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Toronto, July 1, 1902.

THE FARMING WORLD

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FARMING WORLD

FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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The De Laval Machines were awarded the only Gold Medal for Cream Separators at the Pan-American, 1901.

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The official skimming record of the De Laval machine at the Pan-American, during its allotted run, was .0161.

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The De Laval is used by all prominent and successful creamerymen and dairymen in every country on the globe.

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The De Laval Separator Co.
77 YORK STREET,
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Times Are Changed...

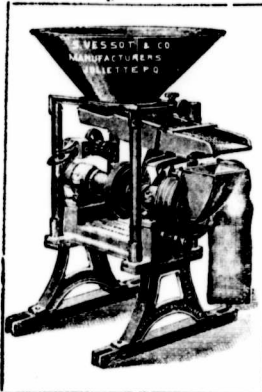
There is very little profit for the farmer raising hay or grain as principal crops.

There is a fortune in raising stock of all kinds if properly done.

You lose one third of the value of your grain if you feed it whole.

Perhaps you get yours chopped, but why not chop it yourself?

By arrangement with the oldest manufacturers of grain grinders in Canada, we are enabled to furnish our subscribers with a fully guaranteed machine at a special price for cash, or on small monthly payments.



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Please send me particulars, price, terms, etc., for your grain grinder
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The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves, in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

Windsor Salt

Best Grocers Sell It

THE BEST BUTTER

Can only be secured by close attention to every detail. Much of the paper sold as wrappable parchment for wrappers is only imitation, and quite liable to impart a bad flavor to butter. We import large quantities of the genuine article direct from Germany. We supply it plain or printed. Write for samples and prices.

Windsor-Salt Co. Ltd.,
Box 724, Woodstock, Ont.

TRADE "DAISY" MARK

Can be fitted with a just-able Brakers as shown in cut.

Notice—Two bolts only to place to set up.
Our new improved Steel St. and Tempered Steel Cased Bicycle Ball Bearings, with four nicely fitted wheels, adjustable feet for holding it firm when churning
Over 80,000 in use.



EVERY BUTTER WORKER

Neatly made, simple, strong, and durable and cheap.

Prices given on application.

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PERFECT

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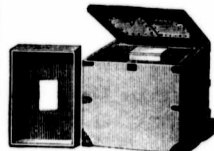
Will wash more clothes in less time, do it better and easier, with less wear and tear, than any other machine.



BUTTER SHIPPING BOX.

Convenient, durable. Made with Detachable Hinges and movable ice box.

Will give prices and fuller particulars on application.



The WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., Ltd.,
London, Ont.
Eastern Branch, 60 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XXI.

JULY 1st, 1902.

No. 1

Keep up the Hog Supply

CANADIAN bacon trade continues to maintain its prominent position as one of Canada's leading industries. And yet it has not made the progress one would expect, considering the high prices that have prevailed during the past two or three years for select bacon hogs. For the year ending June 30th, 1901, there was a falling off of about one and one-half million dollars in the value of our bacon exports as compared with the year previous. The official figures are not out yet for the year ending on Monday last, but from what we can learn from the packers and others, the increase over a year ago will be very little.

This condition of affairs is somewhat disappointing. With high prices and a greatly increased demand for hogs, owing to the larger number of pork packing establishments that have been in operation during the past two years, one would have expected a very rapid increase in the number of hogs in the country. But such has not been the case. There has, no doubt, been a considerable increase in the number kept by farmers in many parts of the country, but not enough to swell the total number of hogs produced to any very great extent. There are, however, some indications that the turning point has come, but these are not very marked as yet, and it may be some time before their effect on the total supply will be noted.

The question may well be asked, why our farmers do not engage in the raising of bacon hogs to a greater extent than they are now doing. The high prices for coarse grains last fall and during the winter, have, no doubt, had something to do with it. But even at these high prices there has been good money in raising the bacon hog. The better prices for beef cattle and other kinds of live stock, have also had some effect in that they helped to divide the farmer's interests. But these do not fully account for the comparatively small increase in our hog products, and we shall have to look further afield for a season than it is our purpose to do just now. Perhaps the Canadian farmer has an inherent dislike for his hogship and prefers to go only so far, and no further, in rearing this money-making animal, which our packers love so well, and which is doing so much to develop Canada's trade with the Old Land. Nevertheless, it will pay the farmer to get rid of any

preconceived notions he may have had on these points and raise more hogs.

One very satisfactory condition of the trade is that the quality keeps up. At the present time there is only a mere nominal difference of about 25 cents per cwt. between the prices for select bacon hogs and lights and fats, due to the fact that packers, in order to get sufficient supplies to keep their establishments running, have been compelled to take, so to speak, "everything in sight," that looked like a hog. The very fact that the percentage of high-class hogs received at the factories has been maintained in the face of this indiscriminate buying, is proof that our farmers are putting into practice the teachings of our Farmers' Institutes, our Agricultural Journals, etc., and are endeavoring to produce the style of hog which the market demands. Once started in the good way, there should be no falling back into old methods, even though the packer does not pay as large a premium as he should for select bacon hogs. At the present time there are too many light bacon hogs coming forward, and it would seem as if our farmers in their desire to save feed were marketing their hogs too soon.

As far as we are able to size up the situation, the farmer will run no risk in increasing his supply of hogs by one-third or one-half. Present indications are that good prices will be maintained during the balance of the year, with the exception of the usual drop in the fall, previous to the Xmas trade. But this is not likely to be any greater than usual, and with prices at from \$6 to \$7 per cwt., there is good money in raising the bacon hog. The demand for Canadian bacon in England keeps up and farmers should enable our packers to greatly increase that demand by supplying them with more and a better quality of hogs.

Sheep Worrying by Dogs

Although little has been said lately in regard to sheep worrying by dogs, the evil is still with us. Every little while the news arrives of some farmer's sheep being worried by dogs. The subject is then always one of interest, and it may be of advantage to know what is being done in other lands to stem this evil. In Great Britain, the worrying of sheep by dogs is a constant source of annoyance and loss to many farmers. The mat-

ter has been before Parliament a number of times, and while the laws regulating dogs have been made more stringent, they have not been made sufficiently so to prevent serious loss to many farmers, because of sheep worrying. In 1865 an act was passed providing that the owner of every dog shall be liable in damages for injury done to any cattle or sheep by his dog. Previous to this it was necessary to show a previous propensity in such dog, or the owner's knowledge of such propensity, or that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner of the dog. The above Act also makes it risky to harbour a sheep-worrying dog. It does not extend to Scotland for the reason that its enactments are common law there.

Such is the existing law in the old land. But a movement is under way to have it strengthened. A meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held recently to discuss the question. Since the passage of the Act, now in force, several dogs bills have been before the House of Commons, one providing for the wearing of collars by dogs with means of identification, inscribed, and for the protection of cattle and sheep from injury by stray dogs. But a proposal recently made to enact by-laws for preventing all classes of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise, is strongly favored. This would be a regulation, keeping dogs out of temptation, and strictly enforced, should do much to prevent the losses now occurring from the ravages of sheep by dogs.

How would some regulation of this kind work in Canada? If every person who owns a dog were compelled to keep that dog tied up or shut up during the night, there would be less sheep worrying and we think, fewer mongrel curs kept in the country and in the towns or villages. No one should object to securing a valuable dog for the night, while many people, rather than go to this trouble, would prefer to destroy their good-for-nothing canines. We should be glad to hear from any of our readers as to how such a regulation would work in this country.

Mr. J. Murray, B.S.A., a recent graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College has been appointed as assistant to Mr. C. H. Clark, chief of the seed division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Murray is a native of Simcoe County and took a distinguished stand at the college.

Our Western Letter

Effects of a Wet Summer. The Farmer's Joy. Live Stock Shipments. Western Horses. Australian Enquiry.

Winnipeg, June 23rd, 1902.

In a large portion of Manitoba the greatest danger that agriculturists have to contend with in summers like the present is excessive growth of grain on the extraordinarily rich land. The frequent showers that would stimulate less fertile land in a moderate degree, when falling on the deep black mould of the level prairie, sets vegetation wild and covers the fields with a wealth of verdure that sometimes falls before the wind or refuses to stop growing in time to ripen. In wet seasons like the present the teeming fields of August wheat and oats stand five feet high with stalks nearly as close as if bound in sheaves. Potatoes, beets and turnips jostle for more room and crowd each other out of the ground in their efforts to grow. On the higher lands where the soil is mixed with a small proportion of sand a wet season like the present is the most satisfactory. The water does not lie upon the ground, the grain grows beautifully and ripens early and is more perfect than when the seasons are dry.

Everyone knows the type of old settler who can always remember "the same kind of a season" back in the early days. Whatever the weather may be the old settler can always go one better. Notwithstanding the fact that there is no recorded rainfall in Manitoba equal to the present, for the months of April, May and June, the old settler can tell you of flood and devastation in the early days. The present weather he says is not in any sense of the word comparable with what has been before. This is the old settler's view of the case. As a matter of fact the country can stand a great deal more rain than was once the case, and a larger rainfall makes less of an impression. Every year miles of drainage ditches are dug with the result that lands which formerly were too wet for any purpose save hay meadows, are now unaffected by the heavy rains of the present season. Drainage will bring into cultivation further immense areas of land and as the cultivated grasses are more generally adopted in place of the native hay, more attention will be devoted to drainage. To those unfamiliar with conditions here it may be explained that most of our farmers depend on the sloughs or swales for their hay crop and hence are not anxious to have these drained.

June rains are the farmers' joy. He depends on the June rainfall for his crop, but when the June rains commence in March and continue indefinitely one is apt to long for the advent of July and hot dry weather. Notwithstanding the continuous rains there has been an abundance of sunshine and we are

now ready for the maturing and ripening heat of July.

According to a large shipper live stock shipments will be in full swing in another month. Owing to the excellent feeding cattle are promising well and this year's exports will exceed last year's in both number and quality. The round-up in the Medicine Hat district commenced on the 6th inst., and will be completed about the end of the month.

Major Gore passed through this city on Wednesday last, on his way west to purchase army horses from the ranches. His operations will be chiefly conducted in the Calgary district. The Major paid a high tribute to the quality of the western Canadian horses, which he considers to have proven the very best animal for use in South Africa. He hopes to secure a large number of horses and not being restricted in the number of his purchases, will take all that offer of the requisite quality.

About a year ago the disk plow was introduced to the farmers of this country and after severe tests met with such approval that a local firm here placed it on the market and formed a company for its manufacture. The firm of Jas. Maw & Co. secured patent rights from Col. Hancock, the inventor of the implement, and to protect those rights the Colonel is now reported to be entering suit against the Massey-Harris Co., who he says, are manufacturing an implement which infringes his patents. The Colonel has had a long career of litigation for the protection of his patents, and having covered the ground pretty thoroughly in the United States is now anxious to secure experience of Canadian legal practice.

Trade Commissioner J. S. Larke, writes from Sydney, New South Wales, to the Board of Trade, Winnipeg, asking for the names of grain dealers who are prepared to export grain to Australia. He makes many valuable suggestions regarding the possibilities of trade with the antipodes and seems to think that energetic action on our part will secure a large part of the business done in grain and produce of all kinds, including butter. Australia has always been one of our competitors in these lines in the British Markets and we can scarce credit the Commissioner's statement that there is an opening for Canadian Butter in Australian markets.

Some Big Figures

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate of the circulation of the papers of the world

is estimated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp the idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper; and, further, that if the number (12,000,000,000) represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement, we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reach our highest mountains. Topping all these, and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

Beef Growing in the Medicine Hat District

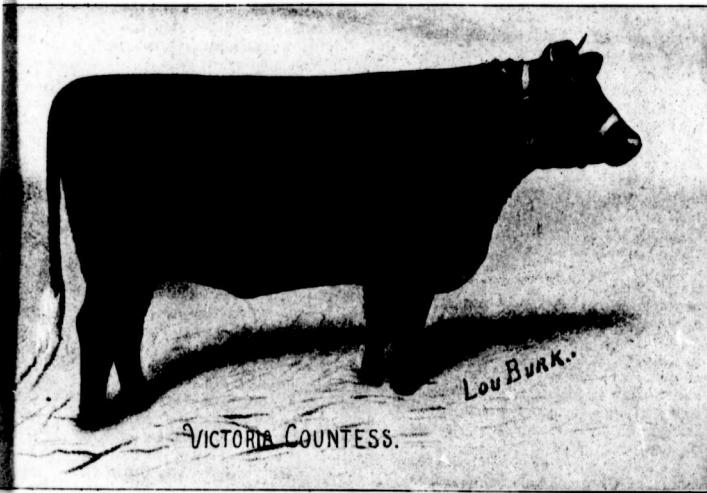
Editor of THE FARMING WORLD:

"After an unusually wet spring, the Medicine Hat District is looking splendid. We have a very heavy crop of grass assured, and the beef so far, is doing exceedingly well. With dry weather the outlook for a good shipping year is exceptionally good. On the 26th of January last, we shipped a very fine bunch of steers for Messrs. Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Winnipeg, off the prairie grass, for the British markets. They were an exceedingly fine bunch, 34 in number. On May 3rd we also shipped for export some very fine beef from Milk River, 113 head averaging 1,403 lbs. each, and on May 28th, we shipped a fine little bunch from our Bow River Range to Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, consisting of 35 head. This was grass fed beef, one steer of which an stray, was weighed separately and balanced the scale at 2,075 lbs. This steer at 4 years netted \$83. The balance of the steers averaged 1,500 lbs. and a fraction each. We only want dry weather now to harden the grass and keep down the mosquitoes, to ensure fat beef and lots of it. We commence our regular beef shipments next month."

J. H. C. Bray, Sec.-Treas.,
Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association.

\$50.00 Round Trip to California

Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, August 2 to 10. The new Overland Limited, the luxurious every-day train, leaves Chicago 8 p.m. Only three days en route. Unrivaled scenery. Variable routes. New Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Compartment Cars, Observation Cars (with telephone), All meals in Dining Cars. Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Electric light throughout. Two other fast trains 10.00 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. daily. The best of everything. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Oregon and Washington. Apply to your nearest ticket agent or address B. H. Bennet, 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



Victoria Countess, sire Collynie Archer, bred by the Hon. John Dryden, sold at Chicago to Geo. Allen, Ill., for \$1,000.

Canadian Cattle Sell Well

Last week we made a short reference in our stock note columns to the combination Shorthorn sale of Messrs. Edwards, Dryden and Cochrane, held at Chicago, on June 13th and 14th. This sale is deserving of more than a passing reference. In many respects it was a most noteworthy one and should serve to make Canadian cattle and Canadian breeders better known among our American friends. That Canadian breeders could take to the very centre of the live stock trade of this continent a consignment of over eighty high class animals and dispose of them at satisfactory prices is something that means much for the future of the live stock industry of this country. A most notable feature of the sale was the comparatively high prices for which purely Canadian bred animals sold for. This was shown more particularly in the sale of the females of Mr. Dryden's consignment. These were all bred at Maple Shade and that they averaged nearly \$600 is no small tribute to the high-class breeding methods followed by Canadian breeders. The highest priced female sold was Victoria Countess, bred by Mr. Dryden and knocked down at an even \$1,000. Two others of Mr. Dryden's breeding Victoria Arch and Cowslip sold for \$910 and \$935 respectively. These are good prices and show that purely Canadian bred animals take no back seat in the sale ring. Messrs. Edwards and Cochrane's consignments were made up mostly of imported stock. In their lists, however, were several Canadian bred animals. Messrs. Edwards had several that sold above the average price of imported females, one Canadian bred selling for \$740.

while from the Hillhurst herd one Canadian bred, Rosemary 132nd, sold for \$950.

In bulls the most notable sale was \$2,010 for Golden Mist, imported by Mr. Cochrane. But Morning Glory, bred at Hillhurst was not far behind his imported rival, being knocked down for the handsome figure of \$1,800. Thus in the bulls as well as in the females, Canadian bred animals held their own.

These facts should be noted carefully by Canadian breeders, and should encourage them to produce more and more Canadian bred ani-

mals for the American market. We have no desire in coming to this conclusion to belittle the value of imported stock to this or any other country. The more high-class imported stock that we can get in this country the better. But at the same time it is not the best policy either for the breeder or for the country to elevate the imported animal at the expense of the home breed. We have always contended that as good cattle can be produced in this country as are to be found anywhere and the result of this sale is a further evidence of the fact.

The sale throughout averaged up well, and we understand the consignors were well satisfied with the outcome of their venture. Messrs. Edwards & Co.'s 37 females sold for a total of \$17,795, or \$480.95 each, and their 8 bulls for \$2,405, or \$300.60 each. Mr. Dryden's 17 females sold for \$10,175, or \$598.50 each and his two bulls for \$560, or \$280 each. Mr. Cochrane's 14 females sold for \$8,265, or \$590.35 each and his 4 bulls for \$4,040, or \$1,010 each.

It is gratifying to know that several of the best animals were purchased to return to Canada. John Miller & Son, Brougham, Ont., bought several, among them being Roan Missie, from Messrs. Edwards & Co., for \$740; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton, also purchased several including Victoria Arch and Cowslip, of Mr. Dryden's consignment at \$910 and \$935 respectively.

Farm Fences.

BY DUNCAN ANDERSON, RUGBY, ONT.

This is a subject that has often been spoken on, but it is one of the most important that the farmers have to deal with. My experience in farming shows me that by the time I hire my help, keep up my



Victoria Arch, sire Collynie Archer, bred by the Hon. John Dryden and sold at Chicago to J. I. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., for \$910.

buildings and machinery, pay my taxes and insurance, and keep my fences in repair, the difficulty that faces me is not how to keep my family but how to keep my farm. I must cut off everything possible so as to reduce my expenditure. I think we have an opportunity to do that in the matter of fencing. I have taken the trouble to get up a little estimate showing how much the fences of the Province are worth at the present time. There are in round figures 24,000,000 acres of assessed land in Ontario. Of this, 8,000,000 is in bush, 2,000,000 in swamp or marsh, 10,000,000 acres are arable land, and 4,000,000 acres permanent pasture. If we take all the land that is fenced and divide it into farms of two acres each, we have 15,000 farms. The fencing for that number of farms is a very important item. If we provide fences for the line and roadway, for dividing the land into 1½ acre fields, for enclosing the paddock and orchard, and protecting the lane, we shall find that it will require all told 1,000 rods of fence for each farm, or a total of 15,000,000 rods of fence. I value that at 40 cents per rod—perhaps 45 cents would be nearer—putting it at that, we have \$6,750,000 worth of fences in the Province. It would take all our cheese, butter, heavy horses and our exports of bacon hogs for one year to build these fences. If a farmer has one hundred acres divided into eight fields, etc., and all fenced, he cannot remodel his fences,

using the old rails and the balance wire for less than \$500. The life of the fence will not be more than 20 years. Interest on that amount would therefore be \$100. It will cost at least another hundred for repairs in that time. So that it will total up to \$1,000 for fencing a 100-acre farm, or say \$50 a year.

The question is, can part of this cost be avoided? I think it can. If I were living in southwestern Ontario, say in the Lake Erie counties, I would not have an inside fence on my farm at all. Inside fences, after all are only for the protection of the growing crops against cows, etc., in the pasture field. Does it pay to pasture land is a question that ought to be discussed. The pasture season is so short that it might pay better in half Ontario to grow green crops for the cattle instead of depending on pasture. If we could do away with inside fences even on half the farms of Ontario we could reduce the total outlay for fences by \$2,500,000. Even when this is done, the matter of fencing is still a most important one as regards cost, and the question of the sort of fence to be used requires serious consideration. The day of the old snake fence is past. In my opinion a straight rail fence with posts every eleven feet gives the best satisfaction. When we come to wire fences the question of choice is a serious one, but I think it should be of woven wire.

life, after hearing Mr. McNeill's lecture some time ago, top grafted a large number in his orchard, and his losses were under three per cent. of the number grafted.

Grafting should be made a part of every boy's education. Notwithstanding all the care, the nurseryman can give to his stock, serious mistakes will be made in the varieties; and if for no other reason than that every lad should know how to perform so simple an operation as grafting.

Trees have individualism just as animals have; and for reasons that we cannot explain, one tree, with apparently no better chance than another growing by its side, of the same variety, will be prolific while the other is comparatively barren.

The best orchards of the future will be those that are planted with some hardy, vigorous stock, like our Tallman Sweet, or Macmahon's White; and when these have formed a stock ahead at two or three years old, they may be top grafted from selected trees.

As the nurseryman practices propagation, he exercises no discrimination, because his cuttings are from productive and non-productive trees alike, and more often than not, they are taken from trees that have not come into bearing at all, consequently he must perpetuate a good many poor specimens.

The man who top grafts has an opportunity to examine a thousand trees, and, selecting the best, can top graft his whole orchard with the confident expectation of having nearly all his trees approach very near in merit that one in the thousand that he selected for his grafting.

Pointers for Apple Growers

Excellent work is being done by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa in stimulating the fruit-growing interests. Mr. A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Inspector, who favored The Farming World with a special contribution in last week's issue, is holding a series of meetings throughout the country for the purpose of interesting farmers in the best methods of fruit culture. He is meeting with a ready response from all sides, and finds the farmers quite willing to improve their methods when the matter is placed before them in its true light. In many parts of this province apple orchards have been neglected, and many farmers, through lack of knowledge of insect pests and the methods of their identification and destruction have become discouraged and allowed their orchards to go to ruin. Mr. McNeill, by meeting these farmers and showing them how to apply remedies for insect pests, has stimulated their zeal and induced them to turn their attention again to fruit growing. He reports that these efforts have induced many in the fruit sections in the other parts of Ontario to abandon their former slovenliness and to go in for clean cultivation. While in the newer districts the fruit growers themselves so appreciate what has been done to help them that they have become living

exponents of the same policy.

To secure and maintain profitable apple cultivation after following out the work necessary, everything depends upon the variety cultivated. The grower must produce what the market requires; the market will no longer be content to adapt itself to the whims of the grower. No matter how healthy or prolific a tree may be, if the fruit be not of the right variety it is valueless.

Undoubtedly, winter varieties are those that are paying best.

The four varieties of apples that are receiving the most attention now are: Baldwins, Ben Davis, Greenings and Spies. As these varieties cover only the fall and winter months, it is certainly not wise to overlook entirely the early sorts; because there must spring up a market for the earlier sorts as soon as the others have got the market securely.

Top grafting has received a great deal of attention this spring. The average farmer thinks there is some mystery about grafting, so it is very gratifying this year to find him amenable to culture on the point. It is gratifying to discover how many farmers are taking up grafting, for where it has been put into practice it has been eminently successful. One Ontario farmer who had never grafted a tree in his

FAITH IN WHEY

Few have any faith in whey, but there is really nutriment in it. Many say it is death to calves, and so it is, generally, but this is not because of the lack of nutriment in it, but because of the inability of the calf to assimilate it, and as food that is not assimilated will invariably cause either scours or constipation it is death to the calf. A pure aromatic is not a food. Whey is a food but there is nothing aromatic about it. Now, by combining Herbageum which is a pure aromatic but not a food, with whey which is a food, but not an aromatic, a combination is obtained which is a food that can be assimilated, and in this way the trouble of scours and that of constipation may be overcome even while feeding whey. On this point Mr. David Osborne, of Arden, Ont., some time since stated that he used 20 lbs. of Herbageum with seven calves; fed it with fresh whey and they did splendidly. They ate the whey with a relish.

The Beaver Mfg. Co. of Galt are the sole manufacturers of Herbageum, and claim that in the preparation of this aromatic nature's lines are closely followed.



Mr. B. H. Bull, Brampton, Ont.

The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club

The semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, was held on the twentieth of June, at the beautiful home of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

The day was all that could be desired and the attendance was much larger than at any previous meeting of the club, which goes to show how popular the famous Brampton jersey herd is, and how anxious the different breeders were to see the largest herd of pure bred jersey in Canada.

Nearly fifty breeders were assembled, some coming a long distance to attend this social gathering, as the election of officers and all the business of the club is attended to at the Christmas meeting.

Several hours were spent in looking over the herd and through the stables and all were delighted with the condition of the herd and were especially pleased with the recent importation from the Island of Jersey.

After all had been seen, the gathering sat down to lunch; brief addresses were then delivered by nearly all of those present, and all were of the opinion that the outlook for Jerseys was never brighter than at the present, and that the Jersey cow can no longer be looked upon as a butter and cream cow or a family cow, but now that the consumers are prepared to pay for milk according to its value (determined by its richness), the Jersey cow will henceforth be the milk man's cow.

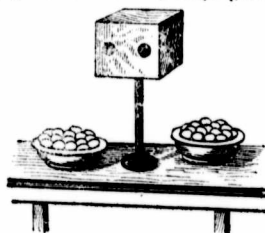
A vote of thanks to Messrs. Bull & Son, for their hospitality, was moved by Mr. J. E. Snell and Mr.

F. Glendening, who referred to the marked improvement in the Brampton Jersey herd during the last few years.

The officers of the club are: President, R. J. Fleming, Toronto; 1st Vice President, D. O. Bull, Brampton; 2nd Vice-President, D. Duncan, Don; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Reid, Berlin. Board of Directors, Messrs. Geo. Davies, F. L. Green, H. G. Clark, H. Clarridge, Robt. McCulloch.

Candling Eggs

The object of candling is to cut out all stale, dirty and undersized eggs. The culled stock is then placed upon the market accompanied by a guarantee. The retail dealer pays 1 to 2c per dozen premium for these eggs, and the consumer pays a similar or perhaps greater



premium. Of course the guarantee is extended to the consumer, and all losses must be made good. Most customers are willing to pay for such a guarantee and dealers frequently take advantage of this, collecting a premium at a time of

year when candling is not necessary.

Candling is a very simple process. We illustrate below the simple equipment needed. It consists of a tight box, either pasteboard or wood, about 6 in. square and 4 to 6 in. deep, mounted upon a short post or support of any kind. In one side of the box are seen two holes, each about 1½ in. in diameter. In the opposite side are similar holes. Have the top or bottom of box removable so that a small candle can be placed in the center. Light the candle and the equipment is complete. Two men can work at such a box, one at each side. Pick up two eggs in each hand and push two of them, one from each hand, into the holes. A glance at them, will reveal their condition. If fresh they should be perfectly clear. Then twisting the hands until the backs are toward the box the other two can be pushed into the holes without stopping to deposit the first two. Thus four eggs—one third dozen—can be examined at one pickup; after a little practice the work is very rapidly done.—Michigan Farmer.

How Early Broilers are Made

There is a firm near Detroit, Mich., engaged in producing broilers for the eastern markets of the United States. Their plant and method of working are described in a Detroit exchange as follows.

"From the egg to the market in 15 days—that is the plan of the enterprising proprietors. The buildings of the plant are to be of stone, and under the main structure is a basement. In this basement are the incubators, capable of caring for 9,000 eggs at one time. When the chick breaks the shell and stretches his legs, he is taken by an elevator to the brooder above. Here he is started on a tramp of 45 days, at the end of which time he makes his finish. Each day the chick advances one pen. There are 30 pens in the brooder and 15 in the developing house. Some of the first pens are hung with warm flannels and heated to 92 deg., so the chicken toddlers won't catch cold. The last six days of the chicken's life are devoted to one long feed, at the end of which time it is ready for market. The plant is modeled after a large one in Ohio. Sixteen pens accommodate the hens and cockerels. From each of the pens runs a yard 75 feet in length and 8 feet wide. Natural shade will be provided by fruit trees in each yard. It is hoped by proper feeding to supply the incubators from 480 hens. The aim of the proprietors of the institution is to supply fancy half pound broilers for the eastern markets, where the demand for fine-bred fowl is beyond the supply."

You should try the beet pulp for feeding stock, no doubt a sugar company will give you a car load if you pay the expense of loading it and the freight.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada and Allied Industries. Specially Representing the Farmers' Interests

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets.

And now it is up to the farmer to cultivate, cultivate, and cultivate.

Nature has favored the farmer so far, and the results now rest with himself.

Remember that every hour spent upon the beet field will be a source of profit.

The instructors know more about this special work than you do. Follow their directions.

When the beet leaves grow so large that you cannot move a cultivator through between the rows, your work will be done, they will then take care of themselves until harvest time.

If the bunching and thinning is finished you have only to keep the weeds down to secure a good crop.

You can hoe the sugar into the beets.

Five is better than four hoeings, and will add more than $\frac{1}{4}$ to the crop.

Do not let the weeds get ahead of the beets, if you do your crop will be a failure.

Cultivate very lightly, but do it often.

If you have followed instructions regarding seeding, you will see the advantages of it now. If not, you will have learned something that will be a good lesson to you; you will know better next time.

Sugar beets will stand a great drought, more than any other crop, and a frost that would kill corn will not hurt them.

Seeding is still going on in some parts of Michigan. Last year, some plots sown on July 3rd, gave good results, 12 tons to the acre, with a sugar content of 12 per cent, and 85 per cent. purity.

484,344,004 pounds of raw beet sugar were imported into the U. S. last year.

In 1880, 357 tons of beet sugar were produced in the U. S. In 1901, it had increased to 124,859 tons, or nearly 350 per cent.

The Beet Crop.

The beet crop throughout the country, as a whole, is in excellent condition, and the outlook is most favorable for a very large tonnage. Over 15,000 acres have been seeded, and not more than 10 per cent. will have less than an average crop. In the Wallaceburg district, the thinning has been finished, without much delay, though there was a great scarcity of labor, and the results are satisfactory.

At Dresden more difficulty has been experienced in getting the farmer to do the work properly, this being the first season, it was hard to get them to fully understand what was required, and arrange for the proper help.

At Berlin, over 5,000 acres are being handled, and a remarkable good showing has been made. No difficulty was experienced in getting help, as it was provided for before needed, 400 Indians being employed, besides the school children taking up the work after school hours. At Dunnville, where 400 acres are being grown for the Dresden factory, owing to the wet weather the results are not so good as expected. Though the results will prove satisfactory to the farmer, in showing him what could be done under normal conditions, and with a factory in the vicinity.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in the districts not under the immediate eye of the Agriculturist. Many farmers have used the ordinary grain drill, and buried the seed so deep that it is still there, and in some cases using only 8 to 10 pounds of seed instead of the usual quantity. In such cases, the results are bound to be unsatisfactory.

At Wlarton, the season is about two weeks behind other sections, having had too much rain, but still the crop looks well, and will, no doubt, be fully an average one.

As a whole the outlook is exceedingly satisfactory.

Bright Outlook for Beet Sugar Enhances Land Values

Land, in the location of a well conducted beet sugar factory, becomes very valuable. At Rocky Ford, Mich., before the factory was located there, land could be had for about \$40 to \$60 an acre. To-day it is readily saleable at from \$200 to \$400. There is not a house to rent in Rocky Ford, although some 700 have been built during the last two years. In Oxnard and Chino the same state of affairs exists.

No industry has come to the country which has meant so much to our agricultural success as the culture of the beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. Its benefits are felt by all branches of trade—the coal mines, the coke ovens, the limestone quarries, the manufacturers of bags and barrels, the producers of lubricating oils, the blacksmith's shop, the manufacturers of chemicals, and chemical instruments, the railroads, the laborers, and the merchants.

From the time that the beet seed is planted until the standard, granulated sugar is produced, the beet sugar industry is of intense interest. In Europe, beet seed is pro-

duced just as carefully as our fine stock in this country is bred, and in the near future the United States will unquestionably take up in a most intelligent way, the growing of acclimated seed, which will produce a far richer beet than the seed that is now imported.

In Southern California, the beet seed is planted from the first of January to the middle of April, so that a factory there would be able to commence its campaign about the middle of June and run continuously until about the first of December, while in the Middle West, the beets are planted from about the first of April up to about the middle of May, and the factory generally commences its campaign about the middle of September, running continuously until all the beets are sliced.

Sugar Beets at Peterborough

At the union picnic of the East and West Peterborough, East and West Northumberland and East Durham Farmers' Institutes, held on June 12th last at Jubilee Point, the chief topics discussed were the growing of sugar beets and the advantages of having a beet sugar factory established in the district. The speakers secured for the occasion were Messrs. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, and Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont. These gentlemen are well informed as to the growing of the beets and the advantages to be derived by any district from having a factory in its midst. They were emphatic in their declaration that the industry can be successfully conducted in the Peterborough district. So great an impression did their addresses make upon those present that canvassers have been sent out and preliminary steps taken to ascertain how much land the farmers are prepared to give to beet culture. Where a sufficient acreage is guaranteed it should not be so difficult to secure enough capital to build a factory.

The addresses of Messrs. Elliott and Anderson are worth a careful perusal. The following from a local exchange summarizes what was said by them:

MR. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott referred to the natural conditions in Canada, which were similar to those found in many of the States where beet sugar factories have been operated. Taking the average results in these States they found that the sugar beet industry in Canada would be exceedingly profitable. He did not say that there could not be such a thing as failure, but by establishing a factory and properly cultivating the beets, they should have success, and would add to the

resources of the country and better conditions for the farmer. It was a fact that wherever a factory had been established, land had increased in value. The experience had been that in the neighborhood of factories, land had increased from 15 to 20 per cent. in value. The establishment of a factory did not depend on the men who were ready to talk the proposition, but success depended on the farmers growing the beets. Unless the farmers grow the beets they would not get capitalists to invest \$300,000 or \$400,000 in a factory. If they could get the required beets, he felt sure they would secure a factory without a bonus.

As to the demand for sugar, he said twenty-five 500-ton factories would be required to supply the present consumption. But the consumption was increasing every year, and it would take two new factories a year to keep up with the increased demand.

I am amazed, said Mr. Elliott, that farmers refuse to grow beets. I am ready to grow ten acres free of charge if that would result in my district securing a factory, and there is no farmer within sound of my voice who would make a mistake if he did the same thing.

As to the soil, he said a good, rich soil was required, and any soil that was not too sandy or had too much black loam will grow the beets. It required to be rich, mellow and well cultivated. Ten acres of beets would give them more profits than fifty acres of wheat. He gave figures of the experience of beet growers in Michigan and Western Ontario. One of the latter had grown beets that at the factory prices would have brought him \$120 an acre, and, cutting this in two and making it \$60, he asked if there was anything more profitable. He spoke of the cultivation of the land, which must be sandy or clay loam in the best mechanical condition. He pointed out that there was little probability of losing the crop through moisture. But the beets must be kept clean and not too thick, so that the light may penetrate the soil. As to harvesting the beets, he said the season was short—from about the first of October to some time in February.

In delivering the beets, said Mr. Elliott, I would just as leave be within reasonable distance of a railway station twenty miles from the factory as I would to live within five miles of the factory. At the factory there was the delay in unloading and all that kind of thing. But they could load a car and send it on to the factory with no delay and the extra cost would be more than made up by the decreased trouble. Beets must be saved from damage by frost. There were two ways of avoiding this. One was to freeze them if they could guarantee that they would not be thawed before delivery, and the other was to pit them, the same way as they pitted turnips. In concluding, Mr. Elliott spoke of the

duty of the farmers which was to embrace the golden opportunity to secure and develop a profitable industry.

MR. ANDERSON.

He had been one of the delegates sent to Michigan to investigate the industry from the farmers' point of view. He had found that the farmers of the State of Michigan were making money out of sugar beets. If Michigan could do this, the farmers of Canada could make more money out of it. His reason for believing this was that the farmers here were ahead of those in Michigan in cultivating the land and there was good soil here. He had talked with forty or fifty farmers there and had asked them how beets compared with potatoes as a money-maker at from forty-two to forty-five cents a bag and in every case the answer had been that if they could sell sugar beets at present prices they would never grow potatoes to sell. There was never any doubt whether a beet crop would be sold or not, as they had their contract with the factory and all they had to do was to grow the beets.

Beets for sugar purposes were not like mangolds, but must be all grown under ground. Any part above ground was unfit for sugar purposes. Soils unfitted for beets were a real stiff tenacious clay, an

open, porous, gritty, sandy soil, or a gravelly soil. What was required was a sandy or clay loam that holds moisture. They must rotate the land. He advised the plowing and manuring of a sod, then sowing a crop of peas and the next spring grow the beets, the land being well worked by top cultivation. If they could not grow peas, they could take a clover sod. Some of the best beets he had seen in Michigan were grown in a clover sod without manure.

As to sowing, the factories supplied seed at 15 cents a pound and 12 to 14 pounds were enough seed for an acre. Seed must be sown on flat land with eighteen to twenty-one inches between the rows and with the beets seven or eight inches apart. They must be cultivated frequently. They must be thinned, and this was the most difficult part of the work. They had to be hand thinned and a man could do about three-quarters of an acre a day. The strongest plants were left, and unless this was done at the proper time when they came to the third or fourth leaf the crop would be a partial failure.

In harvesting they now have a plow which loosened the beets which were then pulled out, thrown in a heap, topped, and then drawn to the factory or pitted.

Copper and Brass Work

Of every description. Special attention given to plants for Beet Sugar Factories, Glucose, &c. Get our quotations.

COULTER & CAMPBELL

155-7 GEORGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

The **Booth Copper Co., Limited**
COPPERSMITHS
Established 1854

COPPER WORK FOR

Sugar Houses

Breweries

Distilleries, Etc.

115-123 Queen Street East,

TORONTO, CANADA

E. H. DYER & CO.

BUILDERS OF

SUGAR MACHINERY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will contract to build complete beet sugar plants, including all machinery and buildings; also furnish the necessary technical and skilled help to operate them.

Now Building the Factory at Berlin.

In delivering the beets two tons was the average load. The price factories were now agreeing to pay was \$4 per ton for beets, showing 12 per cent. of sugar, and 33 1-3 cents for each additional per cent. Thus a 15 per-cent. beet would bring \$5 per ton.

He explained how beets were tared. Out of every wagon load a small box was filled, the box holding about 20 pounds. The tare of that 20 pounds was the tare of that whole load. Then the beets in the box were quartered, and a quarter from each beet was taken, pressed and an analysis made to find the percentage of sugar. On the basis of this analysis they were paid for their beets. This seemed to the speaker a fair method.

The object of the farmer, he explained, should not be to grow a large crop, but rather as rich a beet as he possibly can.

Mr. Anderson believed that on an average a beet crop would bring the farmer \$65 an acre, and he asked if there was anything else on the farm that would yield them \$50 an acre. The cost of growing the beets, including the drawing and labor, was from \$22 to \$28.

Canada, he said, consumed about three hundred and twenty million pounds of sugar a year. All this money was going out of the country. About seventy per cent. of the sugar consumed was beet sugar that came from Germany. There was no danger of the consumption growing less, but, on the contrary, it was on the increase and would continue so to be.

The Sentimental Symbolism of Colors.

Red, for courage and intense love. Its emblem is the ruby.

White, for youth, freshness and innocence; represented by pearls and diamonds.

Yellow—the topaz—wisdom and glory, but jealousy, too, except for the November-born.

Violet means dignity, and the amethyst is highly prized as an amulet to keep friendship and love.

Green symbolizes hope, joy, youth, and is represented by the emerald, which is fabled to change color if the love changes.

Blue means constancy, truth and friendship, and is represented by the sapphire, although the "forget-me-not" stone, the turquoise, and even turquoise-matrix, have claims for recognition.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"You say you are thankful you have a cold?"

"Yes," answered the optimist. "A cold is one of the few ailments that a doctor will undertake to cure nowadays without a surgical operation."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Youngbride—I've come to complain of that flour you sent me.

Grocer—What was the matter with it?

Mrs. Youngbride—It was tough. I made a pie with it, and it was as much as my husband could do to cut it.—Philadelphia Press.

The American Construction & Supply Co.

Main Offices: 71 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Western Department: 305 Telegraph Block, Detroit, Mich.

Specialties:—BUILDING OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES; AND BEET SUGAR FACTORY SUPPLIES.

We have the record of building modern equipped and economical running factories, more than 20 years' experience in this special business. Correspondence solicited.

We are also sole representatives of BUETTNER & MEYER, Urdingen, Germany, manufacturers of the best pulp drier in the world. This drier received the prize of 20,000 marks offered by the "Centralverein für die Rubensuckerindustrie" in Germany.

Bartlett, Hayward & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Designers and Constructors

Beet Sugar Factories

RESULTS GUARANTEED

Works and Main Office: BALTIMORE, MD.

Branch Office: 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and Kirtland Streets, Cleveland, Ohio New York Office: 220 Broadway.

Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

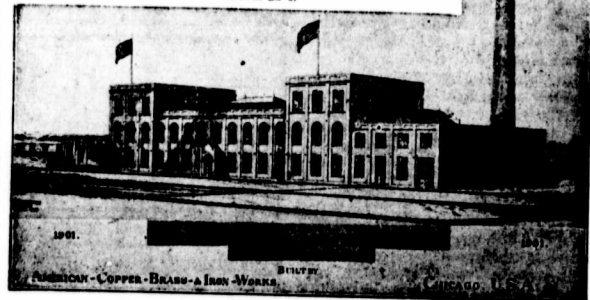
American Copper, Brass and Iron Works

ESTABLISHED 1867

OTTO MEINSHAUSEN, Pres., Treas and Mgr

113-119 Michigan St., cor. La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "MEINSHAUSEN" A.B.C. Co. e.



Will Contract for complete Plants in any part of the world for Brewers, Distillers, Beet Sugar Factories, Refineries, Glucose Works, Etc., Etc.

The Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2.
BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the swine breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the swine breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head; non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale are published once a month. Over 10,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and produce buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy, or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock Association, in the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Help Wanted.

Wanted.—A young man to work on a farm in Simcoe County. Every facility for giving any young man, willing to learn farming, opportunity to obtain a practical knowledge of farm work in all its branches. No. 111. a.

Wanted.—A young man to work on a farm near Woodstock. One having experience in taking care of stock preferred. Wages from \$16 to \$20 a month. No. 112. a.

Wanted.—A man for two months to work on farm near Toronto. Wages \$20 to \$30 a month according to ability. If satisfactory will engage by year. No. 113. a

Wanted.—A boy over 18 years of age to work on farm near Toronto. One with some experience preferred. No. 113. a.

Wanted.—A good general farm hand to work on a farm near Toronto for at least two months. Would prefer one for five months or would hire suitable man for a year. Will pay \$25.00 per month for five months. Board and comfortable home. Not much heavy work but must be able to plough and attend to horses. No. 110. b.

Domestic Help Wanted

Wanted.—A girl to work in a farm house in Halton County. Farm situated 2½ miles from town. No outside work, good wages. Four in family. Permanent situation if satisfactory. No. 114. a.

Wanted.—A housekeeper, a thoroughly good woman, middle age preferred, to take charge of the work on a 100 acre farm where dairying is done. Woman will not be expected to do milking. Must be an economical housekeeper, with first-class references and must be willing to work. May come on trial for one or two months, and if satisfactory will be engaged by the year. House very comfortable, heated with hot water and supplied with all modern conveniences. Three men employed all year. No washing to do except for the Manager. Methodist, Presbyterian and English churches within two miles of farm. Neighborhood good. Permanent home to right party. No. 107. b.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted.—A position as herdsman or looking after stock by a man who has had experience in this work. No. 603. a.

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.

Farmers' Institutes.

Under this head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to institute work. This will include instruction to secretaries and other officers, general information about institutes and institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. He will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way he hopes to give institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive, on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any time desires further information along any of the lines mentioned, by applying to the Superintendent he will be put in direct communication with the Institute that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREEKMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

New Horticultural Society Formed

Mr. Frank J. Barber, of Georgetown, writes us as follows:—I beg to report that on the 2nd ult., a horticultural society was formed in Georgetown with very bright prospects. A good membership has already been secured and a progressive Board of Directors appointed. The following is the list of officers:

President, Mr. Jno. R. Barber; 1st vice-pres., Dr. Wm. T. Roe; 2nd vice-pres., Miss Young; Sec'y-treas., Frank J. Barber.

We are arranging for our first public meeting this fall. (Sgd.) Frank J. Barber, secretary.

We are glad to note advancement in horticultural work. Besides the formation of Local Fruit Growers' Associations throughout the agricultural districts of the province, the towns are taking a great interest in horticultural work. Besides floriculture, which has always attracted considerable attention from amateurs and practical florists, many citizens and their families are becoming interested in horticultural study.

One line of horticultural work that has become quite prominent and is being fostered and encouraged by the horticultural societies is the improvement of parks and private residences in towns and cities. This is doing much to increase the value of property in these towns. Our horticultural societies are taking hold of this work in enhancing the general appearance and beauty of urban localities. It will be noticed that the organ of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, the Canadian Horticulturist, has been giving attention to this branch of horticulture in its article on "The Home Beautiful."

Advancement along more practical lines of horticultural work is illustrated in the following report of the Port Elgin Branch of the Lake Huron Fruit Growers' Association:

"We held a monthly meeting on May 31st and considering the busy time of the year, had a very good attendance. The topic of the meeting was 'Insects Injurious to Plant Life.' It was taken up by Mr. James Muir, who handled the subject to perfection. After the reading of the paper a discussion, which was very interesting, took place on this subject.

"It was decided to hold our meetings on the last Saturday of every month at 3 p.m. Our president Mr. Wm. George, was appointed delegate to the district meeting in Hanover on June 11th. There seems to be an increased interest taken in all the meetings and good results are expected in the workings of the Association in this district."

(Sgd.) W. A. Mitchell, Secretary.

Draft Horse Breeding

BY MR. ALEX. JONES, CLINTON

In considering the breeding of draught horses, a few words regarding their origin, as shown by horse history, may not be uninteresting. King John about 1199 is credited with having done much to improve the horses of his time, by importing 100 Flemish stallions and using them on native mares, and from such blending as in this sprang the English cart horse. Edward III. (1327), Henry VIII, and Queen Elizabeth kept up the good work, and in more recent years the efforts for the improvement and development of horses for heavy work resulted in a free exchange of animals between England and Scotland, to their mutual benefit. The Lawrence Drew, who I think did more to improve the draught horse than any other man, credited James, Duke of Hamilton, (1749) with importing a Flemish stallion for the free use of his tenantry, and following that, large numbers of English mares were sent into Scotland for breeding purposes.

THE CLYDESDALE

What was first known as the Clydesdale was a nice clean legged animal, with good action, first class as an agricultural horse, but deficient in bone and size for heavy work. Since the first issues of the Clydesdale Stud Book there is a marked distinction in what are really different types of a draught horse, although having about the same origin. The Scotch breeders found the American market so favorable to their ideas that for a time they monopolized the export trade. Of late years the two types are getting nearer together, and I hope it will not be long till it will be hard to distinguish between them, as they are principally for one purpose, and I think it can be claimed that the best of both stallions and mares were those bred on the union of these two types thirty or thirty-five years ago. The breeders of Scotland and England had very little distinction between them, until the registration began.

AVOID PAMPERING

I am sorry to say we cannot find the number of good animals for heavy work we had ten or fifteen years ago. I think the reasons which contribute to this are high feeding, pampering and inbreeding. When I began importing thirty years ago, such a thing as a horse not being a producer of some kind was scarcely known, but now they are all too common for the good of their owners or the country.

DON'T USE CHEAP Sires

Another reason,—and the remedy lies in the hands of the breeders of our own country is this—the want of judicious mating. Instead of encouraging and patronizing the best sires, which are usually at a nominal fee, say \$12 to \$15, they prefer to use any kind of a brute at perhaps half the old stork, shilling wise and pound foolish. Such men

are not only an injury to themselves, but to the district in which they live, as good and plentiful buyers always frequent the districts where they get good stuff. Another drawback at present is that a horse owner has to be an Insurance Co. also. If a patron loses a mare in foal, the poor horse man is expected to lose his fee and if the foal dies he is supposed to lose half; but if an owner loses his stallion, his return benefit is simply sympathetic words. Under such conditions how can importers be expected to import good and valuable horses? At the fountain head, Scotland and England, things are quite different; patrons use every means to encourage good sires, they are selected by societies under guarantee of so much for their services in shape of a premium, and half fees at end of season, the other half when mare proves in foal. These horsemen can afford to place before the public first-class animals, which are a source of profit to all concerned.

A motion was passed at the Horse Breeders' meeting at Toronto last winter, offering a bonus to any newly formed societies, provided the societies duplicated the amounts. I have not heard the results. It was at least a move in the right direction, but it may take time before the public can see the benefits of it. I do not think it would be wise for those who have registered what are called pure bred Clydes or Shires to cross in the meantime. Comparatively speaking these are very few compared with those where breeding is not up to the required standard for registration. But farmers who are not going in for pure-bred studs can make no mistake in crossing the now Clydes and Shires for good export, salable horses. Let me emphasize the importance of building your structure on a good foundation, the main-stay of any horse. We are not a country of horseflesh eaters, that can eat the carcass when the feet and legs give way. Avoid any constitutional unsoundness, or you will only be once sorry, but that will be as long as you remember the beast.

Finally I may say, begin at the foundation, with good sound conformation and quality, with good size added, if possible, whether they are Clydes or Shires.

Emergencies

BY SARAH E. CONN, STRATHROY

In giving you this paper I do not expect to tell you anything new, but merely to remind you of many things you already know. An emergency is the occurrence of some thing unexpected. Every woman will meet with emergencies in her experience, and it is well to be prepared. Emergencies do not develop the ability to meet them, they call for the ability which should already have been acquired. They prove more than anything else can whether or not a person is fitted for the responsible duties of a nurse. I do not mean a trained nurse only,

but any one whom circumstances may have placed in charge of a sick person.

To be able to meet an emergency requires first of all, self control. If a doctor or someone who is your superior in learning is present, then be a machine. Do just as you are told, but keep your wits about you so that you will be able to obey promptly. If you are responsible then act, command, send away anyone who cannot obey.

Fainting.—This is one of the most common emergencies you will meet with. What is the cause of fainting? It may be hysteria. It may be that the brain has not blood enough to retain consciousness, it may be apoplectic, i.e., a blood clot on the brain. Whatever may be the cause, lay the person down, see that the heart and lungs are not compressed. Let the patient have plenty of fresh air and bathe the face with cold water. Spirits of ammonia is a safe and quick remedy, dose thirty drops. Never give anything until you have tried the simpler remedies. For the sake of emphasis I repeat: Send everyone away who is not useful to you and do not talk about it afterwards.

Apoplexy and Alcoholism.—Lay the person down and apply ice, or something cold back of the head.

An Epileptic Fit.—Take care that the person does not injure himself. Put something such as a towel or handkerchief between the teeth to prevent biting or chewing the tongue.

Hemorrhage—Do not get frightened. Use pressure if you can apply it. If the hemorrhage is from the legs or arms tie something around between the cut and the heart. If you are skillful you can stop the bleeding in one of these ways till the doctor arrives. Hemorrhage from the lungs is characterized by its bright red color and frothy appearance. Put ice on the chest and keep the patient quiet. Give bits of ice to eat. A hemorrhage from the stomach has a dark brown color and is sometimes mixed with food. Make sure that it does not come from the throat. Give bits of cracked ice and keep the patient quiet. Put an ice bag over the stomach. For hemorrhage of the intestines, as in typhoid fever and dysentery, use ice. For nose bleed, try cold applications on the back of the neck. Put the patient on his back and plug the nose with cotton. If you cannot stop it send at once for a physician.

Burns.—Perhaps the most alarming accidents are those resulting from fire. If your own clothes catch fire lie down on the floor and roll over and over, keeping the lips closed tightly. If you see another woman in the same danger (it is most likely to be a woman) throw her down and wrap around her a shawl or rug, or any heavy woollen thing at hand to stifle the flames. Begin at the head and keep the fire as much as possible from the face. The great danger is that of inhaling the flames. In the treatment of burns or scalds, the first object

is to exclude the air, this will at once relieve the pain. Apply soda with a wet bandage, or paint with white of egg and as one layer dries apply a second and third. Carron oil, linseed oil and lime water in equal parts is a popular remedy, but pure olive oil is as good or perhaps better as linseed oil often contains irritating impurities. Before applying the oil to burns from acids pour on plenty of water to dilute and entirely wash off the acid. For burns from lime and potash, apply diluted vinegar to unite with the alkali and form a neutral substance. This will prevent further trouble.

For a severe bruise apply a cold wet cloth and hold the parts above the heart.

Delirium.—Be gentle but firm, never rough. Do not argue with the patient. It is often well to appear interested in the conversation. See that nothing sharp, such as knives or scissors are within reach.

Poison.—An emetic is the best and safest thing. Mustard and warm water have been recommended for this.

Fracture.—Put the person in as comfortable a position as possible, without too much moving. Remove the clothing and get ready for the doctor. Have plenty of hot water, fresh towels, etc., also prepare the bed by putting on a rubber sheet and draw sheets, as the patient may lie there for many weeks. The blood from a hemorrhage from any part of the body should be saved for the doctor to see.

Sunstroke or Heat Prostration.—In most cases is preceded by headache and dizziness, and more or less mental disturbance. It is not necessarily the result of exposure to the direct rays of the sun. It may be produced by intense heat of any kind. Fatigue and foul air aggravate the tendency. Symptoms.—Face pale and dusky, the skin hot, the breathing labored, pulse weak and fluttering, sometimes convulsions, but more often no movement after the first insensibility till death. The temperature of the body sometimes rises to 105 deg. Fahr. or 106 deg. Fahr. The first thing to be done is to reduce the temperature. Remove the patient to the shade, take the clothing from the head and chest, throw cold water on the body or give a cold bath, have all the fresh air possible. As soon as the temperature goes down, artificial respiration may be resorted to. If the temperature rises again, give another cold bath. Do not give alcoholic stimulants without medical advice. Aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given if stimulants seem necessary.

Snake Bite.—In the case of the bite of a snake, the bleeding should be encouraged rather than checked. Bathe in warm water and bind the limb above the point of injury to prevent the poison going to other parts of the body. Ammonia water may be used externally and internally. Keep the patient lying down. The wound should be cauterized and then poulticed. The bite of any animal should be regarded with suspicion. That of the cat or

rat is said to be more dangerous than that of a dog.

Bites and Stings of Insects.—For the bites and stings of insects, treat with cool lotions. For the mosquito bite, ammonia water is good. Care should be taken that the sting of a bee or wasp is not left in the wound.

Poison Ivy.—The eruption from poison ivy or sumach may be treated with a solution of baking soda. These are the only plants in this part of the country which are poisonous to the touch.

The Treatment of Drowned Persons.—When a person is apparently drowned, first turn face downward for a moment and pull the tongue forward. See that there is no mucus in the throat. Put something under the chest, so that the water can run out. Turn him over and commence artificial respiration by raising the arms above the head and moving so that the elbows touch the sides. The two movements should be repeated slowly and steadily, not more than sixteen times in a minute, to simulate natural breathing. The case should not be considered hopeless under two hours.

In case of an accident, send a written message for the doctor, describing as well as you can the nature and urgency of the case, so that he may come prepared with the necessary appliances. A verbal message sent by an excited bystander is never delivered intelligently.

Different doctors use different remedies, all equally good but one can always use the simple things without seeming to be officious.

Co-Operative Bacon Factories in Denmark

The New York Produce Review gives the following regarding the working of co-operative bacon factories in Denmark:

"There are 26 co-operative pig-slaughteries and bacon curing factories in Denmark, and 16 large private ones, besides a few smaller not curing for export. Exact statistics can only be had from the co-operative establishments, and at these 651,261 pigs were killed in 1901. The price averaged 56.9 kroner per hog, or 44 ore per lb. (10.56c. per American pound). The average weight of the pigs was 129.5 Danish lbs. The aggregate number of the co-operative bacon factories' members was about 65,000. The total killings of pigs in Denmark cannot be given with certainty, as the private establishments refuse to publish their killings, which are generally supposed to be two-fifths of the total, the co-operative receiving the three-fifths. Calculating upon this basis the total killings of pigs in Denmark in 1901 amounted to very nearly 1,100,000, representing a value of 63 million kroner.

For the week ending May 3, the killings in Denmark were not less

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

than 30,000 pigs. This was the heaviest killings recorded for one week since 1896.

How They Run the Farm Separator System in Finland

Mr. J. Nugent Harris says in *The Dairy*: "It may interest your readers to know that in Finland this is practised with considerable success. I have seen cream arriving at the dairy practically a solid frozen mass after being five days in transit from the farm to the dairy. This system of sending frozen cream, instead of milk, to the dairy is a good one, as it saves carriage. The cream is refrigerated in the following manner at the farm. Nearly every farmer has a separator. The cream is run into the tin in which it will make its journey. This tin is placed in a specially designed wooden tub, and small pieces of ice packed closely around it. Over this ice a common kind of coarse salt is sprinkled which intensifies the cold. A careful record of temperature both of the freezing mixture and cream is kept. During the process the cream is kept stirred from time to time until the required degree of cold is reached. The trains are provided with special cars to take the cream. The temperature of these cars is capable of being lowered or raised according to the time of year. The cans of refrigerated cream on arrival at the dairy are first weighed, then graded, as we would butter. The qualities are usually 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. After grading, the tins are placed in the thawing room. Great care is required not to thaw too quickly. When the necessary temperature is reached the cream is taken to the ripening room, and after this the process of butter production is the same as in any dairy. It is not recommended that cream should be frozen solid, as the resultant butter is not of such a good quality as from the semi-frozen article. The cans used vary in size from a pint to five gallons. They are very strongly made, and capable of being easily cleaned. The smallest farmer in Finland has his hand separator."

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The construction of the locks, or the method of hooking the sheets together on a roof is where our "Safe Lock" Shingle is superior to other makes.

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The Farm Home

"Good Mornin'."

He always said "Good-mornin',"
An' emphasized the "good,"
As if he'd make it happy
For each one, if he could.
"Good-mornin'!" Just "good-morn-
in'!"

To e'ry one he met;
He said it with a twinkle
That no one could forget.

He always said "Good-mornin'";
An' people used to say
That one o' his "good-mornin's"
Clung to you all the day.
An' made you always cheerful
Just thinkin' o' the sound—
It always was "good mornin';"
"Long as he was around.

He always said "Good-mornin',"
An' glad an' happy-eyed,
Those were the words he whispered
The mornin' that he died.
Those were the words he whispered,
As cheerful as he could—
An' I believe the angels—
They emphasized the "good."
—The Baltimore American.

The Servant Girl

What is the matter with the servant girl? Why do the people of the cities find it so difficult to get reliable servants? And when they do get them why do they find it so difficult to keep them longer than a few months?

I have been interviewing some servants and will give the result and perhaps others may like to give experiences or answers to the above queries:—

No. 1 writes:—"Girls who work at house work in Canada (Canadian cities are meant) are looked down upon and are treated no better than so many niggers (in the South). Yes; you have an afternoon off once in a while also a Sunday, but what is that in comparison with the factory girl who has every night after six, an hour at noon and every Saturday afternoon and Sunday and public holidays, and she has the same work day after day and knows her work and can forget it at closing hour and think no more of it until the next day. While the domestic servant has always some extra to dread, such as parties, big dinners, teas, house cleaning and company.

"No, I do not feel above house work, I am no better than other girls but my employer considers her domestic as several grades beneath her."

No. 2 says:—"I prefer doing house-work to any other kind, but I would much rather work where there are no women, you can have a much better time and can use your own methods and depend on your own judgment when you work for widowers or bachelors and you are treated with more consideration."

No. 3 says:—"You have to work from early morning, as you are expected to get up first and build fires and get breakfast ready, and you seldom get through before eight or nine at night and much later when there are late dinners, and they think we are so much beneath them and are all uneducated. It so happens that my early education was not neglected and that I have had access to the best and latest books when at home, so you can imagine how I smiled inwardly when the young lady of the house one evening brought me a book to read and (which was perhaps very ignorant of me) I immediately said, 'Who is the author?' to which she replied 'I don't suppose you ever heard of him, it is written by Hall Caine.' Of course it was really very thoughtless of me to say that I had read most of his works, and this one 'The Christian' some years ago as it appeared in Munsey's Magazine."

No. 4 says:—"It would do the country girls good to go and work as servants in the cities. What matter if they have better homes and their fathers have more money than their aristocratic employers. It is the cheapest way to learn how other people live, cook and serve their meals, and if they keep their eyes open and mouths closed, they can have lots of fun. I found it very amusing to overhear the young lady drilling the school-boy on his grammar lesson. He was going over the lesson in gender and to the farmer girl it was, to say the least, strange zoology to hear the feminine of 'horse' given as 'cow' and of 'fox' being 'ewe' and other strange and unheard of pairs."

In reply to the query as to holidays, "I was offered Christmas afternoon but preferred to take some other, but was told on Christmas morning to enjoy myself just as though I were at home. To be sure I had an extra Xmas dinner to serve and clear away. Wouldn't my employer have been surprised if I had taken the request literally and have gone, say, into the parlor and played some of my favorite piano pieces? I fancy the whole family would have fainted on the spot for I do not suppose they have the remotest idea that a servant girl might have a good musical education. Or if my brother Tom had happened along with his fastest driver and I had taken my mistress out for a drive, even if we are 'only farmers' as so many city people say we can show something better than they get from the livery stables."

"However I work hard, but I do not think I shall stay long. The city people give better wages but they see that you earn it. Still I do not think I shall ever regret it."

I have other experiences which I shall send at some future date.

M. E. Graham.

Hints by May Manton

WOMAN'S BLOUSE 4163.

To be Made with Long or Elbow Sleeves and with or Without the Fitted Lining.

Simple blouses, with big round collars and contrasting shields, are in the height of style and make most becoming and satisfactory waists. The smart example illustrated is of white Habutai silk combined with cream guipure lace and is made over the fitted lining, with long sleeves, but washable fabrics are better unlined and elbow sleeves can be substituted when preferred.

The lining is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front, but separately from the waist. On it are arranged the tucked fronts, the shield and the back of the waist. The fronts are tucked at their upper portions, but left full and free over the bust so making a most be-



4163 Womens Blouse,
32 to 40 bust.

coming effect. The back is plain, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line. At the neck is attached the round collar. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow straight cuffs but the pattern provides those of elbow length as well. When the lining is omitted yoke portions are cut from the fronts to which the tuck fronts are joined.

To cut this blouse in the medium size 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ¾ yards of all-over lace for shield and stock and 3 yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4163 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

The price of above pattern post-paid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

Recipe for an Appetite.

My lad, who sits at breakfast
 With forehead in a frown,
 Because the chop in underdone,
 And the fritter over-brown.
 Just leave your dainty mincing,
 And take to mend your fare,
 A slice of golden sunshine,
 And a cup of morning air.
 And when you have eat and drunk-
 en,
 If you want a little fun,
 Throw by your jacket of broadcloth
 And take an uphill run.
 And what with one and the other
 You will be so strong and gay
 That work will be only a pleasure
 Through all the rest of the day.
 And when it is time for supper
 Your bread and milk will be
 As sweet as a comb of honey.
 Will you try my recipe?
 —Alice Cary.

Breathe Through Your Nose.

In all kinds of atmosphere the breath should only be inhaled through the nose. An occasional breath of extra pure air through the mouth may be good; but in cars and in most offices and rooms nose breathing is essential. A second rule is, since so much time is spent in cars and offices and rooms in earning a livelihood, and since these places are overheated and under-ventilated,—the heating and ventilation being out of control of most of us,—we must take fresh air whenever possible, in order that we may restore the balance. The best times to do this will be early in the morning, when the air is freshest, and late at night when deep breathing will help us to get sleep. We may breathe correctly while we are waiting in a street, and especially where streets meet. We can soon form an automatic habit of breathing properly on such occasions.—Chambers' Journal.

Preventing the Decay of the Teeth.

The liability of the teeth to decay varies in different persons, but it is seldom that even the weakest teeth could not be saved by cleanliness. The beginning of decay in a tooth consists in the eating out of the lime in the enamel by lactic acid. This acid is the result of fermentation of the starchy food particles left between the teeth or between the loosened gum and the neck of a tooth. In order to prevent its formation the mouth should be rinsed after each meal with an antiseptic wash. A solution of borax in luke warm water makes a serviceable mouth wash, and there are many other kinds to be had in the drug stores. But a word of caution is necessary here: An astringent mouth wash, contrary to the usual belief, is not good for long continued use, for it may cause retraction of the gums and consequent loosening of the teeth.

The teeth should be brushed at least twice a day, and in the eve-

ning some dentifrice had better be used.

Dentifrices act mechanically—that is, they scour; or chemically—that is, they cleanse and usually by killing disease germs; or they may act both mechanically and chemically. Most of them contain antiseptic substances and usually some soap. The scouring properties of dentifrices are due to precipitated chalk or magnesia, with some aromatic substance added to give a pleasant taste. Sometimes powdered charcoal or pumice is added to give more grit; but this is not desirable, for it may scratch the enamel or work down beneath the gum and lift it from the tooth.

Many dentifrices contain both a mechanical cleanser, such as magnesia or chalk, and a chemical purifier, such as soap, thymol or boric acid.

After the use of any dentifrice the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed in order to remove all solid particles from between the teeth or beneath the edge of the gums. The coarser food particles should be removed (in private) after each meal by means of a quill or wooden toothpick, dental floss silk or a small rubber band.

In addition to this personal attention, one should have the mouth inspected every year or oftener by a dentist, that the tartar may be removed and any possible decay detected and treated.—Youth's Companion.

Common Mistakes.

People generally "putter" instead of pouter. They think they have a lot of "bother," but it is really pother. The housewife frequently finds the milk "lobbered" when if it meant to do the fair thing it would have loppered. We often think things are "out of kil'er," but if we should investigate we would find they were out of kelter. We send our clothes away to be "laundried" but they come home laundered. Men think they hitch their horses between the "fills" or "shelves," but if they only knew it the horse is within the thills or shafts. And the "whipple-tree" isn't in it at all when the traces are lashed to the whiffle-tree. We often try hard to "holler," but do our best, we can only hollo or halloo. The husbandman says he plowed "clean" across the field, but he could just as easily have plowed clear across.

The Real Art of Housekeeping.

It is skill in organization that is, after all, the real art of housekeeping. It is knowing when to economize and when to be lavish, that makes a housekeeper's balance. To be on the alert for the small wastes so often unheeded, is the trick of the problem. The judicious manager wastes nothing, but this comes only as the result of training and experience. A knowledge of buying, using and handling food is the secret of success, not only of the home but of the lives of the members. The question of nourishment is all important.

Notnin' Done

Winter is too cold fer work;
 Freezin' weather makes me shirk.
 Spring comes on an' finds me wish-
 in'
 I could end my days a-fishin'.
 Then in summer, when it's hot,
 I say work kin go to pot.
 Autumn days, so calm an' hazy,
 Sorter makes me kinder lazy.
 That's the way the seasons run,
 Seems I can't git nothin' done.
 —Sam S. Stinson, in Lippincott's Magazine.

What shrunk your woolens?
 Why did holes wear so soon?
 You used common soap.

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A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. McAINSH, — — — PUBLISHER
J. W. WHEATON, B. A. — — — EDITOR

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Americans Visit the Central Experimental Farm

On June 18th, an excursion of American Farmers to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was held. They were a jolly crowd of enterprising farmers from the State of New York. They asked question after question of the farm staff and returned greatly impressed with the work that is being done at Ottawa for the promotion of higher agriculture in Canada.

Eastern People Want a Winter Fair

If agitation and enthusiasm among the people of the Ottawa Valley District will secure a Winter Fat Stock and Dairy Show that part of the province is sure to have one. There is certainly room for the holding of an educational show of this kind in the eastern portion of the province, and we should certainly be pleased to see one established in the capital city. Providing suitable accommodation is provided in the way of buildings and equipment, the Ontario Department of Agriculture will be willing to assist liberally in conducting such a show.

A Tribute to the O.A.C.

A writer in the National Stockman and Farmer, who visited Guelph, recently, pays the following tribute to the Ontario Agricultural College:

"President Mills has built up at Guelph a true agricultural college. It is not overshadowed by a great university. The boys come to Guelph by the hundreds to take a regular agricultural college course. It is largely the existence of ex-

students throughout Ontario that makes the "Experimental Union" a success. The institution is dominated by the agricultural spirit, and the farmers of the province feel that the college and station belong to them. Thirty thousand of them visit the station during the summer, coming by train loads at excursion rates. June is the month devoted to visits. They arrange dates with President Mills, who receives all of them in one of the college buildings, explains the work of the institution and assigns guides to the various bodies of visitors. These farmers come year after year because the station is experimenting along practical, helpful lines.

I have mentioned only one department of work at Guelph—that of pure agriculture—as there is not space for any attempt to summarize all that is being done. The station is strong in its live stock department, as the live stock interests of the province are very important, and it is doing good work in horticulture and other departments. The field work in agriculture impressed me most because that sort of investigation is not highly regarded by some scientists, and yet at Guelph it is effecting for good the welfare of more farmers probably than could any half dozen stations that left field work undone."

Swarming Bees

In my locality, and with my method of management, only from 5 to 15 per cent. of the colonies will swarm. Under such conditions, whenever a colony swarms I destroy the old queen and let it queen with one of its cells.

In swarming time, all my hives are provided with queen-traps. All the traps have a hole permitting the queens to go back into the brood-nest. That hole is usually closed. But when the swarm has returned, and the old queen is destroyed, I open it so when the second swarm comes out the virgin queen can go back.

Now, there are two ways to open. One is, to let the young queens settle among themselves who shall be ruler. Somebody called that the Getaz method. It was severely criticised when I first published it. The objection, briefly stated, was that, so long as there is young brood in the hive, the bees are apt to start queen-cells; and as it takes a queen about 16 days to complete its growth, there would be daily swarming with virgins during that length of time, or nearly so.

But it is not so. It seldom takes the virgin queens more than four days to "settle" which one shall be queen, and destroy the remaining queen-cells.

The first day a swarm issues from a hive with a trap attached, it rarely clusters, and generally returns in fifteen minutes. The second day it will remain out longer, and often cluster. The third day it will cluster and stay out several

DRAINAGE.

FARMERS SHOULD ORDER A SET OF OUR moulds for manufacturing concrete pipe. All the leading municipalities are adopting them and farmers can make their own bridges and drains of concrete, which lasts a lifetime. Write for prices of moulds, All sizes. Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Special Excursion Rates

Via the Chicago and North Western Railway to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake, Hot Springs and Deadwood, South Dakota, during June, July and August. A splendid opportunity is offered for an enjoyable vacation trip. Several fine trains via the North-Western line daily. Full information and illustrated pamphlets can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King street East, Toronto, Ont.

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Correspondingly low rates from intermediate points.

Nearly 200 miles along the Columbia River by daylight.

For time tables, pamphlets descriptive of the territory traversed, apply to your nearest agent, or address G. G. Herring, G.A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; H. F. Carter, T.P.A., 60 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

"About Heating"

is the title of a short common-sense treatise on the subject which we have just issued and which we desire to place in the hands of everyone interested.

It is brimful of information and advice and no householder should be without it.

If you send us a card saying that you are interested we shall mail you a copy immediately, free of charge.

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If you want a harvesting machine that is reliable—one that will work successfully in all conditions of grain—buy the McCormick.

hours, and sometimes cluster successively at two or three different places. The fourth day still worse; they may be out nearly all the day, and even remain out over the night, and come back by 9 or 10 o'clock next morning.

Now, while the swarm is out the queen-cells are not well guarded and defended by the bees. There are too few of them left. The result is, that the young queens already matured emerge, fight among themselves until only one is left, and she destroys the unhatched cells. All that will take only three or four days instead of sixteen, as claimed by the critics.

I claimed at the time, that the method was fairly good, and would answer the purpose well, when the apiarist has but little time at his disposition.

The second method is well known. Five or six days after the old queen is removed, destroy all the queen cells but one. Well, I did do it for a few years, but soon came to the conclusion that one cell only was too uncertain. Since then I cage (in West cages) all the sealed cells and destroy the others then, and also later on. I have then the choice, and in due time release the best queen.

What is the best queen? Well, I am somewhat partial to color and size. I note especially a long, well-shaped abdomen, taking for granted that such contains the best reproducing organs. It is soon enough to release the queen when she is old enough to mate. If, during that time, other colonies show queen-cells, or actually swarm, I give them the other caged queens rather than wait till their own cells are fully developed. In doing this I aim to leave the colonies without a laying queen only the shortest possible time. In my locality the swarming occurs in May; the honey-flow does not end until the latter part of July, therefore the bees reared in May are needed to gather the last part of the flow.—Bee Culture.

Central Canada Exhibition

The 15th annual exhibition at Ottawa of the Central Canada Fair Association will be held this year in August, commencing on the 22nd and closing on the 30th. The show is held early, before all other fairs. In years past the Central Canada Association waited on the Toronto and London Fairs, with the result that an exhibition, which many say is not second to even the Toronto show, encountered either cold or wet weather, and barely paid. This year the directors decided to try an August show. The venture should prove a successful one, for the fair, judging by the prize list and other attractions, will surpass all previous exhibitions at Ottawa. The Central Canada Fair has made rapid strides since its inception, and now it probably lacks nothing that the exhibitor or sight-seer could wish for. The show has ever been a splendid one for the farmer and stock-raiser. Very generous pre-



The U. S. Cream Separator

with its three-separators-in-one, simple, self-emptying bowl, and numerous other important features, is so much superior to others, that users of other makes find it profitable to dispose of their separators at a reduction and buy the U. S.,

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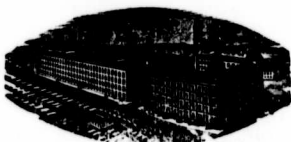
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For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing.
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miums have always been given in the live stock department, the special prizes being more numerous and more valuable than at other Canadian fairs. In addition, there have been special competitions in this department. In fact everything has been done to advance the interests of the stock-raiser, especially those with but moderate means. "Canadian-bred" classes are now a great feature of the Central Canada Fair's live stock prize list.

Horses suitable for the Mounted Infantry and Cavalry now have a ready sale. There are special classes for these in the Central Fair's prize list this year. Farmers will thus be able to ascertain the requirements for these services. The railway rates arranged for exhibitors leave nothing to be desired, and breeders who have not yet exhibited at the Capital's show cannot do better than give it a trial.

Western stockmen will not have to pay any more in freight rates this year, though the Ottawa Fair is the first. The return charge to the West will be just the same as in previous years. This agreement has been reached with the railway companies.

For the sight-seer, there is everything to make a pleasant and instructive visit. The latest and best stage attractions are secured to delight and amuse, and there is also a magnificent military spectacular. This year the piece is, "The Burning of Moscow." The grounds and surroundings are most picturesque.

The Secretary, Mr. Ed. McMahon, answers all queries promptly.

Waverly Oat Competition

Early last spring Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, Toronto, announced in these columns a waverly oat competition. The competition consisted in counting the number of grains in a head of Waverly oats as illustrated at that time. The amount of prize money to be given totalled \$100, distributed as follows: First prize, \$15.00; 2nd prize, \$10.00; 3rd prize, \$5.00; next ten \$2 each, next fifty, \$1.00 each. There has been a large response to this offer and the list of prize winners was made public recently. We have not the space here to give the whole list. The correct number of grains was 232. Three parties, Wm. A. Mimielly, Lambton Co., Geo. H. Loucks, Dundas Co., and Geo. Young, Perth Co., guessed correctly. The three prizes were then pooled and divided equally between these parties. So great was the response and so close to the correct number were many of the answers that Mr. Rennie in order to keep faith with all paid 70 \$1.00 prizes instead of 50, thus increasing the total given away to \$120.

The new binder twine factory at Brandon will, it is expected, be making twine by the end of this week. An expert American twine-maker has been secured to manage the business.

An Ancient Sheep Land

The oldest sheep country in the world to-day is perhaps the Holy Land. A writer in the Chicago Record Herald, describes the sheep industry there as follows:

"It is a shepherd's country and abounds in sheep." The hills on both sides of the Jordan are covered with flocks, and at this time of year they find excellent grazing. As we ride along through this part of Palestine we often meet large flocks upon their way from the far interior, the ranges in the valley of the Euphrates, from the other side of Jordan, from the green fields of Eden, which are being driven for sale to the seacoast. It is customary for the shepherds of the interior to select a certain portion of their flocks for this purpose in the spring of every year. In dress, manners, language and customs the shepherds closely resemble those of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and they handle their flocks in the same way, 'putting a space betwixt drove and drove,' as Jacob did, and leading the young lambs 'softly.' If overdriven the animals are likely to die, and at least their flesh will be worthless for mutton. The weary ones are sold on the wayside or are killed and eaten by the shepherds themselves. The flocks grow smaller as they go farther south, because at nearly every village and town and often at the farming settlements a few are sold.

"Palestine has always been a great place for sheep. The Bible tells us that Job had a flock of 14,000; Solomon sacrificed 120,000 sheep at the dedication of the temple; when Moses overcame Midian the spoils of battle were 500,000 sheep, 72,000 cattle and 61,000 asses; the king of Moab gave the king of Israel as tribute annually 100,000 lambs and 100,000 rams, with their wool. Nor will these figures seem excessive when considered in connection with the enormous wool industry of Palestine to-day. More than 10,000 tons of wool are exported annually from Beirut; from the neighboring seaports it is the principal export, and from Jaffa they send about £100,000 in value each year.

"When the children of Israel entered the promised land the tribe of Reuben and Gad, who had a large multitude of cattle, recognized the value of these pastures and asked for them. It was here that Christ got the ideas for His parables concerning the sheep; here He first called Himself the Good Shepherd, and looking beyond the plains to the vineyards upon the hillsides He called Himself the True Vine. The sweetest poetry of Jewish life, the loveliest pictures that have ever been painted concern the pastoral habits of the people, and any traveler who drives through this region will realize the influence of shepherd life upon the Jewish imagination. The founder of the Jewish nation was a shepherd; the founder of Christianity said, 'Feed My sheep.'"

STOCK

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

J. A. RICHARDSON,
SOUTH MARSH, ONT.
BREEDER of Holstein, Dorset-Horned Sheep
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If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia: No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloud bursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile lands, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 540, Vancouver, B. C.
When writing please refer to this paper.

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SHREPSHIRE
Humbus Swine, York-Maker and all other breeds. Stoppage of all ages for feeding. Makes different size marks, all sizes, with aque-bale. Extra-Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for catalogue. Works, 1000 Balmorale, P.O. Box 11, May 6, 1917 for 12 yrs. Canada Dec 17, 1911, 18 yrs. FARMER HIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.



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BREEDER OF
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS and CHOICE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs
for sale. Write for prices.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SEORTHORNS.

Scotch and Scotch-topped choice young
cows and heifers for sale at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,
Queenston, Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED

Chester White Swine

CHOICE PIGS, 6 to 8 weeks old, pairs not skin.
Boars fit for service. Pedigrees furnished.
Prices reasonable.

TILMAN E. BOWMAN,
Berlin, Ont.

Shropshires For Sale.

Six ram lambs, four shearing rams, one two
shear ram, one stock ram, ewes all ages.
Extra good blood. Prices reasonable.

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

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ING WORLD.

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 live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Horses

Mr. John Provan, Braes, Denny, has sold to Mr. Stewart, Montreal, two well-bred colts, one being a black, got by the good breeding Baron's Pride horse Baron Lawrence, 10030, and bred by Mr. James Westwood, Dalreoch, Dunning, out of his Marshal Keith mare, which is out of the same mare as Mr. George Bean's good breeding horse Mount Royal. The other was got by the Highland Society's champion horse Rosedale, 8194, and was bred by Mr. Muirhead, Littledeeny, out of a mare with a double Top-Gallant cross in her breeding. These colts, which are up to good sizes, and stand on the best of feed and legs, are sure to be a credit to the breed in Canada. They were shipped, per the Lakonia, on Saturday last.—North British Agriculturist.

Cattle

The secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association reports official records of Holstein-Friesian cows from May 16th to June 16th, 1902, as follows:

During this period forty records of seven days each and two records of thirty days each have been approved. The records of seven days each average as follows:

Eleven full-age cows; age 7 years, 1 month, 17 days; days after calving 34; milk 416 lbs.; butter fat 14.247 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 17 lbs. 12.9 oz., or 16 lbs. 9.9 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. The highest record in this class was made 129 days after the cow freshened. She produced 18,632 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 23 lbs. 4.6 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 21 lbs. 11.8 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Four four-year-olds; age 4 years, 6 months, 29 days; days after calving 18; milk 396.6 lbs.; butter fat 12.941 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 16 lbs. 2.8 oz., or 15 lbs. 1.6 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Thirteen three-year-olds; age 3 years, 3 months, 23 days; days after calving 25; milk 356.3 lbs.; butter fat 12.064 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 15 lbs. 1.5 oz., or 14 lbs. 1.2 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. Two heifers in this class produced over fifteen pounds of butter fat each, one 15.222 lbs.; equivalent to 19 lbs. 0.4 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 17 lbs. 12.1 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat, the other 15.344 lbs., equivalent to 19 lbs. 2.9 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat or 17 lbs. 14.4 oz., 85.7 per cent. fat.

Twelve two-year-olds; age 2 years, 2 months, 6 days; days after calving 24; milk 250 lbs.; butter fat 8.836 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 11 lbs. 0.7 oz., or 10 lbs. 4.9 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Sheep

Fairfield Stock Farm, the property of Messrs. J. H. & E. Patrick, Hilderton, Ont., was the scene of a disastrous fire on Tuesday last. The extensive stock barns and sheep pens, with farm implements, hay, grain, etc., was totally destroyed. It is satisfactory to know, however, that Messrs. Patrick's flock of prize Lincoln sheep were saved. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.

Tips to Turkey Raisers

You wish to know something about growing turkeys? Well:

Don't let the young turkeys get wet.

Don't feed them inside of twenty-four hours after they come out of the shells.

Keep them free from lice by dusting them with Persian insect powder. Dust the hen, too.

Don't neglect the mites and big lice. Greasing will drive them off.

Don't let the turklets run on dirty ranges or in filthy quarters.

Give water only in small and shallow dishes.

During the first week feed them with sifted, rolled or ground oats, cooked and crumbled and mixed with a beaten egg. With this give them milk and curd. Feed them five or six times a day.

Add a little raw meat, fine-chopped onion and green food daily.

During the second week put wheat and ground bone in boxes where they can get at it, and give them three daily feeds of mixed corn meal, wheat middlings and ground oats, cooked, and mixed with chopped green food.

Thereafter supply them with cooked rice, or turnips, or potatoes.

Remove the coops to fresh ground frequently in order to avoid filth.

Supply a dust-bath, fine gravel and ground bone.

They are tender until their feathers are full.

Fresh bone finely cut will be a good thing for them.

On dry, warm days let them range, but never on wet, cold days.

Give them a roost in an open shed facing the south.

One gobbler will answer for twenty to twenty-five hens, as a single mating fertilizes all the eggs a hen will lay during the season.

Mate pullets with two-year-old gobblers, or yearling gobblers with two-year-old hens.

Should you wish to use an incubator and brooder, do not try more than twenty-five to thirty in a lot, for the constant care required by young turkeys makes it difficult to handle larger flocks.

HORSEMENT, THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
J. Lawrence Williams Co.
Sole Agents & Proprietors for the U. S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best **H.I.F.T.E.R.** ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. **54 PERCENT ALL CAUSTIC or FILING.** Impossible to produce scurf or blisters. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
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LUMP JAW
CURE**

LUMP JAW

Easily and thoroughly cured. Best, commonest method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. **F.B.E.K.** A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free if you ask for samples from Fleming Bros., chemists, 26 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

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SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing
SCALES

Write To-day.

**C. WILSON
& SON**

go Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



BRANT'S OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Yearling rams and lambs. Ewes all ages. First class stock. All registered. Extra type and style. Prices to suit the times.
Brant Stock Farm
J. H. JULL & SON,
Burlington, Ont.
Burlford Station
T graph & Phone

OXFORD SHEEP

Sheep all ages. Shearling Rams for Stock Headers and Ranching Purposes. Yorkshire pigs all ages. Plymouth Rocks.

John Cousins & Sons,
Harrison, Ont.



In mating select medium-sized gobblers.

The turkey is a range bird, and cannot thrive in confinement after reaching full size.

The turkey hen should be permitted to make her own nest.

Once fully feathered the turkeys are able to look out for themselves largely.

Feeding them in the barnyard night and morning will accustom them to returning home at night to roost.—New York Farmer.

Fruit Growers of Pacific Coast are Grateful

C. P. R. Credited by Them With Having Greatly Fostered Inter-provincial Trade.

The development of the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia, owing to the efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway to foster interprovincial trade in the Great West, has brought forth the following resolution at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers, held a few days ago:—

"That, whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has, during the past year manifested an earnest desire to encourage the development of the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, also to mining centres of the province, and otherwise assisting our fruit-growers by many acts of courtesy and co-operation;

"Be it therefore resolved that this Provincial Fruit Growers' Association in annual meeting assembled desire to place on record its sincere and hearty thanks to the managers and officers of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the kindly co-operative spirit in which they have met the desires and suggestions of the Executive and directors of this association."

This propaganda of the C. P. R. was inaugurated a year ago with the object on the one hand of marketing the dairy produce of Manitoba in the mining regions of the Kootenay district, which formerly all came from across the border, and of furnishing Manitoba and the Northwest with the fruit of British Columbia, which formerly also came from California and the Pacific coast. The result is that a tremendous impetus has been given to fruit-growing, especially along the Fraser River, and in the Okanagan Valley and Kamloops, where large apple, pear, peach, prune, and other fruit orchards are set out.

It is worth money to you, and in a year or two, you may have a sugar factory in your own neighborhood, and getting the pulp at a small cost will be an inducement to grow beets, you should learn the value of it.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

Dr. Jones' Restorative, restores health and vigor to the generative organs, \$2.00 per bottle.

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Pine Grove Shorthorns and Shropshires

150 | Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of thirty head. | 150

The following celebrated families are represented:

Misles, Nonpareils, Brawith Buds, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Lancasters, Secrets, Clippers, Amaranths, Mayflower, Roan Lady, Minas,

Headed by the famous Marquis of Zinda 157854, own brother to the \$6,000 Mar imported Missie 153, assisted by Sittytton Champion 1660076, Lord of the Manor 160069, and Village Champion (by Scottish Champion). Our new Cataiogue will be sent to all applicants.

Our flock of Shropshires is a large one, and choicely bred. We have on hand and for sale a grand lot of rams, also a few ewes, all bred from imported stock.

For further information address—

Manager,

JOS. W. BARNETT.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co.,

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AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE

I have a number of choice cows and heifers, 2-year old heifers in calf, and bull and heifer calves sired by "Blair Athol of St. Annes." Breeders will find this a rare opportunity to get choice Ayrshires at low prices. I have three choice litters of Yorkshire pigs, six weeks old, ready to ship. Quick buyers will get bargains.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS, Warkworth, Ont.

The Typical
Dairy Breed

Good
Animals of
Both Sexes
for Sale



ALVA
FARM
GURNSEYS

SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 Cows, 2 Bulls, and a number of Calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scotch shows this year. Representatives of 'his herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa. **Come and See or Write for Prices.**

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,
Lachine Rapids, Quebec

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



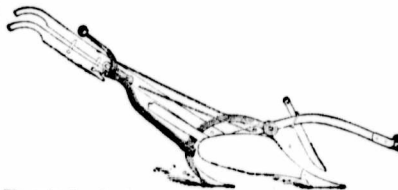
Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.

Prices are reasonable.

J E BRETTHOUR, Burtford, Ont

Has it Never Struck You
that Subsoiling would be a Benefit to Your Farm?



Authorities say the roots of grain or vegetables invariably go deep if they can and the deeper they go the larger crop. One thing sure is that you cannot possibly cultivate sugar beets or other long-rooted vegetables profitably unless you do subsoil.

The price is only \$25.00 including the Farming World for one year.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Bldg.

Toronto, June 30th, 1902.

Business though fully up to the corresponding period of last year, is rather quiet. The prolonged cool weather has retarded the retail trade in the country and merchants complain that their stocks of summer goods have met with slow sale. Aside from this there is not much cause for complaint as this is the dull season. Money rules steady at about 5 per cent. on call and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The wheat markets have been largely in the hands of speculators of late; that is as regards fluctuations, and they have been numerous enough. These have been due solely to the speculative element endeavoring to boom prices on the least indication of injury to the crop or to the harvesting operations. Generally speaking the new crop maintains a fair condition and the outlook for a good yield remains bright. In the Western States bad weather is attending much of the harvesting and some of the wheat is shelling, but spring wheat remains in excellent condition. So far as we are able to size up the situation here at present, Ontario will have more than an average yield. In many sections the crop is so heavy that it is inclined to be down. While reports from the growing crop continue favorable the statistical position is gaining in strength. The visible supply in Canada and the United States east of the Rockies shows a further decline of 2,535,000 bushels to 21,035,000 as against 32,903,000 bushels a year ago. The total wheat in sight is down to 58,395,000 bushels, as compared with 72,903,000 bushels a year ago. Thus while reports from the growing crop are not favorable to high prices, the statistical position would tend to counteract this influence.

Though local business has been rather on the quiet side, there is more red and white offering and which is quoted here at 76c to 77c at outside points. Goose at 68c and spring at 75c east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 80c to 85c, goose 68c to 70c and spring fine about 80c a bushel.

Oats and Barley

The oat market is quiet. Montreal quotations are 47½c to 48½c for No. 2 and 3 Ontario in store. The market here is dull at from 42c to 43c for No. 2 white at outside



Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

We have a full and complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees which we offer at lowest prices possible. Farmers wishing to buy stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for prices. We also make a specialty of Packing Dealers' Orders.

WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ont.

points. On the farmers' market oats bring 48½c to 50c per bushel.

Barley prices here are nominal at about 52c at outside points. Malt barley sells on Toronto farmers' market at 53½c to 60½c and feed barley at 53c to 54c per bushel.

Peas and Corn

The pea market is easy at about 76c, at outside points.

The corn market rules steady to firm. The American corn crop at this season has seldom looked better. Montreal quotations are 70½c to 71c for Canadian in car lots on track. Quotations here are 66c to 61c west for Canadian yellow.

Bran and Shorts

Prices for bran are lower at Montreal, where Ontario bran is quoted at \$17.25 to \$17.50, and Manitoba at \$17.00 in car lots on track. Shorts are quoted there at \$22.00 to \$23.00. City Mills here sell bran at \$18.00 and shorts at \$22.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

Good old potatoes are firm at Montreal and car lots sell readily at 90c to \$1.00 per bag. Offerings are scarce here and the market is firm at 95c for car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring \$1.00 to \$1.10 a bag.

The bean market is easier, car lots being quoted at Montreal at \$1.12 and jobbing lots at \$1.20 per bushel.

Hay and Straw

The outlook for an average hay crop is good. Quebec is the great hay producing centre of the Dominion. Reports from there while showing that there will not be as large a crop as last year, which was a bumper one, there will be a good average yield. The market has kept pretty well cleaned up during the week owing to a good export demand at Montreal. At Quebec points about \$7.50 per ton is the ruling figure for No. 2 baled hay. Montreal quotations for baled hay in car lots, are \$9.00 to \$9.50,

for No. 1 timothy, \$8.25 to \$8.50 for No. 2, \$8.00 for clover mixture, and \$7.50 to \$8.00 for clover. Offerings are more liberal here and the demand is fair at about \$10.00 for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$11.00 to \$12.00, clover \$8.00 and sheaf straw \$8.50 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

The egg market continues to maintain its steady tone. Though prices have eased off a bit at Montreal owing largely to the poorer quality of the eggs arriving. Straight candled stock sells readily at 13½c to 13¾c in jobbing lots. Owing to the lack of improvement in the English and Scotch markets, shipments of fresh stock have fallen off and quite a lot of stock in the country is going into cold storage for future shipment. Prices on the whole are too high on this side to admit of profitable shipment just now. Here the demand is strong and the market firm at 15c a dozen in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 14c to 15c a dozen.

Fruit.

The season for small fruits is now at hand and strawberries especially are coming forward in larger quantities. Prices during the week have been well maintained and are now quoted at 4c to 7c per box to the trade. Canadian cherries are quoted here at 85c to \$1.25 per basket.

Cheese

The cheese market shows some improvement over a week ago and a firm undertone prevails despite the statements of shippers that cable advices do not warrant any advance. As the season advances it is becoming more clear that England will have to depend more than ever upon Canada for her supply of cheese this year. The exports from New York have fallen off nearly 50 per cent. as compared with those

POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS

We will be pleased to receive shipments of Poultry (dressed or alive), Butter and Eggs in any quantity, and will forward, upon application, empty crates and egg cases. Payments weekly by Express Order.

Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. -

Office, 470 Yonge St., TORONTO

WANTED—BUTTER, POULTRY, EGGS

We have a large outlet, having Twenty-one Retail Stores in Toronto and suburbs.
Payments weekly. Established 1854.

The WM. DAVIES CO., Limited

Head Office—Retail Dept.

Correspondence invited. 24 Queen St. West
TORONTO

of last year and they have consisted chiefly of Western Ontario goods. Notwithstanding a large make factories are reported to have sold pretty close up to the hoops. The situation is therefore strong for good prices being maintained throughout the season. Montreal quotations are $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 10¢ for finest westerns and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for finest easterns. The local markets have all firmed up during the week and sales have been made at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $9\frac{13}{16}$ ¢ with a good demand. At Brockville on Thursday prices advanced to $9\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $5\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ over the week previous and equal to 10¢ to $10\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ at Montreal.

Butter

The butter market has strengthened somewhat during the week and there has been large buying on export account. There is a large make and still it is all wanted. The Trade Bulletin's summary of last week's trade is as follows: "The shipments of butter will be heavy this week, most of the steamers taking on good quantities for British ports. Glasgow cables advise a firm and advancing market on the strength of which several lots have gone forward this week on consignment. During the past week or ten days some extensive purchases have been made by exporters, it being estimated that they aggregate over 20,000 pkgs. The easier feeling at the close of last week was availed of to the fullest extent by shippers who took considerable quantities at from $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 20¢ f.o.b., at country points a low per special bringing a fraction more. The make is large but judging from present appearances, it seems that Great Britain will require all the surplus butter that Canada can spare her at reasonable prices. The splendid quality of our butter this year no doubt accounts for the liberal orders received from the other side of late. We know of English houses that formerly dealt exclusively in Danish and Swedish butter that are now running chiefly on Canadian creamery. This speaks volumes for the standard of our butter, when it can supplant the highest grades of other imported goods into England. A considerable quantity of creamery has been bought for English account and ordered into cold storage here, to await instructions as to later shipment. The market closes easier at 20¢ to $20\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for choice."

The demand here keeps good and all choice dairy and creamery sells readily. Choice creamery prints are

quoted at $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 20¢ and solids at 19¢ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, dairy tubs at 15¢ to 16¢, pound rolls at 15¢ to 16¢, and large rolls at 15¢ to 16¢ a lb. in jobbing lots. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 15¢ to 17¢ and crocks $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 14¢ a pound.

Wool.

There is no change in the wool situation on this side and prices rule here at 7¢ for unwashed, and 13¢ for washed fleece. The American markets and especially Boston, have ruled strong but quiet. The 1902 clip is rapidly being bought up by the trade at strong prices. Seldom has the Boston market been in so strong a position late in June as at the present time. Surely it is about time some of this strength were coming to the Canadian market.

Cattle.

The cattle situation continues strong, especially for first quality. Cables are steady and the strong position of the past few months has been maintained. Clay Robinson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, report as follows regarding last week's market for beef steers:

"Compared with a week ago prime cattle are about 25 cts. higher, and the supply of that class has been hardly equal to the demand. On the other hand, the medium to pretty good sorts are 20¢ to 25¢ lower, largely due to the liberal receipts of Texas cattle and the influx of common grassy short-fed native stock.

"A year ago to-day we quoted extra prime heaves at \$6.25 to \$6.50, with bulk of the good to choice dressed beef, shipping and export steers at \$5.25 to \$6.00, and

common to medium grades at \$4.75 to \$5.25."

Extra prime steers sold there last week at \$7.75 to \$8.50 per cwt. and good to choice feeders 900 to 1,100 lbs. each, \$4.50 to \$5.75, and 500 to 700 lbs. each \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. They report the market for feeders as follows:

"Good feeders, under moderate receipts, have about regained the loss of last week, and are almost as high as any time. Bulk of the receipts this week have been on the common order, and that class is no higher. There is a big accumulation of inferior and medium stock in the hands of dealers, for which there seems to be very little outlet. Feeding heifers and bulls are strong at generally to cts. advance.

"A year ago to-day we quoted good to choice feeders at \$4.70 to \$5.15."

At Toronto cattle market on Friday there offered 1,000 cattle, 1,286 hogs, 715 sheep and lambs and a number of calves. The quality of the fat cattle was better than those offered earlier in the week and several head of well-finished stall-fed shippers as well as butchers' cattle being offered. Trade was good in every department and especially in the fat cattle classes. Prices were firm at quotations and in fact for the best picked stall-fed lots they were firmer. The highest price quoted this season was paid on Friday for two very choice heifers fed by Alex. McCall, Wexford. They sold at \$7.50 per cwt. Heavy feeders are scarce and prices are firm at quotations. Stockers are a little more plentiful, but generally not of good quality and prices for

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Capacity of No. 1.—330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

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The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, - Limited
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Snakes, Centipedes and other poisonous things may assail you in your walks through field and forest. Be sure to have a bottle of Perry Davis Painkiller in the house and you run no risk. Directions on the wrapper.

them were easy at quotations given below:

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.25 to \$7.00 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.85 to \$6.10. Heavy export bulls sold at \$5.25 to \$6.00 and light ones at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.85 to \$5.75 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.85 to \$6.12½ per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each sold at \$5.35 to \$5.60, good cattle at \$5.25 to \$5.40, medium at \$5.00 to \$5.30 and inferior to common at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$5.50 to \$5.70 per cwt.

Feeders.—Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$4.25 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Stockers.—Well bred young steers weighing 400 to 850 lbs. each sold at \$3.50 to \$4.75, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Calves.—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. and \$2.00 to \$8.00 each.

Milk Cows.—These sold at \$25 to \$50 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

The sheep market rules about the same. On Friday spring lambs sold at \$3.75 for the bulk, but choice lots will bring \$4.00 to \$4.50 each. Regular quotations are \$2.50 to \$4.00 each. Export sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes and \$3.00 to \$3.25 for bucks. Extra picked lots of ewes would be worth a little more, about \$4.00 per cwt. Cull sheep are worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

Hogs

The hog market continues about the same. Best select bacon hogs sold at \$6.87½ and lights and fats at \$6.62½ per cwt. Prices at American markets are extremely high just now owing to purely local conditions. An extra demand for the heavy sides and a scarcity of corn to make them. The situation is only temporary, however.

For the week ending July 5th, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.00 for select bacon hogs, \$6.75 for lights and \$6.75 for fats.

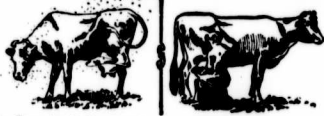
The Montreal market is steady. Packers there are paying \$6.75 to \$7.00 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

Horses.

General trade in horses keeps up well considering the season. A couple of large sales were held at Grand's early last week mostly general purpose and drivers. They were a good lot of sound fresh horses but not in good condition. Prices were fairly strong, but would have been higher had the horses been in good condition. General purpose horses sold for \$85 to \$135 and drivers \$100 to \$150 each.

Horn Fly Oil

Keeps flies off animals,
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QUART, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.70. GALLON, each, 60c.; ½ doz., \$3.30
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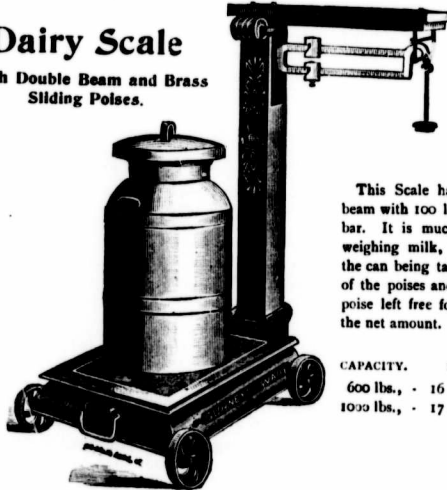
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DR. McLAUGHLIN'S Advice to Men.

To Those Who Are Not What They Ought to be.



HOW MANY MEN ARE SUFFERING MISERIES FOR THE WANT OF A SIMPLE REMEDY? They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocele, wasting drains have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies relief from their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until, the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there are life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep. It causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, penetrating every part of the body.

Mr. John Risebrough, Sandford, Ont., writes regarding Mrs. Risebrough and himself: "The Belt I got from you a short time ago has done me a wonderful lot of good. It has taken the pain out of my back and strengthened the entire system. After wearing the belt for two nights the pain was all gone. It also cured my wife of lumbago. I tried all kinds of remedies before using your Belt, but none of them did me any good."

Mr. L. E. Wormworth, Mountain Grove, writes: "I have worn your Belt and have given it a fair trial, and can say that I never found anything better for lame back. I am a blacksmith and horseshoer by trade. Since I began the use of your Belt my back never bothers me at all."

Mr. Ennis Chambers, Massey Station, Ont., also writes: "It is two months since I received your Belt, and it is all right, and more than I expected. The nervousness is all gone and so is the tired feeling. I could not have done the work I am doing this spring if it was not for your Belt."

Dr. McLaughlin's offer to all men and women who are suffering weakness from any cause is an offer that no one should refuse. Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can use the Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Look out for those old-style, blistering scorchers. Their only merit (if they possess any) is to burn and scorch the flesh. They are offering a cheap imitation of my cushion electrode. It is a sham. My office contains hundreds of these old back-burners discarded as useless.

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