., were exhibitors of Holsteins.

The dairy classes have not been provided with the same accommodation for judging that has been made for the beef breeds, and the remarks of the judge, Mr. Snell, to this effect should be noted by the directors. The judging pavilion provided for the beef breeds, has

been justly lauded as a step in the right direction, but the directors will not have done their duty until it is sufficiently enlarged to provide a judging ring for dairy breeds also. Only in this way can justice be done to exhibitors, judges and spectators.

The Holstein awards were distributed as follows:

Munroe Pure Milk Co., 10 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; J. Herriott, 2 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; M. Oughton, 2 firsts, 1 second; J. Oughton, 1 first, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; A. B. Potter, 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds; J. Glennie, 1 first.

## AYRESHIRE.

The Greenway herd was needed to bring the numbers in this class up to last year's standard, but there was no falling off in quality, and had Mr. Greenway been an exhibitor he would have had to fight hard for honors. Messrs. S. J. Thompson & Sons of St. James, W. M. Smith of Scotland, Ont., and W. V. Edwards, Souris, were the largest exhibitors. Wellington Hardy of Roland, Man., is a new name on the list. This gentleman brought out some nice stock.

## JERSEYS.

These herds always attract favorable comment from visitors. The display this year was larger and perhaps better than ever before, and the number of exhibitors is also increased by several new names. B. H. Bull & Son of Brampton, Ont., brought out a large herd and naturally did well in the face of the not very strong local competition. The local breeders, such as W. V. Edwards, Souris; E. Winkler, Gretna; E. Squires, Carman, and S. P. Hodgson, Headingley, should be well pleased to have captured even a few of the firsts.

## SHEEP.

The awards in the Cotswolds were mostly gathered in by Elgin F. Parks, Burgessville, Ont. His only competitor was W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk, Man., who got first for ram, two shears or over, and second pen, ram, any age, and four ewes, 2 aged and 2 lambs. The Leicesters offered more competition. A. D. Gamley, Brandon, and George Allison, Burnbank, Man., sharing the honors pretty evenly.

W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield, Man., was the only contestant in the Lincolns.

Three exhibitors entered Shropshires, all of whom have been with us before. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, Man., captured seven awards; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, Man., two, and W. L. Frau of Crystal City, one.

We regret that Mr. J. H. Jull of Burford, Ont., was not successful in landing more of the prime honors for his Oxford. When a breeder shows enough enterprise to send stock such a distance from home he deserves to win. But Mr. Jull ran up against some pretty fine sheep and need feel no chagrin at being worsted by Mr. Alex. Wood of Souris, Man.

Mr. W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., was more successful, as his South-downs practically swept the list, leaving only the seconds and thirds to the local men, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, Man., were the only other exhibitors.

W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk, Man., swept the list for Dorsets, and D. E. Corbett did the same in the fat sheep class. Angora goats were shown by James Bray, Longburn, Man.

The sheep shown were, generally speaking, a fine lot and the only complaint that could be made was the lack of competition in some classes.

## SWINE.

The swine entries were, in the general opinion, inferior in numbers and quality to last year's exhibits. There were numerous fine individuals, but had their scores been averaged it is probable there would have been found to be a serious falling off in quality. The Berkshires, in the words of the judge, (Mr. Wm. Jones), could only be said to be fair, though they turned out better than he had expected at first glance. The principal honors went to Mr. Jas. M. Ewens, Minnedosa, who secured 12 first and three second prizes. Messrs. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man., and Mrs. McDairmid, Headingley, Man., came in for a fair share of the honors. In Tamworths W. L. Traun was the most successful exhibitor. Mr. Traun's success is an illustration of the importance of faith in the animal you are breeding. He has been breeding and showing Tamworths for many years and is widely known as a Tamworth enthusiast. He captured seven firsts and several seconds and

thirds. The other exhibitors in this class were W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, and Ed. Brown, Boissevain.

The Chester awards were gathered in by A. E. Thompson, Wapogo, Man., who had little competition.

W. L. Trann and W. M. Smith again came into competition in the Poland China class. Both showed about as fine a lot of hogs as one could wish for. Eight firsts and one second fell to Trann; while Smith secured four firsts and five seconds.

The Durce-Jerseys had all owned by W. M. Smith, who had entries in every class, and secured all prizes offered.

Yorkshires were next to Tamworths the best lot on exhibition.

The sweepstakes year-old boar shown by Andrew Graham of Pomeroy, Man., was as fine a hog as ever entered the pens here; the same is almost as true in regard to the sweepstakes sow. There were also some very fine young animals, especially in the one-year-old class. There were more competitors in Yorkshires than any other breed. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., won 10 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds and 1 fourth; W. Hardy, Roland, 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds and 4 fourths; W. H. Mortson, Beausejour, 2 firsts, 2 seconds and 2 fourths; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa, 3 seconds and 3 thirds; Rigby & Johnstone, Headingly, 1 first, 2 seconds and 2 thirds; G. J. Thompson & Sons, Headingly, 1 first.

in an energetic and businesslike way, getting all to be had from the crowd for each animal offered. The imported stuff, in order to pay well, should have brought more money, but considering everything prices were satisfactory.

The following is a list of the principal animals sold, with the purchaser and price paid: (A.H.B.) means registered in the American Herd Book:

(Imp.) Vain Belle 2nd—34194 (A.H.B.), calve January 29, 1894; D. McIntyre, Paisley, Ont., \$185.

Joy Bell (Vol. 20) (A.H.B.), July 2, 1902; Jos. White, St. Mary's, Ont., \$230.

(Imp.) Fancy Lady—34184—(Vol. 46, p. 638E.) (A.H.B.); March 6, 1899; Chas. E. Porter, Appleton, Ont., \$375.

(Imp.) Butterfly 49th—34176—(A.H.B.), Feb. 20, 1899; J. & E. Chinnock, Chatham, Ont., \$450.

(Imp.) Rosemary 50th—34191—(A.H.B.), March 4, 1898; Ed. Bryan, Ridgeway, Ont., \$330.

Rosemary 2nd of Hillhurst, Vol. 20, Feb. 9, 1903; Jos. White, \$260.

(Imp.) Crabstone Beauty 7th—34181—(A.H.B. Feb. 22, 1898; Jno. Hill, Wellesley, Ont., \$250.

(Imp.) Rose Bloom and calf (Vol. 19), April 15, 1898; W. L. Horton, North Pelham, Ont., \$355.

(Imp.) Heather Bloom (Vol. 20), Feb. 27, 1902; Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Man., \$500.

(Imp.) Flower Princess (Vol. 19) and calf, Dec. 8, 1899; W. H. Taylor, M.P.P., Parkhill, Ont., \$300.

(Imp.) Village Beauty (Vol. 19), March 9, 1901; W. A. Galbraith, Dutton, Ont., \$200.

(Imp.) Helena (Vol. 19), Jan. 9, 1900; R. Mitchell, Coldstream, Ont., \$240.

(Imp.) Mayflower 3rd (Vol. 19), March 30, 1901; R. Wilkin, Harrison, Ont., \$200.

(Imp.) Annie 5th (Vol. 19), Oct. 22, 1899; Sir Wm. Van Horne, \$320.

(Imp.) Annie 6th and calf (Vol. 19), Nov. 2, 1900; Amos Smith, Trowbridge, Ont., \$375.

(Imp.) Augusta 33rd (Vol. 19), March 31, 1901; A. Garland, Howell, Mich., \$300.

(Imp.) Madge 2nd and calf (Vol. 19), Dec. 31, 1900; Jno. Watson, Seagrave, Ont., \$340.

(Imp.) Doris 3rd (Vol. 19), March 16, 1901, and calf Lady Mountstephen, June 5, 1903; Jno. Hill, \$230.

(Imp.) Listas Pride (Vol. 20) and calf, April 13, 1901; Sir Wm. Van Horne, \$800.

(Imp.) Belladonna 2nd (Vol. 19), June 7, 1900; W. D. Platt, Hamilton, \$395.

(Imp.) Bella Hillhurst (Vol. 19); March 15, 1902; Thos. Hargrave, Markham, Ont., \$185.

(Imp.) Rosemary 127th (Vol. 19), Feb. 24, 1898; Malcolm McDougall, Tiverton, Ont., \$360.

(Imp.) Rosemary 137th (Vol. 19), Jan. 23, 1902; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., \$260.

(Imp.) Sira 3rd (Vol. 19), May 9, 1900; W. L. Horton, \$265.

(Imp.) Queen of Renan (Vol. 19), April 13, 1901; J. C. Littlejohn, Highgate, Ont., \$300.

(Imp.) Scottish Maid (Vol. 20), Feb. 27, 1901; D. McMillan Hillsburg, Ont., \$415.

(Imp.) Camella Blossom (Vol. 19), March 16, 1901; Jno. McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., \$260.

(Imp.) Jessamine 10th (Vol. 19), Dec. 23, 1901; James Brown, Theroit, Ont., \$270.

## Big Shorthorn Sale at Hamilton

Good Average Prices—Sir Wm. Van Horne a Buyer

The sale of the Hillhurst Shorthorns, the property of Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Que., at the Hamilton Stock Pavilion on Tuesday last was very successful considering the time of the year and the fact that the demand for Shorthorns has not been as brisk for a few months back as formerly. However, the spirited bidding and the prices paid would seem to indicate that the market for Shorthorns, especially in Canada, is active and reassuring.

While several American buyers were present they were not as active bidders as they have proved at former sales. The failure of two prominent American Shorthorn breeders recently, through buying more than they could handle, at too high prices, has dampened somewhat, for the time being at least, the ardor of our American friends. The presence of Sir Wm. Van Horne, who is stocking his farm at Selkirk, Man., with high-class Shorthorns, added greatly to the interest and importance of the sale. Sir Wm., through his herdsman, Mr. James Yuill, purchased several choice animals at good figures, among them being Lester's Pride (Imp.), for \$800. This heifer was bought by Mr. Cochrane at the Edwards-Dryden combination sale last June for \$500. She has now a fine calf at her heels, which added very much to her value, the two being sold together.

The sale-topper was Lord Mountstephen (Imp.), sold to E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa, for \$1,000. He is a fine two-year-old, red in color, and bred at Collynie. He is of the celebrated Missie family, now so popular on both sides of the Atlantic. Considerable interest centred around the stock bull, Joy of Morning. He has been at Hillhurst for four years, having been imported by Mr. Cochrane as a calf in 1899. He is also Collynie bred, of immense size and dark roan color, a noted stock getter,

and a bull that has made a reputation for the Hillhurst herd. He was the highest-priced bull imported to America up to 1899, having cost, we understand, \$2,000. He was offered for sale under disadvantages. He was in too good condition and was carrying about 400 lbs. more flesh than he should. Besides he had not been tuberculin tested, which shut one or two Americans out, who had come to the sale on purpose to buy him. He sold for \$375 to Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont. He weighs about 2,800 lbs. and though a little patchy and heavy, is capable under proper management, of several years of usefulness.

Mr. James H. Cochrane, who managed the sale, is to be congratulated upon its successful outcome. He is also to be commended for his frank way of giving information about the different animals offered. The Bang system is followed at Hillhurst in reference to tuberculosis, all reacting animals being separated and their progeny raised on clean and healthy cows. Several of the animals offered had reacted and bore the Government ear mark. This did not appear to depreciate their value very much in the sale ring, as bidding was just as active and the prices averaged as high as for many of the others sold. Of course it is hard to say what they would have gone for had they not borne the Government mark. This is the first time cattle so marked have been offered at public sale. The ear mark will perhaps lessen the value of the animal wearing it from \$50 to \$100, depending largely upon the intrinsic value of the animal to begin with. Animals so marked are shut out of the American market.

The auctioneers were Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilberton; Thos. Ingram, Guelph, and George Jackson, Port Perly, who disposed of the 57 sold

(Continued on page 513.)





Better Making, Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

## Chinamen as Farm Help

Your paper a few weeks ago advocated trying Chinamen as farm help. Mr. McCready of New Brunswick also asks that they be given a chance, and I thought that as I have been among them in a business way for a number of years a pen sketch of the Chinaman would not come amiss.

To begin with it is an impossibility, socially speaking, for Chinese and whites to mingle together. They will always be as far distant from each other as night is from day. The Chinese are a nation of incurable vices that are an abomination to the whites. Their ways and manner are so foreign to the white man that each has a hatred of the other.

However, I consider the Chinese the best agriculturists on the face of the earth, that is the most painstaking and thorough tillers of the soil. They are also the most industrious and economical people on the globe, as in all my travels I have not seen a Chinaman beggar or a drunken Chinaman. But alas! the deadly and noxious opium habit, so easily cultivated, the habit, which in the vast majority of cases ends the lives of those who once indulge in it. Again the Chinese are the greatest gamblers of the world's races. In San Francisco, where there are about seventy-five or a hundred thousand Chinamen, who have a city within themselves, there are hundreds of gambling houses and opium dens where Chinamen while away any spare hours they have.

The Chinese defy law and order. I think I am safe in saying that the Chinamen are the most cunning people that emigrate to this country, and once they get a foothold in any concern it is not long before they monopolize the entire business. A few years ago the white shoemakers went on strike in San Francisco. The employers sent to China for Chinese, whom they got by the boat-load. This

was before the exclusion law came into effect keeping Chinamen out of the United States. The white bosses taught the Chinamen at great expense, for they thought that once they taught them they would have a bonanza with low wages and good help, the same as Mr. McCready spoke of introducing them on our farms. What was the result. In San Francisco today Chinamen manufacture about all the western made shoes, just as good a shoe as any, eastern concern can make and a good deal cheaper. They turned the white bosses out of the business by making the shoes at their homes and peddling them from house to house at tempting cut rates that the white man could not begin to live on. Clay street in that city is filled with Chinese manufacturing shoes by up-to-date machinery, employing only Chinese help. In the same place they have captured the house work, the sugar business and the manufacturing of cigars, and ladies' underwear is being largely manufactured by them, especially the very fine silk goods.

Returning to the subject of introducing Chinamen on our farms, it would be as well to consider and consult with men who have had a large experience with the Chinese. How is it that wherever Chinamen have located for any length of time the whites would give anything to get rid of them? San Francisco has for years been trying to devise some means of getting them out of the country, but so far they have been unsuccessful. British Columbia has petitioned our Government to raise the Chinese tax from one hundred to five hundred dollars to enter the country. And other leading countries from time to time have tried to run the Chinamen out of their country. Does this speak for "John" as a desirable citizen? If it were not for the cold winters of Ontario and Canada in general, for John

hates a cold climate, especially where he has to work out doors, you would not have to write for John to come here. But years ago he would have had the market garden business all to himself and I have no doubt a great many other manufacturing plants now run by white men. Canada has been fortunate in that "John" has in most cases jumped across the border, preferring a hot climate to the raw winds of Canada.

If, gentle reader, this pen sketch interests you and if you would like to hear more of "John's" ways I can accommodate you, providing the editor finds room in his valuable paper for literature of this kind.

If any of the boy or girl readers who collect postage stamps will send me a self-addressed postal card in an envelope I will send them a few and I will send them to the first letters I receive from the little ones as far as they will go. Before closing I must say that we are all thoroughly pleased with the Farming World. The improvement you are making from time to time in each department is worthy of praise, and the paper should be in every farmer's family.

Harry A. Ghent.  
Box 20, Grenville, Ont.

### July Fruit Crop Report

Weather conditions on the whole have been favorable for July and hence there is no marked change since the June report. Winter apples will be a full crop in Nova Scotia, medium to full crop in Southern Ontario, Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario Districts. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec the crop is light. Early apples are a medium to full crop everywhere except in Quebec. Pears will be a light crop except in part of Southern Ontario and Nova Scotia. Plums are a medium to full crop in all plum growing sections with not more than the usual amount of rot. Peaches promise well in Essex and the Niagara peninsula. Grapes are a medium crop, except in Essex and Kent, where they are almost a complete failure.

W. A. MacKinnon,  
Chief Farm Division.

### Experience with Cement Silo

I have had a little experience with a cement silo. I built one last fall, myself and two helpers doing the work. It is 12 feet in diameter and 33 feet high. We started it 6 feet below the surface of the ground and the wall for those 6 feet has a thickness of 2 feet. The lower half of the silo above ground is 9 inches thick and the upper half 7 inches thick. I used stone in the entire wall, placing them in the cement and covering them well on the inner surface. I used two sets of molds for the outer surface, putting one in place and filling it, then placing the other above it and filling, removing the lower one

as soon as cement has set and placing it above the second mold and so on. The mold for the inner surface was built of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sheathing supported by 2x4 inch-ding. It requires a little mechanical genius and skill to devise and construct satisfactory molds. Bolts were imbedded in the wall for use in fastening the plates on, this method proving very satisfactory. After removing the inside form or mold the rough spots on the inner surface of the wall were smoothed with cement. The slugs were quite satisfactory, keeping as well as in the wooden silo I used eight years ago. Men who have been over the state a great deal have pronounced it the most perfect cement silo they have seen. J. S.

#### Lumpy Jaw in Cattle

A. W. Bifling, veterinarian, Illinois Experiment Station, gives the following information regarding Lumpy Jaw:

This disease more often affects cattle than other animals. It is due to a fungus sometimes called the ray fungus or actinomycosis. The fungus occurs upon grass and other vegetation and it is only when it becomes introduced into the tissues that it causes trouble. The disease comes from eating and outside sources and is not contagious in the usual sense of the word. Several animals may become affected while on the same pasture, but this is due to all being exposed alike. Some years the number of cases is greater than others, owing to the greater development of this fungus. The disease affects the jaw more often than other parts due to the fact that the tissues are sometimes broken in the act of chewing, thus permitting infection. Any part of the body may be attacked.

Treatment.—The disease is comparatively easy to treat. A drachm of iodide of potash is given twice a day for two weeks to twenty days. For cattle weighing twelve hundred pounds or more the dose is somewhat increased and lessened for calves. If pus be present in the lump it should be let out by incision. In a few refractory cases a second period of treatment may be required after resting for ten days. About eighty per cent. of recoveries may be expected. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the pasture field. In the case of milk cows the milk should not be used. The state does not pay for such animals when it is found necessary to destroy them.

#### Cleaning Seed Wheat

A southern farmer gives his experience in removing chaff and cockle from seed wheat as follows:

Make a strong brine, by adding salt to water. This brine will float chaff and a portion of the cockle, but not all. If molasses or ordinary cane (sorghum) syrup be

added, in proper quantity, and well stirred, the specific gravity of the brine will be increased sufficiently to float the remainder of the cockle. When the brine is made it will be necessary to use a proper quantity of salt above the capacity of the water to dissolve. Then when the molasses or syrup is added, an additional quantity of salt will be dissolved, thus increasing the specific gravity of the liquid sufficiently to answer the desired purpose. The quantity of molasses or syrup is added, an addition can be ascertained by testing.

In the above test I used ordinary molasses, but presume that syrup of cane will answer equally well.

A liquid prepared as above will float all the chaff and cockle and from 75 to 90 per cent. of the lighter grains of wheat. The skimmings should be immediately removed and then the wheat that has settled to the bottom to wet the wheat with fresh water. Proper tests have shown that the germinating power of wheat, thus treated, will not be injured in the least. It may be better to wet the wheat with fresh water before it is immersed in the brine.

The above plan will not only clean the wheat of all filth, but will also vastly improve the quality of the wheat by retaining the heavier grains only.

#### Help in the Farm Home

A Western farmer in discussing the farm help problem and the efforts being made to bring in suitable men, pertinently asks what is being done to secure female help for farmers' wives. While the Dominion and Provincial Governments vie with each other in securing men from across the sea, only a few girls are brought from the old country every year, and they are quickly picked up in Winnipeg on arrival. But few of them ever reach farmers' homes.

And so the farmer's wife and daughters are left to manage as best they can. If extra men are employed, there is extra work in the home; extra dishes to wash, extra mending to do and extra cooking to be done, all of which taxes the already overworked housewife, who complains but little.

This is the situation in many a farm home, not only of the West but of the East. While the farmer has been complaining of the scarcity of male help, there has been just as great, if not a greater scarcity, of female help in the country, of which we hear little or no complaint. What is going to be the outcome of it all it is hard to say.

#### Brained Beef

Three pounds of good beef with some fat, one small onion, one small carrot, one head of celery, one cup cooked tomatoes, a little lemon peel, three whole cloves, salt to taste and a saltspoon of cayenne pepper. Before putting in the

pot, place the meat in a hot skillet and brown thoroughly upon both sides. This preserves the juice of the beef and improves the color and flavor of the gravy. Then put in the pot and add only sufficient boiling water to cover. Cover closely and put on the back of the range, where it will boil slowly. Watch carefully, adding boiling water to replenish, sufficient only to keep the meat well covered, that the gravy may be rich. Cut the vegetables in small slices or cubes, add lemon peel, cloves and pepper, and cook in a saucepan, separate from the meat, with a little water, and cook until all are tender. When the meat is thoroughly done, so it will slip readily from the bone, take out and set the liquor where it will get thoroughly chilled, then remove all the fat. Slice the beef. Add the cooked vegetables, including the cup of cooked tomatoes, to the skimmed liquor. Put sliced meat in and bring all to a boil, thickening with a little flour. Take out the slices of meat and place them on a hot platter, and partly cover them with the gravy. Do not add salt until meat is cooked, as in boiling down it is liable to become too salt.

#### Books and Bulletins

**HORSE-BREEDING IN CANADA**—By John D. Duchene, D.V.S., Quebec. This is a copy, a little bound with paper cover, with numerous illustrations showing anatomical and other points of a horse. The physiology of the horse is described in detail and information given as to proper breeding and feeding. A chapter or two are devoted to the Canadian horse with special reference to the type to be found in Quebec. The book is printed in English and French, and would prove of value to horse-breeders generally.

**SMALL FRUITS**—their origin culture and marketing. Bulletin No 111, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

**COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS**—Bulletin No. 107, Penn. Department of Agriculture.

**SCAB IN SHEEP**—Farmers' Bulletin No. 159, N.S. Department of Agriculture.

**CRANBERRY CULTURE**—Farmers' Bulletin No. 176, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**YEAR BOOK FOR 1902**—U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**REGISTRAR OF LIVE STOCK**—Report for 1902, giving account of the annual meetings of the Shorthorn, Avrahams, Bedford, Hackney, Clydesdale, Shire Horse, Harness, Hunter and Saddle and Canadian Horse Breeders' Associations.

**KEEPING QUALITIES OF MILK** and economic methods for improving the same. Bulletin No. 88, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

**THE DURATION OF THE LIFE OF THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS IN CHEESE**. By F. C. Harrison, Ontario Agricultural College. A reprint from the 19th annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

**THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT** of the National Live Stock Association, volume contains 500 pages, neatly bound, giving report of annual convention held at Kansas City, Jan. 13 to 16, 1903.



The Beef Cattle Display, Toronto Industrial, 1902.

## Canadian Beef in England

The announcement made some weeks ago that hereafter the Merchandise Marks Act of England must be strictly observed, has disturbed very much the meat dealers of London. These dealers have carried on a flourishing business by selling cattle from Canada, the United States and Argentine as home-killed. The enforcement of this Act will make it necessary to attach to each piece of meat offered for sale in the metropolis a tag naming the country of its origin.

Of course the English farmer is pleased as he expects that the enforcement of this Act will increase the price of home-grown meat and thus encourage the English live stock industry. What concerns us, however, is the effect it will have upon the demand for Canadian meats. Are our cattle of sufficiently good quality to create a demand for Canadian meat and to meet the competition not only of the English home-grown article, but of that from other countries, if sold as Canadian? We believe a great many of them are. But there is no small number of the cattle sold at Toronto and elsewhere, for the export trade, that had better not have the word "Canadian" made too prominent in connection with them.

With the enforcement of this Act, however, the Canadian cattle grower can find little fault. If he is not supplying beef cattle of the highest grade he alone is to blame. And if the placing of Canadian meat on the English market for just what it is, will have the effect of raising the standard of beef cattle produced in this country, it cannot come any too soon. There has been a great improvement in the Canadian beef animal as marketed during the past few years, and yet there is a great deal of educational work to be done before every animal offered is of even medium quality.

It is most encouraging, however, to know that these London dealers have been able to sell Canadian meat as home-killed. It is an evidence that some of our cattle, at least, can measure up to the best English in point of quality. With the improvement that is now taking place in our breeding herds and the better methods of feeding and

fitting cattle for market now practised, a much better beef animal should be forthcoming from Canada, one that we should not be ashamed to own in any company.

### The Ayrshire Cow

The following description of the Ayrshire cow was recently sent us by our British correspondent. It was written by Mr. David Boyd, of Southwick Home Farm, Dumfries, Scotland. Coming from one thoroughly familiar with the Ayrshire in her Scottish home it serves to throw light on some points in connection with Ayrshire breeding that some breeders in Canada have not had explained before:

The average Ayrshire cow will milk about nine months in the year and some ten. The ideal shape of an Ayrshire cow is a fine head, with bright eye, thin neck, but well set on from shoulder, well sprung ribs, and level from top of shoulder to rump, long hind quarters, thin thighs, but deep with good deep flank. The udder is a very important part, it should come well up behind, and broad at the neck, going well along the belly, with four teats about 2½ inches long, tapering a little at the end so that they are, as a rule, easier to milk. Regarding the color of Ayrshires, the reason they are whiter than in former years is, because the white ones have generally longer hair than the brown, and for showing purposes they look cleaner when washed, and when soaping was allowed at the shows, the white looked better than the brown.

### Expert Judges Chosen

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will send out expert judges this fall to 152 fall fairs. Last year only fifty fairs were organized into circuits. This year the number is trebled. The list of judges is as follows:—Peter Christie, Manchester; Alex. McLean, Carleton Place; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; J. W. Hart, Kingston; John Campbell, Woodville; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Mr. Forsythe, Carleton Place; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge;

Wm. Jones, Zinda; E. Jeffa, Bond Head; Andrew Elliott, Galt; James E. Douglas, Galt; John Gibson, Denfield; J. W. Clarke, Onondaga; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; G. B. Hood, Guelph; M. Cummings, Guelph; Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown; Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; W. F. Kydd, Highfield; S. N. Culver, Simcoe; Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton; D. G. Hamner, Mount Pleasant; Geo. Gray, Newcastle; John Jackson, Abingdon; R. S. Brooks, Brantford.

### A New Deputy Commissioner

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, succeeding Mr. C. W. Peterson. Mr. Honeyman is an English pioneer in the West, and well versed in conditions peculiar to the Territories. For several years he has been in the employ of the Territorial Department of Agriculture.

### From 90 to 60 Days

An order in Council has been passed reducing the period of quarantine on cattle imported into Canada from Great Britain and the Channel Islands from ninety to sixty days. This modification has been made because of the fact that pleuro-pneumonia no longer exists in the British Isles.

### Big Grain Yields

According to the New Zealand Gazette of July 2nd last they have some large grain yields in that country. For the last cereal year the actual average yields were:—Wheat 38.37 bushels, oats 45, and barley 40.69 per acre. In 1902-3 the total yield of wheat was 7,457,915 bushels, of oats 21,766,708, and of barley 1,136,232. The bulk of this crop is consumed on the islands.

### New Live Stock Company

A company to carry on a general live stock, packing and ranching business has been incorporated under the name of the Ontario Live Stock Company (limited), with a capital of \$300,000. The head office of the company will be in Toronto, and the provisional directors are Robert Hay, Elsworth Maybee, and E. G. Harston, of Toronto, J. Slater and A. Forster, of the Township of Markham, and Henry Harding, of the Township of Scarborough.

### Cool Cured Cheese

The four Government Illustration stations for the cool curing of cheese have so far this season been filled to their utmost capacity. On this account it has been found necessary during the past few weeks to refuse the requisits of a number of factories which applied for space. It is satisfactory to know that there is an increased inquiry for cool cured cheese, and that buyers are beginning to show a preference for it.

## For the Dairyman

### Dairy Instruction Work in Western Ontario

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Supt. of Dairy Instruction in Western Ontario, has been appointed Supt. of the Strathroy Dairy School, as successor to Mr. Arch. Smith, resigned. The school will open for students on Dec. 1st next. It is Mr. Barr's intention to employ the instructors engaged visiting the cheese and butter factories during the summer as instructors in the dairy school during the winter.

Mr. Barr reports syndicate instruction work in Western Ontario to be progressing favorably. The patrons are quite in sympathy with the work and are doing all they can to help it along. Already there is a marked improvement noticeable in the appearance of the syndicate factories and also of the cheese made in them, which will have a good effect on next year's work. July has been a difficult month in which to make cheese, owing to bad flavors. The syndicate instructors have therefore had a good opportunity to show what they can do under adverse conditions.

There are four syndicates, with an instructor over each one, and one cheese and two butter instructors in addition. Western Ontario is therefore better supplied with instruction than at any previous season. This work should have a good effect in improving the quality of our dairy products and making them more uniform.

### Rancidity in Butter

Prof. Jensen has been investigating the rancidity of butter. He sums up the principal results of his investigations as follows:

Butter becomes rancid only through the action of certain micro-organisms. As these are all aerobic, rancidity progresses from the surface inward. For the preservation of butter it is, therefore, advisable to seal it up hermetically, or at least to leave as little surface exposed as possible—i.e., to keep it in large pieces rather than in small.

### Stagnant Water Germs in Milk

Experiments have been conducted at the Oregon Experiment Station to determine if the bacteria commonly found in stagnant water can gain access to the milk supply through the cow. These germs were added to the drinking water and given to a cow every morning for a period of ten days each. In no case were the bacilli added found on plate cultures made from the milk morning and evening. Other injurious bacilli were given the cow in the same way with the same result. The same cow was then given each morning for ten days 10 c.c. of a bouillon culture of the typhoid bacillus, and for five days following 20 c.c. of the cul-

ture, without apparently affecting the health of the cow. In only two cases did typhoid colonies develop on plate cultures made each morning and evening from the milk, urine and faeces, and these were considered accidental inoculations. To determine if the typhoid bacillus can enter the udder through the milk duct, the teats were immersed in a pure culture directly after milking and allowed to dry. Twelve hours later the teats were dissected and plate cultures made from the milk drawn. The experiment was repeated for five days, the cultures in no instance during the experiments or for a number of days after showing typhoid colonies.

The results of these experiments tend to prove groundless many of the theories about milk being a conveyor of disease through the cows drinking impure water. However, we would still counsel dairymen to give their milch cows nothing but pure, fresh water to drink.

### Canadian Butter Commended

In W. Weddel & Co.'s "Colonial Dairy Produce Report" for July 10th, these statements appear:

"The quality of some of the Canadian butter that is coming is exceptionally fine, especially that which has been made from pasteurized milk or cream." "Arrivals of saltless Canadian creameries have given great satisfaction to all concerned, this is chiefly attributable to absence of mould, which is practically unknown this season in the best brands."

### Bad Flavored Cheese

They have been having some trouble with bad-flavored cheese in Eastern Ontario. The cheese is open and not clean in flavor. The taint can be detected in the milk from which such cheese is made as a hot, somewhat bitter flavor, and the curds under ordinary treatment are weak-bodied, greasy, do not shrink well, and tend to become open.

Dr. Connell of Queen's University has made an examination of cheese thus affected at the request of G. G. Publow, Supt. of Dairy Instruction for Eastern Ontario, and reports that this taint is due to a yeast organism. He is not certain as to the source of this germ, though it may grow on the leaves of trees and grasses, in which case there is no practical way to destroy it. It can, however, be prevented from spreading in the factory by strict attention to cleanliness in connection with the whey tanks, vats, and strainers. The milk cans should be thoroughly cleaned by the patrons, the milking done in a cleanly way and the milk handled in an atmosphere as free from dust and odors from pens and stables as possible. The night's milk should be cooled to 65 degrees.

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March 3rd, 1903.

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## Some Pointers on Fall Wheat Growing

Fall wheat is a staple crop in Ontario, especially in the Western section. Many farmers still continue to grow from fifteen to twenty-five acres every year. When the crop is good, as it is this year, these farmers have a large supply of good wheat to dispose of which if they sell at about 75c per bushel will return a good profit on the investment.

Many advise the Ontario farmer to give up growing wheat and confine his attention more to live stock. This advice has been followed by a good many, but not by all. With many it is very difficult to change over very quickly. In conversation with a young farmer last week he stated that it was practically impossible for him to change from grain growing to stock raising, for the simple reason that good stockers and feeders were not to be had at any price. One or two farmers in a district might successfully devote all their attention to stock raising, but if all of them decided to do so there would not be nearly enough animals to go round, and to get a supply of one's own raising would take time. He was, therefore, compelled to continue grain growing which he believed would pay as well as anything else this year.

There are many farmers similarly situated, who, if they wished to do so ever so much, could not change over to stock raising if they tried. To these a few pointers on preparing for the fall wheat crop will be helpful. In our opinion, the most successful wheat grower of to-day is the farmer who practices a definite system of clovering. Sow clover, and after cutting for hay, let the second crop be plowed under and you have a most excellent condition of soil for fall wheat or any other grain crop. During the past few weeks we have visited several farms where clovering is largely practised, and the improvement in the crops was most marked. Though all wheat is good this year, that sown on clover plowed down is almost in every case exceptionally good. A week ago we saw a field that should go 35 bushels per acre that was sown on October 7, which is very late, on clover plowed down. The old-time summer fallow has served a good purpose in preparing and cleaning land for fall wheat, but the more modern method of clovering is much ahead of it. The land is not idle for a season and is much enriched by the plowing under of the clover crop, which should be as near maturity as possible before being turned under. Scientists tell us that an acre of crimson clover will mature \$30 worth of nitrogen. Even if we cut this in two we have a value in fertilizing material added to the land of what an average wheat crop will yield.

If at all practical, a clover crop should be turned under several weeks before the wheat is sown. This will give time to the vege-

table matter to at least partially decay before the wheat is seeded, during which time important chemical changes take place. But with fall wheat this cannot very well be done and the custom is to plow down the clover and sow the wheat shortly after. While this plan does not give much nourishment to the plant from the clover in the fall, it helps it wonderfully in the spring. In the case of wheat from late sowing referred to above, the crop this spring did not appear to be worth leaving. It was, however, harrowed, and after the rains came and the decayed clover got to work, a wonderful transformation took place.

A good condition for a fall wheat crop is after a spring crop, especially peas, sown on clover plowed down. When turned up for wheat the decayed clover is mixed with the surface soil and forms a splendid seed bed for the wheat plant. An ordinary sod turned in this way will also give good results.

As to preparation of the land for wheat, the soil should be in as fine tith on the surface as possible. This can only be got by liberal surface tillage, which will pay with all grain crops. Taking one season with another, early sowing is best, though some seasons, if the fall is favorable, late sowing will do as well. During the average season, seeding after September 20th may be considered late, and the success of the crop after that date will depend largely upon the condition of the land and the weather. If there is a lot of good growing weather in the fall, late sown may equal if not excel the early sown.

### Handling and Threshing Beans

Excepting, perhaps, in Kent and Essex Counties in Ontario, the growing of beans is not extensively carried on in Canada. In these counties, however, beans form the chief crop of many a farmer, who has made a good profit out of the business.

The most difficult problem in bean culture is curing and threshing, but with a little care this is easy enough. If beans are well ripened before being pulled and thrown in piles, they will be ready to thresh inside of a week. The piles should be small and in case of rain turned over. Beans should not be stacked or hauled into a barn, for the reason that it is not possible to handle beans when they are dry enough to keep in stack or piled up anywhere without shelling them. Even if they could be handled they would sweat and get too tough to thresh without splitting. Besides, beans lose their flavor and color when allowed to sweat in the pod.

In the Western States they thresh beans without a machine especially constructed for the purpose by putting a top box on a wagon and driving between the rows, throw one or two piles in at a time and pound the beans out with a com-

mon fork. When they get ten or fifteen bushels they screen them out in the wind if there happens to be one, and sack them up. If there is no wind, they sack them as they are. They do not attempt to thresh in the forenoon, or later than five in the afternoon, and never attempt to thresh in this way unless the beans are very dry and the day clear and sunny.

An ordinary fanning mill will clean beans quite well or they may be cleaned in a good stiff wind by letting them fall, say ten feet.

The following method will clean them about as well as hand picking: Stretch a gunny-sack at an angle of 45 degrees and in front of this put a board. Let the beans fall on this from a considerable height. If the board is set at the right distance from the sack the sound, clear beans will jump over the board, while the dirt and cracked beans will fall down at the lower edge of the sack.

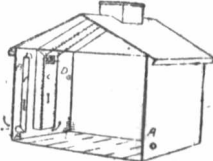
### Ventilating Farm Buildings

A system of ventilating farm buildings largely in use in the Western States, and one of the best invented, is the King method. The accompanying illustration shows how it is operated.

The out-take flues are "c. c." with an opening at "d" provided with a door or some means of opening and closing.

These flues have their openings about 18 inches from the floor, provided with a damper, one on each side, passing up through the ceiling and out at the highest point of the barn. They can be built of wood or galvanized iron. Wood is preferable on account of being a non-conductor of heat.

They must be tight and thoroughly insulated in order to main-



tain a temperature of the air high enough to prevent condensation. One flue, 1 ft. x 2 ft. inside measure, will be necessary for every 10 to 12 cows.

The intake flue "E F," as shown with an opening at "A," with the outlet at "B," need not be over 6 or 7 inches in diameter, and is also provided with dampers. No definite rule can be given for the number, as much will depend upon openings near the doors of the barns.

The great value of fresh air is hardly appreciated by the average farmer. This system not only makes it possible to keep the animals warm, but at the same time to carry away the foul air and replace it with pure fresh air.

## English Farmers and Motor Cars

English farmers are just now greatly exercised about the motor nuisance which pervades the highways of England. Everyone recognizes that this kind of locomotion has come to stay. Most people regard it as probable that in ten or twenty years there will not be a horse upon the roads. Still the introduction is of an unfortunate description, consisting, as it does, of rich idle people dressed in overalls and goggles traversing the country road at the speed of express trains. Ontario will be saved this nuisance in its aggravated form from the comparative inferiority of the roads to those of Great Britain and the virtual absence of any considerable class who have got nothing else to do but tear about the country at thirty miles an hour.

A law has been passed regulating the speed of these machines to twelve miles an hour. Most laws in England are duly enforced, but this so far has been laughed at in the country districts. In the first place the police are few and far between and even should one happen on the spot, what can the poor "bobby" do against a thing like a locomotive whirling by in a dense cloud of dust, and driven by people not merely disguised as above noted, but probably strangers from fifty miles off? The farmer in his trap is whisked on to the edge of the road, lucky if his terrified horse doesn't put him in the ditch. The carts, hauling straw or turnips, hangs on to his horse's head till the storm has passed and the dust has cleared sufficiently for him to open his eyes. The cyclist, however experienced a rider, has qualms about facing the combination of a dust storm and a locomotive on, perhaps, a narrow road, and dismounts and runs to the fence for safety. The pedestrian is, of course, in no immediate danger, and escapes with no other inconvenience than a coating an inch thick of dust on his clothes, and if an old lady some disturbance of nerves. The nuisance is arousing indignation throughout the country and causing lively debates in Parliament. The farmers of Shropshire, a county well known to many Ontario sheep breeders, have even formed a society for mutual protection against what is popularly known as the motor fiend. Neither farmers nor the public in general would utter a word of objection against the new vehicle, recognizing their utility and their great prospects of development, if they were driven at ten or twelve miles an hour, nor would they grudge having to accustom their horses to them, but the present representative of the automotor as a general rule is a wealthy and idle individual who has discovered merely a new method of distraction and amusement in carrying a pandemonium of dust, smell, noise and general terror into quiet country neighborhoods which he can unfor-

tunately reach between a five-course luncheon and a ten-course dinner. Several people have been killed, many more injured. The typical motorist never stops on principle if he has flung a cyclist or an old woman into the fence, as he cannot be identified, while the killing of dogs goes on merrily and is a subject of humor with these juggernaut drivers.

Of course all this will be righted in time, but in the meanwhile it is very unpleasant. When automatic locomotion is cheapened and developed it will become doubtless the friend of the farmer. Country villages will be connected with their markets by freight as well as passenger vehicles, run upon the ordinary country roads, and the need for expensive railroads with their costly construction will be no more felt in out of the way places as is now the case. In conclusion, it might interest Ontario farmers to know that the bicycle, which was treated rather as a passing craze in Canada, is an institution regarded as indispensable to every class of life in rural England, and is used by people of all degrees for business or pleasure purposes. Very few farm houses in my neighborhood, though of course they all have a horse and trap, are without one. The rapidity with which a strong young man or woman on our fine roads can get away on a commission to town or to a neighbor, contrasts favorably with the hitching up of a conveyance and its pace when hitched to the country towns, too, on half-holidays, still pour out their streams of cyclists along the country roads on pleasure, health and exercise bent, and by this means the farmer often keeps in touch with relatives and friends engaged in business that if it were a question of hiring rigs he would never see from one year's end to the other. Bedford.

### British Breeders on the Test

At Park Royal when England's big show was in full swing, British Shorthorn breeders met and once more condemned the tuberculin test as being unreliable, and deciding that the time had come when breeders should resist the imposition of the test. Every breeder has the right to prevent the test from being applied if he wishes, but if he desires to do business with foreign countries his cattle will have to stay at home unless he is willing to submit to the test. All such resolutions have little weight with foreign countries and especially

with the Canadian Government so long as the British Government insists on maintaining the embargo against Canadian store cattle from fear of disease being brought in.

### Prince Edward Island

We have had frequent showers of rain during the latter part of July. A storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning set in on July 26th. It was very severe in the western part of the Island. Hail fell in some localities. Fortunately the crops were not much damaged by the storm. Some of the potato stalks were beaten down. Some of our hustling farmers have their hay already saved in good condition. The hay crop is reported better than was expected. Wheat looks excellent, and oats are coming on well also. The cool, wet weather has somewhat disheartened the potato bug, and very little Paris green has been used during the month of July. Potatoes are in blossom and look well. Mangels have been almost a total failure. Turnips have failed in some localities, and the land has been sown over again. Fruit is plentiful.

The market was well attended on July 31st, and sales were brisk. Beef sold for from 10 to 14c. lb. small, lamb 60 to 80c. per qtr., hay \$12.00 to \$13.00 per ton, straw 25c. per cwt., oats 40 to 41c. per bush, potatoes 50c. per bush, and very scarce, butter 20c. per lb., eggs 14 to 15c., chickens 60 to 70c. per pair, gooseberries 9c. per qt., black currants 9c. per qt., string beans 6c. per lb., little pigs \$4.00 to \$4.50 per pair, mackerel 10c. each and reported scarce, fresh codfish 10 to 12c. each.

Jabez Lea, Victoria, has a colt which weighed at eight weeks old 375 lbs. It is sired by the famous stallion McCracken.

Strawberries have been very plentiful this summer. The Dominion Packing Co. made a large shipment of sweet pickled meats to Winnipeg recently. A large shipment was made to Vancouver in cold storage previously.

Mr. R. Wyand, Mayfield, has two large breeding sows. They are nearly pure-bred Yorkshires. The largest one had a litter of 14 about the last of March. About the 15th of July the other sow had a litter of 11 sprightly youngsters. Mr. Wyand expects another litter about the 15th of August.

Dr. Wickham, of Tignish, recently sold his handsome horse for the high sum of \$500.00.

One hundred and nineteen cattle were shipped by the Colan on July 27th for St. John's, Nfld.

A. R.

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# Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

## Shore Birds—Tussock Moth

### BIRD NOTES

The order Limicolæ comprises all the families of shore birds, of which thirty-seven species have been ascertained to visit this Province in more or less abundance. In it are included the phalaropes, snipes, sandpipers, plover and some others. These are all of the greatest interest to naturalists, as are many of them to sportsmen; snipe and woodcock being in the first rank of game birds, while some of the larger sandpipers and most of the plover are always considered desirable additions to the game bag. From a purely agricultural standpoint, however, but few of them have any economic value. They all feed upon such of the lower forms of life as are to be found upon the mud flats and sandy shores of the lakes and rivers, and so, to a certain extent, assist in keeping down the hordes of mosquitoes, black flies, etc., which are bred in such places. None of them ever eat grain or cultivated fruit of any kind, so that their influence, if not directly beneficial, is certainly in no case injurious. Of the whole order there are seven species which regularly visit our farm lands every season, Wilson's snipe and the golden plover merely dropping in upon the ploughed fields or damp meadows when they happen to be in condition to suit their requirements; snipe generally in the spring, and the golden plover in autumn. After the first of July the margins of creeks and ponds (particularly those at which cattle are watered), are often visited by the solitary sandpiper, a species of which the breeding habits are almost unknown, in fact, there is but one authentic record of its discovery at its nest; this was found by Dr. C. K. Clarke near Kingston, Ontario, in 1898. The bird is common enough, and I feel satisfied that it breeds regularly in this Province and in Manitoba, though why it should have escaped observation is a mystery still open for solution. In my check list of the Birds of Ontario, I stated that I had never seen this bird in the spring. Since that was published I have met with it at that season, once on May 6th, near the marsh, and again on the 3rd of June beside a wooded stream; this last a likely breeding place. The solitary sandpiper in its habits somewhat resembles the common spotted sandpiper or teeter, but may easily be distinguished from it by the black and white markings of its tail, which are very conspicuous when it flies and by its peculiar shrill alarm note, usually uttered when it springs into the air from its feeding ground. The Battramanian sandpiper or upland plover, as it is more often called, though class-

ed as a shore bird, never visits the shore at all, but is peculiarly a bird of the prairies and meadows. It is both rare and local in Ontario. I have found it nesting in Brant and Norfolk, and Dr. Clarke has recorded it as a regular summer resident in some of the eastern counties. Wherever it occurs it should be strictly preserved during the close season, for it is a valuable insect destroyer and as a game bird it ranks with the best. On the prairies of Manitoba it used to be remarkably abundant, and its weird, shrilling spring note was one of the characteristic sounds of the plains in June. This note is quite unlike that of any other bird or beast, and never fails to attract the attention of a person new to the country.

The common spotted sandpiper, teeter or teeter snipe, as the children sometimes call it, is or ought to be well known to everyone who has eyes, for during the summer it may be found anywhere except in the woods. It usually arrives about the first of May and soon is distributed all over the country, some remaining about the shores of the lakes and banks of rivers, but the great majority scatter over the farm lands, nesting in the meadows and grain fields. It is a most gracefully little creature, running gracefully and rapidly over the ground in pursuit of its insect prey, then stopping suddenly and bobbing its head and swaying its tail up and down with the curious motion which has given the bird its trivial name, "teeter." The nest is a mere depression in the ground, scantily lined with dry grass; in it are deposited four eggs of a dull clay color, blotched and spotted with rich brown, which are always arranged with their pointed ends together in the middle of the nest.

Young spotted sandpipers are splendid examples of the value of protective coloration. They run as soon as they are hatched and look like little grey balls of down stuck on stilts. Sometimes you may chance to see a brood following their mother on the sand without being observed yourself. At the first motion you make, however, the old bird will give her danger signal, and the young immediately vanish out of sight. They do not run away, but simply disappear. Go to the spot where you saw them and search, but you will find nothing; the sand appears to be bare; there is no hiding place, nothing to cover them, but the birds are not to be seen. All the time you are searching the parent birds are piping most plaintively and running about with trailing wings or tumbling over on the ground as if wounded, using every artifice to induce you to leave the

spot and follow them. There is just one way in which I have at times been able to pick up a young sandpiper, and that is to fix my eyes on one of the brood, then walk out and never take my gaze from the exact spot where it squatted. Lovely little things they are when you see them close, their dark liquid eyes look into yours so appealingly that you could not hurt them. Soon after the young are hatched the parents lead them away from the fields down to the waterside where they remain until the middle of September, when they go off South to spend the winter.

### INSECT LIFE

As is usual at this season, the officials who have charge of the parks and gardens in the city of Toronto are much exercised in their minds about the caterpillars of the Tussock moth, which have now ceased feeding and are descending from among the foliage of the trees to form their cocoons and enter the pupal state upon the trunks or other convenient places. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of dollars have been thrown away in this city during the last few years in fighting this insect, mostly at improper times and with improper weapons. If it was not for the fact that this destructive creature has now spread from Toronto all over the surrounding country, it would be amusing to watch the struggle between the wisecracks of the City Hall and the leaf eaters in the parks, but unfortunately there is a very serious side to this matter, which makes it necessary that strong measures should be immediately adopted in order to check this insect before it gets entirely beyond control, if it has not already done so. The Tussock moth is one of the most destructive insects that have been introduced into this country. Its larvae are almost omnivorous feeders, showing, perhaps, a partiality for the horse chestnut and apple. They are very prolific and so far do not appear to be very seriously affected by parasitic enemies, being peculiarly hairy they are not much relished by birds and are while in the larval form, but seldom eaten by them. In the imago or moth stage birds devour them readily. Fortunately, if the habits of the insect are known it is not a difficult insect to fight, provided always that the remedies are applied at the right time and in the right way. Just at this season the larvae are forming their cocoons, which are white and can readily be seen attached to trees, fences, etc. These should be pulled off and destroyed when seen. The pupa state lasts from ten to fourteen days, when the moths emerge. The male is winged but the female is wingless, and after leaving the chrysalis simply crawls on to the top of her cocoon, upon which she deposits her eggs and dies. The eggs remain on the cocoon untouched until spring and so may be

gathered with the cocoon at any time during the winter. In the orchard and on shade trees every one can be taken off without much difficulty, but I am sorry to say the woods for some miles around Toronto are now badly infested, and from these strongholds there will be some difficulty in dislodging them.

#### A "Chess from Wheat" Believer

Mr. Geo. Pittman, Norfolk County, Ont., writes:—"One year ago last April I sowed wheat, partly for the chickens. I pastured it all last summer. This summer I have not pastured it and thought I would see what it would come to. The wheat I sowed lived all winter and this summer I have as fine a piece of chess as ever any person saw, very stout on the ground. It has surprised a lot of grain men here who have not believed wheat will turn to chess. But they say now that they must believe it. I have believed it for the last forty years.

"If any person can sow chess and raise chess I would like to see it. If you sow bearded wheat you will get bearded chess the next year, and bald wheat bald chess."

Note.—Until this communication arrived we had concluded that the fellow who believed that chess would grow from wheat was a very scarce article in this country. But here we have a whole neighborhood evidently convinced of the fact that chess does not grow from chess, but from wheat. Perhaps the chickens put up a job on our friend and played "chess" with the wheat. Next!—Editor.

#### Crops in Victoria County

The fall wheat acreage is smaller than last year. The yield will be about 28 bushels per acre. The acreage of spring wheat is also smaller, but the crop looks good for 25 bushels per acre. The oat acreage is larger and good for 50 bushels per acre. Barley is a heavy crop, and should average 35 bushels. The acreage of peas is small. Most of those grown are contract peas. Considerable fault is found with the seed, which did not grow. Where there is a good catch the crop looks well. Corn is looking well, but uneven. Hay is a fair crop. It picked up wonderfully well after the rain came. Pastures have been very good since the rain.

All roots are looking splendid. There is about the same acreage as last year. Apples are a light crop of good quality. There is no appearance of scab where sprayed. Peas and plums are a light crop. Alsike clover was very short when the rain came, but there has been considerable growth since then, which will likely cause part of the seed to ripen early, while some of it will be in bloom at cutting time.

Henry Glendinning,  
Manilla, Ont.

#### Crops in the Territories

Mr. Angus McKay, Supt. Experimental Farm, Indian Head, N. W. T., writes on July 27th as follows:

"The wheat crops in this district are very promising and with good filling weather in the next three weeks will give an average of 20 to 23 bushels per acre. On fallowed land the yield will be 25 to 35 bushels, and in many cases as high as 40 bushels per acre. On stubble land from 12 to 18 bushels, and in some instances 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

"The oat crop on fallows promise 80 to 100 bushels, and on stubble 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Barley on fallows will yield 45 to 60 bushels, and on stubble 30 to 40 bushels. The great bulk of both oats and barley is sown on stubble land. Flax, where sown at the proper season on new breaking, will average 15 to 18 bushels per acre."

#### Phosphates Necessary

A recently published report of much practical interest to farmers on the importance of phosphates as shown conclusively, that while other forms of manure may be necessary enough, and while farmers top-dress with ordinary farm-yard refuse, these additions will not supply plants with the phosphate which is demanded as an essential item in their dietary. This was the great contention of Sir John Laws, who worked out the problems of superphosphate manufacture, and demonstrated the beneficial results which follow its application.

#### Food Assimilation

A bit of science found in an article by Mr. Warrington shows that the mere chemical analysis of a food is not to be accepted as a guide to its exact fattening powers. An analogous view of course, is taken of human foods; so much, indeed, depends on digestibility. If it is pointed out by various experts that tough foods, for example, equal apparently in nutritive value to softer materials, do not fatten so rapidly as the latter. Another computation shows that 100 lbs. starch equal in nutritive results 147 lbs. of hay, 157 of oat straw, and 374 lbs. of wheat straw. The lower animal, apparently, is as sensitive as man is to the question of the ease with which food assimilation is performed.

#### Irrigation Congress

The Eleventh National Irrigation Congress will be held at Ogden, Utah, on Sept. 15-18, 1903.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

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# THE HOME WORLD

"Contentment is the best riches."

*It is sweet to feel by what fine spun threads our affections are drawn together. The great high road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well doing. Fun gives you adorable hug, and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or no. The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible. The sum of duties is to cultivate virtues in secret and to do good to all creatures according to one's means and with one's might.*

## Don't Take Your Troubles to Bed

You may labor your fill, friend of mine, if you will;  
You may worry a bit, if you must;  
You may treat your affairs as a series of cares,  
You may live on a scrap and a crust;  
But when the day's done, put it out of his head,  
Don't take your troubles to bed.

## You may batter your way through the thick of the fray:

You may sweat, you may swear, you may grunt;  
You may be a jack-foot if you must, but this rule  
Should ever be kept at the front:  
Don't fight with your pillow, but lay down your head  
And knock every worryment out of bed.

## That friend or that foe (which is he, I don't know!)

Whose name we have spoken as Death,  
Flowers close to your side, while you run or you ride,  
And he envies the warmth of your breath;  
But he turns him away, with a shake of his head,  
When he finds that you don't take your troubles to bed.  
—Edmond Vance Cooke.

## Home Hospitality

Hospitality in the home possesses such a charm when dispensed in the right spirit that it becomes easily one of the chief features of home life. To keep in the mood for meeting cheerfully any guest who may drop in unexpectedly, as well as to receive those specially invited—this is the secret of hospitality. It is simple enough to extend the hand of welcome when every guest has been arranged for, when the house is in perfect order, and the menu prepared ready to serve. But it is when the friend uninvited for a special occasion happens in at midnight, more than likely some one of the good maids of the house brings home to dinner without consulting his wife as to the convenience of the act,

that the real spirit of the mistress of the house is put to the test.

The day may have been a particularly harassing one, things may have "gone wrong" every hour, as they sometimes seem to do—wherever the fault may lie need not here be conjectured—the dinner may be practically a failure, the fire in the furnace low, the cook cross and things at sixes and sevens generally. If under such circumstances the wife rises to the occasion, or above it rather, and meets and greets the guest with a hearty welcome, laughs away any seeming inconvenience, and places before him such as she has without elaborate and embarrassing apologies, she has the true hospitable spirit, which is a quality as rare as it is delightful, and one well worth cultivating.—Detroit News-Tribune.

## Lifts on a Mother's Road

Let the baby lie in its crib to rest instead of in your arms.

Sit in the coziest part of the room, where the sunlight strikes. Have a comfortable chair for your own use, with headrest, and use it as often as you can for rest only, with your hands dropped at your side, and your head thrown back.

Let the children do some work for you every day.

Economize your strength by sitting or lying down whenever you can. Buy a new dress for yourself occasionally instead of the children, and make over your old one for them. Aim to be something more than a drudge in your own household, for the sake of your family, when they shall stand in need of a companion instead of a housekeeper.

## Care of Furniture

The care of furniture woods is an exceedingly interesting part of the intelligent housekeeper's duties. The daily light dusting must supplement the weekly rubbing if the "bloom," in this instance not desirable, is to be kept away.

As a rule, the use of oily restoratives is to be deprecated, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. Unless applied by a tireless arm and thoroughly rubbed in, and thereafter the piece kept in perfect polish by a daily rubbing, the oil is sure to form a crust sooner or later which is gummy to the touch and not pleasing to the eye. For this reason new furniture should be kept as long as possible without the application of such restoratives.

Furniture which has been finished with shellac or varnish, whether it be glossy or dull finish, should never be cleansed with soap or water. Soap is made to cut oily substances, and in the performance of the service for which it is made, the oil out of the waxed, oiled or shellaced surface it touches and destroys it.

Where white spots appear on polished surfaces from the dropping of liquid or from heat, the immediate application of raw linseed oil will generally restore the color. The oil should be left on the affected spot for

several hours or over night. Alcohol will perform the service if applied at once to rosewood or highly finished mahogany. In each instance, when the color has returned, the spot should be repolished with a piece of cheesecloth moistened with turpentine.

## Bits of Sunshine

The women who would be unsunny, as well as everybody else, should remember:

That the tongue is not steel, yet it cuts.

That cheerfulness is the weather of the heart.

That it is better to be able to say "no" than to be able to read Latin.

That a cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.

That there are men whose friends are more to be pitied than their enemies.

That advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give but hard enough to take.

## Summer Wild Flowers

As a class the wild flowers of summer differ greatly from those of early spring. They certainly lack the delicacy—one might almost say the modesty—of the blossoms which hide so shyly among the brown leaves in the April woods. Perhaps this is an advantage, looking at it from our standpoint. Our minds are no longer so susceptible to delicate beauty as they were at the dawn of spring, and moreover it requires something more brilliant—more startling, perhaps—to attract our attention at a season when the thermometer stands at ninety degrees in the shade. And now comes this gorgeous pagrant of flowers, so strikingly beautiful in form and coloring that they interest us in spite of the heat, the glare and the dust, and we enjoy our walks although the birds are silent and although the foliage is darkening beneath the burning rays of the sun.

Naturally, the haunts of flowers differ as much as the haunts of birds, and if we wish to see a great many species in a single walk we must choose our direction with a view to covering a great variety of country. Many of the most beautiful bi-colors are to be found at this season along the rivers and brooks, and in the woods through which they wind.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Moonrise

I rose in the night and the moon in the night was rising,  
A full blown bubble of silver, a ghostly fire,  
White without heat, like beauty without desire.

The moon was rising, -  
Was one star doted to follow her, one star only.

A star without name of my knowing, a small star lonely,  
That never would win her, and never would tarry or tire.

The streets were empty of feet and the hearths of fire,  
The moon was rising.



### Dreading the Future

The most of our trouble is caused by dread of coming ills. Many of them never come at all, or rather when the trial that we have been dreading does come, it proves to be far more easy to bear than we expected. In fact, we are almost disappointed when we get over some long-expected trouble so early, and immediately look for something else to worry over. Friend, when you ever thought that when you spend your days, so full of blessed opportunities for serving the Master, in idle grieving over some unexpected trouble, you are dishonoring our Lord?

He has promised to help and comfort us in every time of need, and we have proved His faithfulness times without number, but He does not promise to help us bear to-morrow's burdens to-day.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We have abundant grace for every need to-day; let us thankfully receive the blessing, and leave to-morrow, with all we may bring, in His care. After all, what He expects of you and me is faithful trust in Him, a trust that remains firm in the face of every possible calamity. Such faith as this is the only remedy for dread of the future, and such faith is the rightful heritage of every saved soul.

### Four Life Rules

These four principles, formulated by Archbishop Benson, should characterize every strong and noble personality. The failings which they would correct, it will be noted, are the failings of good and busy persons:—

Not to call attention to crowded work or petty fatigues or trivial experiences.

To heal wounds which in times past my cruel or careless hands have made.

To seek no favor, no compassion; to deserve, not to ask for, tenderness.

Not to feel any uneasiness when my advice or opinion is not asked or is set aside.

### In God's Sight

(By Phillips Brooks.)

We have not thought richly or deeply enough about any undertaking unless we have thought of it as an attempt to put into the form of action that which already has existence in the idea of God.

You start upon your profession, and your professional career in its perfect conception shines already in God's sight. Already before Him there is the picture of the good physician, the broad-minded merchant, the fair-minded lawyer, the heroic minister, which you may be.

You set yourself down to some hard struggle with temptation, and already in the fields of God's knowledge you are walking as possible victor, clothed in white and with the crown of victory upon your head.

You build your house, and found your home. It is an attempt to realize the picture of purity, domestic peace, mutual inspiration and mutual comfort, which God sees already.

Your friendship which begins to shape itself to-day out of your intercourse with your companion has its pattern in the vast treasury of God's conceptions of what man, with perfect truthfulness and perfect devotion may be to his brother man.

### We Reap What We Sow

There are loyal hearts and spirits brave,

With souls that are tried and true; Then give to the world the best you have,

And the same will come back to you.

Give love, and back to your heart will flow

The love that your heart most needs;

Show faith and trust, and hearts will show

Their faith in your words and deeds.

For life is a mirror in which are shown

The deeds and lives we live; Then give of our best to every one,

And the world will as freely give.

### Christ's Love

Who will measure the depth of Christ's love for His children? It was His love which led Him to assume the form of our final humanity, to pass through the sorrows of an earthly pilgrimage and to undergo the shame and hostility of Jew and Greek and Roman. No language can express the force of this great love. Even inspiration does not attempt its measurement. Yet this is the boundless and indescribable love placed before us as the measure and example of the love which all believers are enjoined to exercise toward each other. —Bishop John F. Hurst.

### One Day in Seven

Lord Macaulay, one of the most brilliant statesmen and authors whom Great Britain has produced, and one of the clearest thinkers and most observant historians, declared:—"We are not poorer but richer because we have through many ages rested from our labor one day in seven. That day is not lost. While industry is suspended, while the plough lies in the furrow, while the exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the wealth of nations as any process which is performed on more busy days."

In law every man is considered innocent until he is proved guilty. It should be that way outside of the law courts, and especially among Christians. Let us always put upon a man's acts not the worst construction but the very best we can devise.

If as much attention were paid to soul-cleaning as to house-cleaning, to character-making as to money-making, there would be a good deal more of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

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### Crickets in the Hay

When the pumpkin's growing yellow,  
And the apple's getting mellow,  
And the squirrels chatter wildly as  
they store the nuts away.

What will make the feelings gladder  
Than to climb an old, brown ladder,  
And to listen to the singing of the  
crickets in the hay?

There are all the hiding-places  
Where the Jack-o'-lantern faces  
Used to grin and wait our coming  
where we put them in a row;  
And I hear the boyish singing,  
And the merry laughter ringing  
When we mocked the noisy roosters  
who were learning how to crow.

And the apples we were eating  
When we hurried home from meeting  
Just to lie and count the swallow  
nests high up among the beams;  
With one willow made of clover  
As we talk of the future over,  
Raising up the walls of manhood from  
the timber of our dreams.

Oh, the time when apples mellow,  
And the pumpkin's getting yellow,  
And the year is growing older,  
and your youth has slipped away,  
What will make the feelings sadder  
Than to climb an old, brown ladder,  
And to listen to the singing of the  
crickets in the hay?

—Youth's Companion.

### Tongue Twisters

Six thick thistle sticks.  
Flash of freshly fried flying fish.  
The sea caresseth us it sufficeth us,  
High roller, low roller, lower roller.

Give Grimes' Jim's great gilt pig  
whip.

A box of mixed biscuits, a mixed  
biscuit box.

Strict, strong, Stephen Stringer  
starred six sickly, sickly snakes.

She stood in the door of Mrs.  
Smith's fish-sauce shop, welcoming  
him in.

Swan swam over the sea; swim  
swan, swim.

Swan swam back again; well  
swam, swan.

### Four Days of Fun

A four-days' trip in a lumber ves-  
sel forms the basis of a story con-  
tributed by Miss Mabel Cruickshank,  
Collingville, Ont., in Farming World's  
recent competition for the "best ap-  
peal holiday." That it was a pleasant  
trip the following sketch will show:

The schooner M— was owned by a  
large lumber company in the village  
near us, and was to deliver a load at  
a town some sixty miles south.  
Thinking it would be a pleasant out-  
ing, a party of about a dozen decided  
to take the trip.

It was in March, before navigation  
on the great lakes was opened up. We  
had some capable men in the party,  
including a captain or two; there  
were besides, some girls and a mar-

ried member. My brother and I were  
invited to join. We had all kinds of  
necessaries and luxuries with us. We  
left just at noon, and started down  
the St. Clair River, assisting our  
friends along the shore with the ma-  
graphone and fog horn.

It was a beautiful day, so warm  
that we remained on deck all the af-  
ternoon, feeding the gulls, taking  
snapshots, eating walnuts, popcorn,  
etc., and promenading, sometimes for-  
ward, sometimes aft. Then we went  
below and played ping-pong. We got  
out of the river and started across  
the lake, a pair of some twenty miles.  
It grew dark and a little hazy, and  
we had some trouble finding the  
lighthouse at the mouth of the  
Thames River; but reached it at last  
and tied up for the night at about  
12 o'clock. The girls had made cof-  
fee and so we lunched and retired.

The next morning we were called  
out early to start. The scenery up  
the Thames River was lovely in the  
early morning. We went about eight-  
een miles to reach the town, and  
when we arrived we had plenty of  
callers. It was not an everyday oc-  
currence for a boat to come to this  
almost inland town, so we were be-  
sieged with the grocers, etc., for or-  
ders. We fared well, as this was an  
unusual crew, and the girls had plen-  
ty of presents of candy, fruit, and  
flowers.

We remained at C— for two days,  
then started home on Saturday morn-  
ing. The Thames River is very nar-  
row and crooked, but very pictur-  
esque. The farm-houses are built on  
the banks on either side of it, and  
have rowboats for the purpose of  
calling on their neighbors across the  
way.

We reached home about 12 o'clock  
Saturday night, having been about  
four days on our trip.

### Toilet of the Cat

Cats, large and small, make the  
most careful toilet of any class of  
animals, excepting some of the opos-  
sums. The lions and tigers wash  
themselves in exactly the same man-  
ner as the cat, wetting the dark, rub-  
ber-like ball of the fore foot and inner  
toe and passing it over the face and  
behind the ears. The foot is thus at  
the same time a face sponge and  
brush, and the rough tongue combs  
the rest of the body.

### Conundrums

When is a candle like a tombstone?

When it is put up for a late husband.

When is an author like a ghost?

When he appears in sheets.

Name a bank there is no discount

on. A bank of earth.

What can pass the sun without mak-

ing a shadow? The wind.

Of all the Percy family which was

the noblest? Percy-vere (persevere).

Which the most cruel? Percy-cute

(persecute).

What extraordinary kind of meat

is to be bought in the Isle of Wight?

Mutton from Cowes.

When is a blow from a lady wel-  
come? When she strikes you agree-  
ably.

When is a black dog not a black  
dog? When he's a Newfoundland.  
What letter in the Dutch alphabet  
will name an English lady of title?

A Dutch S.

Why was the whale that swallow-  
ed Jonah like a milkman who has re-  
tired on an independence? He took  
a great profit (prophet) out of the  
water.

When does a man impose on him-  
self? When he takes his memory.

Why is the world like music? Be-  
cause it is full of sharps and flats.

### A Y's Farmer

There is a farmer who is Y's  
Enough to take his E's,  
And study nature with his I's,  
And think of what he C's.

He hears the chatter of the J's,  
As they each other T's;  
And sees that when a tree D K's  
It makes a home for B's.

A pair of oxen he will U's  
With many "Hav's" and "G's,"  
And their mistakes will be X Q's,  
While ploughing for his P's.

In raising crops he all X L's,  
And therefore little O's;  
And when he hoers his soil by spells,  
He also soils his hose.

### Some Funny Blunders

An American paper recently offered  
prizes for short paragraphs telling of  
funny blunders. Here are two of  
them:

A friend, Miss Blank, came to visit  
us, and drove from the railway sta-  
tion to our home, a distance of five  
miles, with our neighbor, Mr. A.  
After proceeding two or three miles  
she missed her umbrella, and began to  
look for it. Mr. A. lent his assist-  
ance; but a thorough search of the  
carriage failed to reveal the missing  
article, and Miss Blank came to the  
conclusion that she must have left it  
on the train. Soon afterwards she  
discovered that during the entire time  
she had been holding the umbrella  
above her head to protect herself from  
the sun's rays. It was too good a  
story to keep from circulation, and  
her friends enjoyed a hearty laugh at  
her expense.

My friend G. is a great lover of  
cats. Among his many favorites is  
"Teddy." On one snapping cold win-  
ter night at about 3 a.m., Master  
Teddy, who had been privileged to  
remain in the house, became restless  
and roamed about m-o-w-ing. My  
friend G., being in such sympathy  
with cats that his ear will detect the  
slightest m-o-w, as readily as any  
gentle mother can detect her in-  
fant's cry, awakened and went down-  
stairs.

Now "Teddy" was ready to go out-  
side until he put his nose into the  
winter's frostiness; then he hesitat-  
ed, and finally balked. Being kind to  
animals, my friend G. chose to go  
outside and coax Teddy to come out  
with him rather than to deal at all  
harshly. Enough! enough! once out-  
side—spring-lock—door closed! Freez-  
ing, shivering, shoeless, hatless, ail-  
less but night-rightness. How could  
he get in? No one knew that he was  
out.

He rang the electric door-bell. His  
brother awakened, stumbled sleepily  
to the telephone, and called: "Hello!  
Hello! Hello! Central, what is it?"

IN THE



KITCHEN

### Hard and Soft Water in Cooking

All cooks do not understand the different effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking meat and vegetables. Peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable caseine. Many vegetables, as onions, boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the flavor is boiled out. The addition of salt often checks this, as in the case of onions, causing the vegetables to retain the peculiar flavoring principles, besides such nutritious matter as might be lost in soft water. For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is the best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissue; but for boiling where the juices should be retained, hard water or soft salted water is preferable, and the meat should be put in while the water is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.

### Two Apple Recipes

**Apple Shortcake**—Make a shortcake of rich biscuit-dough or plain cake. If the biscuit-dough is used, split the cake through the centre with a string, and spread each piece with butter while warm. Cover the lower half of the cake with a rich apple-sauce, and spread over this whipped cream; then put on the upper crust, and serve. Plain cream may be served with the cake instead of the whipped cream.

**Apple Blanc-Mange**—Peel and slice thin six tart apples, add half a lemon cut into small pieces, and cover with two cupsful of water. Simmer until the apples are thoroughly cooked, then add one teaspoonful of butter, and sugar to taste. No given amount of sugar can be ordered, as different varieties of apples require more or less sweetening, according to individual taste. Cook for five minutes longer, then add two heaping tablespoonsful of corn-starch dissolved in a little cold water, stirring constantly to keep the mixture smooth. Fill individual sherbet-glasses, and serve cold with a garnish of whipped cream.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Corn and Potatoes

**Corn Fritters or Omelet**—Cut the corn from the cobs. To each half cup of corn add the yolk of one egg well beaten, pepper and salt to taste and two tablespoonsful of milk. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and stir it in just before cooking. Have the griddles very hot and well buttered, and pour the mixture on, when nicely browned turn half over the other as in cooking other omelets, or fry in little cakes like griddle cakes.

**Green Corn Pudding**—Grate the corn from the cobs, put one cupful in a deep buttered baking dish, cover it with milk, sprinkle in a little pepper and salt, add a tablespoonful of butter, and set in the oven for half an hour. Now take it out and stir in one egg that has been well beaten,

and return it to the oven and leave it only until the custard has set, a five minutes will be sufficient. This is a most delicious accompaniment to a meat course.

**Panned Tomatoes**—This is a comparatively new way of preparing this delicious vegetable, and provides a welcome dish for luncheon or supper. Use smooth good-sized tomatoes. Wipe and cut them into halves, cutting across the stem axis. Lay these halves in a baking pan, skin side down, add a sprinkling of salt and pepper and a quarter of a teaspoonful of butter to each piece. Set the pan in a hot oven and roast for forty-five minutes. Lift the slices carefully from the pan with a pancake lifter, and lay each piece on a square of toast. Place two tablespoonsful of flour in a bowl, add half a tablespoonful of butter and rub together until smooth. Heat one pint of milk, and when boiling add half a cupful to the flour and butter, stirring well and mixing as it is added, then turn this flour mixture into the milk. Cook until creamy—not more than three minutes, however. Place the pan from which the tomatoes have been lifted on the top of the stove, add the thickened milk to the juices in the bottom and stir well. This slightly colors the milk sauce. Taste and add salt if needed. Then strain over the tomatoes and toast on the platter. Add a sprinkling of pepper and serve hot.

### Braised Mutton

To braise a leg of mutton, have the bone removed. Tie the meat into shape and place it in a large stew-pan with two ounces of butter or clarified beef drippings. When it is evenly browned add enough beef stock to half cover it, two onions, a turnip, two carrots, a bunch of parsley, twenty-four peppers, two cloves and a blade of mace. See that the vegetables are cut in slices. Put the lid on the braising kettle and after the meat has been slowly braising for an hour and a half turn it. When it is done skim off the fat. Add a tablespoonful of tomato catsup and a few drops of tarragon vinegar, some salt and enough Parisian sauce to make it a rich brown in color. Take up the meat and garnish it; strain the gravy and serve it in a gravy boat with the mutton.

### Boiling Vegetables.

Onions, medium size, one hour.  
Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Peas and asparagus, twenty-five to thirty minutes.  
Potatoes, half an hour, unless small, when rather less.

Cabbage and cauliflower, twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

Carrots and turnips, forty-five minutes when young, one hour in winter.

Beets, one hour in summer, one hour and a half or even two hours, if large, in winter.

String beans, if slit or sliced slantwise and thin, twenty-five minutes; if only nipped across, forty minutes.

### Washing with Little Work

Clothes are torn and worn out by washboards and out-of-date washers—and you are worn out too.

New  
Century  
Washer



sewes the worst of the work, saves the worst of the wear and separates the dirt from the fabric in a wonderful way. It washes small, delicate things perfectly clean without the slightest injury to a thread—washes the heaviest clothes just as easily and thoroughly. Ask your hardware dealer to show you a New Century—or write us for booklet.

The Dowsell Mfg Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

## In the Kitchen

The purity, whiteness and dryness of Windsor Salt makes it an ideal Salt for the dairy and kitchen.

It does not cake—it dissolves easily—it is nothing but pure Salt.

## Windsor Salt

Best Grocers Sell It.

# MAGIC



# SODA

OR  
SALERATUS  
IS THE BEST.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.

# IN-THE-SEWING-ROOM



## WOMAN'S HOUSE GOWN, 4478

House gowns that are comfortable at the same time that they are tasteful and becoming are always in demand. This one fulfills all the requirements and is suited to a variety of materials. The bertha with stole ends is a feature and a most stylish one, but if a plainer garment is desired it can be omitted as shown in the small drawing. The model is made of flowered dimity with the yoke and bertha of white banding with pale green batiste and is unlined, but woollen fabrics are more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The gown consists of the lining, the fronts, back, under-arm gores, yoke, bertha and sleeves. The lining is fitted, but the gown is gathered to the yoke and falls in long unbroken lines to the floor. The bertha is shaped to form extensions over the shoulders and to give the fashionable stole effect at the front. The sleeves are made to fit snugly at their upper portions, but form full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 yards 27



4478 House Gown, 4478 Seven Gored Skirt, 32 to 42 bust, 22 to 30 waist.

inches wide, 9 1-2 yards 32 inches wide, or 5 3-4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3-4 yards for yoke and bertha.

## SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, 4475

This skirt is cut in seven gores that are shaped to fit snugly about the hips and to flare freely about the feet. Over it is applied the gathered flounce that is cut in deep points at its upper edge, but, if desired, the skirt can be left plain finished in any manner that may be preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 14 yards 21 inches wide, 11 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 10 1-2 yards 32 inches wide or 7 1-4 yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 10 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 9 yards 33 inches wide, or 6 yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap, with 1 yard of applique to trim as illustrated.

## FANCY WAIST, 4437

Broad shouldered effects are among the most notable features of the season's styles and are never more attractive than when produced by means of the drop yoke and attached bertha cut on graceful lines. The very stylish waist illustrated combines these fea-

tures with entirely novel sleeves, that can be made with the puff undersleeves or without as may be preferred. As illustrated the waist is made of white batiste, with yoke and trimmings of antique lace, but the design suits all the cotton and linen fabrics of the season as well as soft woollens and silks.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation, that can be cut away at yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired, and on it are arranged the full portions of the waist. The yoke drops over the sleeves and to its edges the circular bertha is joined. The sleeves consist of the tucked upper ones and the full puffed undersleeves which are attached invisibly at elbow length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 3-4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 5-8 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 3-4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1-2 yard of yoking material 18 inches wide.

## GIRL'S TUCKED DRESS, 4440

This very pretty model illustrated is shown in pale pink mousseline with trimming of Valenciennes lace, but is

adapted to all the thinner washable fabrics and to all soft woollens and simple silks.

The dress consists of the waist and the skirt. The waist is made over a fitted body lining which can be cut away at yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired. The main portions are tucked for several inches below the upper edge but are full at the belt. The sleeves are quite new and attractive and form the fashionable



4437 Fancy Waist, 4440 Girl's Tucked Dress, 8 to 14 yrs

puffs at the wrists. The skirt is tucked in groups that harmonize with those of the waist and which fall free to produce a flounce effect.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 4 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 32 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide.

The price of each of the above patterns post-paid is only 10 cts. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

## Special Prices on Sewing Machines

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY



### Cabinet No. 2.

Guaranteed for five years. Regular price, \$45.00.

#### What It Will Do:

Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Binding, Ruffling, Hemstitching, Pulling, Shirring, Quilting, Underbinding, etc.

Write for our terms to club raisers, and earn a machine without cost.

We are always on the lookout for an opportunity to aid our subscribers. Through The Farming World we are sometimes able to secure different articles at special prices, when we always see that our subscribers profit by the arrangement. We are well repaid by our friends saying a good word for The Farming World when they can.

We have now two excellent styles of high-grade Sewing Machines, which we can let you have at half price.

**Cabinet No. 1**—Handsome oak finish, with drop head and folding leaf. When the machine is not in use the head is out of sight and secure from dust. The stand forms a handy and ornamental table. Regular price, \$50.00. Our Special Price to you only—

**\$25.00.**

**Cabinet No. 2**—Same as No. 1, without drop head, but with nest protecting hood. Regular price, \$45.00. Our Special Price to you only—

**\$22.50.**

**Easy Payments.**

**THE FARMING WORLD** 98 Wellington Street West Toronto, Ont.



### The Baby's Health

Children show more plainly than people of a larger growth the features of both health and disease. Every mother should know something of the finer indications of both conditions.

Incomplete closure of the eyelids, showing the whites of the eyes during sleep, is symptomatic of many acute and chronic ailments, and shows at least that the balance of health is disturbed.

Movements of the nostrils point to difficulty in getting the breath in greater or less degree, and is characteristic of all diseases which involve the bronchial tubes and lungs, as well as of some affection of the nasal passages.

Contracted brows indicate pain in the head, and a tightly drawn upper lip, pain in the abdomen.

Frequent rubbing of the nose is not necessarily or often a "sign of worms." More likely it is an indication or irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Frequent fretful crying indicates some disturbance of the general system. It may be an earache or hunger, or the pricking of a faulty or ill-adjusted saletylin, or it may be things more serious.

Crying during or just after a coughing spell indicates pain about the chest.

If it occurs just before or after an action of the bowels, it indicates intestinal pain, as do also tightly drawn-up legs.

In throat and nasal affections, the crying tones will be indistinct, hoarse or nasal in character.

Unwillingness to cry is noted in pneumonia and pleurisy, when the breathing is seriously interfered with. After a child has become old enough to shed tears, it is a bad omen, if, during an illness, there are no tears secreted when the child cries.

As a rule, we do not expect tears to be secreted till after or during the third month, although I have known of one instance where secretion was noticed as early as the third week.—A. F. Reed, M.D.

### Care of the Feet

Afflictions of the feet are especially distressing in summer to those who are obliged to be much on them. The troubles are not due, as so many suppose, to tight or ill-fitting shoes, but to the excessive exercise of the feet in close shoes without free access of the air to the muscles in action. The barefooted boy is seldom footsore, but the lad whose feet are incased in close shoes in summer, when the perspiration is abundant, is likely to be a sufferer. One of the remedies for this trouble is to wear low shoes, so that the feet may be partially ventilated.

Next in importance to proper ventilation is proper bathing. All persons ought to bathe and rub their feet vigorously once a day, and put on fresh stockings. Stockings may be aired one day for the next. It is not always necessary that they should be put through water every day. Simply

drying and airing them may be enough. Thus two or three pairs of stockings may be worn in rotation for a week. Persons who suffer from excessive perspiration of the feet should be especially particular. They should bathe their feet in cold water, rubbing alcohol between the toes, and powder the feet carefully with equal parts of orris root and starch. When a person suffers from cold feet, frequent bathing is often efficacious, but the feet ought to be rubbed vigorously after the bath.

### Cause of Yawning

Yawning is commonly caused by a temporary deficiency of the air supply in the lungs. When the body is weary with hard and continuous work or mental study, lassitude from the effects of close, heavy air or intense heat, or perhaps from the peculiar state of the health, the respiratory process is sometimes involuntarily stayed for a few moments. To compensate for this stoppage of breathing nature steps in to the rescue and sets up a spasmodic action in the muscles of the mouth, throat and chest, which produces a deep inspiration, which takes the form of a yawn.

### Eggs as Medicine

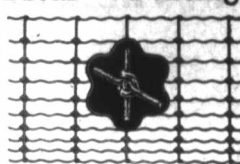
Eggs are not only food—they are medicine also. The white is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extractable from the yolk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises and scratches. A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fish bone fastened in the throat, and the white of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundice in its most malignant phase.

### A Sick Room Suggestion

An excellent method of lowering the temperature of a bedroom when it contains an invalid, or a specially sultry night makes sleep impossible, is to soak the window-screen with cold water in which has been added a tablespoonful of ammonia. Apply the water with a sponge, saturating the netting thoroughly, and repeat the operation in a little while if it seems necessary. In this way the air which enters the room is cooled and purified.

As a rule, housekeepers need to eat more of simple food. If the food is simple less time will be needed in its preparation, and what it lacks in wholesome richness and unnecessary variety, it will gain in nutriment and digestibility. The result will be an improvement in the health of all the family, and will injure no one but the doctor.

## Ideal Wire Fencing



### THE BEST

Because it is

### THE STRONGEST

The strongest, because in its regular style No. 9 Hard Steel Wire is used for both Slaps and Horizontals. There is no soft wire in the ideal.

The lock cannot slip, and, being galvanized, will not rust.

Write for Catalogue C.

**The McGregor Banwell Fence Co.**  
Limited  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

## Courses by Mail



General Agriculture Poultry Raising  
Farm Crops Stock Raising High School Studies  
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Write To-day for Free Booklet.

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## The Athletic Football



IS  
MADE  
TO  
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The Covers are

**MADE IN GLASGOW**

from the very best Oak Tanned

(specially prepared) leather.

The Rubbers are

**MADE IN LONDON (Eng.)**

of the best superior-grade rubber.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Ball	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.75
Cover	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25
Rubber	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45

Postpaid, and rules with each ball.

**D. FORSYTH & Co., Berlin, Ont.**

Sole Agents for western Canada, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, etc.

## Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables

### Have Apple Packers Numbered

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, recommends that each "boss packer" of apples be given a number and that this number be stenciled on every package of fruit put up by that packer. In putting up apples in the orchard the number should be marked in pencil near the chime of the barrel and the branding done later. This would enable packages not up to the standard to be identified.

### European Fruit Scarce

Thos. Russell, fruit broker, Glasgow, writes W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, as follows:

"The apple crop in England, Ireland and Scotland is a very poor one, while on the continent there is also a very light crop. So far as Glasgow is concerned we shall have to depend entirely on supplies of apples from America and Canada. Pears and plums are also scarce in England and altogether there is every prospect of a good demand for American and Canadian apples, as there is practically nothing else to come against them this season."

### A New Fruit Picker

A company has been formed in Hamilton to make a new fruit picker, the invention of Mr. Harry Widdicombe. The picker is for large fruit, and all the work is done from the ground. After the fruit is nipped off it slides down a cotton funnel to the hand of the operator.

### Marketing Vegetables

If you send a crate of choice vegetables or fruit to market don't forget to put your name and address upon it. If it reaches a consumer who is particular, and there are many such in our large cities, he will ask the merchant for your goods again, especially if your stuff is well packed and of the best quality. The city man appreciates honest goods, in most cases, and he is willing to pay a higher price for carefully packed and selected stock.

Even a stonepile can be made to produce a crop. Level off the top and dump a cartload of good soil well mixed with manure to the depth of ten inches upon it. Plant squash or cucumber seed and keep down weeds until the vines cover the pile. The crop will not only be large, but very early on account of the perfect drainage. The best way, however, is not to have any stone pile, by disposing of the stones in making walls or roadways, but where the gardener is unfortunate enough to possess such piles, the above, I have found from experience, to be an excellent plan of utilizing such a waste spot.

To know the reason for doing a thing takes the work out of the mere routine or drudgery that many a task appears to resolve it-

self into, and gives an insight into the wonders of nature and her processes in various ways. For this reason, if for no other, the experimental farms and colleges and especially the agricultural press are doing a grand work by trying to find out the latest knowledge in this respect and then publishing it for the benefit of the people.

This has a tendency to make the farmer and gardener take more interest in their daily work and makes them happier and incidentally wealthier. The trouble is that like the Gospel, those most in need do not by their own prejudice and neglect receive the benefits they otherwise might. The man who is anxious to obtain more knowledge about his business is usually the most enterprising and successful man in the community, but the man who is content with what he knows, or thinks he knows it all, is in the majority of cases the most unprogressive.

E. MacKinnon,  
Nova Scotia.

### Sagacious Cats

South of Fulton Street, in New York city, the cat is not a pet, but a business investment, an insurance policy against the river rats. Yet, wild as some of these animals are, there is one man, says the Tribune, whom they regard with approval. That is the cat's meat man.

"I don't know all of them," he says. "No man could; and besides there are changes all the time. But if I don't know them, they all know me, every last cat of them."

"And they're wise; cats are as wise as any beast that lives. Every cat on the block runs to meet me, but they are always on their good behavior."

"Now, here's a place where I leave meat for six cats. They all follow me in when I give it to the porter. They are the cats that belong here, and all the rest of the cats are waiting peaceably for me to come out. Now, see those four cats run ahead and into the next place; they're the cats that belong there, and they line up to meet me."

"But that is a small part of the wisdom of these cats. Five mornings in the week I get around my beat between seven and eight o'clock, but on Saturdays I am always late, and never reach this block before nine. Well, on Saturday mornings the cats know that I'm late, and they don't put their heads outside the doors until it lacks only a little of nine."

"You see there are calendars hanging up in every office to tell the day of the week, and clocks, too, and there's nothing to hinder the cats from consulting them. If they don't find out that way, how do they know when it's nine o'clock Saturday mornings?"

## WINDMILLS



A Canadian  
Airmotor

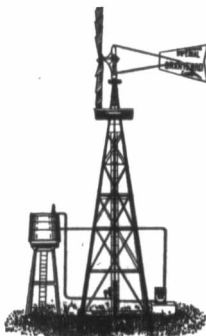
exceeds others  
in its class

Simplicity of  
Action

No saw-fangled clap-  
traps in order to make  
sales.

A good thing—We stick to it.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND  
PUMP CO., Limited, TORONTO



CUT OF

"Imperial" Pumping Windmill

One which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a 2 months thorough trial.

Made by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & NUIR CO., Limited  
Brantford, Canada.

## Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

Marvel  
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Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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## The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

### Machinery for Blocking Beets

Mr. Jacob B. Shantz, of Berlin, has invented a machine for blocking beets. He has made a thorough test of the machine on his own beet field, with the following result—

He has 25 acres of beets, all of which, excepting two acres, he blocked with the machine. The two acres he blocked by hand, engaging help to do it.

In using the machine, he charged himself \$3 a day, which charge includes hire of machine man, and horse. At this rate bunching with the machine cost him 30 cents per acre and he was able to do nine acres in nine hours, being an acre per hour. In bunching the two acres by hand, he engaged good workers and found that it cost him \$2.50 per acre. In addition to the reduced cost effected by machine bunching, the cost of going over the land once with a cultivator is saved and it is done better with a buncher, it is claimed, than with a cultivator.

It will be interesting to compare Mr. Shantz's cost of bunching and thinning 25 acres under the new methods.

#### BY HAND

Bunching 25 acres at \$2.50  
per acre ..... \$ 62 50  
Thinning 25 acres at \$2.14  
per acre ..... 53 50

Total cost ..... \$116 00

#### BY MACHINE

Bunching 25 acres at 30  
cents per acre ..... \$ 7 50  
Thinning 25 acres by hand. 53 50

Total cost ..... \$ 61 00  
Saving effected in bunching with  
the machine (\$116—\$61) \$55.

### Sugar Beet Pulp as Fuel

A Saginaw engineer is said to have successfully experimented with fuel made from a combination of soft coal, sugar beet pulp and salt-petre. It is claimed that by this combination the fuel bill of a sugar plant can be reduced from one-third to one-half, and the pulp disposed of as fast as made. It can be stored in the usual way or put on the market.

### A New Beet Puller

A new puller has been invented in California. It is drawn by three horses, and, it is claimed, does not leave as many beets as the plows. Only the very smallest roots are said to be missed.

### In Alberta

The sugar beet factory now in course of construction at Raymond, Alberta, will be completed by Sept. 1. Two thousand five hundred acres of beets are contracted for, from which about 16,000 to 20,000 tons

of sugar beets, it is expected, will be harvested.

### Growing Vegetables Under Cloth

Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is experimenting with growing vegetables in an enclosure, the tops, sides and ends of which are made of cheese cloth. The object is to determine what difference there will be in time of maturing, and in the tenderness of the vegetables as compared with growing them in the open air. The temperature is several degrees higher in the enclosure, the greatest difference being at night. Radishes were ready for use three days earlier inside and were perfectly free from maggots, while those outside were almost worthless on account of them. Tobacco is also being tried under the cloth.

### Saving Alfalfa Seed

Different plans are followed in the Western States in saving alfalfa for seed. In Utah the seed is saved from either the first or second crop, that from the former being considered the best if the growth is not too rank. In Kansas the second or third crop is used for seed, and is harvested in August or September. It takes twice as long to cure a crop of seed as a crop of hay. The amount of seed secured per acre varies from 15 to 10 or 15 bushels, according to soil and season.

Alfalfa for seed should be cut when the pods are of a dark brown color. Sometimes the seed is put in small cocks and allowed to cure there, after which it is placed in the stack and allowed to go through the sweat. If the weather is favorable curing may be done in the windrow, thus avoiding the expense of putting it in cocks. However, there is danger of a good deal of loss in this way on account of the seed shattering off. In some localities the binder is used to a considerable extent, in which case the alfalfa is cut and bound just the same as a grain crop and afterwards shocked. If the weather is fine threshing may be done directly from the shock or the crop may be stacked.

Economy is the first mortgage on wealth.

An aristocrat is a democrat with his pockets filled.

Fastidiousness is merely the ignorance of propriety.

Honest men are scarce, and are aging to be scarcer.

Prudery is nothing more than coquetry gone to seed.

Success is a coquette, and the bashful lover never wins her.

Gallantry may possibly be defined as the politeness of flattery.

### A Good Story

Some one tells us of a dude in a horse-car, who, seeing a young lady whom he thought to be impressed with his personal charms, crossed over and took a seat beside her, and said:

"Haven't I met you somewhere before?"

To which she replied, in a voice heard by the other passengers:

"I'm not quite sure, but I think you are the man that stole our spoons."

The passengers laughed and the dude left the car.

## WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL STRATHROY, ONT.

Maintained by the Ontario Government.

RE-OPENS DECEMBER 1ST, 1903.

Special Creamery Course, December 1st to December 23rd. Regular Dairy School Course, January 4th to March 4th.

Lectures and practical work on all branches of Dairying, Cheese Making, Butter Making, Separators, Milk Testing, Farm-Dairying, Domestic Science, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Factory Book-keeping and Engineering.

School well equipped. Send for Circulars and application forms.

OEO., H. BARRÉ, Sept., Strathroy, Ont.

### \$50 to California and Return

via the Chicago and North-Western Ry. First-class round trip tickets on sale from Chicago, August 1st to 14th, to San Francisco and Los Angeles, also to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Favorable stop-over privileges. Return limit October 15th, 1903. Three trains daily from Chicago to California, through without change, with first-class Pullman and tourist sleeping cars. For special folder and all information, write B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

### YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School now offers you a "Vocational Course" in simple English language, at home during five months of your spare time, and places you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,000 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions chosen for successful students. Cost of school of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

## STAMMERERS

THE ARNOLD INSTITUTE, BERLIN, Canada. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnold, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

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Warranted the business of Manufacturers, Inventors and others who realize the advantages of having their Patent business transacted by the parties. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 135 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.



## In the Poultry Yard

### Trap Nests and Their Value

Many poultry raisers do not appreciate the value of trap nests. Yet if they will look into the matter of egg-laying they will find them to be of very great value. It is about the only way of telling which hen is doing the laying. While there is considerable in the egg type of hens, we read about it is far from being a reliable guide to the egg laying qualities of a hen, as any one who has used trap nests will have seen. During February, one of our hens laid 18 eggs, while another almost identical, as far as style and looks goes, laid only 6 or one-third as many.

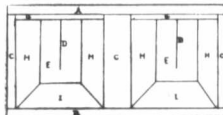


Fig. 1. Two Nests.

A, 2 inch strip nailed on the top of nests; B, 1 inch strip on bottom; C, 2 inch strip on ends, of boards dividing nests; DD, showing long end of trip wire; E, hen hole in division board between the two parts of nests; G, end of door when held up in position; H and I showing inside sides and bottom of nest when door is open.

Our trap nests are very simple and inexpensive. They are made the length of the pen, two feet wide and one foot deep, and from ten to twelve feet long, making ten or twelve nests, as the case may be. A single nest is two feet long and one foot square. A division board is placed eleven inches from the back end, and twelve from the front end, with a hole cut in the middle just large enough for the hen to pass through. Instead of a close door in front, it is made so as to admit a little light at the top. It should be made of inch stuff, as it will stay shut better than a lighter one. It is hinged at the top and opens up into the box.

The trip is a piece of wire (moderately stiff so a hen will not bend it) about 15 inches long and bent as shown in the illustration. A piece of board  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and just long enough to reach across the top of the box (inside), is nailed flat-ways in front of the division board and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the top, leaving a space of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch between the edge of the board and the division. The board is to support the trip wire. Next, slip the long part of the trip wire down through the quarter-inch slot, close to and in front of the hole in the division board, leaving the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch piece of wire to rest

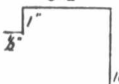


Fig. 2. Trip Wire.

on the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch board. Small wire staples are driven into this board over the wire far enough to hold it in place and yet let it roll sideways easily. There is a small peg driven part way into the centre of the lower edge of the door. The small hole at the top is to allow in enough light to let the hen see her way back, and yet have it moderately dark, as a hen likes to be in seclusion when she is laying.

The hen, in passing in at the entrance (the door of which is held up by the wooden peg on the one-half piece of wire), goes into the nest proper, pressing the wire to one side in so doing, and loosens its connection with the door, which swings down in its place, and secures the hen till the owner comes to release her.

Our nests are raised so as to allow the entire floor space to the hens. On top of the nests are the roosts. The top of the nests serves as a board to catch the droppings.

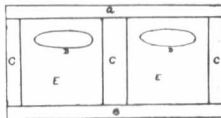


Fig. 3. Two Nests, with door closed.

A, B and C same as in Fig. 1; D, hole in door for light and E door.

While I am opposed to over-doing this question of egg-production in such strains or breeds not intended for heavy laying, yet I think, taking the egg-production in this country into consideration, there is room for a large increase before the hens are injured for other purposes. But one should go so far and no farther. The moment the limit is over-stepped, we cease to have a general purpose hen, good for both egg and meat production.

"Progressive Farmer."

Huron Co., Ontario.

### The Age of a Fowl

An exchange has the following to say in regard to detecting the age of fowls. We would be glad to have the experience of any of our

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word.

Cash with Order.

40,000 COPIES EVERY ISSUE.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

\$2000 WILL BUY 38 acres in Norfolk County, together with good frame house and barn, also store and post office in connection. Write for particulars, and ask for our Farm Catalogue. S. W. READ, Bradford, Ont.

WE MANUFACTURE thirteen styles of Incubators and Brooders, and keep all kinds of Poultry supplies. Catalogue free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Ont.

EGGS, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees. Commission, outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For more terms apply NOW! FELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

HIGH PRICES FOR POULTRY—We are paying 15c. per lb. for broilers or spring chickens live or dressed, weighing between 1½ and 2½ lbs. each. Don't hold your chickens until the fall at extra expense and then sell for less per pair than we will give you for them now. Write us at once as these prices will soon drop. CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., Toronto.

IMPORTED BUFF ORPINGTONS—Another importation just arrived. Cocks direct costing \$8.00 a pair. Orange and Lemon Buff eggs, imported stock, \$2.00 per 15; Canadian bred solid Buff \$1.50 per 15. Eggs reduced after 15th to \$2.00 and \$1.00. Also broods of registered Shropshire sharp and Verhulst eggs, best quality. W. CLARKE, Importer and Breeder, Chatham, Ont. Write for catalogue giving details.

PURE BRED BELGIUM MARES for sale cheap, all ages, or exchange for foreign stamps. Pedigreed stock. HENRY STONE, Kainbach Centre, Ont.

FOR SALE, three extra good, registered Short horn bulls, from eight to twelve months, two from the celebrated imported Scotch bull, Jay Manning, the highest priced bull imported to America up to 1899. These bulls are from good milking cows. Any further information apply.

J. A. MCCLARY, Hillhurst, P.Q.

poultry readers on this point:

"The appearance of the legs is often the readiest guide. A rough, scaly condition is a sign of age. The whole body of an old fowl appears more heavy and mature, and there is an older look about the face and head readily detected by the expert. In males the length of the spur shows the age quite closely. Some poultrymen judge by the plumage. Lift up the wing and push aside the feathers of the sides when in the case of a young hen you will find a long down, light, close and arranged regularly between the other feathers which

## POULTRY WANTED

ORDERED  
DUCKS  
TURKEYS  
CHICKS

Empty crates forwarded on application. Highest market prices paid. Correspondence from regular local agents solicited. Commission paid.

Dentonia Park Farm - COLEMAN P.O.

cover these parts of the body. Through the skin, which is of a delicate rosy tissue, the small blue veins will be apparent. In a hen over a year old the down and the veins will have disappeared, and the skin be dull white and dry, less smooth, and slightly rough and mealy in appearance."

#### Poultry Notes

Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, advises selling old hens before the moulting period, when fowls are in better demand, because of the scarcity of chickens. From 6 to 8c. per lb. is being paid for old hens at Montreal and Toronto. Hens should be sold when two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer and cockerels used for breeding, the following season.

Toronto and Montreal merchants are offering from 11 to 12c. for chickens weighing over one and a half pounds each. These prices correspond to 14 and 15c. plucked weight, and 20 to 22c. per lb. drawn weight. The earlier and heavier cockerels should be sold now before the rush comes.

Fowls intended for exhibition at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the feathers from having a faded or mottled appearance. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moulting fowls.

#### Poached Eggs for the Sick

When poaching eggs for a sick person use milk instead of water, as the milk gives them a more delicate flavor. If you beat an egg to a froth with the addition of a little milk and then scramble it in a very hot pan, it will be very delicate and digestible. Scrambled eggs should never stand before being served, as they toughen and become indigestible.

#### Most Useful Work

Experiments are being made for the purpose of developing a serum for the cure of scarlet fever. Several competent observers, working along the same lines, have had considerable success, and are hopeful that an "antitoxin" for this disease will be a thing of the near future.

More interest is being taken in the correction of defective vision of school children. Many a child has been cured of severe headaches and a dread of books by the proper fitting of glasses. Don't neglect your child's eyes. The few dollars paid the oculist may save years of suffering.

A "gentleman about town" is one who pays cash for everything except his debts.

## KENDALL'S

Use it ten years.  
Washington, D.C. New on, give.  
Please send me your "Treatise on  
Horse and his Disease." Here  
send Kendall's Spavin Cure for ten  
years and gladly testify to its merits.  
Yours truly, J. W. C. Nelson.



## SPAVIN CURE

Five Cases of Spavin.  
Bridle, N. Hudson, Jan. 21, 1902.  
I have cured five horses of spavin in  
the last four years with your  
Kendall's Spavin Cure.  
Very truly yours, Harry D. Russell.

### THE OLD RELIABLE

And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones,  
Splints and All Lamenesses.

This is the unequalled experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other  
countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read  
what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy  
shown, it is unequalled as a liniment for house-  
hold and family use. Sold generally by all drug  
stores. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We send  
valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," pro-  
fessively illustrated, free upon request.

**DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

## FARMERS KNOW A GOOD THING

When they see it, which is the reason there is  
such a large and increasing demand for it

## U.S. Cream Separator



The U.S. has many points of superiority, but  
the following three are sufficient to make it

**The Most Desirable to Own:**

**Clean Skimming**—Holds the World's  
Record.

**Safety**—All gears entirely enclosed in iron case.  
**Durability**—Most thoroughly and substantially  
made.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators  
from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Pro-  
vinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.  
For further information, write for illustrated catalogues  
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



## Why is the Magnet like a Paper of Needles?

when compared with other cream separators. The principal points are: Its close skimming, its ease of operation, the quickness and easy manner in which it can be cleaned, its strength and durability.

Professor Dean, of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, in speaking of the Magnet Cream Separator, says its chief points are: "Its minimum need of power according to its capacity, general clean skimming, readiness of motion, durability, ease in cleaning, and gear convenience." They use a Magnet at the college dairy. That is why the Magnet Cream Separator is like a paper of needles—its points are many and conspicuous.



### KEEP YOUR MONEY IN CANADA

In referring to foreign machines, brought into Canada in pieces, put together, and sold in dairymen and farmers as first-class separators, Professor Dean says: "We are pleased that such a good machine as the Magnet has been designed and made in Canada. Canadian dairymen would do well to enquire into the merits of Canadian-made Separators before purchasing."

Write for illustrated catalogue, or ask our local agent in your locality to show you the Magnet.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

## The Petrie Mfg. Company, Limited GUELPH, ONT.

Maritime Provinces Branch—St. John, N.B. P.O. Box 116.

# PURE-BRED STOCK

## NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

*These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of herds throughout the country. The cooperation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. An editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.*

### Big Shorthorn Sale at Hamilton

(Continued from page 514).

(Imp.) Joyous Girl (Vol. 19), Dec. 29, 1901; John Pollard, Iona, Ont., \$300.

(Imp.) Beauty 37th (Vol. 20), Jan. 7, 1902; Sir Wm. Van Horne, \$550.

(Imp.) Snow Fly 3rd (Vol. 19), March 2, 1902; John Watson, \$240.

(Imp.) Martha 2nd (Vol. 20), March 1, 1902; A. G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich., \$400.

(Imp.) Duchess 2nd (Vol. 20), March 5, 1902; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, \$315.

(Imp.) Florence 2nd (Vol. 19), Sept. 27, 1901; Sir Wm. Van Horne, \$675.

(Imp.) Queen Perier 3rd (Vol. 19), March 29, 1902; E. M. McIntyre, Paisley, \$215.

(Imp.) Juno -31169- (A.H.B.), May 1, 1896; A. Garland, Mich., \$400.

(Imp.) Lambert's Bridesmaid -31170- (A.H.B.), Nov. 4, 1895; Jno. Hill, \$300.

(Imp.) Hillhurst Bridesmaid and calf -34185- (A.H.B.), Dec. 29, 1898; John Lean, Bowles' Corners, Ont., \$245.

Hillhurst Bridesmaid 2nd and calf, Famous 10th of Hillhurst -39152-, Jan. 29, 1900; A. Garland, \$680.

Hillhurst Bridesmaid 4th (Vol. 19), March 19, 1902; John Watson, \$165.

Lady Strathallan Hillhurst 3rd -39155- (A.H.B.), Jan. 28, 1899; W. Smith, Columbus, Ont., \$100.

Lady Strathallan Hillhurst 4th and calf -39156- (A.H.B.); Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man., \$175.

Famous 8th of Hillhurst (Vol. 20), (A.H.B.), June 7, 1902; W. D. Platt, \$110.

Topsy of Hillhurst -31671- (A.H.B.), April 11, 1897; John Hill, \$150.

Topsy 2nd of Hillhurst (Vol. 20), (A.H.B.), March 29, 1902; Wm. Chalmers, \$200.

### BULLS

(Imp.) Joy of Morning -32079-, Dec. 12, 1898; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., \$375.

(Imp.) Lord Mountstephen -45195- March 21, 1901; E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa, \$1,000.

(Imp.) Royal Champion (Vol. 20), Feb. 2, 1902; Ed. Robinson, Markham, Ont., \$650.

(Imp.) Royal Kitchener (Vol. 20), March 3, 1902; I. B. Vannatter, Ballinalnac, Ont., \$110.

(Imp.) Rose Noble -45219-, March 13, 1902; E. M. McIntyre, \$160.

Joe Chamberlain -46618-, June 8, 1902; Douglas McGregor, Mimosa, Ont., \$210.

Strathallan Beau -46569-, Nov. 17, 1902; Wm. Chalmers, \$310.

### SUMMARY

50 Females sold for	\$14,380	\$287.60
7 Bulls sold for	3,015	430.71
57 Animals sold for	17,395	305.17
12 Reacted females for	3,280	273.33

### The Best Fatted Calf

At the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held last month, The Carnefac Stock Food Co., of that city, donated \$175 for the best calves raised on their celebrated stock food. Two of the calves winning these prizes also won first and second in the regular classes. Both pure-bred and grade calves were entered.

The first prize (\$100) went to W. J. Hiscock, Arden, Man., for a calf born since January 1st, 1903, and which weighed no less than 775 lbs.; the second prize (\$50) to G. & W. Binne, Castlereay, for a calf weighing 689 lbs. and the third prize \$25 to James Herriot, Scurie, for a calf weighing 646 lbs. These were all born since January 1st, 1903, and entered for these prizes were shown by Mr. Allison, of Wambank, calf, weighing 621 lbs., Mr. Benallack, Winnipeg, calf, weighing 585 lbs., Mr. Campbell, of Killarney, calf, 580 lbs.; Mr. McElin, Sutherland, calf, 575 lbs.; Mr. White, Sutherland, calf, 510 lbs.; Mr. Ayerst, Mount Royal, calf, 500 lbs.; Mr. Burr, Virden, 445 lbs.; Mr. Waugh, Bird's Hill, calf, 428 lbs.; Mr. Hampton, Rapid City, calf, 445 lbs.; Mr. Power, Carberry, 425 lbs.

The Carnefac Company is to be commended for their enterprise. The number of competitors shows the popularity and value of their foods for fitting and fattening young stock for show purposes. Carnefac is a feed for sheep, calves, poultry, horses, cattle and other stock. The company also gave \$500 in gold at the Brandon Fair for the best bacon hogs fed on Carnefac.

### Rush of Entries at Ottawa

Reports from Ottawa indicate that the buildings this year will be full to overflowing. Applications for space are reaching Secretary McMahon by the hundreds daily. The number of exhibitors promises to be larger than ever before. The live stock and agricultural product entries show that this department will be well filled. The Central Canada show deserves to be largely patronized, and we are pleased to note a large rush of entries this year.

### A Contrast

Though summer's smiling skies are hid

By clouds of sombre hue,

Why should I fear cold winter's frown

When Birdie's eyes are blue?

Though summer's whispering breeze is gone,

And wild winds fiercely blow,

Sweetest of music still I hear,

Her voice so soft and low.

Though clouds hang low and winds howl loud

I'll sing the grey days through,

'Tis always summer in my heart,

For Birdie's heart is true.

Alexander Clavering

## Leg and Body Wash.



When it comes to stiffness and soreness of muscles, tendons, etc., nothing equals

### Tuttle's Elixir

for restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild poultice both and put on light blanket. Squeeze the legs and put on light bandages. Used and endorsed by Adams & Spruce, Toronto.

### Tuttle's American Condition Powders

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, indigestion, nervousness, etc. Sufferers should use it. Price 50c per bottle. Dr. S. A. Tuttle, 28 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Avoid all imitations. They offer only temporary relief, if any. L. W. RAY, 4 & 609, Yorkville, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cough, Spitt, Sneeze, Capped Neck, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Sifts, and all lameness from Spavins, Kingbones and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites. Thrush, Diarrhoea, Hemorrhoids, all Bunches from Horsem or Cattle.

As a Remedy, Caustic Balsam is invaluable. Spravins, Kingbones, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give relief. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, 100 King Street, Toronto, Ont. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## The Book is Free

## Spavin Lamp Jaw

You can cure Spavins, Bony or Blood Spavins, Kingbones, Cough, Spitt or any lameness of the horse. Full Size Book, Spavins or Kingbones, also Lamp Jaw, sent only with very little trouble or cost. Our two booklets tell you how and prove that you can do it. Send me with guarantee you succeed in every case. Over 10,000 horses cured. Write me for our way. If you have a case to cure write us and we will send you the book free.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 35 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED**—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, taking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all common places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary 50¢ per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPEROR MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

**WE WANT GOOD** reputable persons everywhere to sell our new sanitary Combs. Positively sell on sight and are absolutely guaranteed universally sold. Will remove dandruff, cure itching hair and headaches. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sales agents, good active agents are actually becoming rich. Work your own towns or travel. We tell you how. Write for terms without delay. Do not miss this opportunity. Write to: LONO, No. 8 Day Street, St. Thomas, Ont.

### Entries at Toronto

The entries for all classes of live stock for the Dominion Exhibition closed on Saturday last and have proved exceedingly heavy. In Short-horns all records have easily been beaten, every section showing an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. over any previous year. The most gratifying feature is the great interest that other provinces besides Ontario are taking in the Exhibition, as manifested by the liberal entries that have come to hand from Quebec, Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In dairy products, the Maritime Provinces are exceedingly well represented. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each having largely contributed to this class of exhibits. The Dairy Building is full to overflowing, and even with the new Annex it is doubtful if sufficient accommodation can be found for all the exhibits of which entry has been made.

Sheep and swine show the same percentage of increase that the cattle do. The entries in the Bacon Hog Sweepstakes Section are uncommonly numerous, and this class is bound to prove of more than ordinary interest. All the judging competitions have also filled uncommonly well. In short, there is not a department of the Exhibition that has not more entries than in the most sanguine moments the Executive could have anticipated.

The Dominion Exhibition is bound to be worthy of the country and all its agricultural and industrial interests. In every way it will be a fitting exponent of the industry and intelligence of our people. We are satisfied that the Chambers of Commerce Congress delegates will agree that the exhibits in many of the classes compare favorably with those shown at the Royal and Dublin shows, which is the highest form of commendation that can be bestowed upon a Canadian show.

The entries for the speed and conformation classes in the horse section, grains, field crops, horticultural products, and poultry do not close until Friday, the 15th, but the entries already indicate that they will be characterized by the same largeness that the other departments are able to boast of. As a matter of fact, large entries of poultry have already been made from the North-West Territories, the Maritime Provinces and New York State.

Entries for dogs close on Monday, the 17th inst., and for the dog's natural enemy, the cat, on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

### Education.

That education and knowledge mean power is a fact that is becoming daily more recognized by all classes of workers.

We have our colleges of theology for clergymen, of medicine for physicians, of law for lawyers, of pharmacy for druggists, of practical science for engineers, of agriculture for farmers. Every calling requiring skill has its college for instruction and training. Only a favored few, however, can afford either the time or money to attend these colleges, and thus the majority who, though they have the same ambition, find themselves excluded. The Canadian Correspondence College of Toronto, however, especially appeals to those who cannot give much of their money or time, and to men and women engaged in all the varied branches of work.



## SECOND ANNUAL COMBINATION AUCTION SALE OF LARGE YORKSHIRE HOGS GUELPH, ONTARIO

Thursday, August 20th, 1903

One hundred carefully selected hogs (boars and sows) from the herds of the following well-known breeders will be sold:—

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford. GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle, Ont.

G. B. HOOD, Guelph, Ont.

Single fare passenger rates, and half freight rates on animals purchased at sale.

The special attention of Agricultural Societies is called to this sale.

For Catalogues and further information, apply to

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.

Auctioneers: GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry.  
THOS. INGRAM, Guelph.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guelph, Canada.  
Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydehead  
Horns and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

### Registered Shropshires for Sale

Twenty-one ram and ewe lambs, two two-year-old  
rams, one stock ram. Good blood. Prices low.

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara (Bree Co.), Ont.

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk-  
ing Strains, Prize Winning Lei-  
centers, Young Stock for sale—im-  
ported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

## PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 4 Ayrshire Bulls, 2 Pure  
Bred Shorthorn Heifers, coming one year,  
old; 1 Shorthorn Bull, two years old;  
Choice Yorkshire Boar, one year old;  
Yorkshire Sows and Boars, from four  
weeks to six months old; these animals are of  
choicest breeding. Will be sold cheap to  
quick buyers.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,  
Warkworth, Ont.

## A GOOD LINIMENT

For 25 cents a gallon can be  
made as follows:  
Aconitine, 4 ounces  
Vinegar, 1 quart  
Water, 2 quarts  
Salt-petre (powder), 1 ounce

This combination will prove  
satisfactory and successful for  
coughs, Rheumatisms, Stomachs,  
Gout, Galls, to loosen the  
shoulder for work horses;  
will reduce Swollen Ankles, and Tendons  
and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would  
be generally used. Try the

### ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer,  
W. F. THOMPSON, P. O. Box 100, Springfield, Mass.  
Largest bottles, 50¢. One-cent bottles, 10¢. For  
who will send it prepaid upon receipt of 25¢ for  
three gallons of liniment or work on above formula.  
Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving  
formulas of Veterinary Remedies.



ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.  
The most successful Veterinary Institution.  
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S. Principal.  
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

## MEN WANTED

Salary or commission, \$250 a year and expenses,  
payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us  
in their district, introducing our goods, distribu-  
ting large and small advertising matter, no ex-  
perience, only honesty required. Write at once for  
instructions. Sales Medical Appliances Co., London,  
Ontario.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and  
car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

### FARMERS' RECIPES TESTED

50¢ (value) each. Condition powder, worm cure, ewe  
fever remedy. Many others. THE CANADIAN  
FORMULARY CO., P. O. Box 100, Halifax, N.S.

FOR SALE—5 Grand Collie Page by  
Imported Fartull Poly-  
gamist, dam Auchincloss Selection. These pups are  
lean, agile and white, large, healthy, woe-thing is  
in their character. Full pedigrees, write for particulars,  
including stamps. Also cocker spaniels for sale.  
HAVELOCK KENNELS, Box 106, Havlock, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm  
work to work in an office, 50¢ a month, with advancement  
steady employment; must be honest and reliable.  
Branch office of the association are being established  
in each Territory. Apply at once giving full particu-  
lars. THE VETERINARY BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

## Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000 lb.  
King Edward Scale

Try it. No better Scale on  
Earth.

Manufactured by  
C. WILSON  
& SON,  
Limited



67 Wellington Street, - Toronto, Canada

# The Farming World

—and—  
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WHEATON, B. A.,

Editor

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with subscription price, payable in advance, one dollar a year, payable in advance.

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Receipts are sent only upon request. The date opposite the name on the address label indicates the time up to which the subscription is paid, and the change of date is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

Discontinuance.—Following the general desire of our readers, no subscriber's copy of THE FARMING WORLD is discontinued until the notice to that effect is given. All arrears must be paid.

Remittances.—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note or money order, payable to order of DOMINION PUBLISHING, LIMITED. Cash should be sent in registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed to—

DOMINION PUBLISHING, LIMITED,  
MORRIS BUILDING,  
TORONTO

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Lame Horse

I have a mare that went lame last winter in one of her hind legs. She is worse after going a distance. There is no enlargement to be seen. She may have got the muscle sprained, but there is no sign of any sore. What can it be?—Subscriber, Cedar Mills, Ont.

It is impossible to say definitely from the description given where the trouble lies, and consequently to suggest a remedy is equally as difficult. It is probable that the trouble is not muscular, though it would be impossible to speak definitely without an examination. The larger number of obscure lamenesses in the hind legs are to be found in the hock; and especially if nothing shows; but of course we cannot speak definitely. If the mare is a valuable one we would advise consulting some competent veterinary surgeon and have the trouble definitely located.

### Sulphur for Calves

Is it a good plan to feed sulphur to calves? Will it help to keep them free from lice?—E.C.W.

A little sulphur fed judiciously will have a healthful effect upon all kinds of stock on the farm. As to the amount to give there is a difference of opinion. We heard of one farmer who has made a practice of giving his calves two parts salt and one

part sulphur for twenty years, and claims that during that time he has had no lice or disease. This proportion of sulphur is perhaps too high. Many use the proportion of one part of sulphur to nine parts of salt, which is better. This mixture is left in the pasture so that farm animals may have access to it at all times. It should be noted, however, that if sulphur is mixed with salt, animals should have had access to the salt at all times before the sulphur is added, as otherwise the sulphur might be eaten in too large quantities. That the taking of sulphur internally would have the effect of freeing animals of lice may seem strange, and yet it has been frequently known to do so. It is an accepted principle that animals in perfect health are less liable to vermin of any kind than those in bad health and run down.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for subscribers, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

### Taking Land for Road

Q. In the Township of C., in the County of L., the farmers settled along the shore of the lake, and there being no road, they made one for themselves. This was nearly one hundred and fifteen years ago. As the lake washed away the land they moved back the fence so as to keep the road a proper width. A man who bought one of these farms from me says he won't move back his fence unless he is paid for his land when the farm belonged to me. I always moved back my fence as the lake washed away the land, in order to leave room for the road. This stretch of road is about ten miles long. There has not one of the farmers, except this one, refused to move back his fence, so that the road would be wide enough. 1. Can the man who bought this land compel the township to pay for the land necessary to make the road a proper width, or would he have to submit to the old rule and move back his fence without compensation as all the other farmers did? 2. What steps will the Council have to take to compel the man to move back his fence?—J. H.

A. 1. Yes, the township will have to pay for the land. The fact that the custom was for the farmers to move back their fences without compensation makes no difference. The township can't take the man's land without paying for it. Of course the man could not claim compensation for land already dedicated as a highway. 2. The Council should proceed in the

ordinary way to expropriate the land, by serving notice on the man. He must then claim whatever compensation he thinks he is entitled to, and if he and the Council cannot agree on this, it will be settled by arbitration.

### Holidays Again

Q. B. agreed to work for A. for eight months, and he was to have one week's holidays. He worked on the 24th of May and on the 1st of July. 1. Can B. claim these two days again, that is, can he take two other days off in place of them? 2. Could A. compel B. to work the week's holidays to make his eight months good?—G.D.

A. 1. He can take two other days as part of his week, but would not be entitled to two days in addition. 2. No, you could not compel him to work the week. All you can ask him to do is to work eight months less one week.

### Must Pay Twice

Q. I bought a machine from an agent of the manufacturer. The machine was delivered by the agent accompanied by an invoice signed by plaintiff on which was written "pay no accounts without my written authority," and the manufacturer's name was signed to this. Afterwards the agent called to collect the price of the machine, and I told him that I would pay him on an order or receipt from the manufacturer. The agent returned later with an account received in the manufacturer's name, and I paid the amount. It turned out that the manufacturer's signature had been forged and the agent apparently had no authority to receive payment. The manufacturer now threatens to sue me for the price of the machine. 1. Can I be compelled to pay this over again?—A.E.V.K.

A. 1. Yes, you were warned not to pay without an order signed by the manufacturer. If you should have ascertained yours, that the signature on the account presented to you was really that of the manufacturer.

### Payment for Hogs

Q. A. agreed to buy from me a car-load of hogs, at a certain rate per pound, live weight. I shipped a "double-decker" car-load, and A. refused to accept this, contending that a "single-decker" car-load only should have been shipped. 1. Can I compel him to pay for the whole lot?—W.M.G.

A. 1. If there is any general usage in the trade as to whether "a car-load of hogs" means a single or a double-decker car, then that will govern. If there is no such usage, and it means either a single or a double-decker car indifferently, then you were at liberty under the contract to load the car in any way in which a car might be ordinarily loaded, and you, having elected to send a "double-decker" car, A. is bound to accept.

**What John T. Gibson, Director Dominion Sheep Breeders Association, Says About Zenoleum Dip:**

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## Our Fortnightly Market Review

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Aug. 14, 1903.

General trade continues brisk for this season. Country merchants are placing large orders in anticipation of the big harvest in prospect, when money will be more plentiful among farmers. A lot of money will be needed in moving this year's big wheat crop. It is expected, however, that the banks will have plenty to meet the needs of this. Trade discounts are firm at 6 to 7 per cent, and money at about 5 1/2 on call.

#### Wheat

While the world's wheat shipments since July 1st, as the following table shows, do not indicate any scarcity of supplies, there is a much stronger and firmer feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, due largely to unfavorable reports from the Northwestern States. These adverse reports have greatly stimulated the speculative market. A few days ago September wheat was quoted at Chicago at 80 cents, and there is a feeling that wheat will be higher than it is at present. The world's shipments of wheat from July 1st excepting Argentina, which is from Jan. 1st for last year, and this are compared as follows:

	This year.	Last year
United States	23,146,000	19,591,000
Russia	12,016,000	6,576,000
Danubian	3,912,000	3,417,000
Argentina	52,821,000	17,724,000
Total	92,895,000	47,308,000

This report shows that though less has been exported from the United States this year it has been more than made up by South America. There is a firmer feeling both in England and on this side. At Toronto the market is reported steady to firm at 75c for old red and white, and for new middlegreys, goose at 66c, and spring at 72 to 73c.

#### Coarse Grains

There is a big crop of oats and barley in prospect, which is adversely affecting prices. An easier feeling prevails and lower values may be looked for. The oat market here is steady at quotations and barley is nominal. Peas are quiet. Corn is firmer and steady at quotations.

#### Seeds

The outlook for clover seed this season is not good. There are many reports that the crop is not seeding well and that the yield will be light. Just now the market is quiet. Montreal quotations are: Alsike, \$13 to \$15; red clover, \$12 to \$14.50 per cwt.; and timothy, \$2 to \$3, and flax, \$1.70 per bushel.

#### Potatoes and Beans

The crop of potatoes this year is likely to be large, and consumers are likely to get them at lower values. At Montreal quotations are 60 to 70c per bag. Large quantities are offering on Toronto market.

The bean market is quiet at quotations.

#### Hay and Straw

The hay crop will, from all accounts be a good average, so there will be no great scarcity along this line as was expected some weeks ago.

England is said to have a big crop, and the Eastern States a lighter crop. It is hard to say just how low prices will go, but they may not go much, if any, lower. New baled hay is quoted at Toronto at \$8.00 to \$9.00 in car lots on track.

#### Hogs and Poultry

There is not much to be said regarding dressed poultry. The indications are that there will be a big fall trade, which farmers should prepare for by getting their poultry in good condition.

The egg trade seems to be holding its own. Though supplies keep up, quotations are no lower, a steady feeling prevails. I guess we will have to wait another season for the 8c eggs, which several dealers promised early in the season. It looks now as if our exports of eggs this fall will not be large.

#### Dairy Produce

The cheese market has advanced considerably since our last report. Quotations at the local markets this week range from 9.3-4 to 10c, the former being the ruling figure. At some markets salesmen were not willing to accept 9.3-4c, and held for 10c. The situation is strong, and stocks are comparatively light for this season of the year.

The butter market has been rather unsettled, and prices have varied. The English market has rubbed dull. Here there appears to be plenty of stock coming forward, and the demand is generally quiet. At Montreal creamery is quoted at 18 to 18.3-4c at the factories. Here quotations are 18 to 19c for prints, and 17 1/2 to 18c for tubs and boxes.

#### Live Stock

There is no material change to report in the cattle trade. If anything, export cattle are a shade easier than a fortnight ago. The cattle markets this week have ruled on the quiet side. Comparatively few export cattle are offering, and the demand is

quiet, owing to the difficulty of getting vessel space. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.90 to \$5; the ordinary run \$4.50 to \$4.80, and others \$4.30 to \$4.40 per cwt. Butchers' cattle are in demand, the quality being \$4.50 to \$4.65; the ordinary run, \$4.40 to \$4.50, and fair to good, \$4.00 to \$4.30 per cwt. Feeders and stockers are quiet, very few offering. Prices range at \$1.75 to \$2.20 for feeders, and \$2.50 to \$3.70 for stockers, as to quality. Milch cows bring from \$30 to \$45 each and calves \$2 to \$10 each, and \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The demand for sheep and lambs is fair at \$1 to \$1.60 for the best, and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. for culls. Spring lambs sell at \$2.50 to \$4 each, or \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cwt.

The supply of hogs is not large and trade is brisk at \$6.50 per cwt. for selects, and \$6.25 for lights and fats. A good demand for hogs is reported at Montreal where quotations are from \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.

#### Union Steek Yards

At Toronto Junction yards on Tuesday last the receipts were 80 cars, consisting of 1,800 cattle, 350 sheep, and 200 hogs as compared with 30 cars, consisting of 393 cattle, 394 sheep and 362 hogs at the city market. The new yards are evidently more than holding their own with the city. Prices there ruled about the same as at the city market.

#### Horses

There is nothing very brisk about the horse market just now. This is the dull season and nothing much will be done till about Sept. 1st, when, it is expected, trade will open up in good shape. July has been a better month than usual this season. At Grand's there is nothing selling but a few second-hand horses which go off at about the usual prices.



W. J. D. Cummings, Dexter, Ont., has been granted a patent for bag fastener, through the well-known patent agents, Marion & Marion, Montreal. Persons wishing to learn about patents are invited to write Marion & Marion for a free copy of their "Inventor's Help."

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	14	10	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wheat, per bushel	75	80	78	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Oats, per bushel	31	35	35	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Barley, per bushel	45	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Peas, per bushel	62	71	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Corn, per bushel	60	62	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Flour, per barrel	3 90	3 60	4 85	4 85	4 85	4 85	4 85	4 85	4 85	4 85
Wheat, per ton	16 00	17 50	20 50	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Shells, per ton	17 50	19 00	23 00	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50
Potatoes, per bag	75	65	1 80	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95
Beans, per bushel	1 50	1 60	1 90	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95
Hay, per ton	8 50	12 00	12 50	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25
Straw, per ton	5 00	7 50	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Eggs, per dozen	15	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Chickens, per pair, d. w.	75	...	60	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Ducks, per pair, d. w.	65	...	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Turkeys, per pound, d. w.	14	...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Geese, per pound, d. w.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apples, per barrel	2 50	3 00	3 75	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Cheese, per pound	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butter, creamery, per pound	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Butter, dairy, per pound	16	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	5 12 1/2	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75	3 75
Sheep, per cwt.	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 75
Hog, per cwt.	6 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
Veal, Calves, per cwt.	5 25	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50

† new; ‡ old

## MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, Aug. 10th, 1903.

Operators are in a quandary regarding the future of cheese and are not stocking up very heavily at present. There has been no change in quotations at the factories, and if buyers were sure the market would go no lower, there would be a rush of orders. The make of fall cheese will be much larger than last year. Butter is too plentiful, and the market is dull. Eggs are firmer and are expected to advance. Hay is steady at \$12 to \$14 per ton. Farmers are making this season's crop, and it is turning out much better than anticipated. It has good body and will spend well. The weather is unfavorable for hay-making. There has been no change in the price of oats on this market, though they are held less firmly than a fortnight ago. Flour is very firm on account of the advance in wheat. Beans have declined ten cents per bushel. Rolled oats have declined five cents per barrel. Cornmeal has advanced ten cents. There has been a sharp decline of \$1.50 per ton in bran and middlings are also easier. Hams and bacon have advanced one-half cent, and lard has declined a like amount.

The country market is well supplied with meats and poultry. There is a fair demand for produce with vegetables tending lower. In the fish market, dry cod is very scarce and high.

The Halifax Board of Trade and the Fruit Growers' Association are now working on an offer of the C. P. R. to have fast steamers call at this port for the transportation of apples to England this season, providing certain guarantees are given. The apple shippers feel that they are considerably handicapped by the conditions of the present steamship service from this port. Attention is beginning to turn to the Provincial Exhibition to be held here Sept. 9th to 17th, and which promises to be one of the best ever held in this province. There will be a six days' racing meet in connection for purses larger in the aggregate than was ever before offered at a meet in Eastern Canada.

#### Live Stock at the Dominion Exhibition

Canada is noted the wide world over for the superior quality of its horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. There is no country its equal in the natural developments of all kinds of stock. Since Toronto Exhibition was founded a quarter of a century ago as an annual institution, the improvements have been phenomenal, a fact which is undoubtedly due to the numerous fairs and shows which have been held. The soil and the climate of the country and the intelligence of its farmers and breeders render its high grades of live stock equal to those bred anywhere in the world. This reputation will be maintained by the magnificent display that will be made at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, from August 27th to September 12th, both dates inclusive. It will in every respect be a thoroughly representative show, comprising exhibits from the best known cattle farms and breeding stocks in the Dominion and some from the U.S. There will be in particular a splendid showing of thoroughbred horses, which will delight those with an eye for the fine points of horse flesh, while the show of carriage, hunt, and saddle horses, of Clydes, Shires and ponies, will of a certainty never have been



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surpassed at any fair on this continent, whether annual or periodical. In cattle the Durham, Hereford, Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire and other breeds, the exhibit will be phenomenal, as the prizes will be found increased from 20 to 50 per cent. compared with former years. The butter-making, the cheese-making and milk tests and judging competitions and other features of the dairying and live stock show will excite no special interest. Sheep will be an unusually prominent feature, as the model pens afford splendid accommodation, while the swine exhibit, the prizes for which have been doubled, will be unprecedentedly large. A fact that everyone should bear in mind is that all live stock will be on the grounds as previously stated, the entire two weeks, that is from Saturday, Aug. 29th, to Saturday, Sept. 7th, inclusive, and that there will be daily parades of live stock in front of the grand stand, which will enable everybody to see the magnificent array of animals in comfort and without a pilgrimage to the individual stalls, boxes or barns.

#### Always Hated Snakes

"You never kin tell," said Uncle Ira Tompkins, "how the bread you cast on the waters'll come back to you. I ain't what you may call partial to snakes ner any of them kind of things, and yit I don't believe in runnin' down a fellow-bein' in just because it's got a bad name. If anybody else had told me about this I mightn't believe it, but when you've saw a thing with your own eyes, though, you can't help it sometimes if truth seems a little mite stranger than fiction. I'll just tell you the plain facts and you kin take it as you please. I'd hired Webb Otis to do my plowin' that year, bein' that I had the rheumatis' pretty bad, and one day I was lookin' over the work he'd done. As I was walkin' along across the furrows I seen some thin' kind of flappin' and floppin'

around, and when I got there it was a black snake about four foot long that must of been asleep when the plow went past, because a heavy stone'd got rolled over on the critter's tail and held it fast.

"I always hated snakes like sin, and started for the fence to get a rail. When I come back the thing was wriggin' and flappin' to beat all, so that when I struck at it I missed it and hit the stone, so it rolled off. Well, sir, before I could get the rail up again for another whack the old chap was gone. I didn't think nothin' much about it after that for mebbe two or three months, till one mornin' I was woke up by somethin' slappin' agin the side of the house just outside of where I slept. I didn't mind it at first, but it kep' on slappin' away and finally I got up to find out what it was, and the first thing I seen was one corner of the kitchen all afire. I run out to the well fer a bucket of water, and there at the corner, slappin' away with all its might, was that black snake. As soon as it seen me it quit and looked up kind of smillin' like as though it was sayin', 'You done a favor fer me onced and I ain't forgot it.'

"I felt that ashamed I couldn't look the old feller in the eyes, honest I couldn't, knowin' what a guilty conscience I had. I ain't sayin' the house would of burned down, because I s'pose the smoke would of woke us up after while, but there's no use not givin' credit where it's due. Them's my sentiments even where it's snakes."—Exchange.

\*Permit me to say that we have used Zenoleum quite extensively for destroying lice on hogs and found it a very efficient remedy.—H. W. Mumford, Prof. Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois.

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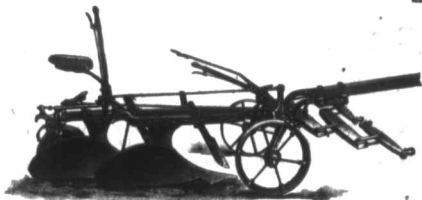
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