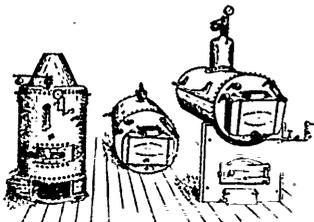


FARMING.



Steam Plants

Portable or Stationary

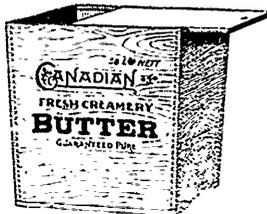
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We invite your enquiries, and shall be pleased to supply information as to cost, etc.

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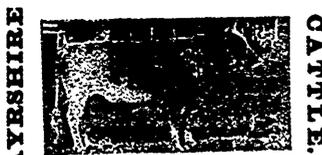
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FIRSTBROOK BROS., Toronto, Ontario.
For Sale by Wholesale Dealers.

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The head of the herd is Lord Sterling, a prize winner. The imported Cows, Blue Bell, White Glen, and Kate Wallace, belong to this herd. Won the 2nd herd prize at Montreal in 1897, against strong competition. Young stock of both sexes for sale bred from imported and prize-winning stock. WM. WYLIE, Howick, Que., or 225 Bleury St., Montreal.

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MR. EDWARD JEFFS, BOND HEAD, ONT.

....LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK....

Abundant Crops and Low Prices. Profits in Farming. The Cheese Outlook. Specialties in Farming. Building a Silo. Market Review.

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Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle. Improved Yorkshire Swine.



Shropshire Sheep. Our Ayrshire herd is headed by the noted bull, Matchless 7560, sire, Glencairn III, imp. 6055; dam, Nellie Osborne, imp. 5358.

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which will cut one ton of ensilage in fifteen minutes, with only two knives and slow speed, is hard to beat. The Lancaster Cutter cuts faster and with less power than any other, and gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Prices and full information on application.

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Is sold under a positive guarantee to cure, or money is refunded



Trade Mark Reg'd.

DEAR SIR,
In regard to our experience with your Lump Jaw Cure, we used it on seven lumps last season. It worked all right. Some of the lumps had broken and run several times before using it.
Yours truly,
FLEMING & SHORT.

SHOAL LAKE, MAN., Jan. 26th, 1898
PRICE, \$2.00, sent by mail
Illustrated Treatise on "Lump Jaw" sent free Address
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HILLVIEW STOCK FARM

WE are now offering for sale a very fine SHORT-HORN BULL CALF, 7 months old, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Also one 17 months old AYRSHIRE BULL. Both first-class animals. For prices and particulars address

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Ayrshire Cattle.

Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs.
FOR SALE—Two young bulls fit for service, and five bull calves (calved in February).

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One mile from Ottawa.)

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2 Fine Ayrshire Bull Calves, one out of dam with record of 56 lbs. of milk per day. Also one Jersey Bull Calv, months old, a fine one. Write or come and see.

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EGGS for hatching from choice matings in Banded Rocks, Black Spanish, Black Minorcas & Black Red Games at \$1.00 per 12.

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H. & J. McKEE, Brookside Farm, Norwich, Ont.
Breeders Ayrshire Cattle, Silver Grey Dorkings.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont.,
Breeders World's Fair prize-winning Ayrshires, Merino Sheep, Poland-China Pigs, Poultry. Stock for sale.

J. YUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ont., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Swine and Banded Plymouth Rocks.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

A number of choice Spring Calves sired by Douglas of London (1234), from deep milking dams.



Prices and terms reasonable. Write for particulars.
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GLENHYRST POULTRY YARD.

EGGS FOR SALE.

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Will exchange any of the above for first class Tamworth pigs or light Brahma Fallets, any strain. Dorket and Shropshire sheep, Tamworth pigs, Shropshire ponies, Jersey cattle all ages. Registered. Prices right.
STEARFORD BROS., Brantford, Ont.

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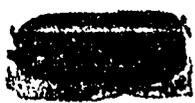
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Turns all roots and vegetables into Fine Stock Food. Indispensable to dairymen and sheep breeders and of greatest value to general farmers and poultrymen. Cuts fibrous, choking, HEIFER FOOD MAKING GRASS (takes out all dirt; saves the knives) fully warranted. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. **THE M. CAMPBELL FARMING MILL CO.,** of Chatham (Limited).

Large English Berkshires.

Stock and show boars, 6 months and over. Sows in farrow. Young stock, 2 months up, good length. Write for prices. Mention FARMING.



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40 lbs. in Summer, or 48 lbs. in Winter	\$3.00.
60 " " " "	\$3.50.
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What your cows are doing? Every factory should have

DILLON'S

Milk Pass Book.

Secretaries of cheese and butter factories will find that

Dillon's Improved Milk Book Combined
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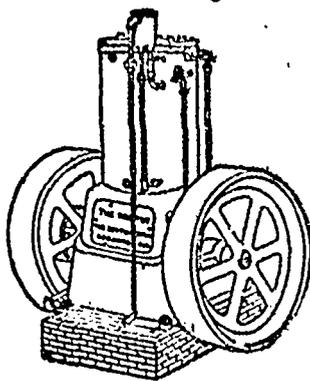
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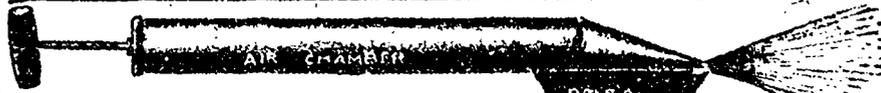
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Farmers' Binder Twine and Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Co., Limited.
(BRANTFORD, ONTARIO).

WE think it necessary to immediately advise you to refute the treacherous and damnable reports that are being put out and circulated against this co-operative movement of farmers by our enemies. Some are stating that this mill is closed down, others that we are pleading with the Government to reinstate the duty on binder twine; others that raw material has so tremendously advanced, that the present moment is the correct time to buy twine requirements for the harvest of 1908; while still others are claiming that the great American combine must absorb this enterprise, as it will be impossible for us to manufacture twine on a free trade basis. We have simply to say, in answer to all these diabolical statements, that there is not a single word of truth in them; the mill is being run three hundred days in the year to its utmost capacity; we have requested the Government not to reinstate the duty on twine; and we are just now manufacturing a quality of pure Manila 650 feet long, known as our Sampson brand. It and our splendid Red Star (the farmer's pride) are superior to anything that has ever yet been placed on the Canadian market. As in the past, we will again shortly set prices on binder twine for the coming harvest at a fraction above actual cost of production, that all other manufacturers and dealers will have to follow. All we now ask, after five years of honest and determined endeavor in the interest of agriculturists of Canada to hold this Company as an independent concern, is that they, the farmers, give us their continued loyal support. Order our twine early from our appointed agents, listen to no statements made by the enemy, and remain truly loyal in not purchasing one single pound of American or other twine in opposition to us until they inform themselves positively that every ball of this Company's twine is exhausted. Small samples and prices will be sent you in the near future, or can be had on application.



See copy of a letter enclosed that appeared in *The Farmers' Weekly Sun*, February 24th, for your careful perusal. We specially request you, as an intelligent man, to plead with your people to realize the importance of this company getting their undivided individual support instantly, and to understand what our being driven from existence through indifference or scepticism on their part would mean to them in the future. The Salt Act would simply be repeated a hundredfold.
Faithfully yours,
JOSEPH STRATFORD.

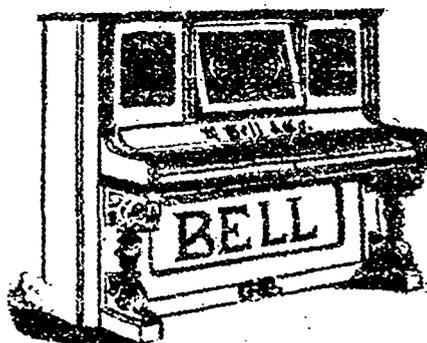
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FARMING

VOL. XV.

JULY 19th, 1898.

No. 46.

FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

Published every Tuesday by

THE BRYANT PRESS,

44-46 RICHMOND STREET WEST • TORONTO, CANADA.

Subscriptions in Canada and the United States, \$1.00 per year, in advance; six months 50 cents, three months 25 cents. In all countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 a year in advance.

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FARMING will be sent to all subscribers until a notice by post card or letter to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid up. Returning a paper is not a notice to discontinue. All arrears must be paid up before a name can be taken from our list. All remittances should be made by P.O. money order, express money order, or registered letter. Sending money in an unregistered letter is unsafe, and will be at the sender's risk.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

All communications should be addressed to "FARMING, 44-46 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada."

Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, LONDON, ENG.

TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

Give Credit to Whom Credit is Due.

We have had occasion heretofore to refer to the practice of many of the local weeklies throughout the country in publishing selections from FARMING without giving us any credit. This practice has been much more noticeable lately. During the past month or two a number of weeklies have come to hand containing important editorial matter and articles written specially for FARMING, published as their own. While we have no objection whatever to the local exchanges using the matter from our columns, it is only fair and just that we should get credit for it. Our natural modesty would have prevented us referring to this matter had we not felt that, in simple justice to ourselves, some reference was necessary. "FARMING" is not a very large word to append to any article taken from its columns, and we trust that in the future credit will be given to whom credit is due.

Check.

The quality in some men known as "check" shows itself in many forms. It has developed in a very concentrated form in the case of the editor of one of our local weekly exchanges. This editor, having an eye to business, has conceived the brilliant idea of making a little pin-money out of the kind courtesies of others. He has published abroad that he will be pleased to supply copies of the more valuable of the exchanges he receives at half price. In this list FARMING is included, as well as a number of other publications of like character. We wonder if this precocious editor has ever stopped to consider that his name can be removed from our exchange list at any moment, when he would have no more copies to supply the individual who agreed to pay fifty cents for a whole year's numbers of FARMING. If FARMING is of so much value, it would be an exceedingly kind act on his part to make a present of it to some of the benighted tillers of the soil in his section of country.

Agricultural News and Comments

Peaches grown in Cape Colony realized 1s. 6d. each last April in the West End London shops, but, at this extravagant price, there was little or nothing in it for the exporter, as all he got for a box containing fifty fruits did not average 5s., which was barely sufficient to pay the freight. The middleman appears to take all the profit.

Fruit and vegetables are extremely cheap in Persia. Enough vegetables can be secured for an ordinary family for 1d. per day, and for an additional penny in the fruit season all the mulberries, apricots, melons, peaches, figs, and grapes wanted. Eggs sell at ten for 1d., chickens 2d. each, meat and bread under 1d. per pound, and all the other articles of food in the same proportion.

As the result of the wet weather of May a very severe attack of rust has developed in England among the wheats. Whether it will permanently injure the crop will depend upon the weather till harvest. If the weather continues wet, the coming wheat crop may be seriously affected. Other wise the English wheat crop will be a very heavy one.

The appearance of a farm if situated on the highway, is vastly improved if the roadsides are mowed a few times during the summer. If the ditches are not too deep this can be easily done with a mower. If they are it will pay to use a scythe pretty freely. It should not be considered a work of charity to mow the roadsides in front of any farm. It will enhance the value of any farm to have it present a neat appearance from the highway.

The total number of sheep in Australia in 1861 was 23,741,706; in 1891, 124,547,937, and in 1896, 110,524,058. The net exports of wool in 1861 were 84,636,200 pounds; in 1891, 707,253,689, and in 1896, 677,408,095. More than one-half of the first-class or merino wool imported into the United States is from Australia. Of the second-class worsted wools, imported, about one-half is from Great Britain and the remainder usually from Canada and South America. The percentage of lambs from ewes in Australia is higher than in America. In the former country the average weight of the fleece has increased from 4 lbs., in 1877, to 6 lbs. 4 ozs., in 1896. The value of Australian exports of wool, as last reported, is about \$100,000,000.

A recent Maine enactment requires that a seed dealer shall provide a guarantee as to the purity of his seed. This, however, only has to do with the purity of the seed and has nothing to do as to whether the seed will germinate or not. If the one is necessary surely the other is also, and the legislation seems to be lacking in that it does not include both.

The farmers of Washington Valley, N J., are reported to be considering the use of wire fencing for telephone wires. The staples holding the wires to the posts will be replaced by insulators, and other wires run from the fences to the houses. An expert electrician will be employed to connect the wires, and it is expected that this may be done at little expense. If preliminary attempts prove successful, this system will be used through the entire farm district.

The Jewish Colonization Association of Paris is considering the appropriation of one million dollars to aid Hebrew farmers from Europe to settle in the Canadian Northwest. Whether this great scheme will be carried out or not will depend upon the report of the Association's confidential agent, who has recently been in the Northwest on a tour of investigation. The plan is to advance a farmer \$500 to start with in the way of stock and buildings; he is to pay interest on this amount at three per cent. for six years and at

the end of this term he is supposed to return the principal to the Association.

The Most Profitable Kind of Farming.

The following extract from a letter received last week from a new subscriber for FARMING opens up a live topic:

We think that agricultural papers have done much for the farmers, but we would like to see more about practical results in methods of money making. The farmers do not get a fair percentage of profit, compared with other lines of business, for the amount of work and capital invested. Tell us how to make more money out of our farms and keep up the land, so that it will get better instead of running out, as a great many farms are now doing.

If the writer of the above had been a reader of FARMING during the past six months we think he would have found considerable information bearing upon the subject of profitable farming and keeping up the fertility of the soil. The discussion upon the subject of intensive farming by Mr. McPherson and Mr. Wallace during the past few weeks bears directly upon keeping up the fertility of the soil and the question of profit. The subject has not, however, been fully exhausted yet, and we would like to hear from farmers who have any practical data bearing upon the question of profitable or intensive farming.

Profit in farming is indeed a live topic. What every farmer is anxious to know is what line or system of farming will return him the most profit. Profit is not governed by the price an article sells for, but by the difference between the cost of production and the selling price. For this reason a farmer may feel that because the product from a certain line of farming has brought a high price, therefore that is a profitable line of farming to follow, when, if the actual cost of producing that product, and the loss of soil fertility, etc., were taken into account, it might be anything else than a profitable line of farming to follow. The problem of which is the most profitable line of farming would be more easily solved if every farmer would keep an accurate account of what it costs to produce the articles he has for sale. He would then know for himself the lines of farming that were profitable and those that were unprofitable, and be able to make his selections accordingly. But is it not a fact that very few, even of our very best farmers, are able to state definitely what it actually costs to produce the products of their farms? Some of them have a vague idea, but to come right down to the actual cost in dollars and cents the data along this line from farmers are very sparse indeed. For accurate data as to the cost of producing farm products we have to depend upon our experimental farms and agricultural colleges. These data are always valuable, but there is often a lot of scepticism among farmers as to whether the same results could be obtained on an average farm under ordinary farm conditions. For this reason, if some of our good farmers would keep a correct account of what it costs to produce the various crops and other products on their farms, a great deal of light would be thrown upon this question of profitable farming. It might be a profitable investment if the Government were to make a small appropriation to induce some of our best farmers to do this, though we think, for his own satisfaction and profit, it would pay every farmer to keep accurate accounts of the cost of producing the products of his farm. If a farmer were to do this for a couple of years the results would be a revelation to him, and would be of immense value in his future farming operations.

Abundant Crops and Low Prices.

The following letter from a Quebec farmer to the editor of *The Daily Witness* is deserving of more than a passing notice:

"I emphatically object to the oft repeated remark (and I might say in every publication) that the prospect of an abundant harvest is a blessing to the farmer, etc. I claim that abundant crops often go to the direct and exclusive benefit of the consumer, and not at all to the farmer, except in the way of building up and advancing the interests of the world. The only instance in which a farmer is benefited by a large crop is when other farmers have poor crops. Thus one country gains by the amount of loss suffered by the others. It is easy to understand that it costs more to harvest and market a large crop than a smaller one; and for heavy produce, and for local consumption, it is obvious that an abundant crop is a positive loss to the farmer, as he often handles double the amount of produce for the money he would receive for the produce of a poor year. But in every case the consumer is benefited. Thus, I claim, that the consumer is the one who, without alloy, has the cause for joy at the present appearance of the crops. Nor must it be supposed that large crops are obtained without a comparative loss to the fertility of the soil. Favorable atmospheric conditions do not provide all the requirements of plants, consequently large crops are obtained at a comparative loss to the farmer in this respect also.

I claim, further, that the appropriations which, from time to time, are made by the several administrations in aid of agriculture are sometimes in aid of the farmer, but always in the interest of the consumer. It is claimed that the farmers can now raise more produce, and of a higher standard, on account of the inventions and manufacture of agricultural implements and modern methods of culture. That is admitted; but the farmers of Canada are not in advance of other countries in this respect, and it consequently becomes a race between the producers of the several countries to produce the most at the least expense, obviously to the interest of the consumer.

Banish modern methods, destroy modern machinery, and the consequent prices of farm produce would create such a panic among consumers as never was known in the history of the world."

The line of reasoning in the above would seem to be that of the worst kind of a cynic. True, the consumer is very much benefited by an abundant harvest. But who is the consumer? Is not the farmer just as much a consumer as a person living in a city? In Canada the majority of the people are farmers, and therefore the greatest consuming class, as far as this country is concerned, is the farmer. From the "Quebec Farmer's" standpoint one would imagine that the farmer lived on wind, and did not consume any of the products of the farm. Though the bulk of the food the farmer requires is produced on the farm, there is none the less an actual outlay in producing it. If an abundant harvest enables the farmer to lower the cost of production, his cost of living will be reduced in like proportion. So, in this sense, even an abundant harvest is a benefit to the farmer as well as to the tradesman.

But an abundant harvest may benefit the farmer in other ways. The profit in farming, as well as in anything else, is not governed by the price of farm products but by the difference between the cost of production and the price sold. A farmer may get \$1.00 per bushel for his wheat, and because the harvest is poor it may cost him that much to produce it; while, on the other hand, he may get only 75 cents per bushel for his wheat and make a good profit, because the abundance of the crop has reduced the cost to 65 cents per bushel. If a right system of farming is carried on an abundant crop will increase the fertility of the land instead of diminishing it. It will enable the farmer to raise and keep more stock, which must enhance the value of the farm.

The writer's contention that the moneys appropriated for agriculture by the Governments are more in the interest of the consumer than the farmer is indeed a startling one. We wonder if this Quebec farmer has ever stopped to consider in what position the Canadian farmer would be today had the Governments—both Provincial and Dominion—not come to his assistance. The farmer to-day has to compete with nearly every producing country in the world. To do so successfully he must practise the most up-to-date methods of farming. But how is the average farmer to obtain knowledge of those modern methods? If left entirely to his own resources no advancement could be made. It is just here where the Government should come to his aid, and sup-

ply him with the means of acquiring this knowledge of better methods of agriculture. For a number of years our Governments, through the experimental farms, agricultural colleges, dairy associations, live stock associations, farmers' institutes, and by means of bulletins, reports, etc., have been rendering valuable assistance to the farmer, and it is beyond question that had it not been for this aid the average Canadian farmer would not be in as favorable a position as he is to-day. Therefore, though the consumer is benefited in an indirect way by Government appropriations for agriculture, it is the farmer who gets the most direct benefit.

With reference to the last paragraph we have not much to say. To "banish modern methods, destroy machinery," etc., would create a panic in agricultural circles sure enough. With modern appliances the farmer has to work hard enough as it is; but what would it be like if he had to go back to the scythe and sickle? Fancy a farmer with 25 acres of hay and the same area of wheat undertaking to gather them in with these out-of-date appliances! The farmer's calling would then be entirely one of "brawn" and not of brain, as it is to-day, and his lot would be a lowly one, without any ray of light shining along his pathway.

Specialties in Farming.

The Montreal Daily Witness, in a recent issue, after endeavoring to show that the farmer's lot is a hard one, and that, as compared with city life, a life on the farm is one of steady toil intermingled with very few of the real joys of life and less still of profit, gives the following advice to the farmer:

"The lesson of all this to the farmer would appear to be to trust as little as possible to those commodities which are universally and cheaply produced, and which are sure to be on the average over-produced, and to find some specialty in which, by devoting to it special attention and intelligence, he may attain excellence and command his own prices."

If it were possible for this advice to be followed in every case it would, perhaps, help to remedy some of the difficulties under which our farmers labor. But the impracticability of following it will be readily seen. What in one year might be a specialty for one farmer, or for a number of farmers, living in a particular district, would, in a few years, if it were a profitable line of farming, become one of the most important commodities of the whole country, and every farmer would be engaged in producing it. We have a good instance of this in the case of the cheese industry. Thirty years ago a few farmers in Oxford and Leeds counties began to make cheese on the co-operative plan. These farmers, at that time, may be said to have had a specialty. But they could not get a patent on the business and prevent other farmers from making cheese. Consequently, because it was a profitable business, the making of cheese on the factory system was taken up by farmers in nearly every section of the Dominion, and to-day, instead of being a specialty, it has become the leading industry of the country with a danger of the business being overdone. And so it would be with any other line. A farmer may adopt some special line of farming which he thinks will not be overdone, but, if he succeeds and makes a profit out of the business, others are sure to follow in his footsteps, and it will no longer be a special line so far as he is concerned.

There is a sense, however, in which every farmer may specialize, and that is to produce those commodities which require the greatest skill and intelligence in their production. In this way a farmer may hit upon a specialty which may be his own, in so far as his superior skill and intelligence may enable him to produce a quality of product which his brother farmer cannot reach. A good instance of this is the making of a superfine, gilt-edged quality of butter, such as the rich in our large towns and cities are able and willing to pay a high price for. Every farmer will and does make a certain amount of butter, but there are comparatively few who produce what we call the really gilt-edged article.

And so we say every farmer should specialize, not, however, with the aim of securing some special line which no other farmer is following, but with the aim of producing a quality superior to that which his brother farmers are producing. In this way the farmer may follow several special lines of farming, for in this country at least it is not the best plan to rely entirely upon one special line. There are several lines to-day in which superior quality may enable the farmer to command almost his own price. In the cattle trade there is room for specialization in the production of a quality of beef cattle that will meet the wishes of the British consumer. There is also room for specialization in the production of a hog that will exactly meet the needs of the export bacon trade, or in the production of prime fresh eggs weighing 15 lbs. to the 120 for the export trade. And so we might enumerate other lines in which superior skill and intelligence will make these lines a specialty by producing a superfine quality.

In the article referred to above it is pointed out that there is no end to the market for all kinds of "frillery," while of food only a certain amount can be consumed, no matter how good it is. But there is this difference between manufactured goods, such as clothing, boots, shoes, etc., and food products, which all come from the farm, that, while superior quality in both will command a higher price than a poorer quality, the cost of production in each case is different. While it costs less to produce a poor quality of manufactured articles than a good quality, it will cost the farmer just as much to produce a poor quality as a good quality of food products. In this way a manufacturer may become rich by making an inferior article, which sells at a low price, because there is a good profit in the business. But the farmer cannot do so. If he produces an inferior article he has to accept a lower price, while it will cost him just as much to produce this inferior article as a superior product, which would command a much higher price. Therefore in farming more than in anything else the amount of profit may be measured by the quality of the product, and we close with this advice to the farmer—aim at producing a superfine quality, whether it be in the horse, the cow, the sheep, the hog, the hen, or in products such as grain, butter, eggs, etc. Superior quality in every product of the farm is the kind of special farming we would recommend.

The United States Sheep Trade Active.

There appears to be a healthful tone to the sheep industry of the United States at the present time. Sales have been extensive and prices fair. A good evidence of progress is the registration in the flock books. Volume XII. of the Shropshire Registry, recently issued, is a good example of this. It contains more pedigrees than have ever before been published in one volume, and there are almost enough more entries on hand to fill the next volume. Such a condition of affairs must be gratifying to the breeder of pedigreed sheep. The revival in the sheep trade is felt more by the Western rangers. In the range country sheep breeders are now reaping the profit of better prices for wool, and a greater demand for sheep. The range clip this season is selling for from twelve to seventeen cents per pound, but there is very little selling under fourteen cents.

The demand for feeders is so strong and prices so high as to almost put a damper upon the feeding industry. In fact feeders declare that they cannot afford to pay present prices and make a profit out of feeding. This is a pretty general complaint in the States, where extensive feeding operations are carried on. It may be possible that if rangers do not make some reduction in the price of feeders many in that trade will be compelled to go out of business for the time being. This great activity in the sheep trade has not reached Canada, yet though things are more hopeful here than they were. The chief drawback to the sheep industry here is to find a steady market for the wool produced.

The Cheese Outlook.

The cheese market of the past few weeks has been a disappointing one to factorymen generally. They naturally expected that the rise in price early in June would be permanent; but it only lingered a short time, and prices went back to what they were before the rise. From reports published early in the season in regard to the supply of old stocks on hand, and the increased consumption of cheese in Great Britain, dairymen had some ground for expecting fair prices as the cheese season advanced. But so far their hopes have not been realized; and now, with the season nearly half over, there is a desire to know just what the outlook is for the balance of the season.

Though the make of cheese has been large during May and June, it has not yet reached the proportions of last season. For the week ending July 9th the exports of cheese from Montreal were 79,072 boxes, as compared with 100,437 boxes for the corresponding week of last year; but the total exports for the season up to July 9th were only 400,297 boxes, as compared with 539,452 boxes for the same period of 1897, showing a decrease of 139,155 boxes. But this is not all. The shipments from New York this season are far behind those of last year. The shipments from New York for the same week as above were 14,621 boxes, as against 27,215 boxes for the corresponding week of last year, making a total for the season so far of 108,227 boxes, as against 223,938 boxes for the same time in 1897, or a decrease of 115,711 boxes. Thus the combined exports from Montreal and New York for the present season are 508,524 boxes, against 763,390 boxes for the same time last year, or 254,866 boxes less.

One would naturally expect that this large deficiency in the exports would soon bring a reaction in regard to prices. But there are other conditions to be taken into account. In the first place, the English make, so far, has been very large. The quantity of last year's stock on hand early in the season was greatly under-estimated, and many fine lots of last fall's goods were slaughtered on the market at extremely low prices. Then again, the holders of this slaughtered stock, in order to recover their losses, are very careful about buying this season's goods, and are endeavoring to get them as cheaply as possible. All these conditions are having a depressing effect upon the market for this season's goods.

However, the whole situation has one bright feature in the shortage in this season's exports, and in all probability, as soon as exporters recover from the losses on last season's trade and begin to realize the true condition of things in regard to this year's output, a reaction will take place that will bring good prices for the balance of the season. At any rate we would advise dairymen not to neglect their cows, but to see that the flow of milk is kept as large as possible for the last three months of the season, which, in contrast with last year, may turn out to be the best of the season.

The Outlook for Fruit.

It would seem from the reports published in the daily press recently that the prospects for a big crop of fall fruits are not very bright. The peach crop is being injured by a new pest; the apple crop will not be much larger than last year, and the supply of fruits generally will fall short of other years.

In some cases it may be possible to foretell so far ahead just what the output will be, but we fancy that in some instances the crop may be larger than is now hoped for. There has been an impression abroad for some years that the reports published at this season of the year, which are never over-sanguine, in regard to fruit, are for the purpose of influencing the market. We can recall seasons in the past when very discouraging reports would come in the early summer regarding the peach crop, but when the peach harvest arrived there would be baskets of that fruit *galore* at prices suited to the purse of the poorest. This

has occurred so frequently that the public is somewhat at a loss whether to believe everything one hears at this season of the year in regard to these poor prospects. However, it may be that this season is an exception, and instead of an abundant crop of apples and peaches, which are due this year, the supply may be very much limited. Last year the apple crop was a poor one, and if this year we have an additional poor crop, that fruit will prove to be a regular "Klondyke" for the fortunate possessor of a large orchard with trees loaded with the luscious fruit.

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The Winnipeg Industrial fair opened on July 11th under most favorable auspices. The Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, formally opened the exhibition and delivered an address showing the great benefit the fair had been to the province.

The Governor General and Lady Aberdeen were among the visitors on July 12th, and were entertained to luncheon by the Directors. The attendance this year has proven to be a record breaker. Upwards of 25,000 people were estimated to have visited the fair in one single day. A great many people visited the exhibition from the outside provinces, and there have been several thousand Americans in Winnipeg during the show. The management of the fair are to be congratulated on the success of their 1898 exhibition. We will give a full report of the exhibits in the live stock departments in next week's issue.

The Cost of Bad Roads.

According to the office of Road Inquiry of the United States Department of Agriculture the expense of moving farm products and supplies on all the country roads is twenty-five cents per ton per mile; whereas in the districts of the United States and other countries, where the roads are good, the cost is only about one-third of this amount. It is estimated that this extra cost of haulage in the United States, due to bad roads, amounts in the aggregate to more than the entire expenditure of the national Government; and taking into account all of the hauling done on the public roads the loss is equal to one-fourth of the home value of all the farm products of the United States. This loss is sufficient in a few years to make every American roadway the very best, and it would be a profitable investment if the appropriation were made for that purpose.

But the increase in the cost of haulage is by no means the only loss resulting from bad roads. The loss of perishable products for want of access to market, the failure to reach the market when the prices are good, and the failure to cultivate products which would be profitable if markets were accessible, add many millions to the actual tax of bad roads. Besides the bad condition of the roads during large portions of the year causes the enforced idleness of numbers of men and draught animals which in itself is a serious loss. In other ways the cost of bad roads is largely increased, so that they are really a burden to the people.

The Hay Trade.

In all probability we shall see low prices for hay during the coming fall and winter. There is an exceedingly large crop reported from all parts of Canada, especially from Quebec. Last year there was a large quantity of poor hay in the country, which has been a drag on the market of late. As the haying weather has been the best for years a fine quality is looked for in this season's crop. The condition of the market will depend largely upon the export demand. With a superior quality this market may be developed, though it is not known what the European crop is.

CANADA'S FARMERS.

Mr. Edward Jeffs.

It is a pleasure, after several weeks' cessation, to be able again to give a sketch of one of Canada's many successful farmers. The subject of this week's sketch, Mr. E. Jeffs, was born in 1837, on the farm at Bond Head from which he has recently retired and which is now operated by his sons. Mr. Jeffs received his early education in the old Bond Head Grammar School, now known as the Bradford High School. This school is more or less of historic interest. It was the first grammar school in Simcoe County. Such prominent Canadians as B. B. Osler, Judge Osler, and the Rev. E. R. Young, of missionary fame, received their early training there, and were school companions of Mr. Jeffs.

Being the only son, a large share of the management of his father's farm devolved upon Mr. Jeffs at an early age. In 1862 he started for himself on the old farm. In 1867 he made a beginning in purebred stock by purchasing a Shorthorn cow, from the late John Snell, of Edmonton, and a purebred Shorthorn bull from Mr. Walter Raikes, of Barrie. In 1872 Mr. Jeffs visited England for the purpose of importing some purebred stock. In one respect this trip ended disastrously for Mr. Jeffs and unfortunately for the farmers of Simcoe County. Mr. Jeffs purchased two improved Shire stallions in England and started with them for home, but on the passage out both died. In another respect, however, Mr. Jeffs' visit was an eminently successful one. He was successful in bringing to this country the noted Shorthorn cow, Diadem II. This cow raised fourteen calves in all and paid her owner extremely well. Another valuable addition to Mr. Jeffs' herd was made in 1876 when the cow, Zora 7th, was purchased at the dispersion sale of the late John Snell's herd. This cow was bred in Kentucky and was exceedingly valuable in improving the character of Mr. Jeffs' herd.

Though he did not make a practice of exhibiting at many of the larger shows, Mr. Jeffs won several prizes worthy of note. Among them may be mentioned the silver medal given by the Agricultural and Arts Association for the best herd of Shorthorns in Simcoe County. Mr. Jeffs' stock has always commanded good prices. In addition to Shorthorns Mr. Jeffs is a breeder of purebred Berkshire swine and Southdown and Leicester sheep. After trying nearly every breed of swine he finally settled upon the Berkshires as being the best suited to his locality.

As a public man Mr. Jeffs has been prominent in his own county. He was twenty years in municipal life in his own township of West Gwilliambury, during which time he was reeve for four years, and deputy reeve for the same period. He has been secretary of the local township Agricultural Society continuously since 1862, and was a director of the county society for several years, and for a couple of years he filled the president's chair. Mr. Jeffs identified himself with the Patron movement almost at its inception in this province, and was the candidate of that party in his own riding in the provincial elections of 1894. Though not successful in carrying the riding, Mr. Jeffs had the gratification of reducing his opponent's majority by 350 from what it was at the previous election. Mr. Jeffs has for a number of years been a member of the Advisory Board of the Ontario Agricultural College.

It will be interesting to know that on Mr. Jeffs' farm stands the oldest bank barn in Simcoe County, if not in the province. It was built by Mr. Jeffs' father in 1834, and is still standing, though some recent additions have changed its outside appearance. The original stone walls are still in good condition. The timbers used were of oak, and the original building 32x52 feet in size. Mr. Jeffs' farm and live stock are now largely managed by his sons, under the firm name of E. Jeffs & Sons.

GOOD FOOD AND PURE WATER FOR COWS.

GIVE THEM AN ABUNDANCE OF THESE DURING THE HOT DRY SEASON.

At this season of the year the dairyman, who has not made adequate provision for supplying his cows with supplementary feed, will find his supply of milk dwindling away fast. The feeding of supplementary feed should begin as soon as the pastures show signs of fading, or as soon as the cows begin to show the least sign of shrinking in their milk. Very often a dairyman will grow fodder for feed during the summer months, but will not begin to cut it till his cows have failed considerably in their flow of milk. It always pays to begin feeding supplementary feeds even before the pastures begin to dry up. The object of all such feeding is to keep up the supply of milk during the dry season. If a cow is allowed to run a week on a dry pasture without extra feed she will quickly shrink one-quarter or one-half in her supply of milk, and when she does it will be extremely difficult, if not practically impossible, to get her back to her normal flow even if she has a good supply of succulent foods afterwards. The successful dairyman will always aim to keep his cows up to a normal flow of milk by extra feeding during the summer months. It is not the cow that gives a large flow of milk during May and June and drops it off one-half during the balance of the season that will pay, but the cow that gives a good steady flow all the season through. So if you have not begun to feed your cows extra feed do not delay any longer, but begin at once.

The flow of milk during the hot weather will also be helped if the cow has plenty of good pure water to drink. Many dairy farms have not this "boon" and the cows are compelled to quench their thirst at some stagnant pool or some half-dried up creek where the water is totally unfit for producing good milk or a large quantity of it. If a cow has plenty of pure water she will drink more of it and thereby increase the flow of milk. If, however, she is compelled to drink some foul stinking stuff, she will not increase the flow of milk, as she will not drink enough of it nor will the milk be of the best quality. If there is no spring creek on the farm, every farmer should have a good well and if the pump is operated by a windmill so much the better. July and August are the hardest months in the year in which to make good butter and cheese and the patron can help the maker in a very great degree indeed by supplying his cows with plenty of good succulent food and an abundance of pure water and by taking special care of the milk. Do not let harvesting operations tempt you to neglect the cow and the milk during the hot weather.

HOW TO BUILD A ROUND STAVE SILO

If you have not built a silo there is plenty of time yet, before the corn is ready, to erect one, especially a round stave silo. These silos are coming into general use for the ordinary farm, and can be built at a comparatively low cost. It is believed now that a round stave silo will last longer than a

wooden square one, and its circular form does not admit of as much waste. The following detailed description of how to build one, from an address by J. W. Billingsley before the Indiana State Dairy Association, will be of practical value to parties desiring to build a round stave silo:

"Size, ten feet six inches in diameter, outside measurement; height, nineteen feet.

We contracted with a planing mill company to select yellow pine, clear of knots, size 2x6, twenty feet in length. The pieces were planed, making both sides smooth, and the edges were center-matched, with the inside surface one-sixteenth of an inch narrower than the outside, so as to form the circle when set up.

THE FOUNDATION.

We drove a stake into the ground for the center of the silo, leaving the stake to project above the ground about eight inches; then finished the top of the stake so as to allow a board with an inch hole in one end to fit on the top. Five feet and ten inches from the first hole in the end of the board we made another inch hole, through which we passed an old broom handle, sharpened at one end, and inserted far enough to make a mark on the ground. With our last stake we inscribed the circle for the outside of the wall. Then using another hole we inscribed the circle for the inside of the wall. The excavation for the foundation was then made to the depth of ten inches, throwing the loose earth on the inside.

The wall was built up to the height of fifteen inches, the brick being laid in mortar of

set on top of the circle wall, so as to allow about three inches of the wall to project outside, and about the same on the inside.

HOOPS.

The hoops for the silo are one-eighth inch thick by three inches wide, iron, with half-inch stirrup connections fitted on the ends of the bands, and a six-inch screw thread cut on the end of the stirrups. The method of securing and tightening the bands, using a four-by-four oak piece set perpendicularly on the outside of the tub, through which the ends of the bands are fastened and tightened.

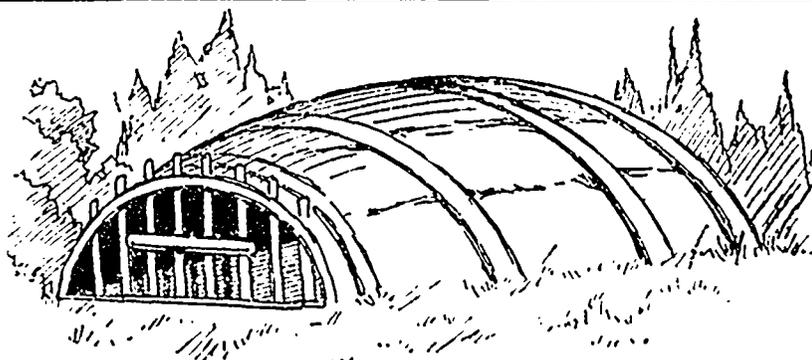
The bands were easily placed in position and the silo staves driven up closely together, after knocking off the cleats on the inside.

OPENINGS.

In setting the staves, when the side was reached, where it was desirable to have openings through which the silage might be thrown out, one of the staves was sawed into at the top and bottom of the intended openings, and the tongues of the match trimmed off on both sides, so that when the staves were set up a saw might be inserted to cut out the doors, sawing at an angle that would let the pieces of cut staves come out readily.

In filling the silo, tar paper was tacked on the inside of the doors to exclude the air. The bottom of the silo was covered over with sand to the top of the wall, and then coated with cement so as to back up against the wall, a height of two inches or more, the entire bottom being concaved.

On the outside of the silo the earth is banked against the brick wall to the top, and a coat of cement backed up against the staves on the top of the wall on the outside, the same as on the inside.



A Barrel Hen-Coop

The above illustration, taken from an American exchange, represents a cheap and convenient method of constructing a hen coop. For a setting hen a coop of this kind is very convenient, because when the eggs are hatched the chickens are well sheltered and have room to run about with perfect safety. The plan of construction is very simple, and there is nothing to prevent every farmer having a coop of this kind.

equals parts of cement and common lime, with the usual proportion of sand. After building the wall, the earth on the inside was levelled down and packed firmly and concaved about four inches to the centre, leaving the wall about four inches higher than the earth joining up to it, on the inside.

SETTING THE STAVES.

With the staves at hand we began the work of setting them. First, the staves were squared at both ends, making all of them of equal length, after which five of them were laid on trestles evenly, and three lines scribed across them, a line two feet from each end, and one midway between the top and bottom. The staves were paired, and half inch holes were bored into the edges opposite to each other under the scribe marks, excepting the outer edges of the outside staves. Then, with the use of the dowel pins, we drove the staves up closely together and then stood the five staves on end on top of the wall, and tacked on braces so as to secure them firmly in position, after which we added one stave at a time until the tub was complete. We used only a tail step-ladder to fit the upper end of the staves, the work, in most part, being done on the inside of the circle. At first, common plaster laths were used for cleats at top, centre, and bottom, to bind the staves in position, but we found that we could not form a circle and hold the staves in place. We then tried flour barrel staves split into two pieces, and the bulge of the staves fitted them exactly for forming the circle. After this no trouble was experienced in progressing rapidly with the work, fastening each stave securely in position, by tacking three lines of cleats made of barrel staves on the inside, one line near the bottom then another near the top, and one midway between. The silo staves were

ROOF.

The silo is covered with a shingle roof. We might have made a flat roof, using tar paper for less than half the amount the shingle roof cost. We prefer the latter for the reason that it is more durable, and in better taste with the other buildings. The cost of constructing a silo figures up as follows:

Yellow pine staves, 1,300 feet, \$25 per M.....	\$32 50
500 brick, lime, cement, sand and labor	6 00
Six iron bands, 1/2 x 3, complete.....	8 85
Carpenters' work, \$1.75 per day.....	5 00
Nails, bolts for doors and extra labor..	2 00
Coat of paint.....	2 00
Shingles and lumber for roof	5 00
Total.....	\$61 35

This silo is estimated to hold twenty five tons of silage when settled, costing \$2 45 per ton capacity.

A larger silo will cost much less per ton capacity. For instance, we estimate that a silo, sixteen feet in diameter and twenty four feet high, will have a capacity of 96 tons, and will cost about \$100. A silo, eighteen feet in diameter and twenty-four feet high, will have an estimated capacity of 120 tons, costing about \$120, or one dollar per ton capacity.

Many of the round stave silos built in Ontario are made on the level ground without any brick or stone foundation as in the above, and have given good results. It is not absolutely necessary either to bevel the staves. If the edge of one plank be

placed so as to come against the centre of the flat surface of the other a practically air-tight wall can be made. The moisture from the silage will cause the planks to swell and the sharp edge will press into the flat surface of the plank, making the whole secure from air from without.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE KIND OF SHEEP AND WOOL THE MARKET REQUIRES.

If we make an inspection of the sheep brought in for sale in some of our largest stockyards, as I have done in the past few days, one cannot but ask, "What kind of beasts are these?" Eighty-eight per cent. of them are unworthy of the name of sheep; they are not even fit for guano, for flesh they have not, bones they are not, wool is not. While this sort of nondescript trash is supplied to our markets sheep husbandry should not lay claim to a place. In our day of advanced agriculture and modern civilization they are not what is wanted either at home or abroad. Even to-day men who ought to know better are making experiments with breeds that if followed by many will keep us back in the business another decade. Put up two questions where you can always see them, then work to them. They are these: What kind of mutton does the market demand? What kind of wool does the market want? Remember always that it means *to-day*, not what the demand was fifty years ago, not last year or yesterday, but to-day and the future.

The highest priced sheep sold in our markets to-day are those that are suited for the clubs and hotels in our largest cities. For such sheep a ready market is found at 25 and 30 cents per pound. When you can get \$37 to \$42 for the carcass of a lamb or wether, you are entitled to distinction as a sheep grower. In the large stockyards of our country the highest price is paid for export mutton. Such sheep must be well matured at an early age, large and uniform, with good solid flesh, not too fat and not at all lean.

Ordinary common sheep put in pens and gorged on rich feed or swill from malhousers will not meet the demand, for such sheep are too fat and the meat will never harden. Sheep must be of good blood, capable of maturing early, of good constitution by heredity, so that they can attain size and weight with exercise and on dry feed. The exercise makes muscle and that is lean meat. Such sheep stand shipping and do not shrink or soften. Our export sheep come in competition in the foreign markets with those from many other countries, and we should take a national pride in having our product compare favorably with any others. We have greater range, better feed and more favorable conditions to grow perfect animals than almost any other country, and all it needs to give us the credit abroad of producing the best and securing the maximum price and maintaining a steady trade is for our growers to use their brains and couple their work with intelligent reasoning.

The kind of wool in demand on both sides of the Atlantic is of exactly the same character—a medium delaine, not too fine and not too coarse. But we need not expect to ship any wool

from our countries for many years to come, as all the wool we grow does not amount to more than 60 per cent. of the home consumption. The total amount of wool produced in the United States during 1896 was 272,474,708 pounds, while the amount imported in 1897 was 350,852,026 pounds. During the past ten years our production of wool has steadily decreased from 302,000,000 to 272,000,000 pounds, while our imports have increased from 113,000,000 to 350,000,000 pounds in 1897. The same ratio will apply to Canada in proportion to the population. The chief reason why so much wool is imported is that the manufacturers demand a certain quality commonly known as "Capes," and our countries grow but a small portion of this kind, so that a large percentage of what we do grow brings a lower price.

The value of sheep in this country was highest in 1893, and has decreased each year since until 1897, when it has reached the minimum in thirty years. It is not speculative, therefore, for us to say that we are on the threshold of an unprecedented boom in sheep husbandry. Let us be prepared to meet it not blindly, wildly, or recklessly; let us rid our farms of scrubs and indifferent sheep; have fewer but better ones; determine to send to market only sheep of the best quality of wool and mutton.—*Address by Mortimer Levering, Secretary American Shropshire Association.*

FOR CONTRACTED FEET.

In a state of nature a horse's feet are thoroughly soaked with water and thoroughly dried out almost every day, and I think I have demonstrated by actual experience that it is possible to keep a horse's feet in a sound and healthy condition throughout life, even when he is used every day on city pavements, by following nature's scheme of thoroughly soaking them with water every night, and then allowing them to dry out every day. This can be best accomplished by saturating a woollen or felt swab with water, and strapping it right around the hoof, and leaving it there for five or six hours at a time. Washing the feet with a sponge once a day is not enough. The feet then have too much time to dry out. When a horse goes lame in a tendon I believe that the breakdown can be traced directly to contracted feet in a majority of cases. The feet first contract right around the top of the wall without altering the shape of the ground surface of the foot, and thousands of horses suffer from such contraction long before the owner or trainer ever suspects it. The surest indication of such contraction is undue prominence of the cartilage around the coronet. In a natural state this cartilage lies just inside of the top hoof wall, and as soon as this wall begins to contract the cartilage is forced up, and sooner or later forms a prominent ridge right around the coronet that eventually becomes ossified. When you bruise one of your finger nails, how often the fever and soreness works up among the cords and muscles of your forearm. It is just so with the horse. After his feet become contracted the fever settles along the tendons of his legs, and after a time this fever causes the sheath of

a tendon to become diseased, and then rupture and a break down generally follow. Such trouble can always be prevented by the treatment I have outlined, but the time to apply the preventive is before the contraction shows up, although I have had on several occasions remarkable success in treating cases that were pretty far advanced. I once bought a mare for \$40 that was a cripple because of quarter-cracks due to badly contracted feet. After softening her feet by poulticing and soaking in hot water for two or three days I notched out the cracks in the usual manner, shod her with a bar shoe and a pad and put on a wet swab. These swabs were kept on her four or five hours every day while I owned her, and she worked in a livery stable during that time. She never once took a lame or a sore step afterward, and when I got through with her I sold her for \$400. I know of one stable of road horses in Chicago that have had their feet cared for in this manner for years, and, although they have seen the hardest sort of usage, not one of them has ever been sore or lame. *Cor. Horse Review.*

CARE OF THE BROOD SOW.

The care of the brood sow during gestation and thereafter until the pigs are weaned is a question freighted with great responsibility. It determines the success as a breeder or producer. The question of care may be divided into several parts and each specially enlarged upon, involving the entire fall and spring work in herd. A writer in an exchange, writing on this subject, presents two very important features of this system of care in the following: "The importance of exercise to the brood sow cannot fail to have attracted the attention of practical men. In fact, so important is it that every reasonable facility and encouragement should be given her to enable her to take abundant exercise and suitable food, and at the time of parturition there will seldom be trouble. Even though she should steal away her young she is likely to do well, as are also the young, whereas, though she should be placed in quarters ever so suitable and be given every attention under the opposite conditions, there would probably be trouble.

The opinion is too frequently indulged in that a brood sow should not be in really good condition as to flesh at the time of parturition. Such a view is short sighted. While she should not be fat in the sense in which an animal that is fitted for the block she should be vigorous and plump in body, that is to say her muscle should be well rounded out by a sufficiency of fat to indicate a good condition of thrift. There is thus laid up in the system a residuum of reserve power which prevents great emaciation when the suckling period is ushered in. If a brood sow is lean at the time of parturition she is likely to become leaner, for the reason that the energies of the system are then largely concerned in the production of milk. If she becomes lean beyond a certain degree the digestion is weakened, the milk supply is lessened, and when the milk supply is lessened the young pigs suffer. And, if the attempt is made to build up the system of the sow by feed-

ing carbonaceous foods, the pigs still further suffer, for carbonaceous foods are not so well calculated to produce an abundant flow of milk.

Condition and exercise, both are of the greatest importance to the success of the breeder. Also under no conditions should the brood be permitted to become thin during gestation nor ever after. Nor should she be permitted to grow too fat. Exercise should be afforded her that would prevent her getting fat and judicious feeding to prevent her becoming thin under the tax made upon her system by a lusty lot of pigs.—*Swine Breeders' Journal.*

TO CAN PEAS AND BEANS.

The following, says an American exchange, is the method of canning peas and beans:

All cans are tin, and the sealing is made with solder, but doubtless resin could be used successfully. The vegetables are cooked in salted water in a large vat till considered tender enough, then packed in the tin cans and set side by side in another vat of boiling water to keep the vegetables at boiling point; then a thin syrup of sugar and water is poured over the top, and a piece of tin dropped in directly under where a little hole will come in the cap, which is then soldered on the top of can. A drop of solder is then dropped over this hole, and the canning is finished. The cans are then left till cool, or for twenty-four hours, and if they show any leaks they are again set in a vat of boiling water, brought to the boiling point, and more solder added to the defective place.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

COWS WITH SORE EYES.

Editor of FARMING:

I have a valuable heifer that has lost sight of both eyes. She came up from the pasture Monday night, July 4th, and one eye was running yellow matter. The eye was swollen, and the white part was a pink color. Since then the other eye has gone the same way, and both have now turned white and are running water. The cow keeps her eyes closed most of the time; she eats and drinks well, and is in good order. Another cow is running at the eyes.

Please state what the trouble is, and if there is any remedy to prevent the others from taking it; also how to treat those already affected.

S. S. A. KLEY,

July 9th, 1898. Box 338, Essex, Ont.

This is evidently a case of ophthalmia or inflammation of the eye. There is an epidemic form of ophthalmia that is apt to go through whole herds and even whole localities. Those who have had experience with it consider this disease contagious, though some authorities deny its contagious character. However, it is better to separate the affected animals from the unaffected ones.

The line of treatment for simple ophthalmia is as follows. A saline laxative or purgative. The local treatment of the eye would consist of warm fomentations, or bathing with warm water and the application of a mild eye water. A mild eye water would consist of one drachm sulphate of zinc, one pint of laudanum, and one pint of water, applied twice a day, after well fomenting with tepid water. Also suspend from the horns over the eyes cotton cloths saturated with a mild non-irritative antiseptic such as a weak solution of boracic acid.

The disease often terminates in complete blindness or serious injury to the organisms of the eye.

In addition to the above we would advise a careful examination of the pasture, as it might be possible that the cows have come across some poisonous weeds. At any rate it would be advisable to call in a veterinary surgeon if there is one in the locality.

THE EARLY GENESSEE GIANT WHEAT.

Editor of FARMING:

Will you please answer in your valuable journal these questions:

(1) Is the variety of wheat known as "Little Genessee Giant" more liable to rust than other varieties?

(2) What soil is best suited to this variety, heavy or light?

(3) What is the average yield per acre on fairly good soil? Yours, etc.,

CONSTANT READER.

The variety of wheat referred to in the enclosed letter as "Little Genessee Giant" is, I presume, the same as that commonly and properly known as *Early Genessee Giant*. We know of no variety under the name of "Little Genessee Giant." Assuming that the *Early Genessee Giant* is the variety in question, I would answer as follows:

(1) Among several leading varieties which we have distributed to farmers throughout the province in connection with our co-operative experimental work, and which have been reported upon by them, the *Early Genessee Giant* has proven to be one of those most subject to injury by rust.

Among upwards of ninety varieties which are being tested in our experimental grounds, a great many of which have been grown for several years in succession, the *Early Genessee Giant* stands a little below the average in rust-resisting properties.

(2) The *Early Genessee Giant* wheat is evidently well suited to a variety of soils, as it has proven to be one of the heaviest yielders, both on heavy and light land, in the co-operative experiments.

(3) On this farm last year a field of eight acres, in fair condition, gave a yield of forty bushels per acre of this variety. This year a field of eleven acres, now nearly ripe, gives evidence of a still heavier yield.

J. BUCHANAN,

Assistant Experimentalist,
O.A.C., Guelph.

NOTE.—The above query is answered by Mr. Buchanan in the absence of Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist. In addition to the above one might add that the reports received from a number of fall wheat growers in Ontario, published in *FARMING* for August, 1897, show the *Genessee Giant* wheat to be one of our best varieties. It stands the winter very well, and will give a good yield if the conditions for growth are favorable.—*Ed.*

CANADA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition will be held this year from August 29th to September 10th, and will be better than ever. The inducements offered to attract visitors will include a great number of striking novelties superior to anything of the kind exhibited here before. The low railway fares now prevailing, and the improvement in the financial position of the people consequent upon a good harvest and better prices, will enable thousands to attend who have never been able to do so in previous years. The entries in all departments will undoubtedly reach an unprecedented figure, and the whole event will unquestionably be the most satisfactory in the history of the Toronto Industrial Exposition, which is saying a good deal. Among the various new attractions will be realistic representations of the recent Cuban-American War, the blockade, bombardment and battles of Santiago or Havana, firing and explosion of shells, explosion of submarine mines and blowing up of vessels on the lake in front of the Exhibition grounds, exhibitions by Maxim and Gatling machine guns, etc., all of a specially interesting nature at the present time. The exhibits will include many from Great Britain, France and the United States, whilst almost every section of the Dominion will be represented. All entries must be made by August 6th.

BOOKS AND BULLETINS RECEIVED.

The Southdown Flock Book, Vol. VII. Published by the Southdown Sheep Society of London, Eng. W. J. Wilkison, secretary, 12 Hanover Square, London W.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Third series, volume the ninth. This journal is published quarterly, and contains a fund of practical information on topics of interest to farmers besides the regular proceedings of the society.

The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, 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 20,000 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 probable 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.

F. W. HONSON, Secretary.
Parliament Buildings Toronto, Ont.

THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shorthorns.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons Campbellford, Ont. 6 bull calves; 9 cows and heifers.
Douglas, James Caledonia, Ont. 16 bulls, under 10 months; young cows and heifers.

Jerseys.

Bull, H. H. & Sons Brampton, Ont. 5 cows and heifers; 6 bulls, 2 weeks to 2 years.
Caldwell Bros Orchard, Ont. Bull, 14 months; 2 bulls, 3 and 5 months.

Devons.

Harper, Samuel Colbourn, Ont. Stock, both sexes, all ages.

Herefords.

Smith, H. D. Compton, Que. Bull calves.

Ayrshires.

Caldwell Bros Orchard, Ont. 2 bulls, 13 months; bull, 3 months; 5 heifers, 12 to 16 months.
Yuill, J. & Sons Carleton Place, Ont. 3 bull calves, 3, 5 and 9 months; females, all ages.

THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shropshires.

Pettit, W. G. Freeman, Ont. Yearling ewes; 1 ram lambs.
Yuill, J. & Sons Carleton Place, Ont. 7 ram lambs; 1 shearing ram; females, all ages.

Cotswolds.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons Campbellford, Ont. Ram; 15 ram lambs; 9 yearling ewes.
Parks, E. & N Oriel, Ont. Stock all ages.

Oxfords.

Cooper, J. V Picton, Ont. Ram, 2 years; 3 shearing rams; ram lambs.

THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Berkshires.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons Campbellford, Ont. 30 head, 1 to 2 months.
Bowman, W. R. Mount Forest, Ont. Boars and sows, all ages.
Bull, B. H. & Sons Brampton, Ont. Stock, all ages.
Colwell Bros Newcastle, Ont. 5 sows and 4 boars, under 1 month; 3 sows, 9 months.
Cook, F. Parkhill, Ont. 4 sows; 3 boars, 8 months.
Decker, C. R. Chesterfield, Ont. 40 head, 2 months to 2 years.
Holdsworth, R. L. & Sons Port Hope, Ont. 11 sows, 2 years; 3 boars and 3 sows, 1 and 9 months.
King, Wm. Penn Oakwood, Ont. Boar, 20 months; 3 boars, 4 months; stock, under 1 month.
Mark, G. H. Oakwood, Ont. Aged boar; 5 boars, 2 months to 1 year; stock, 1 week.
Mutch, I. P. Pilot Mound, Man. Stock, both sexes, all ages.
Russell, Francis Cedarville, Ont. 6 boars and 6 sows; 3 months.
Shipman, G. H. Cannington, Ont. Boar and sow, 9 months; 5 boars and 2 sows, 4 weeks.
Smith, H. D. Compton, Que. Young pigs.
Yuill, J. & Sons Carleton Place, Ont. Stock, both sexes, all ages.

Tamworths.

Brown, Wm Paisley, Ont. Boars and sows, 2 months.
Caldwell Bros Orchard, Ont. 5 boars, 6 to 10 months; stock all ages.
Dixon, Wm. L. Drumroir, Ont. Sow, 1 year; 5 young pigs, both sexes; 1 to 2 months.
Shipman, G. H. Cannington, Ont. 2 sows, 2 months.
Simanton, J. H. Chatham, Ont. Stock, all ages.
Smith, H. D. Compton, Que. Boar, 3 months; sows, all ages.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Fraser, I. O. & Son Fellows, Ont. Stock boar, 2 boars, 9 and 11 months; sow, 9 months; young stock, 2 weeks to 4 months.
McCutcheon, Hugh W Glencoe, Ont. 40 young pigs, both sexes; sows.
Parks, E. & N Oriel, Ont. Stock, all ages.
Taylor, J. H. Richmond Station, Que. Stock for sale, sows and boars.

Yorkshires.

Bowman, W. R. Mt. Forest, Ont. Boars and sows, all ages.
Johnson, J. W. Underwood, Ont. Imported boar, 2 years; 2 imported sows, 2 years; young stock, both sexes, 2 months.
King, Wm. Penn Oakwood, Ont. 11 boars, 2½ to 20 months; sow; stock, under 1 month.
Russell, Francis Cedarville, Ont. Boar, 5 months.

Poland-Chinas.

Taylor, J. H. Richmond Station, Que. Stock for sale; sows and boars.

Chester Whites.

Birdall, F. & Son Birdall, Ont. Young sows and boars.
Holdsworth, R. L. & Sons Port Hope, Ont. 4 sows, under 1 year; 9 sows and 1 boar, 3 months.

GROWING POTATOES AND PREVENTING DISEASES.

By ALF. BROWN, Picton.

(Continued from last issue.)

If from drenching rain or other cause the soil gets so firm that the tubers are showing above the surface, we use the hillers on the scuffer, covering the row enough to keep them from being sun-burned, as the common phrase goes; but it does not require the sun to make a potato look green, the light from a small cellar window will destroy the quality of the best potatoes. To prevent this we keep the bins covered with a mat, or anything that will exclude the light, and the quality will compare favorably with the ideal way of wintering in pits.

SCAB.

The scab is a fungus growth on the skin of the potato, thus making it unsightly for market and causing considerable waste in cleaning for the table. To kill the scab we first wash the seed so that the preparation reaches every part of the skin. Make the solution with one ounce of corrosive sublimate dissolved in one gallon of hot water, added to seven gallons of water, or in this proportion for any quantity required. We use the sheep dipping tank; but two barrels or an oil barrel sawn in two will answer the purpose. Leave the potatoes in the solution ninety minutes then draw off the solution in the other barrel or in any wooden vessel, or dip out the potatoes when they are ready to cut and plant, and they will not produce a scabby crop unless they are handled in crates or bags that have had scabby potatoes in them, or planted on land that has produced a crop of scabby potatoes. There has been a popular opinion that fresh stable manure caused the scab. We staked out a plot and applied fresh manure directly on the seed after dropped; but the crop from all parts of the field was smooth and clean, including this plot. This plan takes a little additional time and expense, but we have found it to pay us well from ready sales at top prices.

BLIGHT.

Early in August, 1895, we noticed the under and older leaves on our potatoes showing brown patches; these patches were then spreading rapidly. Although too late to get the best results, we undertook in the middle and at the end of August to spray with Bordeaux mixture, with only crude implements at our disposal. The result was an increased yield of 36 bushels to the acre from the sprayed over the unsprayed parts of the field. 1896 found us prepared to do first-class spraying at short notice, and again the blight commenced during the last days of July. We made three sprayings with Bordeaux, the first, middle, and end of August. At the time of the last spraying we found the unsprayed rows completely dead with blight, while the sprayed rows were quite green and remained so up to the time of frost late in September; and yielded 87½ bushels to the acre

more than the unsprayed rows. The same variety (Empire State) was used for the test, all planted the same day, under the same conditions, and each received, as far as possible, the same care, with the exception of spraying. At Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1897, the potato plots cultivated on the level yielded 325 bushels per acre against 288 bushels per acre from hilled rows, showing a larger yield in favor of level cultivation of 37 bushels per acre. The experiment was with Carman No. 3. At the same station the R. N. T. No. 2, unsprayed, with five cultivations, yielded 234 bushels; sprayed four times, with five cultivations, yielded 305 bushels; sprayed four times, with seven cultivations, yielded 347 bushels; showing an increased yield of 71 bushels per acre from spraying for blight, and an increased yield of 113 bushels per acre as the result of spraying and two extra cultivations.

FLEA BEETLES.

The flea beetles are very troublesome, some seasons doing considerable damage to the young plants, enfeebling their growth and making them an easy prey to disease. Neither Paris green nor Bordeaux kills this pest, but the latter seems to be very offensive to them and they hunt new feeding grounds when it is used.

SPRAYING OUTFIT.

Our outfit consists of a spramotor No. 2 with eight feet of hose connecting the pump to the centre of a nine-foot piece of gas pipe, with four nozzles arranged in it three feet apart. With this we can spray four rows of potatoes as fast as a horse can walk. The barrel, pump and all are mounted on a cart made with two rake wheels 6 feet apart, so that when the horse is walking between two rows the wheels are running between the next two, on either side. Two men with this rig will mix and apply a 50-gallon barrel of Bordeaux or Paris green solution in 45 minutes, if the water is not more than 40 rods from the field to be sprayed. At 10c. an hour the expense of applying a barrel is 15c. One 50-gallon barrel is sufficient to spray an acre of potatoes once except when the vines are very heavy. Four ounces of Paris green to the barrel of water is enough to destroy the young Colorado beetles, but if they get nearly full-fledged double this amount will be required. The total cost will be from 19c. to 23c. per barrel, including material and time for spraying. For Bordeaux we use 6 pounds copper sulphate and 6 pounds fresh lime, costing 47c. per barrel applied.

VARIETIES.

The best varieties ever introduced have lost in vitality in a few years. This makes it necessary to originate new sorts. It is very interesting work and might be taken up by our young people. Care should be taken to gather seed balls from the best varieties. Wash out the seeds in the

GAZETTE. Continued.

same way that tomato seeds are washed, and dry. Plant in a box in a window, hot-bed or green house, early in the spring, and transplant into berry boxes or flower pots before the plants begin to spindle up, and transplant again into the open ground as soon as danger of frost is over, and give the same care for a field crop. Seedlings the first year will be of different sizes, shapes and colors, and perhaps different in type from the parent stock. Select only the fittest the second and third seasons, and in this way we may originate new varieties equal if not superior to any in cultivation. Our first seedling was the Rot Proof (which has not proved to be free from rot in all sections, but at home has never shown any development of the putrid rot caused by the late blight), yielded, in 1897, at Agassiz, B.C., 454.40 bushels, and an average at all the stations of 308.11 bushels; at home it yielded 309.15 bushels, as compared with 265.30 bushels of White Star and 206 bushels of Beauty of Hebron per acre. The yield and shape is quite satisfactory, but the dark, red skin is against its appearance for market. A number of seedlings are being tested. The Burbank, R.N.T., Empire State, Vicks' Perfection, Great Divide, and others have been tried for market and give good yields, but customers will not buy them if they can get potatoes of better quality. The Hebron, Elephant, Potatuck, Ea Norther, Freeman, and Pearl of Savoy are of good quality but will soon need replacing with new blood.

CONCLUSION.

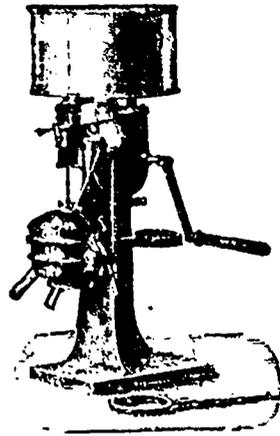
The early and late blights can be prevented by a timely use of Bordeaux mixture, and it is just as effective as Paris green for the potato bug; both may be applied together if necessary. Every acre of potatoes we sprayed during 1896 and 1897 gave us enough profit over the unsprayed to pay for a first-class spraying outfit. Unsprayed rows were immature and of poor quality, similar to those found in many parts of New York State, Ontario, Ireland, and other countries. Both years' spraying gave satisfactory yield of good quality.

A NEW HAND SEPARATOR.

We take the following from one of our English exchanges, as it may be of interest to the many farmers who want hand separators:

We have pleasure in giving an illustration for the first time of the "Melotte" Patent Cream Separator. This machine will be exhibited for the first time at the Royal Show at Birmingham. In the working dairy at the Bath and West Show at Cardiff, it attracted much attention on account of the remarkably little power required to operate it. A 33-gallon per hour size was the one shown in work. This is easily turned with one finger—in fact, a little maid of seven years was turning same during the show. The little power required is fully borne out by the public trials, in which this machine has competed with all other well-known hand separators now on the British market. Though an important point, ease of turning is only one of several advantages claimed for this machine. It is one of the easiest machines to clean we have ever seen, a very important feature being the enamelled casing into which the cream and separated milk flow, as they pass from the bowl. This enamelled casing can be kept beautifully clean and free from grease and smells with the greatest ease. There is an entire absence of tin covers and long spouts, which are certainly difficult to keep clean, and no other separator that we have seen offers this advantage. The gearing is entirely

closed, and does not come into contact with the milk. The arrangement for lubricating every part is perfect, and it requires less oil, and oiling less often, than any other machine



THE "MELOTTE" CREAM SEPARATOR.

—first, because there is less friction; and, secondly, because the oiling is so arranged that, when one light bearing has been lubricated, the oil is used for a heavier and less important purpose. To avoid any accumulation of waste oil and smell the oil, after being fully used, may be drawn off. With regard to ease of management we notice: (1) The new milk vat or tin is nearly twice as large as with any other cream separator, so that eight or ten gallons may be put in same at one time. (2) This vat is much nearer the floor than with other machines, and, therefore, more conveniently and easily filled. Users of other separators will, we know, appreciate this advantage. (3) The regulation of the inflow of milk is automatic; this not only saves labor on the part of the operator, but renders the separation more efficient, ensuring, as it does, a regular supply to the turbine. (4) The whole machine is better controlled than any other separator. No table is required with any size. The milk and cream cans stand on the floor; no lifting is, therefore, necessary.

Efficiency of separation and the quality of cream produced are points of the utmost importance, and it is worthy of note that the speed of the "Melotte" is 30 per cent. less than other separators, and the arrangement of the discs inside the bowl has been specially designed to produce separation with a lesser agitation of the cream globules than in any other separator. We should advise all separator buyers to obtain a price list and full particulars of this machine, as it certainly possesses many unique features. The fact that the "Melotte" has beaten all competitors many times in important working trials points to its being a first-class machine, and the results of these trials are amply borne out by the experience of all users in the United Kingdom. In conclusion, we may point out that this machine gained the highest award at the Brussels International Exhibition last year, viz., the Grand Diploma of Honor; and at Rennes, at the only trials of separators and dairy machinery organized by the French Government during 1897, it appears to have swept the board. The agents in Canada for the "Melotte" separators are R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, 18 St. Maurice street, Montreal, Que.

Publishers' Desk.

A Bug Exterminator.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Chas. E. Bishop, of Belleville, Ont. The machine which he advertises is cheap and effective.

The Noxon Steel Binder.—Before purchasing a binder we would certainly advise our readers to get the catalogue and price list of the Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co., Ingersoll, Ont., which will be sent free to any address.

Fruit Evaporators.—The G. H. Grimm Mfg. Co., of Montreal, are advertising their Fruit Evaporator in this issue. We believe it will pay every fruit grower in the Dominion to have one of these machines. Send for free catalogue and price list.

Harvie's "Arctic" Butter Box.—If there are any of our readers who have not already investigated the merits of Harvie's Arctic Butter Box, we should advise them to do so now. These boxes will serve the pur-

poses of a refrigerator as well as those of a butter shipping utensil.

Pneumatic Ensilage and Stray Cutters. The Wilkinson Plough Co., of Toronto, are noted for the undeviating accuracy of their claims respecting the quality of their machinery and implements. They have never been known to resort to the least exaggeration in describing their manufactures, therefore the public have confidence, not only in what they say, but also in their implements. Hence when the firm began to manufacture the Pneumatic Ensilage and Feed Cutters a demand for them was very soon established in all parts of the Dominion, and, to-day, it is evident that these machines are rapidly becoming as popular as the other manufactures of this firm.

It's a Good Thing—Push It Along.—What with the extensive improvements being made to the Central Canada Exhibition grounds and buildings, and the increase in the number and value of the association's offerings, the eleventh annual fair, to be held at Ottawa during the third week of September, promises to excel any yet given in Canada. The additions to the prize list will have the effect of attracting a large number of new exhibitors, and the only deficiency in the past, lack of space in the main building, will be overcome by the erection of a handsome new fireproof building of much greater capacity than the old structure. The official programme is being made up, and will include a choice list of special attractions. The "Siege of Delhi" will be the night spectacular. It is generally admitted to be the best yet produced by Hand & Teale. Six hundred soldiers of the capital will take part in its presentation. Horses that dive from an elevated platform is one of the wonders of the century. At the fair, not only diving horses, but equines that trot without drivers against each other, will be seen. Another of the long list of attractions will be a daily balloon ascension and parachute drop by a noted aeronaut. Altogether the fair will be the equal, if not the superior, of the Toronto Exhibition, and, as special inducements are offered to farmers and others of this district, the attendance from this locality should be double that of any previous year. The directors of the Central Canada Fair have shown themselves to be very progressive, and their efforts should be encouraged.

Stock Notes.

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., write us on July 14th as follows: The past few months have been very good, and sales have been extra good. Our stock is looking extra well, as this has been an abundant year for grass. We have made the following sales lately: One Yorkshire bull calf, "Hero of Maple Cliff," 9018, sire Matchless 7560, dam Wilhelmina of B. 6260, sold to Bobbie & Fee, Cummings Bridge, Ont. He is an extra good animal, and will likely be heard from later; a bull calf to Miller Bros., Miller's Corners, sire Matchless 7560, dam Plumrose of Havelock 5350, a very promising calf from a cow of the right kind; a year old bull to the Carling Dairy Co., Parry Sound, Ont.; a two-year bull to Richard Clark, City View, Ont.; a heifer calf to Jos Nesbitt, Merivale, Ont.; one Berkshire pig to Alex. Browner, Richmond, Ont.; one Berkshire boar to Gordon Anderson, Kilmains, Ont.; one Berkshire boar to John H. Franklin, Pendleton, Ont.; one Tamworth boar to Isaac Taylor, Reid's Mills, Ont.; one Tamworth boar to D. Beatty, South March, Ont.; one Tamworth boar to H. E. Eyre, Harlem, Ont.; one Tamworth boar to J. E. Armstrong, Matokoff, Ont.; one Poland-China boar to John Busby, Cumberland, Ont.; one Poland-China sow to D. Beatty, South March, Ont.; one Poland-China boar to Jas. Corbitt, Bristol Bridge, Quebec.

C. R. Decker, Chesterfield, writes: My herd of Berkshires are doing well; have over forty head; some good show boars for sale, demand very good; some fine sows in farrow, good length, bred from very large stock. My herd last fall won about twenty-five prizes; have three aged service boars. My recent sales are: Mr. W. Stock, Cassel, Ont., service boar; Mr. E. H. Perrin, Haysville, sow in farrow; Mr. John Hess, Cassel, sow in farrow; Mr. Wm. Little, Dawson, North Dakota, boar and sow; Mr. E. S. Wilson, Elin, Ont., one boar and sow; Mr. John Elliott, Thedford, Ont., boar; Mr. C. J. Stock, Tavistock, Ont., boar and sow in farrow; Mr. Irvine Master, Plattsville, Ont., sow in farrow; Mr. John McBain, Clyde, Ont., sow in farrow; Mr. A. Scott, Clyde, Ont., two sows in farrow; Mr. Robert Muote, Rosedine, Ont., one boar.

The Babcock Milk Tester.

Every one who keeps cows should have one of these machines in order that he may know what each cow is doing. The four-bottle machine costs \$5, and will be sent free for seven new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each. The six-bottle machine costs \$6, and is given for eight new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each. There can be no easier way of obtaining one of these machines than by getting new subscribers for FARMING.

PREMIUMS.

We desire to help those who are disposed to help us, and we offer articles of intrinsic merit and real practical utility to those who are willing to devote a small portion of their spare time in extending the circulation of our journal amongst their friends and neighbors. For this purpose we endeavor to select only such articles as we think will be useful and will fill a want which is felt to exist, but which, for some reason, a large number of people are unable to supply. The books comprised in our list are those which every farmer needs. They are compiled by the best authorities on the subjects of which they treat, and will be found interesting as well as profitable to every one engaged in agricultural pursuits. The following are some of the latest and best.

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The Book of the Dairy. By W. Fleischman, 344 pages; illustrated. Price, \$3.50. Sent free for five new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

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 IT IS UNEQUALLED.
Salt on the Farm
 for wire worm, joint worm, army worm and all insects that destroy crops. Salt is the best insecticide. It is also a fertilizer.
 TRY IT.
R. & J. Ransford,
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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Office of FARMING,

44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto.
July 15th, 1898.

Trade continues easy, a condition usual for this season of the year. So far the summer season has been an improvement on other years, and dealers are hopeful of having a big fall's trade. A great many dealers in grains in Canada have suffered from the Leiter collapse, and it will take them some time to recover. The bank clearings, however, show large increases, both in Canada and the United States, which is a strong indication of improved business conditions. It is expected that, as soon as peace is concluded, trade will "boom" in the United States, and Canada will feel the effects of it also. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago was sufficient to cause a revival in some lines of trade, thus showing what the result would be if peace were concluded.

Wheat.

The chief feature in the wheat situation just now is the rapid shrinkage in the world's supply in sight, amounting to 20,000,000 bushels within the past three weeks. Should this ratio keep up, the total will soon be down to last year's low figures. The visible supply in Canada and the United States is now down to 12,516,000 bushels, or about 2,000,000 bushels less than the lowest point last year, but the world's amount in sight, namely, 43,799,000 bushels, is 13,200,000 bushels more than at this time last year. A big yield is, however, looked for in Canada, and the United States will give a good account of herself, and consequently, dealers are not at all worried about the rapid disappearance of the world's supply in sight. Some new wheat has come forward in the Western States, but not in sufficient quantities to change the condition of the market.

The London market is steady with a good demand at the recent decline of 6d. per quarter. Prices seem to be tending upwards. In Ontario new wheat is being offered at a little under 75 cents, but exporters claim they cannot afford to pay more than 68 cents. Very little Canadian wheat has been bought for export for some time, and farmers' deliveries have been small. The Toronto market has been dull and easy, and there has been a decline of prices from 80 and 81 to 77 and 78 cents during the week. New wheat has been offered at 72 cents, but exporters bid only 68 cents. Manitoba wheat is easier at \$1.03½ Toronto and west. Some of the outside markets are a little steadier.

Oats and Barley.

There seems to be a better demand for coarse grains. At Montreal, though, supplies of oats have been large; there is a feeling that the advance of 6d. per quarter in London with a good demand will relieve the market there. The ruling prices at Montreal are 31c. to 31½c. alfalfa. Oats here are reported steady at 25c. to 26c. west.

There seems to be nothing doing in barley here. At Montreal receipts are light and quotations are 40c. to 42c. for feed and 48c. to 52c. for malting.

Peas and Corn.

The London market for peas is quiet but steady. Stocks are light, and holders are pushing sales. Buyers are offering 6d. more money. A much better feeling is reported at Montreal, with sales at 61c. to 62½c. alfalfa. Peas are steady at Toronto at 50c. to 51c. north and west.

Corn here is firmer at 34c. for Canadian Yellow west, and 41c. for American Toronto. Receipts at Montreal have been heavy, and No. 2 Chicago, mixed, is quoted at 36c. to 37c. alfalfa.

Bran and Shorts.

The Montreal market for Ontario bran is quiet at \$12.25 to \$12.50 in bulk, and shorts at \$13.50 to \$15.50. At Toronto shorts are scarce, and prices are normal. Bran is quoted at \$9 west.

Eggs and Poultry.

The London cable reports a steady feeling in the egg market. Canadian eggs have sold at Liverpool and Glasgow at 6s. to 6s. 6d. as to quality. Irish are quoted at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. at Liverpool. At Montreal receipts have been light, and the market has ruled firm. Choice fresh candled eggs are quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c. Choice shipping eggs,

weighing 15 lbs. per 120, bring 12½c. to 13c., and the ordinary run of eggs 9c. to 9½c. The Toronto market is steady at 11c. to 11½c. for good quality.

The Toronto market for poultry is steady at 8c. to 10c. for turkeys, 50c. to 60c. for ducks, and 55c. to 65c. for chickens.

Potatoes

Are dull here. Cans on track are quoted at 30c., potatoes out of store sell at 45c. New potatoes are quoted at 8c. to \$1 per bushel.

Hay and Straw.

This year's crop has been got in in good condition, and the quality will likely be superior to last year's, especially in Quebec. The crop there this year is largely clover, which suits the export trade somewhat better if there is a demand for it. Ordinary No. 1 is selling at Montreal at \$8 to \$8.50, and No. 2 at \$6 to \$6.50. There is a scarcity of choice No. 1. The Toronto market is dull at \$8 to \$8.50 for cars on track. Straw in car lots is \$4. These quotations are for old baled hay.

Fruit.

The fruit market has been active at Montreal during the week. Canadian cherries are selling at \$1 to \$1.10 per basket. Raspberries are plentiful, but sell readily at 5½c. to 7c. per box. At Toronto red raspberries are quoted at 6c. to 7c. per box; black raspberries, 5c. to 6c.; black currants, 65c. to 75c. per basket; red currants, 30c. to 50c.; and gooseberries, 40c. to 60c. The strawberry season is over, and cherries are getting scarce.

Cheese.

Late London cable reports show a steadier feeling. Stocks are being reduced, and a better demand is springing up. Cable limits have been advanced. The decline of a few days ago has been more than recovered, and finest Canadian cheese has sold during the week at 38s. to 38s. 6d. The local markets here have advanced from ½c. to ¾c. over last week's prices, and finest western is quoted at 7½c. for white and colored at Montreal, as against 7½c. a week ago. The June and July makes are reported to be very heavy, but as yet the total exports this season are far behind those of last year up to this time. Better cable inquiries have set in from nearly all the leading cheese centres of Great Britain, and, on the whole, the outlook is very much better than it was a week ago. The ruling prices at local markets during the week ranged from 7½c. to 7¾c.

Butter.

Creamery butter is not quite so hopeful as that of cheese at the present time. The London market is 2s. lower because of large home supply. Although sales of finest Canadian creamery are reported at 84s., offers of Canadian creamery at 80s. to 82s. c.i.f. are reported. It would seem now as if the prices quoted on this side for several weeks back have been too high for the export trade. Though considerable June creamery butter went forward it is supposed to have gone into cold storage on the other side. Quite a lot has also gone into cold storage on this side for English dealers' account. Receipts at Montreal have been liberal and the market is quiet, it being difficult to obtain over 16½c. for finest creamery, while a lot has been sold at 16. These figures are for choice quality. Good to fine creamery brings from 15c. to 15½c. The make of western dairy is heavy, and Montreal prices are 13¼c. to 13½c.

The Toronto market for creamery continues steady at 17c. to 18c. for prints, and 16½c. to 17c. for tubs. The best dairy tub butter brings from 12c. to 13c., and grades 11c. to 11½c.

Wool.

Though the Boston market is not active, there are evidences of greater purchases about to be made. The market for fine wools continues steady, but for other qualities there is not much doing. The wool market here continues dull and unchanged because of little American demand. Offerings are liberal. Prices are quoted at 10c. to 10½c. for unwashed, 16c. for select combing, and 17c. for clothing delivered here.

Cattle.

The cattle situation in the United States shows signs of improvement, especially for good butchers' and export cattle. The market here has been well maintained during the week, and prices in one or two lines advanced somewhat. Notwithstanding liberal supplies from the United States the London market continues firm, with no decline in values.

Export Cattle.—Have sold readily during the week at from 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb. for good quality, common quality bring about

The same thing over and over again. Read what the AMERICAN has done this time.

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BLYTHESWOOD, ONT., JUNE 8TH, 1898.

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St. Mary's, Ont.

DEAR SIRS, - Enclosed find settlement for the Separator and oil received from you on May 28th. I placed the Separator on trial with Mr. S. D. Wilkinson, Leamington, and after 4 days he bought it. He is perfectly satisfied. I have tested the skim milk several times for him and it has never shown more than a trace of butter fat. I consider it a perfect machine in every respect and would like to act as your agent in this part of the county. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the most prominent dairymen around here. He says he will save enough in butter to pay for the Separator in 4 months. Yours truly, (Signed) F. A. LEAK.

Write RICHARDSON & WEBSTER, St. Mary's, Ont., for Catalogue and Prices. It will pay you to have a Separator as well as others.

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4½c. Export bulls bring from 3½c. to 4c. per lb.

Butchers' cattle.—On Friday's market some choice cattle sold as high as \$4.45 per cwt., but the ruling prices for the best were from \$4.20 to \$4.40 per cwt. Medium sold for 4c., and common as low as 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. Choice cattle are in demand.

Stockers and feeders.—There is a somewhat easier feeling for these at the leading United States markets, which is having an effect upon the market here, which has ruled dull during the week. The ruling prices are from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt., which is about 40c. cwt. lower than two weeks ago.

Bulls.—Feeding bulls are quiet. Choice bulls sell for from 3¾c. to 4c. per lb. Poorer quality brings from \$3.50 to \$3.70 per cwt.

Calves.—Choice veals are wanted. The general run of calves bring from \$2 to \$5 each, and choice veals from \$6 to \$10.

Milk cows and springers.—Prices for these rule from \$20 to \$45 as to quality. There is a good demand for good cows.

Sheep and Lambs.

The London market for sheep is quiet and easy, and, under liberal receipts from Argentina, prices have declined 2d. per stone of 8 lbs. The Chicago and Buffalo markets continue steady, with prices well maintained, with the exception that lambs rule lower at Chicago than a couple of weeks ago. There was a good supply at Friday's market here, with a large proportion of lambs. The market was steady and firm, with ewes and wethers selling at \$3.10 to \$3.30 per cwt. Bucks bring 2¾c. and lambs \$3 to \$4 each.

Hogs.

The receipts at Western Packing Houses are decreasing, and prices would doubtless advance considerably were it not for fear of a yellow fever outbreak. At Chicago \$4.10 per cwt. is the ruling figure for fine quality. In contrast with this choice bacon hogs sold for \$5.50 per cwt. here during the week, light and thick fat hogs bring from \$5 to \$5.10 per cwt. Sows for breeding purposes bring 3¼c. to 3½c. per lb., and stags are dull at from 2c. to 2¼c. per lb.

Horses.

There have been large arrivals of American horses in London recently, and the market is dull. At Buffalo the market was fairly active during the week, and with the exception of heavy best horses, which were only steady, offerings were sold at an advance of \$5 per head.

SILVER JEWEL OF THE WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

This great live stock and agricultural show is, perhaps, the most successful of any in Canada to-day. The increase in the number of exhibits has been simply marvellous. Each year the directors are called upon to extend the buildings to accommodate the additional demand for space.

There have been 79 box stalls added to the horses this year. The carriage building has been increased by over 5,000 square feet. The main building, having been too small for some years past, is to have a much-needed extension to the south of 50 x 60 feet, which will be used as an "art annex," being specially prepared and arranged for the display of oil paintings and decorative art. This will enable the management to rearrange the spaces in the main building proper, to accommodate the demand of the manufacturers and inventors. The original intention was to increase



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the machinery hall also, but the directors find it impossible to accomplish this, and have laid it over for next year. They feel satisfied that when this is done the Western Fair will be equipped equal to, if not better, than any other association on the continent for exhibition purposes. The half-mile speeding track is acknowledged to be the best in Canada (and now holds the Canadian record), and the necessary conveniences for exhibitors and the public generally cannot be surpassed.

Several important additions have been made in the live stock classes, and a number of handsome specials offered by Breeders' Associations.

London, the home of the "Western Fair," being situated in the heart of an agricultural and stock-raising district, has always been favored by a large attendance of the yeomen of Ontario as well as their friends from far and near. This year, owing to the present agricultural prospects, it is expected to be a record breaker and a decided financial success.

The prize list to hand proclaims this to be their Silver Jubilee. It is thirty years since the first Western Fair was held, but on five occasions the Provincial Association demanded the right to hold their show in London, so this is actually the twenty-fifth consecutive exhibition of the Western Fair Association. The dates are September 8th to 17th, and a general invitation is extended to all.

The secretary has been notified by the railway companies that exhibitors must have a certificate from him to get the advantages of the special return freight rates allowed, and at the time of reshipping later would not be of any use. Exhibitors will therefore require to bear this in mind.

The special features will be advertised in this paper later, but it goes without saying they will be good.

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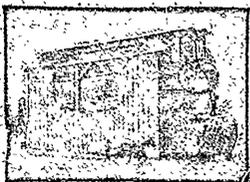
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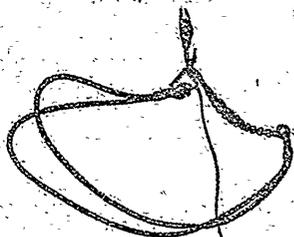
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Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

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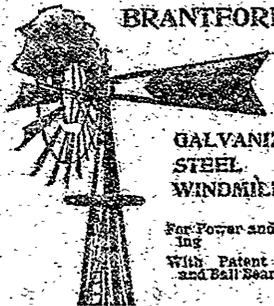
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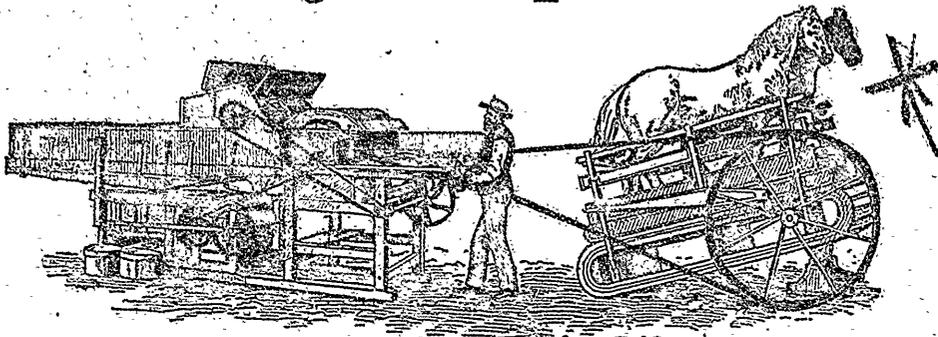
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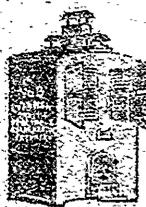
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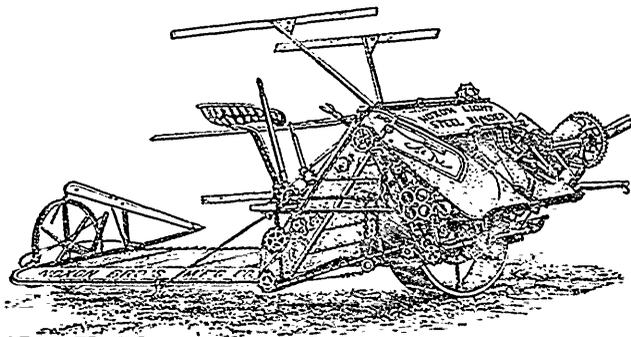
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