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Toronto, June 15, 1903

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The Farming World



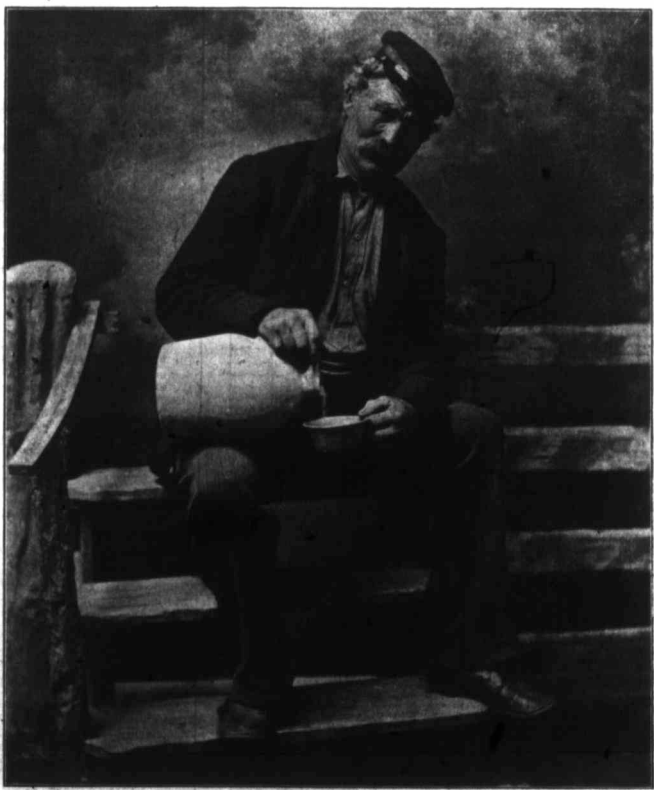
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

We're always pleased to receive suggestions from our readers as to how The Farming World may be still further improved. We are glad, freshly in this connection, stating what departments of the paper you value most highly and in what respect you believe other departments to be weak, and how they may be strengthened.

The T. A. Slocum Co. announce the reorganization of their company with an increased capital of \$700,000. In future it will be known as The H. Slocum Co., Ltd., but will continue under the same able management as heretofore.

For some years the Slocum people have been prominently before the public as the manufacturers of several well recognized remedies. Among them have been, Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Oxoject, Coltsfoot Expecto-
torant, etc.

The directors of the Dr. Slocum Co., Ltd., have the best wishes of the public at large for successful crusades against the several diseases for which their remedies are prepared.

Our representative this week visited the works of the Perrin Plow Co., of Smith's Falls, the manufacturers of the well-known Ontario Riding Plows whose advertisement appears in this issue. The Perrin Plow Co. are the only manufacturers in the Dominion devoting their attention practically exclusively to the manufacture of riding plows. At present they are busy with large extensions to their works which they expect to have completed in good time to enable them to undertake their fall orders, something which their former accommodation would not permit. The success of these riding plows has been phenomenal, and it looks as though the present extension would have to be more than duplicated within the next twelve months.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, whose advertisement may be found on another page, report to us that they have recently secured patents for several of their customers, among them the following:

Wm. Godfrey Arnold, Kaniloops, B. C., two patents, stove pipe and stove.
Messrs. D'Artois & Bronlette, Waterloo, P. Q., mowing machine.
Origene Gosselin, Drummondville, P. Q., churn.
Philippe Grenier, St. Joseph (Massachusetts), P. Q., hay press.

Messrs. Marion & Marion offer to send to any address upon request, a copy of their "The Inventor's Help," a book on patents.

The Dr. E. B. Kendall Co., Knobsburg Falls, Vt., proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure and other well-known horse remedies, have sent us a book they are issuing free on "The Horse and His Diseases." This publication is eminently practical. It is written in plain, simple English. A surprising amount of valuable information is enclosed between the little book's two covers. The diagnosis of the different diseases and the recipes for the most up-to-date and approved remedies, recommended the book as very valuable to all horsemen.

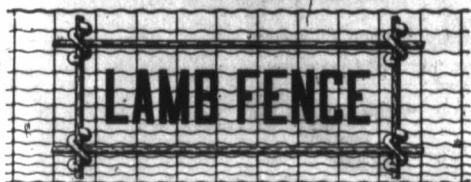
The prize list of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which, as all our readers know, will be a Dominion affair this year, will be issued in a few days. Write Manager J. Q. Orr, 70 King Street East, Toronto, for a copy, and look up The Farming World prize essay competition. This com-

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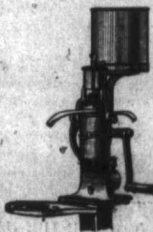
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If you want the best coiled wire see that you get London Fence Machine Co.'s tin tags.

Ask your dealer for a London catalogue, or write us.

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1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.
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Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Get low Cheap, but good Good."
No drilling holes in Sower line or inside Siles. A new one. It all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send direct to

TOLTON BROS., Guelph, Ont.

petition is open to every farmer and his family in Canada, and we hope to have a liberal response to our offer from the readers of The Farming World.

Free Reading Notices

Prof. C. L. C. Morse, at an after-dinner speech a few days ago referred to free reading notices which appear as news in almost every newspaper as follows:

"Those silly, sloppy, incredibly fulsome 'reading notices'! Could anything be more fatuous and more stuffy?"

"John Jones has some chickens for sale and buys ten dollars worth of advertising space in which to set forth the merits of those birds. The space is his to do what he likes with. He pays for it and it is his. So long as he keeps within the bounds of decency, he is at liberty to do what he likes with it. But the editor proceeds to give Jones a write up. Jones is a gentleman and a scholar; Jones' chickens are the most wonderful bipeds that ever came down the pike; readers are advised to buy of Jones who will give ten dollars worth for every dollar invested, etc., etc. The editor never saw Jones' chickens, and perhaps never saw Jones. The whole performance makes an ass out of Jones, an ass out of the editor and an ass out of the reader. The whole thing is superlatively assinine from start to finish. If Jones is an ass, he is tickled; if he is a sensible man, he hangs his head with shame. No reader, except an unmitigated ass and a sucker will be influenced by the silly puff. It is a play for suckers; it is a performance which ought to be discontinued by all self-respecting editors and advertisers."

Right here the editor of The Farming World for himself pleads not guilty. No doubt the reading notice may be made of value both to the advertiser and to the reader, when strictly used to convey information (not puffs) that will enable one to estimate the merits or demerits of any article offered for sale. Otherwise it becomes as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." While The Farming World stands ready in the general interest of its readers to, at all times, second the efforts of deserving advertisers, the editor is never blind to the fact that the free "reading notice" is an effort on the part of the advertiser to get something for nothing. When all has been said, this kind of thing is largely sugar-coated advertising and intended to deceive the reader, who never under any circumstances takes it as news. He resents this attempt to play domino with his common sense; however, this is the advertiser's look out—his funeral.

Doing a Great Work

The Farming World is doing a great educational work among the farmers and I hope to see its circulation much extended in this province.

Geo. Haggie, British Columbia.

De Laval Cream Separators

are the leaders.

All others follow and follow a long ways back at that.

A De Laval Separator gives you a larger capacity and more real value for the money than any other make. A trial will convince you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 77 York St., Toronto.



GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 Yonge Street, Toronto

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ESTEY ORGANS

Is the most important we have ever offered.

We have at various times offered through our mail order department very exceptional purchasing opportunities in new organs by well-known makers. That this has been appreciated is evidenced by the growth of our business and the unvarying satisfaction of our customers. Our success has not depended on so much greater efforts, so that as a response to all the offers of this season's extraordinary business we have at last succeeded in securing for our patrons an option on an **ESTEY PIANO CABE ORGAN** (the very finest organ known to mankind the world over), at a price not only so moderate as to be within the reach of everyone, but so much lower than is usually asked for ordinary organs by the local agents, that no lover of modest means need choose anything but an Estey.

The Details of this Estey offer are as follows:

DESCRIPTION: The case is in solid walnut, durable and exceedingly handsome (exactly as illustrated). The carving on panels and mirror top is very attractive, and the finish perfect. Has six octaves, C scale, eleven stops, two sets of reeds in treble and two in bass; grand organ and best wood; a gasproof.

Dimensions	
Height.....	5 feet 10 inches
Depth.....	1 foot 11 inches
Length.....	4 feet 6½ inches
Weight (boxed).....	450 pounds

Specifications	
Case—Melodia	Tenors—Diapason
Dolce	Dulciana
Vox	Vox Jubilante
Bass Coupler	Tremolo Coupler
1 Forte	3 Flets
	Vox Humana

Our Special Prices for this Superb Organ.—On payments without interest, \$108; or for cash within thirty days, \$94.50.

TERMS.—\$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month; or \$15.00 cash and \$23.00 per quarter until paid, without interest.

We would prefer other terms of payment, kindly write, stating the method you prefer. Our desire is if you would prefer other terms of payment, kindly write, stating the method you prefer. Our desire is to meet your convenience.

We apply a handsome new Stool with each instrument. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. Every instrument is fully guaranteed by The Estey Organ Co. and sold by appointment. And remember, should it not be quite satisfactory to you, you have the option of returning it and we will pay the return freight.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge Street, Toronto

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII.

TORONTO, JUNE 15, 1903

No. 10

Some Immigration Problems

WE have pleasure in this issue in introducing to the readers of the Farming World a new English correspondent, who will write occasionally under the pseudonym of "Bedford." Our correspondent is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, wide travel and observant qualities, who is familiar with agricultural conditions in all parts of the world, and especially in Great Britain and her colonies. His articles, therefore, cannot but prove of first importance to the people of Canada.

Elsewhere in this issue "Bedford" deals with some phases of the immigration problem that are worthy of considerable attention. It is quite true that the great majority of the immigrants coming to Canada this spring from Great Britain are neither farmers nor workers on farms. They are for the most part mechanics of some sort from the towns and cities of the old land, unacquainted with agricultural conditions of any kind and it may be just the sort from which "kickers" are made, though we hope "Bedford's" prophecy in this regard will prove false.

The reasons given by him why the English farmer does not emigrate should be of value to our immigration commissioners in prosecuting their work in the old land. While mechanics and people unacquainted with agriculture are better than no immigrants at all, every effort should be made to induce English and Scotch farmers, and more especially laborers, on English and Scotch farms, to settle on the great prairie lands of the North-west and in New Ontario. These are the kind who will make a success of farming on the new lands of Canada and who will give the country a good name and say a good word for it when writing to friends at home and elsewhere.

An Arbitrary Definition

Elsewhere in this issue are given the standards of excellence for fine butter and cheese as decided upon at the meeting of exporters, instructors and factorymen held at Montreal for the purpose early in June. With the standards decided upon for cheese no one can find much fault. But it seems somewhat arbitrary that in defining finest butter the process by which it shall be made is specifically named. Of course this is intended to put a ban upon the making of butter on the cream gathered plan so

largely practised in the western part of this province and of necessity all through Manitoba and the Territories.

Do these Montreal dealers mean by this definition that none of the butter made in the government cream gathered creameries of the Territories and in the cream gathered creameries of Manitoba and Ontario can be classed as finest. The experience of the past year or two will not bear them out in this. Butter made on the cream gathered plan has about held its own when in competition with the so called separator butter at our large exhibitions. Why then should it be proscribed in this arbitrary manner?

We have nothing against the separator creamery and would like to see more of them in the country. Most certainly the finest butter can be made after this plan when all conditions are favorable, occasionally bad butter is made also. But this is not saying that finest butter cannot be made on the cream gathered plan if properly looked after. It would have been better to have defined finest butter in some other way and made some strong recommendations to the operators of cream gathered creameries as to how their system could be perfected and made more effective in producing a fine quality of butter. There are hundreds of farmers, even in Ontario, so situated that they cannot patronize any but cream gathered creameries and these would-be dictators, would, forsooth, before they have seen the butter itself, condemn it as a second rate article. In our opinion such arbitrary measures will be without avail in compelling a change from the cream gathered to the separator creamery, if that is the object in view.

Is It Coming to This?

A St. Louis correspondent of the New York Times, in an article on farm labor unions, announces that the farmers of the United States will have to pay 20 per cent. more this season than last for the harvesting of their grain on account of the organization of the harvest hands into national unions and the determination of the latter to advance wages and to regulate the application of harvest labor. These unions it is stated, have classified the work in harvest and put up the wages in each class. Binder drivers, who have heretofore got about \$1.50 per day are to get \$2.00; shockers are to get a raise from \$2.00 to \$2.50, and other classes in proportion. It is ruled also that neither women nor boys shall be al-

lowed to act as binder drivers. Drivers will not be allowed to shock nor shockers to drive. It is also stated that if farmers submit to these prices the cost of grain raising will be greatly increased and if they don't their grain will be lost. Such is the view of one who is evidently quite in sympathy with the union-flea.

While farm labor, both in the United States and Canada, is scarce and wages are higher than they have been for some years, we do not think the farm labor union will become widespread or a factor in regulating the price of farm help. Conditions in the country are such that unionism cannot thrive. Besides should the price of farm help advance to too high a point, the farmer can change to some line of farming, in which less help is required, or by cooperating with his neighbor so arrange the work that it can be performed, especially in the harvest season, with less help. If so far then as farm labor unions are concerned we do not think the Canadian farmer need have any fear. The floating population, who work in the short field, are needed for so short a period that a little advance per diem, will affect the yearly cost of farm help comparatively little. It is the yearly or the season helper on whom the farmer, in the older settled country is more dependent, and he, as yet, shows no sign of going over to unionism.

Honest Fruit Dealing

We are now at the beginning of the small fruit trade. Will there be more honest dealing this year than in previous years? The Fruit Marks Act has, no doubt, greatly improved matters in this respect, and yet a great deal more can be done.

In a letter to the Canadian Grocer Mr. W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, asks the Grocers' Association to assist in protecting this trade. If fruit packers realized that the trade, in an organized way, were determined to stamp out fraudulent packing and marking it would have a good effect in preventing dishonest practices in our fruit trade.

Canadians Successful

In the prize judging class for corn held recently at the Iowa Agricultural College, Messrs. C. I. Christie, Winchester, Ont., and W. A. Linklater, Stratford, Ont., won special prizes.

Manitoba and the West

Western Live Stock Affairs—A Good Suggestion—Varied Nationalities in the West—Crop Reports

By our Western Correspondent

The annual meetings of the Territorial Stockmen's Associations were through lack of space, not reported in our last issue. These meetings are each year increasing in interest and importance and the increased attendance shows that the cattle and horse breeders of the Territories are fully aware of the advantages of concerted action for the advancement of their common interests.

The only important business matter before the meeting of the Cattle Breeders, was the proposal to change the name of the association to the "Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association" by striking out the words "Pure-Bred" which after some discussion was accepted. The members believe that by this means they will interest a larger membership than at present. The program included prominent eastern visitors. Wm. Smith of Columbus, Ont., and Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave short addresses. Hon. Dr. Elliott, the Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture complimented the association on the work done in the past with the limited assistance afforded them by the Government. He expressed the hope that financial aid might be increased in the near future in order that the funds in their disposal might be more in keeping with the importance of the work they were doing. The following officers were elected for 1903: President, P. Talbot, Lacombe; 1st Vice President, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; 2nd Vice Pres., D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa.; Directors, Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary; R. Seeton, Regina; J. D. McGregor, Stair, Assa.; D. E. Adams, Calgary; J. C. Pope, Regina.

The chief matters under discussion by the horsemen were the customs valuation of horses imported from the United States, fraudulent U. S. Percheron certificates, and the syndicate system of purchasing stallions. The speakers generally took the view that a higher minimum customs valuation is required to prevent the importation of inferior stock. This view was supported by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, who stated that Ontario was also being filled up with cheap trash from the ranches of the Western States. A resolution was adopted favoring the minimum valuation of \$50. The one-sidedness of the present situation as regards the import of pedigreed stock into Canada and its export from this country to the U. S. also came in for some criticism and the meeting considered the Canadian Government should impose regulations equally stringent as those of the States. The statement was also made that many inferior stallions are being brought into Canada as "settlers

effects," these being frequently unregistered and ineligible for registration. The insufficiency of the present veterinary inspection at customs ports was criticized. The Mounted Police veterinaries have so many and such varied duties that they are not always at hand when called on to inspect horses. There should be a provision for holding such horses until properly inspected instead of passing them on the certificate of a sergeant or some other officer whose qualifications are unequal to such duties. The principal speakers were Hon. Dr. Elliott, Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, Alta., and F. W. Hodson.

Among other matters under discussion was the proposal of the Territorial Government to accept for registration in their books all stallions, whether pure-bred or grade in order that the public might be fully informed concerning the breeding of all these animals and not unknowingly employ an undesirable stallion because he sported a pretentious name and number from some eastern or southern studbook.

The following officers were elected:—President, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, Alta.; 1st Vice, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; 2nd Vice, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa.; Directors, Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary; W. L. Christie, High River, Alta.; J. R. Thompson, Calgary; E. J. Swann, Dewdney, Alta.; J. R. Creamer, V. S., Qu'Appelle; R. G. Robinson, Calgary; A. H. Eckford, High River.

An excellent suggestion was made by F. W. Hodson. He believes that much good might be accomplished by a convention of delegates from all the provinces meeting at regular periods to consider matters of common interest. Such a body should have great weight at Ottawa and its influence would undoubtedly be felt in the matters of customs regulations, etc., discussed at this convention.

There has been some jealousy and a great deal of friction, due to various causes, between the Breeders' Associations of the East and West, and if a gathering of all parties can be arranged on such a basis that all will be fairly represented, much good would undoubtedly result. Speaking for the West we believe that this proposal will meet with favor. Three or four delegates from each provincial organization would constitute a body which would be sufficiently large to carry weight yet not too large for expeditious transaction of business.

The Greenway sale advertised for the 25th June is an event of no small importance to the breeders of this province. The Hon. Thomas Greenway has been buying for years

the choicest animals to be found in the East, and has built up a herd whose reputation is international. Over fifty head of pure breeding are listed for sale. We might mention Sittytton Hereford who has won first honors for three successive years at Winnipeg and secured second place at the Pan-American, where he was bought by Lord Balfour (imported) who afterwards was sold for \$5,000. A number of this bull's get are offered. The females offered include many prize-winners among whom is Matchless 25th, the winning yearling four years ago at Toronto. A fine lot of Yorkshire horns are also to be sold.

The arrivals in Western Canada during the month of May include Austrians, Belgians, Bohemians, French, Finns, Germans, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Russians, Galicians, Danes, Icelanders, Swedish, Norwegians, Yankees and Canadians. Out of a total of 19,126 composed as above there were 1,913 Canadians, 391 of whom returned from the United States, after settling in that country. The greater portion of these returned Canadians came from Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Illinois.

The publication of facts similar to the above has given rise to a great deal of comment which would be amusing were it not foolish. Newspapers at home and abroad see a serious menace to our civil institutions in these "hordes" of foreigners. Let them calm their troubled spirits with the knowledge of the fact that it is not land alone that brings these people to our country, they are equally attracted by the very institutions which they are supposed to menace. They are seekers after freedom from civil oppression as well as land-hunters. They will be good citizens unless some industrial magnate corrals them in his coal mine or chains them to his railway line.

We are pleased to note that the millers of the United States in convention assembled have placed on record their appreciation of the fact that Canada has become an element in the grain and flour markets of the world. We are equally pleased to see that they are taking a means of removing the present competition between Canadian and American grain. Their proposal to admit Canadian grain free of duty would be better received were they to include barley and oats in the free list with wheat. Grinding Canadian wheat in the United States would not lower wheat in that country, while it would increase competition in our markets.

The Barr colonists are becoming more hopeful since the Dominion Government Immigration officials have superseded the Rev. Mr. Barr in the direction of affairs. Many sales are told of hardships suffered under the Barr regime. Among other facts brought to light is that the colonists were systematically plundered by the Barr stores.

(Continued on page 401)

A portion of the Barr Colony Encampment at Saskatoon, Sask., as it appeared early in May. The Barr Colony has since been disbanded, and its members have now the same status as ordinary immigrants.

English Farmers and Emigration to Canada

Judging from the utterances of the emigration commissioners and emissaries from Canada there is a good deal of misconception concerning the condition of British farmers and laborers. On returning from a visit to Canada this spring I found that the delegate farmers from Manitoba were still traversing the country. Beyond a doubt, together with the good prospects of the Canadian Northwest and the exertions of the emigration department, they have succeeded in attracting great numbers of emigrants from England and Scotland to Canada. But a fraction of these, however, are men used to the land or acquainted with farming. The average English farmer just now is very much in the position of the Ontario farmer. Like the latter he has had his hard times in the face of Western competition and low prices; but now farms are cheap, while laborers are in great demand. When any of these people, who are of ordinary account, leave the old country they leave a sure living behind them. Only the young and the adventurous will do this on the chance, even though the chance be a good one, of a higher wage and a better living out of a farm. The emigration writer or orator always forgets that to most people the wrench of leaving home and friends, surroundings and customs to which a person is used, must count for something. An Ontario-bred farmer can understand this. If he were asked, for instance, to go four thousand miles from home and to part in all probability, from his friends or relatives for ever, he would want an inducement that would hit him pretty squarely in the face, I think! And the dweller in the English rural districts is for obvious reasons even yet more wedded to his surroundings. This is the reason why so few genuine farmers and genuine laborers go from the old country to Canada. Thirty to forty years ago rents were too high for the farmers and labor plentiful and low. Now all is changed—indefinitely changed! Land for the most part is rented very low, and so long as a man pays his rent he can remain in occupation practically at his pleasure, while as regards labor though wages in money are not high—\$15 to \$20 with a good cot-

tage and garden sometimes—still it is a living.

WHY SO FEW BRITISH FARMERS EMIGRATE.

The English farmer is none the worse off nowadays because he does not own his freehold. No landlord is any longer fool enough even to wish to get rid of a respectable tenant who pays his rent, which is about three per cent. on the purchase money, but the farmer, instead of waiting till a purchaser will give him a fair price, and waiting sometimes very long as in Ontario, can leave at short notice. It is true the English farmer has a rent to pay but that is usually less than the interest of the money absorbed in a freehold in Ontario of equal fertility. The landlord in England has all those repairs to do, sometimes even to renew gates, which fall on the Canadian farmer. Lastly, labor even, if contented, is cheaper than in Canada, while farm produce, taking it all round, is forty per cent. higher. I do not say that British farmers are making money. They do not work as hard as the Ontario farmer, nor do their men; but they are doing very fairly well and are leading the life that suits them in their own homes and among their friends. This is the reason why so few bona fide agriculturists are found in the emigration lists from Great Britain. These last are composed of almost every class but farmers and laborers, and when such are included they will very often be so by reason of their lacking the qualities that make for success in any line. I can remember when there was tremendous competition for farms in England. Prices were high, rents were pushed up and there was a certain pride among business men of middling situation in getting leases of farms for their sons. Those were the times when good men emigrated, simply because they were squeezed out. There is nothing of that now, nor ever will be again. No one thinks it any longer a fine thing to be a farmer. Indeed there is the same hankering after the towns among the rural classes as there is in Canada.

WILL BE "KICKERS."

Much more than half the emigrants who are now leaving Great Britain for the North-west will be

useless on the land and what is more, will be "kickers." I know these people well and have seen them as colonists in many parts of the new world and know them also of course at home. It is too much to expect of any townsman to make a good settler in a far off country, though some of them do, and the modern Englishman not brought up on the land is particularly bad agricultural emigrant. And the less educated he is the more likely to fail and to "kick." I trust I may be a false prophet as regards these people and these colonies of persons personally conducted settlers, particularly as I know the North-west and the opportunities it gives to the steady and sensible; but history, I fear, will repeat itself and in a year or two we shall hear a good deal in England from certain quarters of the "heavenly country," "curable climate," "nothing to be made out of it," "all a swindle," etc., etc.

"Bedford."

The Australian Wool Shortage

According to Goldsbrough, Wort & Co's review of the wool situation in Australia for 1902 just to hand, the shortage in the wool supply from that colony will be very marked indeed. Owing to the continued and disastrous drought, killing off sheep to the extent of 25,000,000 in 1902, a shortage of 275,000 to 300,000 bales is estimated in the crop of 1903. To counteract this, however, a rise of 30 per cent. in the value of fine wools and 40 to 50 per cent. on coarse is chronicled. It is pointed out that continental (European) buyers are buying, not only more fine wools, but also more medium and cross-bred, which formerly went largely to Yorkshire. Americans are said to be buying more Australian wools, which indicate even higher values in fine wools. Owing to the drought the wool crop of Australia for 1902 was the poorest on record.

As to the outlook the review states that rains in November last did great good in some districts and copious rains since have helped the situation in others. But these have been largely of a temporary character and more rains will need to follow to ensure fair lambing this season and to prevent further loss in grown sheep.

Opposed to Chinese Labor

I beg to differ with Mr. Hadwen regarding his article which appeared in your issue of May 1st, in which he states that the majority of farmers in British Columbia are opposed to the five hundred dollar tax on Chinese.

Now, sir, there may be a few narrow-minded "mossbacks" who are too mean to pay decent wages, that are opposed to the tax. But the majority of the more intelligent and liberal-minded farmers are, I believe, strongly in favor of it, as they consider it a mistake to fill the country with filthy Mongolians.

I think that Canada can get plenty of white labor without importing Chinese. But if Ontario thinks that she would like to have them, the majority of the people of British Columbia would be very glad to supply her from the overabundance of those already here.

It is an open question as to whether Chinese labor is cheaper in the end than white labor; as the majority of Chinese are as dear at one dollar per day as a white man would be at two dollars per day. Besides when Chinamen are in the country a little longer they will demand as high wages as white men.

In a recent issue of the New Westminster Columbian there appeared an article saying that four hundred Chinese laundrymen in Butte, Montana, went on a "strike" demanding four dollars per day. Do you call that cheap labor?

As to their ability as market gardeners, it is true that they practically control that industry in British Columbia. But a great many people are opposed to using Chinese vegetables as it is dangerous to do so on account of the filthy way in which they use fertilizers on them. In fact people have been poisoned in British Columbia from eating Chinese vegetables.

By all means let us try to preserve Canada for the white race. Let this be a country where the intelligent laborer can hold up his head with the best in the land. Not one in which labor and the laborer are held in contempt, as will be the case if Chinese are allowed to gain a much larger foothold in the country.

A British Columbia Farmer.

Prince Edward Island

We have had very little rain during the month of May. Weather very cool up to June 3rd with the exception of a day or two. Vegetation is backward. Very little cheese has been made yet, as pasture is poor, and milk scarce. There was a fair attendance at the market on June 3rd. Not very much produce offered. Beef small, 8c. to 14c. per lb., by qr., 6c. to 8c. Chickens 65c. to 85c. per pair; butter 22c. to 23c.; eggs, 11c. to 12c.; pork, 7c. to 8c. per lb.; flour, per cwt. \$2.00; dressed cattle, 7c. to 8c.; hay, 50c. to 55c. per cwt.;

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In the country it turns the ordinary road into a city pavement, and saves the tires because it does away with a lot of friction.

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oats, 38c. per bus.; potatoes, 48c. per bush.; rhubarb, 5c. per lb. The cattle market is reported dull, numbers of marketable stock remaining unsold in the country. Several fine horses were shipped on June 3rd. Horses are scarce and dear.

A cow owned by Frank Halliday, of Eldon, weighed 1,450 lbs. She was purchased by Blythe Bros.

On May 31st, Messrs. Saunders & Newsome brought to the city a very fine steer. He was led by Mr. W. Schurman Bedeque, and weighed 1,700 lbs. The price paid for him was \$85.

Mr. Murray Robertson, of Cavendish, shipped to Newcastle, N. B., two very fine colts. One of them weighed 1,450 lbs.

Mr. Alder Black, Seartown, recently sold his four-year-old Parkwood colt for the sum of \$250.

Mr. James McMahon had some very fine lobsters in the market recently. One weighing 5½ lbs. was said to be the biggest lobster ever offered here for sale.

A 60 lb. codfish has been caught at Tignish.

James Easory, Union Road, has planted about 600 apple trees this spring.

A barn belonging to James Lannigan, Souris, West, was destroyed by fire on May 24. Cause unknown. Loss about \$1,000, with \$200 insurance.

A city boy wrapped 3 dozen eggs in cotton wool, placed them on top of a hot water furnace and when the time was up, he had 13 active little chickens.

A refrigerator has been constructed on the steamer Princess. It has a large capacity, and the walls are thick and tight.

A. R.

How to Make a Cork Fit a Bottle

The problem of corks in the household and other places often becomes quite troublesome. In the limited supply of corks in the house there is never one which will fit the bottle to be corked, so the housekeeper whittles away at it with a dull knife and loses all her patience and energy. It is much easier to take a triangular piece lengthwise out of the cork. Then press the cork together. The cut edges meet and there is an easily accomplished reduction in size.

The Brandon Fair

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association will hold its annual fair at Brandon, Man., on July 28-31, 1903. The prize list is complete, no class being neglected. It is neatly gotten up and attractive. If you are in the West during July visit the Brandon Fair.

Better Every Issue

Your paper gets better every issue and is the best we get and we get a good many.

J. Ross & Sons,
Peel Co., Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.



Prof. W. C. Latta
President A.A.I.W.

In the reception room at the Parliament buildings, during the last week of June, will assemble one of the most important gatherings of agriculturists ever held in Canada. The leaders of thought in agricultural matters throughout the United States and the Provinces of the Dominion will meet together for the purpose of discussing educational matters, and the best means by which practical instruction may be carried to the individual farmer. This large association, embracing as it does every State in the American Union, and every Province in Canada, strange to say, owes its birth to a gentleman from Manitoba, Mr. R. E. A. Leach, of Winnipeg. In 1896 he suggested the necessity for an organization of Farmers' Institute Workers combining the work of the two countries. An organization meeting was held in Waterdown, Wis., in March of the same year, when representatives were present from six States of the Union.

The first regular meeting was held in the fall of the same year. Since then meetings have been held at Columbus, Ohio; Omaha, Neb.; Rochester, N. Y.; Delavan, Wis.; Buffalo, N. Y.; and Washington, D. C. This year, Toronto, and indeed the Dominion of Canada, have been honored in being selected as the place of meeting. Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, is secretary-treasurer of the association, and has arranged a most estimable programme. The proceedings will commence at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 23rd, when reports will be received from each delegate. These reports will include the number of meetings held in the state or province during the past year, the amount of money spent in institute work, the number of speakers employed, the general plan of campaign, and any new lines of work inaugurated and carried out. On the evening of the 25th an "Address of Welcome" will be delivered by the Honorable G. W. Ross, the Premier of Ontario. This will be responded to by the Vice-President of the Association, Major J. G. Lee, of Louisiana. At this session also Prof. W. C. Latta, of Indiana, who has many times visited our

Important Gathering of Institute Workers

Annual Meeting of American Association of Institute Workers to be held in Toronto, June 23-26

Agricultural College, at Guelph, will deliver his annual address as President, after which the introduction of new members will take place. Superintendents of Farmers' Institutes will be present from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Rhode Island, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, New York and Washington.

A special feature of the Convention work will be that of the "Women's Institutes." Ontario has made special progress in this work, having fifty-two organized Women's Institutes with a paid-up membership of nearly 5,000. This work will be discussed at the meeting by lady members of the Ontario Institute staff, namely, Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton, and Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph. Farmers' Institute work will also be discussed by Mr. D. C. Anderson, Rugby, Mr. A. Elliott, of Galt, and Mr. H. Glendinning, of Manilla, making up a first-class programme in all.

The Honorable Minister of Agriculture, at the evening meeting on Wednesday the 24th, will address the Association on "How to Enlist the Interest of our Boys in Agriculture." The Honorable Mr. Dryden will also entertain the association by a trip to the Agricultural College at Guelph, on Thursday, June 25th.

There is scarcely an institution in the United States doing agricultural work that has not on its staff ex-students or graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, hence most of the delegates present will have a personal interest in visiting the Ontario Agricultural College.

The Association will make its headquarters at the Rossin House, and all those interested in Agriculture are invited to meet the delegates either at the hotel, or at the meetings at the Parliament buildings which will be open to everybody.

A Well-Attended Institute Meeting

A largely attended Institute meeting was held on the farm of Mr. Geo. Barrie, near Galt, Ont., on June 8th. A valuable address on the cattle trade, illustrated by animals in the ring, was given by Mr. Duncan Anderson. Miss Agnes Smith addressed the large number of ladies present and organized a Women's Institute for Waterloo County.

Mr. Barrie's farm is one of the best equipped in the district. He has made a specialty of labor-saving appliances in farm machinery



Mr. G. C. Creelman
Secretary A.A.I.W.

and buildings. A 10 horse power gasoline engine is used for operating a thresher, chopper, and grinder. The thresher delivers the grain to the bins in the granary and blows the chaff to any part of the barn desired. Mr. Barrie has invented a novel gravel sifter, which sets above the wagon and prevents any gravel above a certain size from passing through. There are two silos in the farm, one a stave silo with concrete bottom and the other plastered and finished on the inside with a good quality of cement. The latter is the more satisfactory. At present it contains a large quantity of silage in excellent condition. The feed for feeding stock reaches the feed room by gravitation and is there mixed and put into carriers which take it to the various stables. Most of the cattle are dehorned and fed loose.

Excursionists Begin to Arrive

As is well known by most of the Ontario farmers, monster excursions are run to the Ontario Experimental Farm, at Guelph each summer in June. The first of the excursions was run this year on June 8th and they continue with special trains coming each day until the 29th, bringing excursionists from different sections of the western part of the province.

These excursions are of great benefit in many ways. The farmer and his family may have a day's outing after their hard spring's work. Besides being enlivened by the holiday, much information and practical knowledge can be gained while at the farm. Prof. Dean has a large tent at the Dairy buildings in which many useful hints in butter-making are given to the ladies. Then too the new judging pavilion has been fitted up so that practical demonstrations in cooking can be given each day.

While the ladies are gaining knowledge along these lines the men least on the good things which Professors Hurt, Day and Zavitz have to tell them. Perhaps most interest is centred in Prof. Zavitz's department, with its two thousand plots of different grains and different qualities of seed, etc.

A. J. H.

Butter and Cheese Standards

Nearly one hundred dairymen, including exporters, instructors, makers and patrons, attended a meeting at Montreal on June 3rd, to decide upon butter and cheese standards. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, presided. After considerable discussion the following were adopted as definitions of finest butter and cheese.

BUTTER.

"Finest creamery butter shall be butter made in a creamery under the system known as the centrifugal or separator process.

"Flavor—Sweet, clean and fresh.

"Body—Good and uniform, and not loose made or watery; must contain less than 16 per cent. moisture to conform to the law in England. With proper care none of our Canadian butter should contain more than 13 per cent. moisture.

"Color—Even and uniform, should be straw-colored or pale, but not white or lardy.

"Salt—Must not be over 3 per cent., unless by special arrangement.

"Package—Boxes must be strong, well made, of well seasoned wood, properly paraffined; of uniform capacity of 56 lbs., clean and in good condition for shipping. When hooks are used, four hooks in each box. Tubs must be strong, neat, and of uniform size. Pure vegetable parchment paper of not less than 40 pounds to the ream must be used for lining all packages.

"Fodder butter should be salted 4 per cent., clean in make and clear straw color. Fresh or new made should not be kept till sale before shipping, but should be in consumer's hands ten to fifteen days after it is made.

"Gathered cream butter or Western Ontario—This should be shipped often and given to the consumer when fresh; three or four days make great difference to the quality."

CHEESE

"Flavor—Clean and pure.

"Body—Close, good and well cured.

"Texture—Silky, solid and meaty.

"Color—Good and uniform.

"Finish—Of good shape, fairly uniform in size, neat in finish, with good rinds, and clean surfaces.

"Boxes—Must be strong and close fitting."

PRESERVATIVES.

A resolution was adopted recommending the use of 4-pound and not more than 10-pound to each 100 pounds of butter of the best preservative specially prepared for butter, and that this should be thoroughly mixed with the butter.

A bright little girl six years of age in conversation with her mother said: "Mother, you are always talking about papa's moods; ain't he got no tenses—E. Franklin."

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The Bacon versus the Thick Fat Hog

Some of our American exchanges are giving themselves some concern as to the reasons why the Canadian bacon hog does not sell for as high a price as the American fat hog. They totally ignore the fact that when the swine industry in the United States is in normal condition, Canadians receive more per lb. for their live hogs than the Americans do. Owing to the failure of the corn crop of 1901 the supply of hogs in the United States ran down to a pretty low level, causing prices to advance rapidly and to a high plane. There has been such a scarcity of swine products all over the United States ever since that prices there are still above what they would be under normal conditions.

In discussing the prices for Canadian hogs it must be remembered that the Canadian bacon trade is of comparatively recent development; that it supplies a market quite different from that to which the Americans cater to; and that if this trade had not been developed Canadian farmers would not be getting as much for their hogs as they are to-day nor would they be able to find a market for such large numbers as they do at the present time. It has come to this point that the Canadian farmer must produce the bacon type of hog or none at all. If there were a general reversion to the old thick fat type the price would soon fall below the line of profit. There is a limited market for this type for the lumber and mining camps, but when this is supplied, the surplus has to be sacrificed. Therefore, whether the American hog sells for a higher price than the Canadian, our farmers are indebted to the development of the export bacon trade for whatever benefits they are now enjoying from the breeding and raising of swine.

But our American friends are not as averse to the bacon hog idea as they think they are. The bacon hog is gradually gaining ground in the middle west. In some sections he is regarded as a dangerous rival of the American fat hog, and the time may come when the United States will be strong competitors of Canada in supplying Wiltshire sides to the British market. What strikes one in reading the American diffusions on this subject, is why they give countenance to the bacon hog at all within their borders if the thick fat corn leg hog can be raised so much cheaper and sold at a higher price. There must be something at the back of it all. Either the thick fat type has had his day and a change to something better is needed, or our American friends are coming to the view that the bacon hog can be produced cheaper than the fat type and will in time replace the latter in the world's markets.

Our advice to the Canadian farmer then is to stick to the bacon hog. Breed the right type, produce the right quality and a profitable market is assured.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

Growing and Handling Alfalfa

We have grown alfalfa more or less for the past 18 to 20 years. Our experience at the first was similar to many who are trying it at the present time. Not understanding it we did not like the results, but as we began to understand its nature of growth we liked it more. I do not think there is any one farm crop that will give the same results for the amount of work expended.

In the seeding much care ought to be put on the preparation of the soil and seed bed. We usually precede the seeding with a root crop, getting the ground in as a fine a tilth as possible. As a rule we seed with oats or barley, sow at least 20 lbs. to the acre and put the seeder in front of the drill. We get better results by sowing the seed in front of the hoes, as thereby we have the seed covered more deeply.

By a careful preparation of the soil giving it a good top growth, we are not troubled with the young clover being killed out by the dry weather after harvest as in the case of red clover the reason for this is apparent. At time of harvest the young alfalfa plant is from twelve to eighteen inches high and if one digs down he will find the root has reached further into the soil than the plant has upward. It gets down to permanent moisture and is comparatively independent of dry weather.

After the nurse crop has been removed the young plant makes such rapid growth that it is very tempting to turn the stock onto it, but if it is pastured close or late in the fall the winter often kills it. We have discontinued pasturing it the first fall and allow the growth to remain for a winter protection until spring. Perhaps another point re the seeding would not be amiss before I speak of the after handling. Not a few in seeding alfalfa for the first time make the same mistake we made; for fear it would not come to anything, mix it with other grass seeds so if the lucerne did not grow there would still be a chance for a hay crop. This custom has been productive of much of the ill favor that has arisen against the plant. By the time the mixture of grass is ready the lucerne is like so much brush wood, not fit for anything; it has, to get the best results, to be grown alone. It is such people, people who have never understood how to handle it, who cry out that it is no good for hay, nothing will eat it, etc., etc.

MAKING THE HAY.

The very best of hay can be made of it and with as little

trouble as it is to save common red clover. In the first place and perhaps most important it must be cut early before it is in full bloom, when it is just commencing to bloom. In curing care must be taken not to allow it to become too dry. It is a very leamy plant and if it is allowed to get very dry the leaves will fall off, thereby losing much of the feeding value. We usually cut as soon as the dew is off in the morning and if possible get it into small coils before night. This cannot always be done, but our aim is to get it put up before the leaves fall. We coil it before it is quite dry, when it is still tough, leave it in the small coil several days where it is allowed to cure, then hauled to the barn or stack, and alfalfa or lucerne that is hand-

lent food during the growing stages of the hog, pork can be produced—we have done it—for 3c. per pound.

Though lucerne makes excellent hay and a good pasture it is as a soiling crop it excels. The fact that you can cut so much off an acre during the summer, also that it is ready to cut before anything else—we have cut it early in May measuring 2 ft. high—and the extra value of the fodder puts it pre-eminently the first soiling crop—three cuttings, sometimes four, can be taken per season.

We are beginning to learn that this is not a grazing country and to supply a green food during the dry season, when our ordinary pasture is done, is an important question with dairy men especially. With a field of alfalfa near the barns we are almost independent

of rain fall, we can have the best of feed for our cows. Though alfalfa will appreciate a fall of rain, there is no plant that will flourish as it does without rain. Our experience has been that it will produce more milk than any other pasture or fodder that can be fed.

Give it a trial. Get the very best seed, have the soil rich and in good condition. It will grow on any well drained soil. Be sure and cut it early and I don't know of anything that will give the results that alfalfa will.

J. C. Ellord, Huron Co., O.

Cutting and Curing Clover

Before another issue reaches our readers many will have begun cutting the clover crop. This crop will not be as heavy as last year's. All the more need therefore to save it and to save it in the very best way. Most of the clover grown in this country is of the crimson variety. Alfalfa is obtaining a foothold in many sections. Elsewhere information is given as to the curing and handling of this crop.

Good weather is an important factor in the curing of the clover hay crop. With bad or wet weather it is almost impossible to make good clover hay. Given good weather a palatable and nutritious stock food can be obtained from the clover crop.

The best authorities state that about the best time to cut clover is when one-third of the clover heads are turning brown. If cut much before this stage the excess of water in the crop makes the process of hay making slow and unsatisfactory. If the cutting is delayed much after this stage the hay-making part is simplified, but the crop has lost much of its valuable protein and carbohydrates.

In making hay from clover great care should be exercised in preserving the finer parts of the plants,



A useful machine in haying and harvest.

led this way will come out fresh and green and so palatable that stock will frequently leave oat chop for it. We believe, and this opinion is held by others who have tested it, that well cured lucerne hay alone is just as good for working horses as timothy hay and oats. Chemists say a ton of it is equal in feeding value to a ton of bran, while in the Western States they put it equal to 2,800 lbs. of bran, but perhaps this bran is poorer than our bran.

AS A PASTURE AND SOILING CROP.

In pasturing lucerne it is well to remember two points—put the stock into it before it is too high and take them off before they eat it bare. Close pasturing will kill it. All stock like it and it produces abundance of good pasture. As a pasture for hogs it has no equal. By substituting alfalfa as a succu-

such as leaves, etc. The best plan to adopt then in cutting and curing is the one that will enable these valuable parts of the plant to be preserved. No definite plan can be laid down that will suit all localities and conditions. One that has worked well when properly carried out is to cut the clover in the morning after the dew is off and let it remain without tending till the afternoon, when it is gathered into windrows, and from these into bunches or cocks before the dew falls in the evening. After several days sweating, these cocks are opened in flakes, which give off moisture rapidly and the material is soon ready for the barn. In no case should the clover be placed in barn or stack when carrying external moisture, either dew or rain. This foreign moisture seems to be more detrimental to the curing of hay than the natural sap of the plant.

The Crop Outlook

The severe drought of the past six or seven weeks has played sad havoc with the hay crop in some parts of the country. The district most severely affected is that lying east of Kingston and north to the Ottawa river in Ontario and the vicinities of Montreal and along the St. Lawrence river in Quebec. These districts have been so severely scorched that there is little hope of even a medium crop especially of hay, even should rain come in abundance during the balance of the season. The hay crop in many places is scarcely three inches high and gives every indication of being hardly worth the cutting. The probabilities of a shortage in hay is so great that farmers in these districts are reported to have advanced the price of last year's hay to \$15, \$18 and \$20 a ton.

Outside of the districts we have named, which comparatively speaking form only a small part of Canada, the general outlook for crops is good. In the West everything promises well. In Ontario, west of Kingston, conditions on the whole are good. The hay crop will be much lighter than last year, though a fair average, as the crop of 1902 was a bumper one, may be looked for. Fall wheat promises well as do other grain crops. Farther east in the Maritime Provinces the outlook is good. Taken on the whole then, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, another good harvest is before the Canadian farmer.

From now on the farmer should give attention to the root and corn crops and to preparation for the coming harvest. If the acreage is large the cultivator should be kept going every day.

If you have not yet secured sufficient help for haying and harvest, write Mr. Thos. Southworth, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto. He will be able to direct some of the numerous immigrants who are now arriving in larger numbers than earlier in the season, your way.

Alma College

Alma is a Residential School and has extended courses of instruction in Preparatory and Collegiate Studies, Music, Fine Art, Elocution and Physical Culture, Domestic Science and Commercial. The College is situated in an eight-acre park. Special attention is given to the health of the students. The aim is to combine the home life with the best educational features.

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Waskada	Hoosier Jaw.	
Estevan	Yorkton	\$35
Edin.	Pr. Albert	
Archie	Manitow.	\$40
Moosomin	Calgary	
Wawanesa	Red Deer	\$40
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The Range Steers Sold

The range steers brought to Ontario last December for experimental feeding purposes were sold on June 1st. The steers arrived about December 12th, but as they received little of anything but hay, before Jan. 1st, we count the feeding period five months. Strange though it may seem, they would scarcely touch meal or roots for some time. After a time they would eat small quantities of each. About Feb. 10th they were getting a daily ration of 12 lbs. hay, 10 lbs. roots and 4 lbs. meal. This was gradually increased until they were supplied with 25 lbs. hay, 40 lbs. roots and 8 lbs. meal each per day. Thus we see that although at first quite averse to meal and roots they seemed to relish a fair quantity after a few weeks.

Their monthly gains are not known as they were always too wild for regular weighing. Some of them seemed almost as wild when taken away on June 1st as they were when they reached Guelph last December. Their average weight at that time was slightly above 365 lbs. and when sold they averaged 1,190 lbs., giving a gain of about 225 lbs. each in the five months. Cattle feeders can judge for themselves as to whether the gain is sufficient to warrant the sending of range steers to Ontario or other eastern provinces.

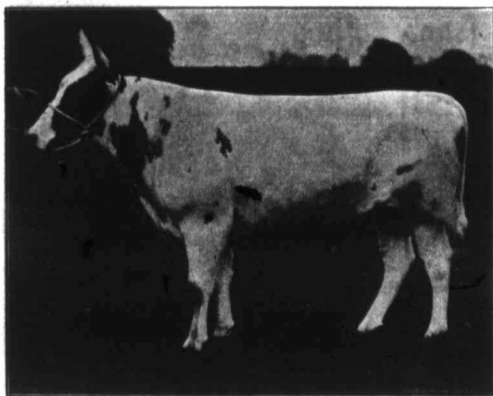
The government has done its share in making the experiment, the rest remains with the stockmen and feeders. There is a chance for speculation. If ranchers can supply the right quality of cattle at the right price the Ontario feeders certainly can do the feeding.

In future we would advise that the cattle be taught to eat some meal and be dehorned before leaving the West. It is also thought that they would gain more rapidly if allowed to run in a large well-fenced yard with merely an open shed facing the south to feed and lie in. Some of this experimental bunch were allowed to run outside frequently during the last few weeks and they appeared to make better gains than when penned up.

A. J. H.

Fruit Meetings at Orillia

A series of meetings were addressed by Inspector McNeill of the Dominion Fruit Division, and Supt. G. C. Creelman, the first week in June, in the interests of fruit culture in the Orillia district. A number of farmers in this district who are setting out new orchards, applied to the Fruit Division for suitable varieties. W. T. Macoun of the Central Experimental Farm furnished a list of varieties likely to do well in the Orillia district. To further investigate the matter, with particular reference to local conditions, the meetings were held.



Surprise.—A noted prize-winning Scotch Ayrshire, bred by A. Mitchell, Barcheskie, Scotland. Exported to Japan in August, 1902.

Fattening Cattle on Grass

The question often arises with the cattle feeder whether it is more profitable to finish cattle in winter or summer. Large feeders, who make a business of it, usually follow both methods and have cattle ready for market both winter and summer.

When properly managed and with the right kind of animals, cattle can be fattened on grass cheaper than during the winter. Feeders often make a mistake in changing from dry feed to grass too quickly. A radical change of this kind means a losing period. It will take about fifteen days to change a grain stomach into a grass stomach, during which time steers will not gain, if they do not actually lose in weight. If cattle, which are on full feed are to be marketed on or before June 1st it will not pay to change them from dry to grass feed in the spring. If they are to be marketed about June 15th or after, the change can be profitably made and is, in fact, advisable. The most successful feeders prefer to manage their feeding period so that their cattle can be led in the summer and finished in the fall, or fed in the winter and finished in the spring. All radical changes are thus avoided and cattle finished more readily.

The class of cattle that will make the most profit on grass are mature steers, which have come through the winter on roughage and a small amount of grain. This class can best be finished on grass and a little grain. Some object to feeding grain to steers on grass. It has, however, been found to be a most profitable way of feeding grain, as it helps to keep the flesh firm and enables the cattle to compete favorably with the best steers on the market.

The Iowa Agricultural College

has done some very effective work in feeding cattle for beef. Experiments conducted at that institution show that to produce a pound of gain, a steer in winter requires 9.99 pounds of grain and 3.82 pounds of roughage, gaining at the rate of 2.13 pounds per day, while a steer on summer pasture requires 7.19 pounds of grain, gaining at the rate of 2.56 pounds per day. Valuing roughage at \$5.00 per ton it is equivalent to 61 cents a month per steer. Taking into account the extra labor in winter feeding, it is no more than fair to assume that the cost of pasture is offset by the cost of roughage, leaving the comparison to the amount of grain required to produce a pound of gain. According to the above a bushel of corn will make 5.6 pounds of beef in winter and 7.7 pounds in summer on grass, a difference in favor of summer feeding of a little over 28 per cent.

There are two ways by which steers may be placed on grass with the least loss. Keeping them on dry feed till the grass is well started and then turning them out a few hours a day until they are accustomed to it, or turning them out early in the spring and supplying roughage to supply the solid nutrients and to make the change from dry feed less sudden. The latter method is to be preferred as the cattle rely on the dry roughage at first. When on the grass, steers should be made to rely on it as food with just enough grain to keep the flesh firm. For the periods of drouth in July and August some kind of supplementary feed should be supplied. Cattle should always be finished before shipping to insure the best results. During the last month of feeding, the addition of cotton seed meal or oil meal is helpful in putting on a fin-

ish. The former is, perhaps, better for this purpose, as it is more binding in its effects, thus counteracting the loosening effects of grass. Cattle fed on grass always shrink a greater percentage during shipment than those fed on dry feed. In shipping, therefore, the cattle should be so handled, that this shrinkage may be avoided as much as possible. Take the cattle off grass two days prior to shipping and feed bright hay with their ration omitting the last feed of grain before loading.

The Oxygen Cure for Milk Fever.

A veterinary surgeon at Lucerne, Switzerland, has discovered and successfully practised a new treatment for milk fever. The treatment consists of the injection of pure oxygen into the udder. He has applied this in twenty-two cases. Some of the cows were in an extremely dangerous condition, prostrated, insensible, and with labored respiration, accelerated pulse and paralyzed tongue, yet in thirty to sixty minutes they had so far recovered as to seek for food. Not one of them died. From six to ten litres of oxygen were injected, the gas being compressed to 25 atmospheres. After washing and disinfecting a teat the oxygen was slowly introduced by means of a teat probe. When two quarters had been filled with the gas the teats were compressed and by massage the gas distributed through all the glandular tissues. It was repeated with the other two quarters, the whole operation taking about ten minutes. Gradually the treated cow showed signs of recovery. In two instances a relapse occurred, through the cows having been milked too soon; but a fresh inflation of oxygen soon restored them.

It is claimed by the discoverer that if applied soon enough this treatment will be successful in all cases. As an explanation of the successfulness of oxygen, he suggests that the poison formed in the udder in milk fever cases is produced by micro-organisms, which may be anaerobic, and therefore unable to live in the presence of oxygen.

Science and System in Horse Breeding

Horsebreeding in France has been reduced to a science. It has been liberally aided by government money and fostered by judicious legislation. Has this great expenditure of time and money paid? The best answer is the fact that France to-day produces the highest priced horses in the world.

In the days of the Emperors horsebreeding was fostered by royalty. In 1690 Louis XIV. established royal breeding stables. As the value of the horse in war became recognized, government breeding stables were established to produce the best horses possible

for cavalry and artillery purposes. Skillful breeders and veterinary experts with ample funds were employed to secure the best stallions in the world.

In extending the system over the country the best stallions were purchased by the government and distributed to the horse-breeding districts and farmers encouraged to improve their horses by breeding to those stallions, which were supplied at a nominal service fee. Later on the government required veterinary inspection of soundness for all stallions in France standing for public service. This has been a great factor in driving out all unsound and inferior stallions from breeding.

The government breeding stables have mainly encouraged the breeding of two kinds of horses, the draft horse and the French coach, one of the best cavalry horses in the world. The French coach was developed from the Arab foundation with English thoroughbred and hackney stallions. Every detail of the breeding has been kept, the number of stallions, the breed, the type, the number of mares bred and the number of colts, forming a regular government stud book. Liberal prizes are given for these two classes of horses and to further encourage farmers to raise them, commissioners visit each district and inspect the young horses and pay the highest prices for those selected for breeding or for cavalry purposes.

It is this systematic supervision and direction of the horse-breeding industry that has given France the lead in the production of horses. She has taught other countries as to means and methods to adopt to raise the standard of horse-breeding. By encouraging only two breeds more uniformity has been secured and a steady and regular supply of first-class animals has been kept up.

Prices for Threshing.

There are two or three instances of threshers organizing in Canada to put up prices, but so far nothing of a general or far-reaching character has been accomplished. In the United States, however, considerable has been done in this line. Threshing conditions in many of the Western States are very similar to those in Manitoba and the Territories, the thresher frequently providing all the help to do the threshing, and prices are based accordingly. Kansas has a threshers' combine and has prices fixed as follows: Wheat, with hands and teams, 10 cents per bushel; with hands and cook shack, 7 cents; with hands, 6 cents; without hands, 4 cents; oats, with hands and teams, 5 cents; with hands and cook shack, 4 cents; with hands, 3½ cents; without hands, 2½ cents; rye, 1 cent above wheat; millet, 9 cents, with hands; alfalfa, with hands, 75 cents and \$1; kaffir corn, 3 cents. Farmers are to haul coal.



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are built to stand any kind of usage for a life time, and priced so low any farmer can afford to have them. Solid round iron frames and cross-bars, all welded together—painted like wire—single or double, open in or out, self-acting hinges, solid bolt hinges.

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Increase of Dogs Means Decrease of Sheep

A large sheep grower in Kansas is authority for the statement that sheep decrease in proportion as dogs increase. He gives this as a reason why the number of sheep has decreased in Kansas and calls upon the legislators of that state to enact laws to control the dog nuisance, when more sheep would be raised.

Is this statement correct and does it apply to Canada? Is the reason why so many farmers have given up sheep-raising that the number of dogs in this country is increasing? We would like to get some information on this point. Will the readers of the Farming World interested in this matter kindly let us know if the number of dogs kept in their locality is increasing, and if so has it produced a corresponding decrease in the number of sheep kept?

There is not an animal kept on the farm so subject to the ravages of dogs as the sheep. Some little cur dog of no value or use to anybody will do more damage in a flock of sheep in one night than all the dogs in the country are worth. Some breeds of dogs are the friend and helpmate of mankind when properly trained and looked after, but the average dog of the village and country is of no value whatever; he is a destroyer of valuable property and a menace to the advancement of one of the most important branches of live stock husbandry.

Something should certainly be done to regulate or abate the dog nuisance in this country. If the laws are not effective enough they should be made more effective. Let us know what you think about it. Though a farmer may receive value for sheep worried or killed by dogs, from the owner or the municipality, it does not be-

gin to make up for the loss sustained. He is only paid for the killed sheep and not for the injury or worry caused his flock.

Feeding Wethers on Grass.

The Minnesota Station, where some excellent work has been done in sheep breeding, has been experimenting with feeding wethers on grass with or without grain. In brief, the conclusion reached is that feeding a small grain supplement of oats to wethers that are being grazed is profitable for a period of several months, after which it becomes less profitable, if indeed, profitable to any extent.

Don't Sell Half-fat Lambs

To make the most out of lambs and to get the highest price they must be fat. It is surprising how many half-fat lambs are marketed. This is throwing away good money. It is the latter half of the feeding that is the most profitable. Besides, half-fat mutton or lamb is very inferior in quality as compared with the well-finished article. It is tougher and insipid to the taste. If you cannot put your lambs on the market fat then put them on as feeders. Don't sell half-fat lambs or sheep to the butcher or shipper.

The Profitable Age of Sheep

As with other animals, the most profitable age in sheep for mutton purposes is when young. Experiments conducted in England by Prof. John Scott, show that sheep under one year will eat 20 per cent. less food and make a much larger gain than sheep over one year. The average daily gain in weight is about 50 per cent. more

in lambs under twelve months than between twelve and twenty-four months. If older sheep will consume 20 per cent. more food than younger ones, then 120 lambs under one year can be kept on the same food as 100 sheep over one year. But the former will give a weekly increase of 504 pounds in return for their keep, while the latter will only give an increase of 280 pounds. As Prof. Scott figures: at 1d (6c.) per lb. the lambs (or hoggets) will pay 12½d (25c.) per head per week against 8 2-5d (nearly 17c.) for the older sheep.

This experience will be borne out by many a Canadian sheep raiser. Lambs are the most profitable. If you don't think so make a test and let us have the result for our sheep column.

Rules for Sheep Dipping

1. The best time for dipping is from one to three months after shearing.
2. The sheep should not be overheated or thirsty at the time of dipping.
3. If the sun is very hot it is better to have the draining pans under shade.
4. If the nights are cold the dipping should always be stopped soon enough to allow the sheep time to dry before sunset.
5. See that the preparation is properly mixed and the correct quantity of water is added. Don't guess at it.
6. Never hurry the dipping. Always take care that every sheep is kept in the bath full time; never less than one minute nor more than two minutes.
7. Have the bath well and regularly stirred up from the bottom always before beginning to dip and whenever any stoppage occurs.
8. Never allow drippings from the sheep to fall on anything they are likely to eat. If rain comes on before they are dry keep them off pasture until after it has ceased.
9. When dipping twice allow an interval of not less than 12 nor more than 18 days between the dippings.
10. Unweaned lambs should be kept apart from dipped ewes for a few hours after dipping.
11. All wash that is left and anything wetted with wash should be kept out of reach of all animals.—The Sheep Breeder.

The Winnipeg Industrial

The Industrial Fair at Winnipeg, the largest in the West, will be held on July 20-25. A splendid program of attractions is being arranged for. Horse racing is one of its chief features, and runners are expected this year from Ontario and the East. Though live stock is not given the prominence it should in advertising the fair, yet this department is always well filled with first-class exhibits. At Winnipeg is to be seen the best stock of the West and a display second only to that at Toronto.

Butter-Making on the Farm

Cleanliness All-important—Why There is Bad Butter

I think above all things there is nothing requires more cleanliness than milk and butter. Before milking the udder should be thoroughly cleaned. If the teats are dirty the udder should be washed and then either allowed to dry or otherwise wiped off, but by no means begin to milk when wet and have the dirty water get into the milk pail. I have been disgusted beyond measure to see people who profess to be very clean housekeepers begin to milk by either milking a little in their hand and wetting the teats or milk a little into the pail and then keep dipping their fingers in. What is more disgusting than to see a man or woman come in from the milk-yard with hands like as though they had been digging in mud. Some claim they cannot milk dry-handed, but it is all a habit. For my part I cannot milk otherwise.

The strainer should be washed and scalded, then exposed to the rays of the sun. If milk pans are used they should be emptied about two hours or more before milking time, then cleaned and put out to aerate. I have heard people say they do not always wash their milk pans in cold weather or they would not get the cream sour. My plan is to keep the cream as sweet as possible till my crock is full, then sour it all together. Then when it is thoroughly soured and of the right

temperature I put it in the churn and a few minutes brings the butter into little round chunks. When in this condition I drain the butter-milk off and after flopping the butter back and forth a few times in the churn, take it into the butter bowl. I do not work very much before putting in the salt, as it is liable to make the butter have a greasy appearance. After the salt is thoroughly worked in so as not to allow the butter to become streaked, I let it stand for at least from 12 to 24 hours. By that time the salt will be dissolved (provided it has been well rolled), and the butter can be worked dry much more easily than, as though it had been washed. Besides washing takes the rich flavor out of the butter.

I have known the unwashed to bring 2c. more on the pound because of the rich flavor it possesses.

Then comes the churn. Some people allow the buttermilk to stand in the churn from one churning to another. This should not be. Besides if it is washed right at the time it is much more easily done. My plan is to put cold water in, shut the churn up and turn a few times, as buttermilk is very hard to wash off after coming in contact with heat. After I take the cold water out I put in some fresh warm water and wash thoroughly; then I scald and wipe



Miss Mary Armstrong, Simcoe Co., one of Ontario's bright dairymaids. Note the clean, tidy appearance and evidences of cleanliness.

dry and leave exposed to the fresh air.

I have gone to farmers to buy butter, thinking it would be clean, but to my surprise have got some not fit to eat. I firmly believe butter should be paid for according to its quality. It is a shame to think that poor-tasting, half-worked butter should bring as much as a well-worked, sweet-tasting roll. It is not doing justice to the one who does try to keep our Canadian butter fit for any market. Besides, butter that is only half worked is not all butter, but has a large percentage of water in it. There should be fair play, and the one who works her butter well should be paid accordingly.

Mrs. J. W. H., Simcoe Co., Ont.

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St. Mary's, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

Building Modern Farm Dwellings

In all parts of Canada the old-time farm house is gradually being replaced by a more modern one. This is not because the farmer is dissatisfied with or is above living in the old one, but because the old house has out-lived its usefulness and must be replaced by something better. To replace the old one with a similar building lacking in modern ideas and improvements would be the height of folly and no one would be foolish enough to spend money in so doing. The demand, then, is for modern, up-to-date plans of houses that will meet the needs and desires of the twentieth century farmer.



The modern farm dwelling requires to be comfortable, tasteful and sanitary. Not only should it be all these, but it should be well-equipped and provided with all those little conveniences that lessen the steps of the house-wife and make housekeeping not a mere drudgery, as we are sorry to say it very often is in a great many farm houses, but a pleasant and enjoyable task. These little conveniences cost very little when a house is being built, and are invaluable in saving extra steps and extra work in the home. Many a farmer has bent his energies towards having convenient and well-equipped stables and barns, while his good wife has trudged along to an early grave because she has had to do the work of two in a badly planned, a badly ventilated and a badly built farm home. The wife's turn has now come, and our advice to the farmer is to provide her with the most up-to-date and convenient farm house that can be secured.

We present herewith a couple of plans of modern farm dwellings that may be of service in planning a house. They were drawn by Prof. W. C. Latta of Purdue University, Indiana, who will visit Toronto this month in connection with the meeting of International Institute workers. Mr. Latta describes these plans and gives his views on modern house-building as follows:

I would make the dwelling two stories, with an attic. This would insure cooler chambers, provide valuable store room overhead and give a more commanding appearance to the dwelling which, at best, must be a small structure in comparison with the barn.

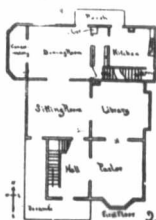
To make the house staunch, sink the foundation walls well into the

ground and be sure to have a good base for the chimney, as the least settling will mar the appearance and weaken the structure. As far as practicable, let upper inside walls rest directly on lower walls.

The grouping of rooms should be such that two or more can be readily thrown together for social, literary or festive occasions, with careful attention to light and ventilation. The grouping of rooms on the second floor should be such as will leave the chambers regular in form, provide a closet for each room, if possible, place a bath room near the centre, permit a free circulation of air and afford good light.



The house should be fitted with plumbing that will supply well water and hot and cold soft water to the kitchen sink and bath room, and also provide for sewage disposal from both kitchen and bath room. Sometimes when there is not good drainage the waste from the kitchen sink is run into a barrel mounted on wheels and standing outside, but this is a great nuisance. A sufficient elevation to afford proper drainage may be found on every farm. A water closet is the only right one, but a dry-earth closet can be built into the side of the house, on the first floor, and, if properly kept, it will not be unsanitary. The common privy with its reeking



vault, its discomfort and its positive menace to the health of frail people, should be forever abandoned as soon as a more sanitary and more rational method of sewage disposal can be provided.

Whatever the method of disposing of the house sewage, the utmost care should be taken to prevent contamination of the drinking water.

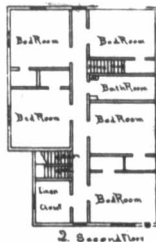
Some one may say house plumbing is all right in the city where

there is an abundance of water, and a sewer system, but it is not practicable in the country. True, it is easier to plumb a city dwelling, but it is also possible in many cases practicable to plumb the farm dwelling. The hundreds of farm dwellings already fitted up with the above named conveniences, furnish ample proof.

In order to the perfect working of a system of house plumbing, only two things are necessary. First, there must be an abundance of water. The cistern, well and wind pump, with tanks in the attic, will supply this. Second, there must be ample drainage.

A gravelly subsoil, or a knoll ten or more feet above the surrounding level will give drainage. The rest is all well and head work. Grates are a desirable and sanitary feature of the modern dwelling. One or more may be placed near the furnace chimney, but each should have a separate flue. With the exception of grates the accompanying plans illustrate most of the suggestions given.

Plan one shows an eight-room dwelling substantially the same as the one now occupied by the writer and his family—six in all. The sink in the kitchen, and the wash-bowl, bath-tub and closet seat in the bath room are not shown. One open stairway to the second floor answers for the entire house. This is accessible directly from the kitchen by means of side steps and a side door. The floor is kept warm and dry—so dry that molds cannot grow—by the basement, which is the full size of house. The furnace, which warms the whole dwelling, stands under the centre of the dining-room in the coldest corner of the house. Directly below and directly above the stairs leading to the second floor, are the stairways leading respectively to the cellar and to the attic.

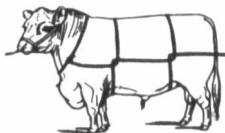


Plan 2 shows a ten-room dwelling, specially suited to large gatherings. The drawing is incorrect in two places. The swing door in the corner of the dining-room should be replaced by a solid wall and the door should be hung between the pantry and dining-room, beside the lift or dumb-waiter. The words "down" and "up" in the stairways between the kitchen and library should be reversed.

Farm Conveniences

How to Throw a Bull.

Put a halter on. Take a sound, ordinary cart rope, make a loop at one end and pass it over the head, and let it rest close around the neck low down like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back just behind the shoulders, bring it underneath the chest, and pass it under and then above the rope so as to make a loop around the chest; carry the rope back, pass it over the loins, and



bring it underneath the belly close to the flanks; make another loop as before, and carry the rope straight behind the animal, tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks.

All being ready, instruct the man who holds the halter: shank to pull forward and at the same time the men who have hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backward and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep the head down and the rope firm, and as a rule, the animal lies quietly until such time as it is desired he should get up, when slacken the rope and up he gets none the worse for the casting. The heaviest bull may be cast in this way, but, of course, no one would think of casting an in-calf cow or heifer, either in this or any other way.

A Milking Device

The use of a heavy rope is a circle about a cow's flanks is a well-known device for keeping a cow's tail still during milking time, but the best part of such a help is usually left off the rope. It is a bit of cord with a weight at the end that is tied to the rope. When the latter is used the cord is looped about the tail as shown in the cut, and holds

the tail within bounds. Without this cord the cow will switch her tail about inside the circle of rope and will often get it out entirely.



A Cart for Breaking Colts

Most colts, if taken young enough, and gently, though firmly handled, can be driven as soon as they can be made to know what is wanted of them. Now and then a spirited fellow feels his oats, or is very nervous about the harness, and still more about the wagon, or cart, and rears, and kicks, and pulls sideways, trips himself up, and goes down in spite of our best efforts to prevent it. For such, a good, strong breaking-rig is essential. The cart is home-made, except the wheels, for these a pair of strong wagon wheels—either front or hind—will do. The shafts are a pair of seasoned hickory poles, extending about 2 feet behind the wheels. They are bolted upon the axle-tree, and underneath these is a lighter pair of poles, attached to the shaft in front, and bolted also

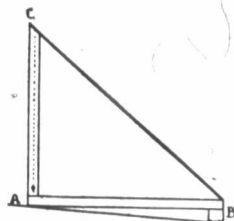


to the axle-tree by the same clamps that are used to hold the shafts. These extend back as braces, and are mortised into pieces, which are themselves mortised into the shaft-poles near the end. The object of this arrangement is to keep a colt from rearing. The ends of these pieces will bear upon the ground the moment he lifts himself up. The same result would be accomplished by having the poles extend far out behind, but this makes turning exceedingly awkward, so that rigs of this kind can only be comfortably used in the open lot. The box, or body, of the vehicle is made with reference to strength, so that it cannot easily be kicked to pieces, nor broken by overturning or being run away with. A strong plank is bolted to the poles in front; uprights and cross-boards of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch spruce form the dash-board, which is well braced. The back and seat are similarly attached. It is important that the seat should be so placed that the driver may at will throw his full weight forward to bring the bearing of the shafts upon the saddle, or backward, to lift up on the girth or belly-band. The harness should always be sufficiently strong, and before using the breaking-cart the colt must be

well harness-broken.—Farm Conveniences.

For Use in Draining

Farmers sometimes have great difficulty in making drains level or in getting the proper dip. The accompanying device is one that may be used to good purpose in this particular. It is simple and



easily constructed, and most effective.

Take a well-seasoned, straight pine scantling and use it for the base of a triangular frame (see drawing). The base (A.B.) should be one rod long; the upright[®] side (A.C.) is formed of two light strips so that a plumb-line may hang between them suspended from the point. Now place your frame in an upright position (as shown) and level the base (A.B.) and mark the point upon the base at which the plumb hangs. Now it is plain to be seen that it will always hang to this mark when A. B. is level, but not otherwise.

Now to test whether your ditch is level or not. Place your frame upright in the bottom of the ditch and if the bob comes to the mark and your ditch is level at that place. To establish a grade of any desired fall to the rod—say four inches to the rod—tack a block of wood on to the under side of A. B. and the bob comes to the mark the base will be level and the ditch will have a fall equal to the thickness of the block.

His Language Proved It.

In some cases the wife has fits when the husband steps aside a little; in others she gives 'em to him.

"What are you doing, Harry?"
 "Opening a can of tomatoes."
 "What are you opening it with?"
 "A can-opener, of course. Do you think I am using my teeth."
 "No, dear; but I do know that you are not opening with prayer."

What J. G. Truman Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"We have used Zenoleum for the past year in our different barns and have never found anything that is as good a disinfectant as it is. We wish to disinfect the cars which we ship to the International and will you please send me five gallons of Zenoleum at once."

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip."

J. G. TRUMAN, Bushnell, Ill.
 ZENKER DISINFECTANT CO., 112 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Naah

Mice Eating Hawks—Currant Worms—Onion Maggots.

The editor of this department will be glad to identify for subscribers any specimens of natural history sent to this office for that purpose and will answer any questions on the subject that may be asked through The Farming World.

BIRD LIFE—HAWKS VS. FIELD MICE

Spring migration for this year is nearly over. All the land birds have arrived and those that go farther north to breed have passed on. The last of the shore birds are now rushing through, and by about the tenth of this month the Turnstones which always form the rear guard of this army of strong winged wanderers, will have left us for their arctic breeding grounds.

In our last issue I particularly referred to the value of the owls as destroyers of meadow mice, a plague of which seems to be impending. If these mischievous creatures do increase so as to overrun the country, it will mean fearful loss, if not actual ruin to a great many farmers and fruit growers. We can however, if we act in time, avoid this, by protecting the natural enemies of these animals, which are sure to gather where they become abundant, for the purpose of feeding on them. All the owls are emphatically mouse eaters. Crows also are very fond of mice and pick up a good many in their foraging, but the large hawks are perhaps the most important checks upon the excessive increase of the whole family of mice. Unfortunately there are three species of hawks which occasionally make raids upon the poultry yards, and because of the sins of these three, our farmers encourage the destruction of every kind of hawk we have. They seem to think that the bigger the hawk the more mischief it will do to their fowls and the more anxious they are to have it killed, whereas the contrary is the case; for all our larger hawks are free from the vice of chicken killing and feed almost entirely on mice, frogs, toads and grasshoppers. The hawks which are injurious by reason of the destruction they work in the poultry yard are the Goshawk, Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk, of these the Goshawk is the largest. It is a winter visitor only in southern Ontario and is not often abundant. Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shin are both small hawks rather longer than a tame pigeon, but not quite as large bodied. With these however I will deal later on.

The hawks which are beneficial are the rough-legged hawk (see illustration in last issue), red tailed hawk, red shouldered hawk, broad winged hawk, marsh hawk and sparrow hawk. This last is the only small hawk amongst them,

but may always be distinguished from all others by its bright, chestnut red back and tail and its habit of hanging poised on quickly beating wings over the fields as it searches for its favorite food, mice and large grasshoppers.

The first five are usually known as "hen hawks," possibly because they never kill hens. They are all large, slow, heavy flying birds, most of them having the habit of sailing in wide circles high in the air. The rough-legged hawk is the largest of our Canadian hawks and one that deserves the greatest consideration and protection from every farmer. I doubt if this so called "Hen Hawk" ever killed a hen, or in fact a bird of any kind in this country. They will, like the rest of



The Marsh Hawk

these large hawks when pressed by hunger, eat carrion, but though I have examined the stomach contents of a great many during the last thirty-five years, yet I have never found a trace of a feather in one of them; frogs and grasshoppers at times, but mice in abundance, varying in quantity from some fur and a few bones to seven whole ones. Just how many they require every day, I have never been able to ascertain, but as digestion is very rapid in birds of this class they must eat a great many.

Perhaps the most easily recognized and therefore the best known of all these hawks, is the marsh hawk. It is usually to be seen skimming low over the meadows, hunting for food. Every little while its flight will be suddenly checked and it will hang poised over something which has caught its quick eye, then drop into the grass and capture a mouse or perhaps a frog for it feeds on both; though in my experience mice have always predominated. I have found as many as eight in one stomach and four or five quite frequently. These birds hunt and feed with but few intermissions from daylight until dark, so that the number of

mice killed by them must be enormous, and so far I have never seen nor heard of their having attacked domestic poultry of any kind. They will sometimes take a meal off a dead duck they may find lying in the marshes and will occasionally kill small birds which frequent the same places but not often. Although these hawks are constantly engaged in protecting our crops, they are continually destroyed by mischievous persons who must shoot everything that has life in it. So long as this is permitted, we shall suffer loss from the ravages of the little animals, the numbers of which it is the function of the hawks to keep in check.

CURRENT WORMS—ONION MAGGOTS

The larvae of the currant saw fly commonly known as the currant worm is exceedingly abundant and troublesome this season; fortunately they are not at all difficult to get rid of. The simplest and best remedy is powdered white Hellebore in the proportion of one ounce of Hellebore to three gallons of water. Sprinkle this well over the bushes with a common garden watering pot and it will kill the insects in a short time. The insect which produces the currant worms does not seem to be generally known. It is one of the saw flies. The body of the male fly is black above with a few dull yellow spots, and it is yellowish below, legs bright yellow, length about one fourth of an inch. The female is rather larger and has a dull yellow body. The larvae are so well known that I need not describe them, when full grown they crawl under dead leaves on the ground or go just beneath the surface of the soil and there spin a tough oval cocoon, within which they pass the pupa state. In about two weeks the majority will emerge and lay eggs to produce a second brood. They are rather irregular in their transformation, some of them developing much more rapidly than others. If prompt attention is paid to the first brood, not much damage is likely to be inflicted by the second.

The onion maggot is also very troublesome just now. I have seen many crops badly injured by them. The simplest and most effective remedy is soap and water. One quart of soft soap to two gallons of water applied plentifully immediately after hoeing or stirring the soil in the rows will be found effective. Of this insect I will say more in next issue.

A most excellent bulletin on the pea weevil has just been issued by the Ontario Agricultural College, the work of Profs. C. A. Zavitz and Wm. Lochead. This should be studied carefully by every farmer and the advice given followed.

The recent rains will help the small fruit crop and insure a large yield of that delicious delicacy the strawberry.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

Thinning Beets

Prof. Harcourt of the Ontario Agricultural College gives the following advice on growing and thinning beets.

BEFORE THINNING

As soon as the plants can be traced in the row, surface cultivation of the soil between the rows should be commenced, to clean the land and preserve moisture, to admit air more freely into the soil, and in every way to hasten the most rapid growth of the young plants. This cultivation may be accomplished by hand, but more quickly by means of a horse hoe. In cultivating, it should be remembered that the young plants are easily injured, either by a covering of earth or by being loosened; therefore a strip of two inches on each side of the plants in the row should not be disturbed by this early cultivation.

THINNING.

The thinning should be commenced when the young plants are developing the fourth leaf and finished as soon as possible. In thinning, the aim should be to leave a good, strong healthy plant every seven inches in the row. With a narrow hoe (about five inches wide) block out the row of young plants, leaving little patches from one to two inches wide. Select the most vigorous plant, hold it firmly in place and remove all others by hand. Care must be exercised in the thinning; for the plants, unlike turnips, must not be roughly handled.

CULTIVATION AFTER THINNING.

After thinning, cultivate thoroughly and often, in order to open up and loosen the soil and thus allow the free admission of air; to form a soil mulch which will check the too rapid evaporation of the soil moisture, and to produce growth. Cultivation should cease when the plants become so large that the work cannot be done without breaking the leaves.

Money in Beet Thinning

Be very careful not to disturb the roots of the plant that you wish to save. A good man, boy or girl who is accustomed to the work can ease from \$1.50 per day at one-quarter cent per rod, and if the foreman does his part by seeing to it that the plants are not left too far apart, and that all weeds and surplus plants are entirely removed, there ought not to be any further hand work to do, unless excessive rains prevent cultivation afterwards. In case it becomes necessary to go over the ground again to remove weeds, it can be done with a long handled hoe by cutting out the weeds and hoeing around the plants.

In the process of thinning we believe it is advisable to first in-

struct the help and see to it that they do their work right, and they will soon learn to do it quickly, then by working by the row, as good work can be done for less money. We think it is advisable to distribute the hands in a way that they will be given several rows in a section, so that it will be easy to keep account of the amount done, and their work can always be inspected.—Michigan Sugar Beet.

The Coming European Beetroot Crop

According to the latest information from Europe, the acreage planted with beets this spring, amounts to as follows:

Country	ACREAGE IN HECTARES*		No. of Factories	1902	1901	1900
	1902	1901				
Germany	286	112,900	480,341	400,000	400,000	400,000
Austria-Hungary	215	306,010	306,010	306,010	306,010	306,010
France	299	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200
Russia	677	564,870	564,870	564,870	564,870	564,870
Belgium	99	57,500	57,500	57,500	57,500	57,500
Holland	29	49,740	49,740	49,740	49,740	49,740
Sweden	17	24,732	24,732	24,732	24,732	24,732
Denmark	7	14,700	14,700	14,700	14,700	14,700
Total	1,669,051	1,670,986	Hectares.			

*Hectare is equal to about 2.47 acres.

As will be seen, there is very little difference compared with last year and now all depends on the weather. In Germany it is now first-rate for the growing of the young plants and similar reports come from Austria-Hungary and France; anyhow we may, under ordinary circumstances, expect about the same beetroot sugar crop as in 1902, which is now estimated to have been 5,228,700 tons from the above mentioned eight countries, with another 210,000 tons from other European countries.

R. Bach, Montreal.

Beet Sugar in Alberta

The Knight Sugar Co. at Raymond, Alberta, has secured a to-

tal of 3,000 acres of beets for its first campaign. This acreage has been planted this spring and the prospects for a satisfactory yield are excellent.

The Russian Beet Sugar Industry

A statement published in the St. Petersburg Messenger of Finance, Industry and Commerce (Viestnik Finansov, etc.), shows that the number of beet sugar factories in operation in European Russia in 1901-02 was 276 against 271 in 1900-01, 286 in 1899-1900, and 242 in 1898-99. The area under beets was 510,336 dessiatines (11,377,754 acres) against 484,747 dessiatines (11,308,671 acres) in 1900-01, 414,658 dessiatines (1,200,443 acres), in 1899-1900 and 401,714 dessiatines (1,084,507 acres) in 1898-99. It appears from a comparison of these figures that during the four years named there was a continuous increase in the area devoted to sugar beets and that the total increase within the quadriennial period covered amounted to 108,622 dessiatines (29,274 acres), or a fraction more than 27 per cent. On an average for the four years, 32.7 per cent of the total area was on land pertaining to the sugar manufacturers, but in 1901-02 the proportion on such land is a little less, being 30.3 per cent.

Demand for Sugar Workers

There has never been so great a demand for sugar beet workers and this demand gives some idea of the importance of the industry as shown by the fact that the western roads are making special rates for workers who desire to go from Nebraska to the farms in Colorado and Michigan. The railroads are carrying them both ways for 1½ cents per mile. A great many workers are taking advantage of the rate, but the supply is not equal to the demand for labor in this new and growing field of farm labor.—Michigan Sugar Beet.

The Ideal Cook Book



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THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto

THIS book is, without doubt, the best of its kind ever published.

A most notable feature is the latter portion of the book, which is devoted exclusively to Sick Room Cookery and the treatment, before the doctor arrives, of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident.

The book contains altogether over one thousand recipes, which have been most carefully compiled.

Grouped together in black-face type at the commencement of each recipe is a statement giving the kind and quantity of ingredients required. The book is bound in substantial oilcloth cover for the kitchen.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.



THE HOME WORLD

"Contentment is the best riches."



Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind you.

The temper of the mind in which we meet the hundred and one tiny circumstances of every hour determines our happiness or unhappiness far more than does the detail of what those circumstances are. We cannot choose the circumstances, but we can choose the temper.

A Woman's Heart

A woman's heart is a curious thing! You may bruise and break it and roughly fling.

The balance away as a useless thing. But the sunshine and warmth of a kindly word

Will nourish the tendrils broken. And newness of life is within it stirred.

By a word so gently spoken.

But woman's heart is a foolish thing! With never a doubt all its wealth 'twill bring

And freely bestow. To its idol will cling. Though the world may condemn. Ah! a woman's heart

To reason will never listen:

She will peril her soul, scorn every art.

And barter her hopes of heaven;

Will stand unwearied, through night and day.

By the bed of pain, will tenderly lay Her own life down; through years will watch and pray

For the soul of one, who could never know.

Could ne'er believe, except in part, All the strength of love, all the joy and woe.

That lies concealed in a woman's heart.

The Farmer's Home

By J. B. Wightman.

"Be it ever so humble there's no place like home" is a sentiment that will hold good as long as the world stands. The squalid peasant in overcrowded countries where the lordly rich hold domineering sway over the lower classes, lives in his filthy hut contented, because all attempts to aspire to better surroundings and conditions are crushed, or nipped in the bud, or, more likely, no bud is ever allowed to form. So his days are spent in an unending round of wretchedness, yet his humble cot is his home. All his pleasures, however meagre, centre there with his family around him.

But with the farmers of Canada, how different the conditions! The former's lot is dependence, and the latter's is independence. So it would seem that the Canadian farmer should have a comfortable, happy home. But what should a home be—a model home? My idea is that a home should be a place which a farmer can enjoy, where his children grow up around him to years of discretion. The building should be kept in good repair. The yard should be enclosed with a nicely painted fence. Shade and fruit trees should be set out in abundance around the dwelling. There should also be a nice garden with vegetables, fruits and berries in their season, so that the pork barrel will only have to be visited at intervals "few and far between."

The children should have a good district school education and a winter or two at the academy if possible. What stock is raised should be of good blood, so that the boys will be interested and encouraged. With reasonable conveniences and advantages the farm and farming have no terrors to an ordinary energetic boy. There should be a workshop where leisure hours and rainy days may be spent. A few necessary tools should be there, the more the better. Then when a rainy day comes, the boys will be there, hard at work making or repairing something that will please the head of the family, and they will soon become expert in the use of tools, thereby saving a good many bills. And as regards the house—the home—see that it is supplied with reading matter suitable to the ages of the children. Supply them with books, not of the yellow covered kind, however; give them current newspapers, magazines, etc. If they have a desire for music, get an organ or piano if you can afford it.

Young people brought up under such influences can be trusted to make men and women such as the country needs.

They should not merely be required to share in the work of the farm, their value in that capacity should be recognized by allowing them innocent liberties, and by giving them, as frequently as possible, something they can call their own. In that way they become shareholders in the farm, and they will be nearly as likely to leave it when they have grown to man's estate.

Running an Account

It is doubtless a convenient thing to have a standing account at a store, where you can go at any time, order what you please, and have it charged without the worry of having to consider whether you have money in your purse to pay for it or not, but it is also true that these items, small though they may be, amount up with appalling rapidity into a sum that always surpasses expectation. Besides this, the very best calculators, and those who generally use a wise economy, buy things in this way which they could easily do without did they take the time for reflection which cash payments often compel. It is so easy, when an article that seems at the time desirable, to order it sent and charged for, the temptation overcomes the buyer before the strength which comes from looking at the matter on all sides enables her to resist the impulse to buy. Often purchases are made in this way and regretted, while something that was far more necessary must in consequence be gone without.

A man never knows how truly grateful he was for a past favor until it is time to ask another.

It requires a small mind to understand small things, and just as truly a mind becomes great seeking to understand great things.

Did you ever notice two growling dogs on opposite side of a fence suddenly butt into an open gate?



The home of a Niagara farmer who believes in the value of pleasant surroundings.



The Christian's Progress

Is life decreasing or increasing? Is it growing richer or poorer? The ordinary cheap philosophies assume that life is like a fire which speedily reaches the fulness of its heat and then fades and fades till it goes out. The high philosophy which gets its light from God believes that life, as it moves deeper and deeper into God, must move from richness into richness always.

All that we believe is but the promise of the perfect faith. All that we are but gives the suggestion of the richness which our being will attain.

Those moments make our real, effective, enthusiastic life. They create the fulfilment of their own hopes and dreams! O, cherish them! O, believe that no man lives at his best to whom life is not becoming better and better, always aware of greater and greater forces, capable of diviner and diviner deeds and joys.—Phillips Brooks

At Hand

The reign of God! His light and love and joy!

In glad consent I take His guiding hand,
In the bright sunshine where I live and move.

This quickening impulse is His kind command.

In Him I am. In Him I move and live.

He lives and moves and loves and is in me.

Direct my thoughts, dear Father; let me give

My heart, my voice, my strength, my all, to Thee.

Yes, when I choose, I hear my Father's voice,

His word my conscience, and His joys my joys!

Among the children of the King I stand.

My God is here. His kingdom is at hand!

—Edward Everett Hale

Culture vs. Conversion

There are some people who put culture in the place of the new birth. Culture is certainly all right in its place, but culture will not admit anyone into Heaven.

Suppose I had a field of ground, and shall begin to plough it on the first day of April. First I plough it one way, then I plough it crosswise. Then I would plough it again, and harrow it, and roll it and brush it, and cultivate it; working at it six days in the week, from April to October.

My neighbor comes along and says: "Moody, what are you doing in that field?" "I'm cultivating it." "What! are you going to put nothing in it?" "I believe in a high state of cultivation."

My neighbor would laugh at me for my folly. Yet that is just what people are doing who are substituting culture for conversion. Unless the

seed is sown in the field, its cultivation will amount to nothing. Unless the grace of God is planted in the heart, we cannot see the kingdom of God. "Marvel not that I said unto you, Ye must be born again."—D. L. Moody

Living Our Beliefs

According to the nature of a man's faith in God, so is his religion. If the conception of the divine be low and unworthy, the religion which is built on that conception can only be like it.

This is to be expected, and indeed history reveals it to be a fact. We can easily see how it should work out. If a man believes that the world is the sport of chance, there is no room for principle to be solidly built. If he believes that the world is governed by law, his life must conform to some fixed principles, if he is to be true to his faith.

Then, everything will depend on what his idea of law is. If it is viewed as blind force, the relentless working out of cause and effect, his whole attitude will be different to that of the man who looks upon the law as the beneficent will of a just and gracious law-giver. Our life is bound to follow the fortunes of our faith.—Rev. Hugh Black

The Other Days

Anybody can be a Christian on Sunday. It is not hard to be sweet-tempered and to feel kindly and unselfish when, we are sitting in the church, listening to a good sermon, joining in an inspiring hymn, or bowing in prayer. It ought not to be hard for us to be good amid the holy influences which belong to the holy day.

But it is the other days which test our life, the days which come between the Sundays. On the other days we have to bear many burdens which we lay off on Sunday. Then the other days also bring to us forms of amusement and pleasure which do not usually tempt us on Sunday. Most of us are shut away from the world in a measure on the Lord's Day. But as we get out on Monday we find ourselves in contact with all manner of worldly influences. We are tempted upon every hand to turn aside from the right way. It is not easy to live the holy life of a Christian amid the scenes and experiences of the week days.

But a Christian must be a Christian all the days. Holiness does not consist merely in devout feeling toward God and reverent worship in God's house. We are to be Christians in our school life, in our business in our amusements, in our friendships. We are to carry out the principles of Christianity in our associations with the world. Our hands are God's, and can be used fitly only in doing God's work. Our feet are God's, and may be employed only in walking in good ways, the ways of Divine commandment. Our lips are God's and should speak only words that honor Him and do good.

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Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

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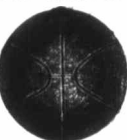
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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Boy's Estimate of His Mother's Work

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire, and gets my breakfast, and sends me off," said a bright youth. "Then she gets my father up and gets his breakfast and sends him off. Then she gives the other children their breakfast, and sends them to school, and then she and the baby have their breakfast."

"How old is the baby?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, she is 'most two, but she can talk and walk as well as any of us."

"Are you well paid?"

"I get two dollars a week, and father gets two dollars a day."

"How much does your mother get?"

With a bewildered look the boy said, "Mother, why she don't work for anybody."

"I thought you said she worked for all of you."

"Oh, yes, for us, she does; but there ain't no money into it."

Wanted—A Girl

A girl who will be as agreeable to her own brothers and sisters as she is to the brothers and sisters of other girls.

A girl who helps to make home a pleasant place for all.

A girl who can, if need be, wash dishes, make beds and do necessarily disagreeable things, with peace in her heart and a song on her lips.

A girl who can think, walk, swim, row, work with brain and brawn—not a hot-house plant.

A girl with a place for all of her belongings, and who can keep each in its place.

A girl who hates dirt—who hates it had enough to get rid of it.

A girl who understands how to run a sewing machine, and how to wash, starch and iron her own dresses.

A girl who can say "no" and not mean "yes."

A girl who does not know more in one minute than her mother has learned in all the years of her life.

A modest girl.

A girl who will not listen to unclean stories, nor laugh at questionable jokes.

A girl who is proud of her mother,

Find a benefit sometimes in stopping.
Only insects like you,
Who have nothing to do,
Can keep up a perpetual hopping."

The grasshopper paused on his way,
And thoughtfully hunched up his knees.

"Why trouble this sunny day,
Quoth he, with reflections like these?"

I follow the trade for which I was made
We all can't be wise humble-bees."

There's a time to be sad,
And a time to be glad.

A time both for working and stopping.

For men to make money,
For you to make honey,
And for me to do nothing but hopping."

Her Grandmother's Praise

The old saying that praise to the face is open disgrace, is still firmly believed by some people. A young woman who was brought up by her grandmother, a notable housekeeper and example of thrift, says that the adage was a household guide in her family.

One day her grandmother went off to pay a visit, and the ambitious girl of sixteen scrubbed and polished, swept and dusted until it seemed as if there were nothing left to do. Her heart beat high with the hope of a word of commendation as she sat in the kitchen doorway, waiting for her grandmother's return.

When the old lady arrived she looked about her with keen eyes, but there seemed no chance for criticism, until, stooping down under the kitchen table, which stood near the open door, she saw that the south wind had wafted in a bit of fluff from the hen-yard.

With eyes that would twinkle in spite of herself, she pointed an accusing finger at this evidence of carelessness, and said soberly:

"Janet, my dear, I see there's a feather in the kitchen. It's high time I came home!"

Prize Award

The Prize for best list of answers to puzzles of May 15, including *matness* of arrangement, is won by Tommy MacNab, age 16 years, Smith's Falls, Ont.



"They say that fruit's good for a feller's health."

who has no secrets from her, and who is not ashamed to have her mother with her at any time or place.

Meadow Talk

A humble-bee, yellow as gold,
Sat perched on a red clover top.
When a grasshopper, wiry and old,
Came along with a skip and a pop.

"Good-morrow!" cried he, "Mr. Bumble-Bee!"

You seem to have come to a stop."
"We people that work,"
Said the bee with a jerk,

Said the bee with a jerk,

IN THE KITCHEN



Cooking on the Farm

The housewife, who must be champaign, seamstress, cook, and frequently laundress, must study menus that will build the brain and brawn of her family, take as little time as possible to prepare, and at the same time be palatable and sightly. Her life is not an easy one, but she alone, it would seem, is responsible for many of the hardships of which she complains. The hours which she spends in fancy cooking and the ironing of fancy clothing might, for her health's sake, much better be given to resting and recreation. The latter is quite as necessary as the former.

Complicated mixtures, such as pies, cakes, preserves and jellies, are seen in great variety and abundance on the farmhouse table, all of them producing much heat without giving a corresponding amount of nitrogen or muscle-making food. As the hard work of the farm is done during the heated term any one can see, at a glance the lolly of such a diet. Butter and cream, admirable foods for winter, are undesirable in hot weather; and still, during harvest time, when the men are at the greatest strain, these so-called good things of life are most bountifully bestowed upon them.

No longer is the overlaid table, containing six or eight kinds of preserves and half a dozen kinds of cake, popular. The intelligent woman no longer stands over the hot fire to preserve or make laver cakes or pies—all composed, perhaps, of good wholesome food, but each better without being made complex. She takes her bread-and-butter sandwich with the fresh fruits, rather than rubbing the butter into the flour and putting the sweetened cooked fruit inside. In this way she has better and more digestible food.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer.

Three Strawberry Recipes

Strawberry Jelly—Boil three-quarters of a pound of sugar in half a pint of water, pour it boiling hot over three pints of strawberries placed in an earthen vessel, add the juice of two lemons, cover closely, and let it stand twelve hours. Then strain through a cloth (flannel is the best thing); mix the juice which has run through with two and a half ounces of gelatine, which has been dissolved in a little warm water, and add sufficient cold water to make the mixture one quart. Pour into a mould and set on the ice to cool.

Strawberry Shortcake—One quart of flour, one cup of butter, three teaspoonsful of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, the white of one egg. Rub the butter into the flour, then add the baking powder and salt. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, and add with cold milk sufficient to make a dough stiff enough to roll out. Make the cakes about half an inch thick, and bake on pie-tins in a quick oven. When done, cut around the edges and split them; place a thick layer of well-sugared strawberries between, sift powdered sugar over the top and serve with cream.

Strawberry Muffins—One pint of sifted pastry flour, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, two rounded teaspoonfuls baking powder. Into this mixture rub one-fourth cup of butter, and add one cup of cold water gradually, mixing and cutting with a knife. It should be of a light, spongy consistency. Scrape out the dough upon a well-floured board; pat into a flat cake and roll gently till half an inch thick. Cut with a small, round cutter, and cook on a griddle on top of the stove. Grease the griddle with butter, and cook the cakes slowly. When they are well puffed up, put a piece of butter on the top of each and turn over. When browned on the other side and done, tear them open and spread with sweetened berries and cream, and serve immediately.

Green Pea Soup

Cook three cupfuls of peas in salted water until perfectly tender, and rub through a soup-strainer, leaving only the skins behind; to the pulp obtained one cupful of stock, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one half salt-spoonful of pepper and one teaspoonful of flour made perfectly smooth in one half cupful of milk; cook five minutes, add one cupful of cream brought just to a scald, and serve. One spoonful of whipped cream to each serving is a fitting finish to this most delicious soup. A plainer pea-soup may be made by substituting milk for the stock and cream, in which case the thickening should be made of one teaspoonful of flour and two of butter rubbed together to a smooth paste.

Helps in Cooking

Onions, turnips and carrots should be cut across the fibre, as it makes them the more tender when cooked.

Chemists say that it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauces, etc., if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to sweeten them after the fruit is cooked.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender.

To bake bananas, strip from one side a piece of the skin. Then loosen the skin from the sides of the fruit, dust well with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve hot in the skins.

It is said that chocolate cake can be kept fresh by wrapping it tightly in buttered paper, and putting it in a tin box away from all other substances.

Almost all left-over vegetables may be converted, with very little time trouble, into savory cream soups; almost any scraps of meat into pressed loaf, croquettes or delicate pates. Stale bread is used, of course, for loaves, or for the jar of crumbs that should be always on hand for bread-feeding. Stale cake is called for in a number of recipes. There is really no need of throwing out from the kitchen any particle that was properly prepared in the first place.

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IN-THE-SEWING-ROOM



May Manton's Hints HOUSE GOWN, 4421

This very excellent design exactly fills the need for a neat house dress. The skirt and waist are joined beneath the waist band, so preventing all danger of that separation which is fatal to neatness. The original is made of percale and is worn with a simple white tie. The dress consists of the waist, which is made with fronts and back, and of the skirt which is cut in six gores. Both fronts and back of waist are gathered slightly at the waist line, the back being drawn down snugly but the fronts allowed to blouse slightly over the belt. The skirt can be laid in inverted



4421 House Gown



4424 Tucked Triple Gown

plaits at the back or gathered as preferred and is joined to the skirt, the closing being at the left front seam where the placket is made, and the front breadth hooked over into place from the centre. The sleeves are in shirt waist style with straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, or 6 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 4421 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

WOMAN'S TUCKED TRIPLE SKIRT, 4424
Triple skirts make a feature of the season's styles and are exceedingly graceful. This design suits all the silk, wool, cotton and linen fabrics equally well. The skirt is made over a foundation that fits snugly at the upper and flares at the lower edge and to which the two flounces are attached. The upper portion, or skirt proper, is gored but the seams are concealed by the tucks. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 14 yards 21 inches wide, 12 yards 27 inches wide, or 8 yards 44 inches wide, with 8 1/2 yards 21 inches or 5 yards 36 inches for foundation.

WOMAN'S WAIST, 4419

Tucked waists are much worn and are exceedingly smart in all the materials of the season. This very stylish one is equally well adapted to the entire gown and to the old waist and is shown in white batiste with trimming of embroidery. It can be

made from any of the washable fabrics or from silk or light-weight wool the trimming being embroidery or lace as best suits the material. Washable fabrics are made unlined. When silk or wool is used the fitted foundation is an improvement.

The waist consists of the lining, fronts and back. The back is tucked for its entire length at the centre, the fronts in a full length group at each side of the front, and again at the shoulders to yoke depth. Between these groups of tucks the trimming is applied. The closing is made invisibly at the front beneath the tucks. The sleeves are the new full ones and are tucked to fit snugly above the elbows and form drooping puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required



4419 Woman's Waist



4420 Girl's Jacket

for the medium size is 4 yards of 21 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 3/8 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4419 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S JACKET, 4420

Short, loose jackets are exceedingly becoming to young girls, are in the height of style and are so easily slipped on and off as to make them commendable from the standpoint of use as well as fashion. The very smart model illustrated is made with one cape which is trimmed at its outer edge, but double capes can be used if preferred or the neck can be finished with the stole only. The jacket is made with fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid on an inverted plait at the centre, and the fronts in plaits which extend from the shoulders, all of which are stitched to yoke depth. The sleeves are full and are finished with roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 2 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

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

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.



A Family Medicine Chest

A medicine chest is a great convenience in every home, but when the home is remote from a drug store, then it becomes an actual necessity. Many precious lives have been lost for the want of such a convenience and the knowledge of a few simple home remedies that sometimes prove more efficacious if taken in time than more powerful remedies later on.

A corner cupboard well secured with a spring latch and lock will save many steps. There should be two shelves, one with space to admit tall bottles, and the other for smaller ones—high enough from the floor to be out of reach of small children, and yet the contents of both shelves to be easily seen.

There should be bottles of sweet, castor and camphorated oil, laudanum, patergic, lobelia, syrup of rhubarb, glycerine, arnica, camphor, quinine, lime water, ammonia, prepared charcoal and valerian. There should be boxes of alum, borax, salts, sulphur, sage, slippery elm, flaxseed meal, capsules, cathartic pills, and court-plaster. There should also be a box for syringe with pipes of different sizes.

Over the shelves should be nails with a large wad of cotton, a brush to clean bottles, a pair of scissors, a ball of twine, a cup, a small glass and a teaspoon. A small call bell will be found a great convenience in sickness.

Every bottle should be plainly labeled, and it should be a standing rule of the household, under all circumstances, always to look at the label before using, to avoid possible accidents.

A veritable drug store on a small scale? Yes, but it has been known to save precious lives that without it would have been gone before the physician arrived.

A Healthful Cellar

A clear, dry, well-ventilated cellar is literally the foundation of much home comfort. One of the requirements of a healthful cellar is freedom from dampness. Moisture is a producer of decay, and decay is one of the greatest enemies to be guarded against in the cellar. Decaying matter will vitiate the atmosphere of the whole house and cause sickness. It not infrequently happens that in summer, closing of a cellar for a time is rendered necessary by absence of the family from home. During this time, everything in it, except the metal and the glass, is covered with mould fungi, and the air smells mouldily to the fast degree. Such a condition is very unhealthy. Let in plenty of fresh air, and all the sunshine possible, to dry the place. After the cellar has been thoroughly dried, go over the walls and ceiling with a strong whitewash, while it is still hot from the action of the sunbeams.

There should be windows enough to air the cellar, and screens for all of them are essential. If the sashes are left open from sunset until the next day's heat, then closed to keep in the fresh air, it will be much cooler than

if open during the day, but to remain closed both day and night, is to breed foulness and disease.

Fresh air in the upper house cannot offset the dangers of an unclean cellar. This under-house is literally our base of supply for pure air.

In Case of Emergency

1. When dust gets into the eyes, avoid rubbing with the finger, but dash cold water into them. Remove cinders with a camel's hair pencil.

2. Remove insects from the ear with warm water. Never use a probe or other hard substance for the ear lest you perforate the drum.

3. When an artery is severed compress above the spurting surface. Blood from arteries enters the extremities.

4. If a vein be severed compress below the spurting surface. Blood in veins returns to the heart.

5. When choking from any cause, get upon all fours and cough.

6. Suck poison wounds unless the mouth is sore.

About Eating

Many of us, in our hurried lives, eat too quickly, thinking of our business all the time. I have heard it said by several that they could eat better and their food digested more easily, if there was a goodly number at the table and pleasant conversation was carried on. It has its physiological reasons. Food does not digest as well taken gloomily. It is a law of our nature that we eat in company, and not hurry from the table, but chat in a pleasant manner. We think it is a good practice. Hard work immediately after eating, we all

know, impairs digestion. It would be well to escape any approach of indigestion, for it is a great enemy to our usefulness in any vocation.

Cleansing Air with Water

To purify a room, set a pitcher of water in the apartment and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary sorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and temperature a pail of water will absorb several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence water kept in a room while is unfit for use.

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In the Flower Garden

Everlasting Flowers

I should never consider a garden of pleasant annual flowers to be complete that did not contain some of the "everlastings," or immortelles, says Prof. L. H. Bailey in *Country Life* in America. These "paper flowers" are always interesting to children. I do not care for them for the making of "dry bouquets," but for their interest as a part of a garden. The colors are bright, the blooms hold long on the plant and most of the kinds are very easy to grow. My favorite groups are the different kinds of xeranthemums and helichrysms. The gomphrenas, with clover-like heads (sometimes known as bachelor's buttons), are good old favorites. Rhodanthes and ammobiums are also good and reliable.

Annual Flowers

Annual plants are those that you must sow every year. From seed to seed is only a year or less. Annual plants probably comprise half the flowering plants of the world. They quickly take advantage of the moving seasons,—grow, blossom and die before they are caught by the blight of winter or of the parching dry season. They are shifty plants, now growing here, then absconding to other places. This very uncertainty and capriciousness makes them worth the while.

Plant Superstitions

The moonwort is famous for its supposed power of drawing nails out of horses' shoes. In Babylon Ramarisk wood made divination wands, and in China to-day the peach tree is used for the same purpose. Druids cut magic wands from the apple tree, and Italians hold the divining rod of hazel in favor.

Many people believe that to transplant parsley is bad luck, and in Devonshire, England, it is almost impossible to find a bed of lilacs-of-the-valley, as the person who plants such is supposed to die within a twelvemonth. Welsh superstition has it that if faded leaves are in a room where a baby is christened, it is a fatal premonition.

Should roses or violets bloom in autumn, it is supposed to be indicative of an epidemic the following year. The marigold is not deemed a propitious flower in love affairs, but the ash leaf brings happiness, just as an abundance of nut trees signifies an increase of babies in the neighborhood. Flax is a lucky plant, for it is a health charm as well as a spell against poverty.

In Shakespeare's time, farmers planted sweet flowers near fruit trees, that the flavor of the fruit might be improved.

The Dahlia

The dahlia is the grandest autumn flowering plant we have. Nothing is its equal in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else has faded or is fading, and surrenders only to the frost king. Nothing can be more beautiful either massed in beds or in a border in front of shrubbery, or in the odd corners of the garden, than some fine dahlias, with their numerous flowers, of nearly every shade of color imaginable, standing out gracefully above the foliage. Its popularity increases every year. To save the tubers for next year's planting, I dig the roots and care for them and when the ground can be worked in the spring they should be planted in a bed in a warm corner of the garden where they can be covered in the cold spells that may come. While the tubers are sprouting in this starting bed, it gives a chance to have the place where they are to grow well worked, which is of great importance, as the dahlia is a gross feeder and requires the richest land to produce the best results, and it should be well worked before they are planted.

J. C. Warnock,
92 Nassau Street,
New York.

Be Plants.

(From *Country Life* in America.)

There have been some attempts at the cultivation of plants especially adapted to honey productions but they have been abandoned as unprofitable. A small patch of bloom does not amount to a great deal in the way of honey production—there must be acres and acres of bloom. The raising of crops that produce honey in addition to something else (buckwheat and alsike clover, for instance), and the scattering of sweet clover or catnip seed, and the like, in waste places, seems to be the most that can be done profitably in this direction.

How a Boy Settled a Lawyer

In the incident related below, a boy twelve years old conquered a smart and shrewd lawyer fighting for a bad cause.

Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely, said:

"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy, modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try and tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.—Mass. Ploughman.

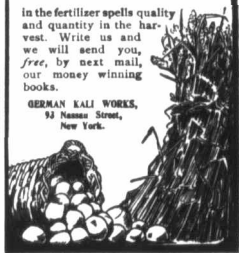
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The Orchard and Garden

Second Cropping

Early crops of potatoes, peas, beets, lettuce and spinach, can easily be followed by second crops, of which celery, cabbage and turnips are most important. If there is not enough fertility remaining from the previous crop, apply some good chemical fertilizer. The dry, hot weather is the main obstacle to second cropping but can in firming the soil over seed, and watering transplanted stock will overcome this difficulty. The second crop can often be started before the first is out of the ground, for instance, cabbage can be set among the beets to the advantage of having the young plants shaded. If the land is valuable feed it high, care for it well and work it hard.

W. S. F.

Tomato Supports

Perhaps the easiest way to keep the tomatoes off the ground is to spread several loads of paper under the bunches of fruit. The hoop supported by three stakes is quite good, also the ladder or lattice supported on either side of the row.

Tying to stakes does not give the plants very good chances unless pruning is also practised. Mulching with straw or even with papers conserve moisture, thus prolonging and increasing the yield, but also greatly increasing rot in the fruit.

After all perhaps the most satisfactory way is to nail scantling to stakes on either side of the row, a foot from the ground and to lay strips across them for the vines to spread over. This allows the plant and fruit the best possible development, and the outfit is easily stored away afterwards.

W. S. F.

Garden Items

A little fertilizer strewn along the rows and worked in after the crop has started to grow or set fruit, is much better than a large dose at the time of planting. Nitrate of soda is usually used for this purpose, but I find dry powdered hen manure to be excellent. Often 50 cents worth of fertilizer applied at this stage increases the crop fifty per cent.

Club root is apt to show itself in the turnip and cabbage patch this month. I have tried every possible remedy, but find that intensive cultivation which keeps the plant steadily growing is all that can be done. I took a patch in hand last year that looked lifeless and by persistent cultivation and the addition of some quickly available fertilizer, saved seventy-five per cent. of the plants and secured some splendid heads. If you have plenty land, however, select a spot free from this pest for such plants

as belong to the cabbage and turnip tribe.

Close attention to details is more necessary in the garden this month than any other essential. You get more interested in your work, find out the peculiarities of certain plants, the habits of injurious insects, in fact the wonders of nature are seen more clearly than when main strength and stupidity is alone depended on.

Poisons should be carefully used in the garden at all times, but especially this month. To apply paris green to cabbage when beginning to head up or to berries just before gathering, as I have seen some people do, not only shows ignorance of the laws of nature, but is almost a criminal offence. It is a wonder more poisoning cases do not result from this practice, which is far too common even in this enlightened age.

If your tomato plants are standing still and looking backward so to speak, apply a handful of fertilizer or dry hen manure to the hill and work in, also give them some support—tied to a stick will do—and brush placed under them is excellent. Old straw or hay spread between the plants late on prevents much loss both from drought and from rotting of the fruit.

E. MacKinley, Halifax, N.S.

Power Sprayers

The Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the advantages of the power sprayer. Experiments have been conducted in Oxford county, under the direction of P. J. Carey and J. C. Harris, and have been successful in showing how a dozen or more farmers may profit by using a power sprayer. Such a sprayer can be placed in charge of such men as usually do the threshing. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and as farmers are usually very busy when the spraying should be done it is often neglected or postponed. With a power sprayer in charge of an expert the matter would not be neglected.

Injured by Frost

In some of the more southern of the western states the fruit crop has been injured considerably by frosts. In Missouri the average condition is estimated at 55 per cent. of a full average crop. Pears promise only 10 p.c., cherries 25 p.c., and grapes 20 p.c. of an average crop. The small fruits such as raspberries, etc., have been damaged but little.



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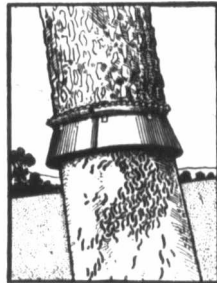
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It works while you sleep. Always on guard. It expands with the tree. Will not tear, break, loose or rust.

It is durable, will last for years, making it cheaper to use than any home-made device.

It both repels and kills. No crushing or burning of insects.

It is hooked round the tree; so snalling or defacing. Once put on it stays. It works automatically.

The "insecticide" with which the band is saturated meets every demand for relief. Send for full set of circulars.

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EXPANSIVE TREE PROTECTOR COMPANY,
OF ONTARIO, Limited

Cor. Jarvis and Richmond Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Bees and Poultry

Bees on the Farm

When we consider the small cost and the small amount of work necessary to care for a swarm of bees, it is surprising how few farmers have even one swarm. Every farmer should have some bees. With a little information and care any person of average intelligence can make beekeeping a source of pleasure and profit.

When you start beekeeping start on a small scale. Read all the available literature on the subject. Get pure bred bees as they are much easier to handle than the common bees. A swarm of Italian bees can be obtained for five dollars from any up-to-date beekeeper. One of these swarms will produce each season about fifty to seventy-five pounds of good, clear honey worth ten cents per pound. In addition to producing this honey they will throw off one strong swarm. They should not be allowed to swarm more than once, else the parent colony will be greatly weakened.—Agriculturist.

Mongrel or Pure-bred Fowls

People going into the poultry industry, whether it be upon a large or small scale, as a rule have their ultimate financial success in view when embarking upon the sea of chickendom. They are very few in number who go into it "for their health," but the mighty dollar is what prompts men to take up this work. To insure this success much is given to sites, poultry-house plans and breeds, and we find that the greatest success has attended those who have been extremely careful about these matters.

There is a common error that the majority of farmers make, into which practical poultry-keepers do not fall, and that is the keeping of mongrel fowls. It is astonishing what foolish notions so many people have in their minds concerning the merits of fowls of this description. A good many claim that mongrels are more hardy than pure breeds, and, as a consequence, require less attention and care. What an extremely foolish idea, to imagine that simply because a hen is a mongrel, the fact of its being so makes it more hardy. We will admit that at times we see pure-bred fowls that do not appear as healthy and hardy as some others that are a cross between a haystack and a sawhorse, but it is the consequence of improper or too close inbreeding, and not simply because they are pure-breeds. Again, some claim that mongrels will lay a greater number of eggs with less feed than will pure-breeds. It may be that we do not just understand the term mongrel, but if we do, we have as yet failed to hear any satisfactory arguments to prove such statements, and we have never yet seen that

class of birds excel as egg-machines.

While there are no reasons why we should continue raising mongrels, there are many reasons why we should discard our old whims and stock and spend our time upon something that may be improved, and in this short article we will attempt to make clear only a few of them.

QUALITY IN EGGS

Our first source of revenue from the flock is the supply of eggs. Some will say, "An egg is an egg," certainly it is, but we have found out that there are many different sized, shaped, and colored eggs, and also that these do not sell as well when all colors, shapes and sizes are mixed, as when they are kept separate. In some markets dark-shelled eggs will bring from two to five cents per dozen more than will white-shelled ones, while in other markets the direct reverse is the case. It stands in hand, then, to meet the demands of our markets, and use the breed that produces the color desired. When we want white-shelled eggs, sheep, for instance, we take the Minorcas or the Leghorns. These will give us the color desired, and the Minorcas will give us the largest egg in existence. Many breeds give us dark eggs, but probably Cochins give us the darkest. So when our birds are of one pure breed we can get the color desired and the eggs will nearly all be of uniform size and shape, and, as we well know, such can be, and are sold at a higher price than eggs of every size, shape and color in one grand mixture.

The very same argument will apply to the sale of the carcass when the hen's work as an egg-producer is over and she is introduced to the hatchet. A pair of birds with nice white skin and yellow shanks will sell for a higher price any time than will a pair of the same size with one having the kind of skin and shanks mentioned and the other with a bluish-black skin full of black pin-leathers and having black shanks.

LARGE PROFITS FROM PURE BREDS

Then when we show we have a pure-bred stock it will not be very long before our neighbors and friends will know the fact also, and when they see that we are making larger profits out of our flock they will want some of the same stock. Then will be our chance to sell a few sittings of eggs for hatching purposes. There is always a demand for eggs for this purpose, and, as a rule, they are sold at a figure much in advance of regular market-prices, and many times they are sold at from \$3 to \$5 per dozen and quite often at \$10 per dozen. And who ever heard of a man buying mongrel eggs to hatch a few cockerels therefrom to improve his pure-bred

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BREES AND QUEEN—Wanted purchasers for either full colonies (prices on application), or queens. Imported queens direct from Canada or Italy for these orders must be looked at least four weeks before delivery. Rather rich \$4.00. Unsexed Italians before July 1st, each \$1.25. Sexed "before" July 1st, \$1.00, per pair \$5.75. Sexed before "one lot" \$1.50, after June 1st \$1.25. Sexed breeders \$2.00. Canadian before July 1st, \$1.50, after July 1st \$1.00. Sexed before June 1st \$1.50, after July 1st \$1.00. Blood tested \$3.00. Am raising 300 to 500 chickens. Hooded in boxes, etc. Full directions sent on application. For latest terms apply NOW. F. E. AUSSERLY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

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SALESMEN wanted for "Auto-spray" Best automatic compressed air hand Sprayer made. Liberal terms. Send for circular. P. O. Box 244, as ordered. CAVERS BROS., Box 606, Galt, Ont.

HORSE OWNERS—Send \$10.00 silver for valuable receipt; cure sprains, bruises, strains, windgalls, swelling, etc. Write for circular. P. O. Box 124, Melbourne, P. Q.

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flock? Many do not care to go to the trouble of buying eggs of pure-bred fowls and hatching them themselves, but instead buy a cockerel or two to infuse new blood in and improve their flock. Then you have a chance to sell a bird at from \$2 to \$10. Sometimes they go as high as \$100 for a single bird. But do we ever hear of a mongrel cockerel being sold at such a long price?

When feeding to produce eggs, if we have a flock of pure-breds of one breed we can better regulate the feed to the general requirement, and when we have found a food ration that will start two or three laying we can rest assured that we can expect them all to soon begin to pay for their keep. When we have a dozen or more different breeds and as many sizes in a flock we cannot do this for what food would keep one hen in laying condition would keep others rolling fat others again would starve on the bill of fare.

John B. Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

Growing Artichokes.

Artichokes are receiving more attention as a forage crop. They are grown in some parts of Ontario for hog feeding. A large American grower gives his method of growing and handling the crops as follows:

"Plow the ground as deep as for potatoes and harrow till will pulverized, then plow furrows about four inches deep with the team hitched to a common stirring plow, making these furrows the same distance apart as corn rows. If to be cultivated with double shovel they might be closer together if the soil is good and rich. If artichokes are large, cut like potatoes, one or two eyes to a piece. If small, plant them whole. Drop about 16 inches apart. Cover with the plow, just like when covering potatoes. This leaves the ground in ridges. Before the artichokes appear harrow lengthways of the rows; this will partly level the ground and also destroy any weed seeds that may have germinated. If the ground is foul a later harrowing crosswise will destroy more weeds in their "infancy," and the young artichokes will get a good start.

"When the rows can be plainly seen cultivate with a double shovel or cultivator for the first time and as often thereafter as is needed to keep the soil loose and the weeds down.

"When the blossoms begin to fall cattle can be turned in the patch to pasture off the tops, as they as well as horses will eat the stalks and leaves greedily. The stalks make excellent fodder cut at this time and cured right. My experience with artichokes has always been on stumpy land; therefore, when cutting the tops for fodder I have used a scythe, cutting one row at a time, but making one swath from two rows.

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Start as soon as dew is off and cut till along in the afternoon. The next morning gather into piles which will make a good forklift. If there is no danger of rain they may be left in the field till the whole is cut and cured, otherwise haul in as soon as leaves are pretty well dried. Anyone who has handled clover or peavine hay will know when it is right. It is perhaps needless to say that if stacked outdoors it must be covered with something more impervious to water, as the fodder is quite too coarse to shed rain.

"There is nothing more greatly relished by stock than this same coarse fodder, which they eat up clean, leaving none even of the coarse stems. This past season, to my regret, the artichoke tops were not utilized, as they could not be pastured, being in the same field with a lot of corn fodder, and as no help could be hired at the proper time, the tops were wasted. If the artichokes are to be dug it makes the work much pleasanter when the tops have been removed. If wanted only for the hogs they can do their own digging when the ground is not frozen, and will do it so effectually that not a plant will appear the following spring. One can never do this by hand digging. Some say the tubers left in the ground save replanting, but it is doubtful saving, as the stand is never uniform and what plants appear between the rows must be sacrificed. Better plant anew each year, then we know what to expect."

Oiling Farm Machinery

The ease and comfort with which haying or harvesting may be conducted will depend largely upon how the machinery runs, and the running of this machinery will depend largely upon the kind of oiling to which it receives before being put to use.

Many people think that any kind of oil will do. But there are different oils for different purposes. Nothing is better for cleaning oil gum rust or almost any kind of dirt than kerosene oil, but its usefulness ends there. It should not be used as a lubricant for heavy machinery. The regular machine oils are better. The heavier the machinery the heavier bodied the oil should be. For a wagon, for instance, ordinary axle grease is best. Light machine oils used on a wagon axle soon wear off, leaving it dry in a short while. For a hot box good pine tar will cool it off when nearly everything else has failed.

The question of oiling, then, is most important. Make a study of your machinery and decide upon the kind of oil best suited to each one or each part. A dollar or two invested in suitable oils will save a lot of worry and time in the busy haying and harvesting season.

Finance on the Farm

The Bankruptcy Law

The farmer is not so much concerned with the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of our insolvency laws as other classes of our citizens, and yet occasionally we read of some farmer being fleeced by some unprincipled debtor, who has taken advantage of the law. The Trade Bulletin discusses the need of changes in the bankruptcy law as follows:

It becomes more apparent every day that some radical alterations are needed in our bankruptcy laws, as under those at present existing, creditors are placed at a serious disadvantage, and trade continues to suffer in consequence. Under the present law, or rather absence of law, unprincipled debtors are growing bolder every year, as they become better acquainted with the facilities which the present system affords them for getting settlements pretty well on their own terms, and starting again as if nothing had happened. In some of the worst cases, where the creditors deem the failures of such a flagrant nature that they refuse to grant a settlement in the hope of putting the unworthy traders out of business, the latter simply put their thumbs to their noses and start again as fresh as larks under the wings of their wily names, or those of their friends, and bid defiance to their creditors, no matter how badly they may have gone through them. So bold are some debtors becoming that when they feel like wringing of their indebtedness, they simply take advantage of our bad insolvency law and inform their creditors that they cannot meet their liabilities, and that they can pay in so much of the dollar and then, adding insult to injury, request a receipt in full of their indebtedness at whatever composition they feel inclined to offer.

Farm Accounts

It seems to be a rare thing to find a farmer who keeps a set of books. But why should he not? The business man who would try to run his business without correct accounts would probably fail, then it certainly is necessary for the intelligent farmer.

The farmer does not keep so many accounts that he needs a book specially prepared for the farm, such books are sold, but are really nearly worthless to the average farmer, because of the time required to follow out their plan. It is a well-bound ledger, 8 inches by 15 inches, containing some 200 pages. Such a book I have been keeping for 20 years, and it is quite a history of the time it covers, as I made entries of important dates as to work, stock, yields of crops, planting seed, weather, etc., and can compare year with year. In keeping the book each month should have its page or more of "moneys paid out," for "what expended," with date of same. Then, toward the end of the book, pages for receipts of the year, from which the year's total can be found; also the amount for each month. In setting stock, the date of sale, average weight of each animal, and price received should be noted, which makes it easy to compare one year with another. Another interesting point in keeping such a farm-book is the entry showing the date of the planting of the crops, harvesting of the same, etc. At the beginning of each year a simple in-

ventory of property on hand is helpful. Keeping such a book tends to make a man more careful and methodical, it will refresh his memory on disputed points, show him all receipts for the year, and his expenditure for the same—A. B. Millikan.

Stock Speculation

Because farmers as a class keep aloof from the speculative field they will not be much affected by the recent break in the stock market and the suspension of payment by Ames & Co. of this city. Indirectly there are a number of farmers in the St. Thomas district badly hit by the collapse of the Atlas Loan Co. of that city, through its connection with Ames & Co., though there is a probability that the company will pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

It is to be hoped that the lessons learned recently will be lasting ones. The great desire on the part of many to get rich quick takes away their good judgment and causes investments to be made on the most flimsy kind of security and utterly regardless of the intrinsic merits of the stock. This kind of investing is sure to bring disaster if followed up long enough, and there are few when once started who have the good sense to drop out early in the game when a reasonably good haul has been made. There are plenty of safe investments that do not involve these risks, in which profits, though not large, are reasonably sure. The stable wealth of the country is held by men who are looking for these kind of investments and who are satisfied with reasonable profits. The get-rich-quick fellow, while he may prosper for a time, will eventually find rock bottom, unless he is more fortunate than most speculators.

The Money Markets

The annual statements of the chartered banks, which closed their year on March 31st, are now being published. In most cases the results of the year's business are better than for any previous year. Not only have the disbursements to stockholders been increased in a number of cases, but the reserves and undivided profits show substantial expansion. The additions by the banks to their reserves out of profits and premium on new stock issues the past year have been large. The position of the banks which was strong a year ago, has since then been materially improved. Towards the close of last month there was a little stringency in the Canadian money markets, such as is always noticeable at the close of the banks' financial year. The banks, of course, like to make a strong showing in their balance sheets, and that accounts for the hoarding of cash reserves during the period. Now that the turn of the year has been passed, it is likely there will be a somewhat easier feeling in the money markets. The demand for funds, however, for manufacturing and for mercantile purposes, and for numerous enterprises now going forward, pretty well absorbs all the available supplies of cash, and the preparations for the movement of the crops will have to be made during the next month. For these reasons any material reduction in money rates is not likely to be seen very soon.—The Globe



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J. W. WHEATON, B. A., Editor.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To Tan Ground Hog Skins

W. E., Middlesex Co., Ont., wishes to know how to tan ground hog skins.

A good way to tan small skins of any kind is as follows: Dissolve two lbs. powdered alum and one lb. of common salt in one gallon of hot water. Clean all flesh and fat from the skin and sponge it over with the liquid, when cold, on the flesh side until it is saturated. Fold it flesh side inwards and set it aside until nearly dry, then repeat the process, after which work it well with the hands while drying so as to make it soft and pliable. When very nearly finished a very little lard may be worked in on the flesh side if required. The softness of the finish depends entirely on the final working.

Itch on Horses

I have an old mare that has been running out in the day time. She is in good flesh but has some kind of an itch and is rubbing whenever she can get a chance. It seems to be worse on the hind legs and back part of her belly. J. H. C. Nova Scotia.

Separate horses, clean and white-wash the stalls. Cut down the grain ration and feed bran mash. Wash the affected parts with soap and hot water. When dry rub in a creamy mixture of flowers of sulphur and raw linseed oil to each pint of which add one pint of zenoleum. This may be repeated every three or four days until cured.

Lousy Sheep

I have a flock of sheep that are very lousy and full of sheep ticks, and some of them have the scours. Can sheep be dipped before they are sheared without injury to the wool, or at what time must they be dipped? C. J. P., Norfolk Co., Ont.

It would be best to dip the sheep

after shearing them, and this could be done at once. Use some one of the standard sheep dips advertised. The scouring may be due to intestinal worms. Feed generously on ground or crushed oats and bran. Also mix in feed for each sheep once daily one teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts, common salt, dried sulphate of iron and ground gentian root.

Scurfy Hogs

My fattening hogs seem to have a thick scurf on their skin. They rub and scratch all the time. They are not lousy and do not seem to be doing as well as they should. H. J., Manitoba.

You are probably feeding too much solid food. Change food for a time to slop of middlings, bran, flaxseed meal, etc., and allow hogs plenty of exercise on green grass or other green food. Physic each with four ounces of Epsom salts and follow with a dram of hypo-sulphate of soda daily in food or drinking water.

Sick Turkeys

What is good for young turkeys with gapes and yellow cholera? I am trying to raise some turkeys and would be greatly pleased if I could find some remedy for those two diseases. Mrs. F. C., Oxford Co., Ont.

I am inclined to believe that these turkeys are, perhaps, affected with what is known as black head, although I would not be positive. The same trouble might be caused by the turkey poult becoming lousy and damp. The two combined would almost be sure to cause trouble similar to this.

As to a cure, about the only thing that can be done is prevention. I would suggest that Mrs. F. C. be very careful not to feed the turkeys on the ground. Either feed the birds on a positively clean board or else out of the hand. In this way, if the disease is due to any germ that may be on the ground it will not be contracted through eating of food. It would be well to move the coop daily to fresh ground, taking care to move it after the dew is off the grass.—W. R. Graham, poultry manager, Ontario Agricultural College.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Rabbits Eating Crops

Q.—The man owning the land adjoining mine encourages the breeding of wild rabbits upon his land, and forms burrows there for them. The rabbits stray from his land to mine and injure my crops. Can I compel him to pay the damage?—M. N. G.

A.—No. Since the rabbits are wild, the moment they leave his land they are not his rabbits doing damage. Being wild, he has no property in them after they have left his soil. Your only remedy is the capture and destruction of the rabbits.

Damages for Dog Bite

Q.—I was bitten by the dog of a neighbor of mine. The dog was barking at a horse, and in running past me, seized me by the leg, inflicting quite a severe injury. I was not molesting the dog in any way. Can I make the owner pay me damages for the injury?—A. J. N.

A.—Not unless you can show that the dog was of a ferocious nature, or had before bitten a person under similar circumstances, i. e., were in provocation, and that the owner knew of its vicious temper.

The Right of Women to Vote

Q. 1.—Is a married woman, who has bought and holds a railway land in her own name, entitled to vote in a district school meeting? A. I. C. B.

A. 2.—Not if her husband is living, and the property is assessed in his name. If she is unmarried or a widow and not in arrears in the payment of taxes, she could vote if her name

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Mrs. Gustave Melcher, of Oak Ridge, had her arm caught in the gearing of a cream separator and torn off last Sunday morning. Dr. Bear was called and amputated the injured member below the elbow.

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appears on the last revised assessment roll. Only resident ratepayers are entitled to vote at a first school meeting. If she is over the age of twenty-one years and her name appears on the last revised assessment roll of the school district, and she has paid all taxes due by her, she can vote.

Rights of Inheritance

Q. 1.—If a man dies leaving a widow the wife absolutely, provided that no children, who inherits his property if there is no will? 2.—If the woman dies, who inherits her property, there being no children and no will? 3.—If there are children, what right does a wife have in her husband's property, if he dies without a will? A. T. C. B.

A. 1.—His property will belong to the wife absolutely, provided that prior to his death his wife had not left him and lived in adultery after doing so. 2.—Impossible to answer this without knowing the facts of the particular case, but in general the rights were: 3.—She is entitled to one-third.

Rights of Running Water

Q. There is a stream of water running through my farm. It also runs through that of my neighbor whose farm lies farther up the stream than mine. My neighbor has recently erected a large reservoir, and fills it from the stream by means of pumps. He uses a great deal of water, and it is necessary for him to keep the pumps going practically all the time. This lessens to a considerable degree the supply of water which reaches me. 1.—Can I prevent him from so using the stream? 2.—If not, can I recover damages for the loss which I sustain? A. E. V.

A. 1.—Yes, if the use which he makes of the stream sensibly and injuriously affects, and to some extent, the stream is noticeably smaller after passing his farm. This would constitute an unreasonable and unauthorized use which you would be entitled to an injunction to prevent. 2.—Yes, you would be entitled to damages.

Obstructing the Road

Q. A., in carrying on some works in connection with his premises, obstructs the public highway leading to my farm in such a way that I am compelled, in order to reach my farm, to go by a longer and very circuitous road. The obstruction has existed for about a month, and it appears to have no intention of removing it, though I have requested him to do so several times. 1.—Can I recover damages for the trouble this causes me, or what would be the proper course to take in order to make him remove the obstruction? A. B. D.

A. 1.—You could not sue him for damages since you have not suffered any specific loss. Your proper course would be to proceed against him criminally by indictment for obstructing the public highway.

Right to Support for Land

Q. The man who owns the land next to mine has a brick yard, and in digging therein for clay he has removed the earth so close up to my lot that my fence has fallen down and the earth itself is commencing to give way. 1.—Can I make him build a support for my land or pay me for the damage I suffer? A. M. G.

A. 1.—Yes, you have the right as against him to the lateral support of his land, and if he digs in his land to such an extent as to remove that support, he will be liable to you for the

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Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of nine or four years ago which had a Bone Spavin, and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen, and I had to let him lie in his water twice. One applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure twice, three and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very little treatment and it did so completely that you never knew that he had a spavin, he never has gone lame since.
Very truly yours,
GEO. S. HARRIS

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1, six for \$5. As a testimonial for the quality of the cure, we send a few drops to Kendall's Spavin Cure also. A Treatise on the Spavin, the Bone Spur, or Straddle.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

damage you suffer. Your remedy now would probably only be in damages. If you had proceeded sooner, you might have prevented his excavating to such an extent as to injure your land.

Right of Finder to Property Found

Q. About a month ago I found on the floor in a store here a purse containing a considerable amount of money. I gave it to the storekeeper, telling him to return it to the owner if she should turn up, but that I considered it mine if no one claimed it. I told him I had found it on the floor in his shop. Although the fact of the purse having been found has been advertised, no one has claimed the purse. The storekeeper now refuses to give it to me, saying that it is his since it was found in his store. 1.—Can I compel him to give it to me? P. M.

A. 1.—Yes, in default of the rightful owner claiming it, you are entitled to it. Probably not, however, had it been found on the counter and not on the floor.

Supplies a Long Felt Want

The Canadian Correspondence College, which is an entirely Canadian institution, has been making great strides of late and is supplying a long felt want. Its chief features are its excellent courses in Agriculture, which are all of the most thorough and practical description. Farmers who are desirous of making the most out of their business should certainly write to this College for a detailed list of these courses.

A Modern Freighter

There has just been added to the carrying trade of western one of the greatest freighters of the ocean. This great vessel is called the Maine and is 507 feet long, 58 feet wide and 43 feet deep. She can carry 10,400 dead-weight tons of cargo. Her fuel supply is 1,300 tons of coal and she will steam at 12 miles an hour. If she were full of wheat she would contain 536,000 bushels, or the yield of about 40,000 acres.

Answers to Puzzles of May 15

- 1.—The Farming World.
- 2.—Threadder.
- 3.—Carrier-pigeon, 1, C-row, 2, A-lone, 3, K-eel; 4, R-ink, 5, L-lander, 6, E-vent, 7, E-asher, 8, P-lover, 9, I-nn, 10, G-rip, 11, E-rase, 12, O-range, 13, N-one.
- 4.—Severer, reverse, reserve.
- 5.—

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Christian Endeavor, Denver.

For the International Convention at Denver, July 28 to 13th, the official route selected by the transportation managers for Ontario and Quebec is via the Chicago and North-Western and Union Pacific Railways. Special train of tourist sleeping cars through to Denver. Tickets on sale July 6th, 7th, and 8th. Return limit August 31st, 1903. Very low rates from all stations in Canada. Write for official Christian Endeavor folder, rates and full information to B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto.

CUT OF "Imperial" Pumping Windmill

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 11 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a 9 months thorough trial.

Made by GOULD, SEAPLEY & HUIR CO., Limited Brantford, Canada.

Wilson's Gold-Medal Scales

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Get Cash Prices

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and their education. To work in an office, 200 a month with advancement steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch office of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars.

Live Stock for Canada

Last week Messrs. Hunter of Lachine Rapids, Montreal, sailed from Glasgow with an exceptionally good shipment of Ayrshire cattle, which they had purchased during a few weeks' visit to this country. The shipment numbered no fewer than twenty-two head, eleven being from the herd of Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock. Amongst these were the two excellent two-year-old bulls King of Beauty, bred by Messrs. Lindsay, Carsgown, and Rare Style's Heir, bred at Lessnessock. The latter was fourth this year at Ayr, and is a son of the champion bull Rare Style of Saturland. His neighbor has not been shown this year, but he stood third at Ayr last year, and was second at the Highland Society at Aberdeen. Both are bulls of excellent quality and being descended from prize stock on both sides should be an acquisition to the Ayrshire stock of the Dominion. The other animals in the consignment from Lessnessock were four yearling bulls, one three-year-old heifer, three two-year-old heifers, and one yearling heifer, all being of the best breeding and quality. Messrs. Hunter's other purchases included a very good five-year-old cow from Mr. Sloan, Treesmax; a June calving three-year-old heifer from Mr. Griève, Kirkland; and four cows and three calves from Mr. Baird, Garclaugh. They also had from Mr. Wardrop, Garlaik, the two-year-old heifer which last year as a yearling was first at Kilmarnock and second at Aberdeen. This heifer is also due to calve in June, and from her form at present should make a very superior cow. The whole shipment was made up of particularly good, serviceable, well-bred animals, which on the other side should do credit to the skill and judgment of the Messrs. Hunter.—North British Agriculturist.

A first step has been taken to introduce pigs of the middle white breed into Canada in the form of the purchase of a young boar from the old-established herd of Mr. Sanders Spencer of Holywell Manor, near St. Ives, Hunts. The boar was accompanied by a large white sow from the same herd, and is to be used on Canadian-bred sows of various types to produce the compact thick-fleshed style of pigs so much in vogue with the French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec. These pigs were bought by the agent, Mr. Boden, of Mr. E. Reford, who has a large pleasure farm near the township Ste. Anne de Bellevue, some twenty miles inland.—Mark Lane Express.

On Monday, June 1st, the horse "Wiren" made a track record at the Woodbine, Toronto, or a mile in 1:49. Wiren was bred at Oakville, Ont., by Harry Giddings and is one of two sold by him a couple of weeks previous for \$7,000. Mr. Giddings is the owner of both the sire and dam of "Wiren."

Dick's Blood Purifier

is the best Tonic for

Horses and Cattle

It puts cows in perfect health, and increases the flow of milk.

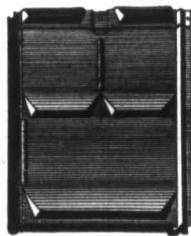
DICK'S gives horses a smooth glossy coat, and puts life and spirit into them. Try a package with any run-down animal you may have and you will be convinced.

50 cents a package.

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Is the newest steel shingle on the market. And the best. Like most manufacturers, we claim that our goods are "the best," but in the case of the "Oshawa" Shingle this is not a mere assertion, as it certainly has all the advantages of other steel shingles, besides distinct advantages all its own. Principal among the latter is our patent arrangement of the joints, by which we are able to lock each sheet on all four sides, making an absolutely wind, water and storm proof roof, which are shipped from our factory all ready to apply.

Particulars and prices from all dealers or direct on request.

Eastern Branch,
22 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que.

OSHAWA ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to exhibitions, and the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. No editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

About the third week of June it is expected that another large shipment of pure bred cattle will be sent from Ontario to the Territories. Mr. Westervel, secretary of the Live Stock Association, has been in communication with Mr. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner for the Northwest Territories, in regard to it. The shipment will consist largely of Shorthorns and it will probably consist of from four to five carloads. These cattle will be carried by the C. P. R. at the low rate of \$5 for each bull and \$5.50 for each female, on condition of credit, and that the animals are to be used by bona fide settlers for breeding purposes only.

It is expected that a large deputa-tion of stockmen will visit Ottawa about the last week of June to ask the Government for a grant towards making a creditable exhibit of Canadian live stock at the St. Louis Ex-position. It is the intention to ask for \$250,000.

The great Newton Lord is dead. No other sheep was perhaps so widely known as he. He died at Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., and was the property of his owner John Campbell. He was a Shropshire and bred by Henry Williams, of Shrewsbury, England, and shown by him as a winning lamb in 1890. He was again winner in 1891. In the year he was imported by Mr. Campbell. In Mr. Campbell's hands he won at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, the championship in the Shropshire class, capturing \$480 in cash and a \$50 silver cup. Newton Lord's sons and daughters have continued to win in the show yard ever since. His impress has been left on many a good flock both in Canada and in the United States.

The North British Agriculturist says: Mr. Wm. Watson Downieken, Monticelli, has sold a couple of very good two-year-old colts by Knight of Cowal for exportation to Canada. One is a black out of a brown Lawrence dam, and his grand-dam was the frequent prize taker, Gipsy Maid, by Orleniority, and another by Macgregor. The other colt is a brown by a Mains of Airies dam, grand-dam by the Champion Prince of Carruchan. These are good colts, which should do good service in improving the Clydesdale stocks of the Dominion.

The spring bull sales in Britain have gone off very well. The reopening of the Argentine ports came in the nick of time to save the Short-horn breed. At the Perth and Birmingham bull sales and at the Wind-sor and Ratchurch draft sales the top-priced lots were all bought for exportation to the Argentine. The top price was 800 guineas, paid by Mr. Miller, Buenos Ayres, for His Majesty the King's bull Royal Duke, the champion of all the national shows Great Britain. The highest average in the Shorthorn section was £150 realized by Lord Lovat for five bulls sold at Birmingham. A very promising yearling bull sold at Perth for 210 guineas by the illustrious Champion. This young calf was

bred by Mr. Duno, Jackston, the breeder of some of the high-priced ones sold at Mr. Platt's big Chicago sale. He was bought to go to Ireland. In the Aberdeen-Angus class Argentine buying did not play so important a part. The most outstanding feature among the 'Doddies' was the extra demand at Perth for animals which were of Erica's blood on the dam's side. One lot of seven yearling bulls of this breeding from the Ballindaloch herd realized the splendid average of 7,154. The pick of the lot was Elberro, a beautifully built and very richly-fleshed bull of the best Erica blood on the dam's side, and got with a sire with a considerable outcross in his pedigree. He sold for 480 guineas, the highest price ever paid for an Aberdeen-Angus bull in Britain, to Lord Rosebery for his famous herd at Dalmeny. M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., report the following sales of Holstein Frisian cattle: Young bull to T. K. Beale, Athens, Ont.; bull, P. Kines, Listowel, Ont.; bull, J. H. Patton, Paris, Ont.; one bull and two heifers to J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotford, Que.; one bull and one heifer to Thomas Teller, Ingersoll, Ont.; one heifer to Wm. C. Leach, Carleton Place, Ont.; bull to E. H. Moxley, Tilley, Ont.; one bull and two heifers to B. Webster, Greenhush, Ont.; one bull to J. P. Snyder, Lancaster, Ont.; one bull to C. Sifton, Cairngorm, Ont.; bull to A. McNeil, Elcho, Ont.; bull to C. Mitchell, jr., Port Elgin, Ont.; bull to Robert Lee, North Seneca, Ont.; and one bull to Howard Wilson, Russell, Ont.

Short-horns on Sale

The combination sale of Short-horns held at Hamilton on June 9th was only fairly well attended. However, people were there to buy, and the cattle offered were disposed of in a little over three hours. The cattle offered were a nice even lot, and well fitted. Prices, though not as high as at some other sales held in Ontario, were fair for most of those sold. Quite a number, however, were sacrificed, especially some of Edwards & Co.'s fine imported animals, which did not bring nearly what they were worth. It is gratifying to know that Canadian bred stock sold well. There were a few low-priced ones that brought the average down. Evidently breeders are well supplied with bulls, as the three sold were almost given away. The highest-priced animal was Lester's Pride (Imp.), contributed by Edwards & Co., sold to the Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., for \$500. She is a fine roan, calved April 13th, 1901, a fine calf to the necked bull, Chance Shot. Lovely of Pine Grove, another from Edwards' herd, a fine, large, well-proportioned heifer, sold to E. C. Attrill, Goderich, for \$390. Ruby of Pine Grove, a fine yearling, sold for \$425 to W. R. Elliott, Guelph. Rose of Towie 4th, one of Mr. Dryden's lot, sold to W. D. Platt, Hamilton, for \$355. The auctioneers were Captains T. E. Robinson, Elderton, and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
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Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Gapes, Heak, Strained Tendons, Fournes, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbones and other bone lesions. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Removes all Bunches from Horns or Cattle.
 As a Human Remedy for Eczematous, Sprains, Sores, Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give relief in not less than 100 per cent. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charging paid, with full directions for its use. (Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.)

A GOOD LINIMENT

For 80 cents a gallon can be made as follows:

Absorbine	4 ounces
Vinegar	1 quart
Water	3 quarts
Camphor	1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Strains, Sprains, Gouls, Galls, to loosen the shoulders for work-horses; it will reduce Swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 7, BRIDGEVILLE, PA. Lyman Scott & Co., Montreal, Agents, who will send in prepaid return receipt of 25c for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

Lump Jaw Cure Them
Spavin Long Jan's is applied to horses, and almost always cures them. It does not hurt, even if rubbed on raw, and it is cured by applying it several times a day. How to use it, give and guarantee see booklet on Spavin, Ringbones, Thrush, and all other ailments of the horse. Write now. Send for free booklet. 33 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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 How to speculate with one dollar. An entirely new plan. Full information sent on request.
The Welter & Dunn Corporation,
 23 Broadway, New York City.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

The following is a list of the principal sales made—

Contributed by W. C. Edwards & Co.

Actress 6th (Imp.)—Calved May 6, 1901, sold to I. B. Vennetta, Baldwin, Ont., for \$325.

Beauty of Plantagenet—April 6, 1897, to H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., \$145.

Belle of Bellevue—Nov. 21, 1901, to Chas. Freeston, Meadon—\$135.

Bessie of Pine Grove—Oct. 1, 1901, to W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman—\$105.

Canadian Rosebud 4th—Oct. 1, 1901, to N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, Ont.—\$220.

Canadian Rosebud 5th—Dec. 13, 1901, to T. Webber, Glanford, Ont.—\$130.

Earls Missie—Nov. 21, 1901, to J. A. Lattimer, Woodstock, \$120.

Femdale Missie—Dec. 23, 1901, to J. A. Lattimer—\$150.

Flower Girl 14th (Imp.)—Jan. 19, 1901, to N. F. Wilson—\$230.

Jeanie of Pine Grove—May 19, 1901, to W. H. Easterbrook—\$125.

Kilbean Heather (Imp.)—March 15, 1901, to James Brown, Norval, Ont.—\$190.

Lady Fortthorn—March 20, 1894, to W. A. Douglas, Zaledonia—\$750.

Lady Fortthorn 2nd—Feb. 8, 1900, to J. M. Gardhouse, Weston—\$120.

Lady May (Imp.)—Dec. 20, 1901, to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton—\$765.

Lester's Pride (Imp.)—April 13, 1901, to Hon. H. M. Cochrane—\$500.

Lovely of Pine Grove—Sept. 20, 1900, to E. C. Attrill, Goderich—\$390.

Missie of Neidpath 13th—Sept. 2, 1901, to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.—\$135.

Ruby of Pine Grove 3rd—Jan. 11, 1902, to W. R. Elliott, Geuph—\$475.

Scotch Fanny 2nd (Imp.)—March 23, 1900, to I. B. Vannetta—\$300.

Sally of Pine Grove 2nd—Jan. 2, 1902, to W. D. Flatt—\$300.

Susan 2nd (Imp.)—Oct. 5, 1901, to J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.—\$350.

Waterloo Princess 14th (Imp.)—March 5, 1902, to Robt. Charters, Egmontville, Ont.—\$255.

Contributed by Hon. John Dryden

Adelia—March 25, 1898, to J. M. Gardhouse—\$290.

Beautiful—Jan. 2, 1902, to H. Usher, Queenston, Ont.—\$110.

Bridal Beauty—Dec. 19, 1898—G. D. Clump, Paris—\$250.

Lavinia Queen—March 16, 1900, to W. D. Flatt—\$120.

Northern Blonde—Dec. 21, 1901, to H. Usher—\$130.

Rose of Towse 4th—Sept. 4, 1900, to W. D. Flatt—\$355.

Victoria Beauty—Jan. 17, 1901, to H. J. Davis—\$160.

Contributed by Capt. T. E. Robson

Lizzie Lorne—Feb. 6, 1899, to A. C. Pettit, Freeman—\$130.

Morning Glory 6th—Nov. 22, 1901, to W. D. Flatt—\$120.

Nellie Estret—March 27, 1902, to Geo. Humphrey, Lockport, N. Y.—\$125.

Contributed by R. Mitchell & Sons

Miriam—Jan. 22, 1897, to S. J. Pearson, Meadowdale—\$75.

Princess Peimela—July 4, 1901, to Chas. Freeston—\$170.

Contributed by James Gibb

Aggie Hazelwood—Jan. 29, 1901, to W. D. Flatt—\$135.

Clara's Gem—Jan. 10, 1902, to W. A. Douglas—\$130.

Eugenie's Pride—Nov. 7, 1899, to A. C. Pettit—\$160.

Other contributors were W. B. Campbell, Campbellcroft, and A. J. Watson, Castlereag, Ont.

Average
41 Females sold for \$8,945.—\$106 22
3 Bulls sold for 2,260.—73 33
44 Animals sold for 8,205.—187 84



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

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Large English Yorkshires. Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; boars and sows 8 weeks to 3 months old, from imported and Canadian bred sows. Write

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CHAMPION BOAR OF CANADA
(and other noted Prize Boars)

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Importer and Breeder of Gallows Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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Prizes 1st, 2nd and 3rd Prizes. Buy early
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at one—THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.

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THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, June 15, 1903.

Outside of stock speculation, which has not yet altogether recovered from the recent break, business has been fairly active in most lines. The warm weather of a week ago has stimulated the demand for summer goods. On June 15th this country paper was fairly well met. Money is quoted easy at about 5-1/2 per cent. on call, though some banks refuse to lend under 6 per cent. Discounts on commercial paper are steady at 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat

The wheat market, on the whole, shows a little easier tendency since our last writing, owing largely to favorable crop reports. The Cincinnati Price Current says, in regard to the wheat crop in the Central West, "Winter wheat is showing wider divergence in condition, but deterioration apparently has been about checked; the condition is still slightly above the average."

The crop situation is well summarized by the last week's Trade Bulletin as follows:

"From present appearances the United States and Canada will have a full average wheat crop, if not the largest on record. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories promise a largely increased yield. The farmers of both the United States and Canada it is believed, have larger reserves on hand than they have been given credit for. It is very certain, however, that Europe will want all the Manitoba hard wheat we can export for some time to come. Argentine shipments have been less than was expected but this is said to be due chiefly to bad weather and roads, rather than to short supplies. Russian shipments of late have been good, but the import-export countries of Europe have been fairly well supplied. Stocks, however in the principal ports of the United Kingdom have been light, as well as in the chief consuming centres of the Continent."

The market here rules steady at about 73 1/2c. for red and white, 66 to 67c. for goose, and 71 to 72c. for spring, at outside points. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 79 to 79 1/2c., afloat Fort William.

Coarse Grains

Reports of the American oat crop show an improving tendency, but the condition is still below the average. Oats on this side are higher and firmer at quotations. The export demand is about the same. Barley rules steady, with the market for peas quiet. Estimates indicate that the corn acreage of the United States will be about 5 per cent. less than that of last year. The corn market rules firm at quotations.

Bran and Shorts

There seems to be a scarcity of Ontario bran, which is quickly bought up at good prices. The demand for shorts and Manitoba bran keeps good. The latter is quoted at \$20, Toronto freights. For other quotations see table.

Beeds

Some of our readers have written us recently asking that we give report of seed market. We have been giving this pretty regularly until recently, when trade in general has been quiet the season being over. Montreal

wholesale quotations for seeds are,—Alfalfa, \$13 to \$15, and red clover, \$12 to \$14.50 per cwt.; timothy, \$2 to \$3, and flax seed, \$1.70 per bushel as to quality. Toronto quotations vary but little from these.

Potatoes and Beans

Here potatoes continue scarce and dear at \$1.25 per bag. At Montreal, supplies have been larger and the market is easier at \$1.05 to \$1.10 in car lots. The bean market is reported firm at Montreal.

Eggs and Poultry

Any prospect now of getting 8c. eggs in the country will have to be abandoned. Receipts have fallen considerably below those of last year, and as the local demand seems to be increasing, there appears to be no prospect of lower prices. During the last week prices at Montreal have advanced 1-4c. to 1-2c. Spring chickens are quoted on Toronto farmers' market at 90c. to \$1.00 per pair.

Hay

There is considerable excitement in the hay market, especially in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, where the drought has played havoc with the growing crop. Farmers in these districts have advanced prices for old stock, and many refuse to sell as they may not have enough for their own use next winter. A good heavy rain would help matters. Prices here rule steady at quotations.

Fruit

The strawberry season has arrived and last week the supply in Toronto was large. The rains have improved the quality. Prices range from 15 to 8c. a box wholesale.

Dairy Products

While cheese exports so far this season have been larger than for the same period of last year, the make has not been as large as many expected, considering the outlook early in the sea-

son. The recent rains have freshened pastures some, and the make will likely hold its own for a time. During the week there has been considerable activity at the local markets, and the market generally is stronger than two weeks ago. At the local market prices have ruled at from 10-1/4 to 10-5-8c.

Some large purchases of June creamery butter have been made of late. Exporters have been the chief buyers. Prices run from 18 to 18 1/2c. f.o.b. There is a little firmer feeling here for good creamery. Dairy is also in good demand, and the quality is better than usual just now.

Live Stock

On the whole, the live stock markets are not as strong as a fortnight ago. At the time of writing, cattle were easier, with most of the leading American markets steady. At Toronto cattle market on Friday last fat cattle were dull. Few exporters were offered and few low wanted buyers. The quality was only medium. The bulk of exporters sold for from \$4.70 to \$4.85 per cwt., none reaching \$5.00. Butchers' cattle were also dull, only a few choice ones being offered. These sold at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for best, and \$4.35 to \$4.60 for medium to good. A few well-bred feeders are wanted, but not many are offered. A few choice short-breed feeders sold at \$4.75 per cwt. Good feeders, good to 1,000 lbs. each, are worth \$4.00 to \$4.50, and stockers from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt., as to quality. Choice milk cows are scarce. Common to medium quality sold on Friday at from \$25 to \$55 each. Good veal calves are firm.

Receipts of sheep and lambs keep fairly large. Prices for sheep are steady, while those for lambs are slightly easier. Sheep sell at from \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3.00 to \$3.25 for bucks. Spring lambs sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75 each.

On Friday the run of hogs was large. Selects sold at \$5.87 1/2 and lights and fats at \$5.62 1/2 per cwt., the market closing weak. A cable of June 11th reports English bacon market 12 in advance with stocks light. At Montreal, choice hogs are quoted at as high as \$6.25 per cwt.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Wheat, per bushel.....	0 73	60 72	\$ 80	\$ 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 0 79 1/2
Oats, per bushel.....	33	36	44	43	33	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley, per bushel.....	50	50	48	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, per bushel.....	65	72	65	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, per bushel.....	53	53	52	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, per barrel.....	4 80	4 10	4 80	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dues, per ton.....	17 50	18 25	21 50	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	20 00	24 00	24 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 20	1 10	1 85	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, per bushel.....	1 75	1 75	2 00	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay, per ton.....	14 50	14 00	11 00	11 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	7 50	8 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, per dozen.....	14	13 1/2	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickens, per pair, d. w.....	1 85	.....	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ducks, per ton.....	1 50	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkeys, per pound, d. w.....	15	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geese, per pound, d. w.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apples, per barrel.....	3 00	3 85	3 75	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clams, per pound.....	11	10 1/2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	20	18 1/2	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	16	15 1/2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 90	5 25	4 75	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 00	4 50	4 50	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs, per cwt.....	8 7 1/2	6 25	6 50	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 75	7 50	5 50	5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

x each.

Horses

The horse market keeps up well. At Grand's last week 105 were sold, and two car loads in addition sold privately. All classes of horses are saleable at good prices. Draft horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,700 lbs. each, sell readily at \$175 to \$275 each and carriage horses at \$125 to \$200 each, with really choice ones bringing more.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, June 10th, 1902.

The Maritime Province markets show little important change since last report. The markets are about very firm to sell day, as the prospect of a shortage in this year's crop has led them to expect much higher prices than now obtain. Beans have fallen plentifully in the last twenty-four hours, and the prospects of the growing crops are much improved. Both hay, oats and all kinds of feeds are firm to two weeks ago.

Eggs are still in limited supply. Commission merchants are in receipt of sufficient to supply the requirements of their customers, but at this season there is usually an accumulation. The price has been well maintained and some dealers are jobbing choice fresh stock at 15 cents per dozen, but ordinary case eggs sell at 14 cents. At these prices some are being pickled or stored for export. The weather, which gets the blame for everything, is said to be responsible for the comparatively small production.

Dairy products have also been coming along sparingly. The drought affected the early pastures and curtailed the make of grass products. Much of the butter coming in has been in the form of prints, for which there is a limited market, which can easily be over-supplied. As the price of prints has now declined, local markets will now give their attention to solid packed. Two Halifax houses are exploiting the West India markets with good success. By systematic advertising, a good demand has been created in the West India Islands for "Bluenose" and "Evangeline" butter, which is specially packed for the tropical market. Cheese is jobbing at 12 cents. The Prince Edward Island factories have just started for the season.

The prospects for fruit throughout the Annapolis Valley are excellent. Apples give promise of a much larger crop than last year. Peaches, pears and plums are also looking well. Small fruits generally are up to the average, although frost last week did some damage in the low lying sections. Strawberries will be late and we will see no native fruit on the market before July. Vegetables and grains are looking well, but hay may be below the average. Weather keeps rather cool.

Books and Bulletins

REPORT on Agriculture in New Brunswick for 1902, containing reports of the local Agricultural Societies, the Farmers' Institutes, the Maritime Winter Fair, and the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association of that province. The leading addresses at these important gatherings are published in full.

BEE CULTURE—We have just received a 1903 edition of the A. B. C. of Bee Culture, a well illustrated encyclopaedia devoted entirely to the subject of bees. To all who are interested, or those who want to know more about bees, we are sure that this book will be a real help, and we are glad to

recommend it as being many times worth its cost. Price, 50c postpaid. It can be obtained from the publishers The A. L. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, giving full particulars of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Dec. 8 and 9, 1902.

SUGAR BEET EXPERIMENTS, Report of those conducted in Ontario during 1902. Compiled by Prof. Harcourt, Ontario Agricultural College.

FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATIONS, Report of the work of these stations for 1902. It contains a catalogue of the values of the fruit and fruit trees of Ontario, showing their adaptability to the various parts of the province and designed to aid planters in selecting suitable varieties.

FAKED POULTRY, Bulletin 127 compiled by W. R. Graham, B. S. A., poultry manager, Ontario Agricultural College, deals with this important subject and the results of some experiments in chicken fattening conducted at the college.

THE CODLING MOTIL, Farmers' Bulletin No. 171, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, dealing with the control of the codling moth.

St. Louis Fair Notes

One of the interesting exhibits that may be seen in the Horticulture Department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, next year, will be the fruits fresh from South Africa. The managers of fruit farms of the late Cecil Rhodes, at Cape Town, have announced their intention of placing fresh fruits on exhibit each week. Even in London this feat has never been undertaken.

On the 37 acres of ground allotted to the Live Stock Department at the World's Fair at St. Louis are being built 2,800 stalls. Two thousand four hundred of these are open stalls, 5 by 10 feet. The remaining 400 are box stalls to be 10 feet. In addition four octagonal dairy barns will provide 140 open stalls and 28 box stalls.

The American Jersey Cattle Club is preparing to install a herd of Jersey cows at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that will eclipse all previous

Jersey exhibitions. New England, New York and Eastern States have all already shipped 15 cows to Jerseyville, Ill., where the St. Louis Exposition in 1903 for live stock. This is the largest appropriation ever made for live stock at any fair. At Chicago, in 1893, \$142,500 was given. In the classification every branch of improved animal husbandry will have recognition.

Passed in the Third Year

Third Year—1, Fulmer, H. L., Ruthven, Essex, Ont.; 2, Thom, C. O., Elma, Dundas, Ont.; 3, Bray, C. I., Kleinburg, York, Ont.; 4, Readey, J. C., Rosetta, Lanark, Ont.; 5, Carpenter, G. H., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 6, Hamilton, W., Kavenough, York, Ont.; 7, Barber, T. C., Yorkton, Assa.; 8, Henderson, T. B. R., Rocketon, Wentworth, Ont.; 9, Kothwell, G. B., Ottawa, Ont.; 10, Johnston, J., Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 11, Irvine, A., Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; 12, Galbraith, S. M., Ellesmere, York, Ont.; 13, Gay, J. T., Columbus, Ont.; 14, Mills, F. G., Sussex, N.B.; 15, Fausner, B. W., Toronto, Lambton, Ont.; 16, Rivett, T. B., Spanishtown, Jamaica; 17, Williams, M. G., Corbettown, Dufferin, Ont. (4 and 6); 18, Everest, R. E., Scarborough, Junction, York, Ont. (9 and 11); 19, Baker, R. G., Swarthmore, Pa. U. S. A. (5 and 11); 20, Buchanan, D., Florence, Lambton, Ont. (5 and 9).

The following Third Year students also passed, part of their work being covered by certificates accepted pro tanto:

1, Dewar, W. R., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 2, Peltzer, J., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.; 3, McKee, C. M., Cumberland, Russell, Ont.; 4, Avila, C., Cordoba, Arg. Rep.; 5, Bustamante, R. S., Jujuy, Arg. Rep.; 6, Panielo, J., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep. (2 and 11).

1, English Prose; 2, English Poetry; 3, Mathematics; 4, French; 5, German; 6, Calorimetry; 7, Meteorology and Cold Storage; 8, Inorganic Chemistry; 9, Organic and Agricultural Chemistry; 10, Geology; 11, Structural Botany; 12, Physiological Botany; 13, Entomology.

Spraying for Wild Mustard

The Biological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College are sending out two men to conduct a series of demonstrations in killing wild mustard with a solution of copper sulphate.

These demonstrations are to be given in different counties of the province. Arrangements are being made to give demonstrations in the counties of York, Peel, Carleton Place, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland, and in other counties if time will permit.

Farmers are invited to attend these demonstrations, as this solution has been experimented with during the past three seasons and has been found to be a very effective means of removing this bad weed from growing crops.

Leg and Body Wash.



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

Tuttle's Elixir

for restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild sponge bath and put on light blanket. Squeeze the legs and put on light bandages.

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A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc. Use 10-15 drops 3 or 4 times a day. FREE. Dr. S. A. Tuttle, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Avoid all imitations; they are only temporary relief, if any.

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Manitoba and the West

(Continued from page 368.)

Among the prices quoted may be mentioned Flour \$6.50 per 100 lb. sack, rolled oats \$1.25 per 8 lbs. sack. Small wonder that the Britishers bucked Barr. The colony is now under the management of Rev. Mr. Lloyd who has proven himself worthy of the confidence placed in him. Some 700 homesteads have been taken up in the district originally selected, 100 near Battleford and 40 near Saskatoon.

The Manitoba crop report which will be issued on the 15th June will show large increases in the area under all crops. The increase is estimated as high as 40 per cent.

The announcement that the C.P.R. will increase the stock yard accommodation at Winnipeg merely emphasizes the fact that the stock yard accommodation all through the west is totally inadequate. It has become absolutely necessary that better facilities be provided for the reception of stockers and the shipment and feeding of beef cattle. In the recent storm in Alberta the slow hauls and poor stockyard accommodation undoubtedly had much to do with the great loss of cattle in transit. There has recently been a combined kick from Alberta ranchers and the improvements announced at Winnipeg lead us to hope that other shipping and feeding points throughout the West will be similarly treated. The interests of the shippers and the railway company are identical. The former raise cattle that the latter handles, first the stocker, then the finished product, and should provide such facilities that there will be a minimum of loss, for loss to the rancher means loss to the railway.

Cattle Sell Well

Messrs. John and George Isaacs' sale of Shorthorns at Markham, Ont., on May 13th, was a success. The 48 head sold, one of which was Canadian bred for a total of \$366. All the cattle but two were purchased by Ontario farmers and breeders. The highest price was \$700, paid by John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., for the imported two-year-old bull, Nonpareil Archer (81778). The six-year-old cow Blossom 2nd was bought by Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., for \$650.

A piece of white flannel is the best material to use when sponging, discarding each piece as it becomes soiled. These squares may be washed and used repeatedly.—Mary Taylor Ross in The Householder for February.

Appreciated in the Home

If I can get subscribers, I will do. The Farming World and Canadian Farm and Home is an excellent journal. It comes right down to the home life of the farmer.—Priscilla E. Buchner, Norfolk Co., Ont.

It isn't often...



that any machine receives the success and endorsement that "MAGNET" SEPARATORS have, as being the Hand Cream Separator for the farmer.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO., LTD. Ottawa, April 26, 1903.
Guelph, Ont.
Gentlemen:—I am pleased to inform you that the Magnet Cream Separator which I bought from you several months ago, has been in continuous use in my dairy of forty cows. It has been very carefully and severely tested, and I am glad to inform you that it has given perfect satisfaction. It runs very lightly, skims well, and separates beyond the capacity guaranteed by you. I have no hesitation in saying that Canadian farmers would find it to their interests to buy machines made in Canada, rather than those imported from foreign countries and assembled in Canada. The reasons are obvious and need no explanation.
Yours very truly,
F. W. HODSON (Live Stock Commissioner)

Don't do yourself the injustice of ordering a Cream Separator without first having thoroughly investigated how strong and well made Magnet Separators are. No worm gearing, but all cut gears. They turn easy, skim clean, and are easily cleaned.

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The Hardie Magic Sprayer

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It sprays two rows at a time and one man can spray ten acres of potatoes a day. It is automatic in action—the operator has to do is to pick up the handle and push the outfit like a wheelbarrow—"The machine does the rest." Can be changed to an orchard sprayer at a moment's notice. Send for our new catalogue telling the whole story.

Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Co., WINDSOR, ONT.



It will KILL Wild Mustard

without injury to the growing grain, and without cost.

The cost to kill it the old way means the loss of season's crop for seven years, nearly the value of the farm.

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FIELD GLASSES, 50 Mile Range, \$3.55

Regular retail price, \$10.00. We have just received from Paris a pair of High Grade "Hunters' Favorite" Pocket Field Glasses of remarkable power which we are offering at the hitherto unheard of price of \$3.55 a pair. These are exceptionally fine glasses, well finished throughout, the telescopic cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of tan leather, alligator pattern. As shown in the illustration these glasses are shaped to fit close to the eyes. This feature adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view. Each pair of glasses is fitted with 8 lenses, all of the finest quality, accurately adjusted, of high magnifying power and great clearness. Knowing that any person who had an opportunity of examining a pair of these glasses would realize what a snap they are at our price, we are willing to send them by express for examination to any address in Canada. You pay not one cent till you see them. Simply write us saying that you would like to see a pair and we will at once ship them in a beautiful satin lined alligator leather case to your nearest Express Office. When they arrive call and test them thoroughly, and then if satisfied that they are worth at least three times what we ask, pay the Express Agent only \$3.55 and express charges and you will own as fine a pair of glasses as any regular dealer would sell you for \$10.00. A glass of this kind is worth its weight in gold to farmers, hunters, ranchmen, mariners, fishermen, prospectors, tourists, or anyone requiring a very powerful instrument. Fred Chase, Lock Haven, N. S., said: "I received the field glasses to-day and I am highly pleased with them. They are a wonderful bargain at the price \$3.55, and are well worth \$10.00." Andrew Reid, Pinkerton, Ont., said: "I received the field glasses in perfect condition. They are worth three times the price you charge for them and I feel fortunate in securing them for so little." If you do not live near an Express Office or wish to save express charges, send \$3.55 cash with order and 25 cents to pay postage, and we will forward the glasses by self-posted. We run extra safe delivery and perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if asked for. You will run no risk. Do not delay but order at once. Address very plainly—

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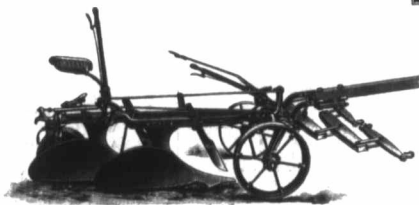
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