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For Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all information, address

W. K. McNAUGHT,
 President.

J. O. ORR,
 Manager,
 City Hall, Toronto, Ont.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 AUGUST, 1905

No. 15

A Record Harvest Likely

THE harvest upon which our farmers are just entering is likely to go down to history as a record one. Reports from all points, east, centre and west, indicate a bountiful harvest. There are rumors of rust in the west, but so far as we can learn rumors they are still, set on foot, perhaps, by unscrupulous speculators to influence the market. While western Canada is more in the people's eye when crops are referred to, Ontario is not taking a back seat this year. So far as our memory serves us prospects were never brighter for a good average yield of cereals in this province than at the present time. If weather conditions are favorable for the next few weeks our farmers will have their granaries full to overflowing. The scarcity of help is a difficulty that will not be lessened by a big crop.

What a bountiful harvest means to the country at large need scarcely be dwelt upon at length. So closely is Canada's prosperity allied with agriculture that plenty in the granary means plenty for the manufacturer and the merchant. Another season of prosperity is assured, providing no serious injury results to the crops before it is gathered in. Favorable weather and plenty of help are the contingencies upon which success hinges at the present time, and every day lessens the probability of injury.

Lavish With the People's Money

On July 19th the second longest session of the Canadian Parliament on record was brought to a close. The important feature of the session was the calling into existence of the two new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. They will come into the Dominion on September 1st.

So far as agriculture is concerned there was comparatively little legislation bearing directly upon it. Mr. Fisher's seed bill is the most important measure of this nature. It will come into effect on September 1st. Briefly, it establishes a standard of seeds which shall be sold as No. 1, of extra quality, and provides for the absolute prohibition of the sale of seeds which contain certain well-known and widely spread weeds. Another measure introduced by the Minister of Agriculture provides regulations for the apple export trade. When apples are packed in Canada for export by the box they are to be put up in good and strong boxes of not less than ten inches in depth, eleven inches in width and twenty inches in length. The penalty for violation of the provisions of the act is twenty-five cents per box.

A feature of the session of more than ordinary interest to farmers was the in-

vestigations of the telephone committee. It is to be hoped that the final deliberations of this committee will be productive of legislation that will facilitate the growth of the rural phone and relieve the country to some extent from the monopoly enjoyed by existing concerns.

Matters military have some interest for the farmer, but any increased expenditure in this direction, especially leading to the imposing of a modified form on this country of the military institutions of Europe, as intimated by the Minister of Militia near the close of the session, should be strongly protested against. This is a peace-loving country and we desire to be free from

EXHIBITION NUMBER

The eighth annual exhibition number of THE FARMING WORLD will appear on Sept. 1st. This number is THE FARMING WORLD's big issue of the year and is always of interest to every farmer. The coming one will be equal if not superior to those that have gone before, and we can promise something real good in agricultural journalism.

An extra large edition will be run off for distribution at the fall fairs. If subscribers will kindly send the names and addresses of friends who would be interested in this number we will be glad to send sample copies free of charge.

Advertisers requiring space in the exhibition number will do well to apply to the business office early in order that good positions may be secured.

anything savoring of the pernicious militarism of the old land.

The session will go down to history as one in which the Government was most lavish in its expenditure of public funds. Though the revenue is still buoyant, it does not afford a sufficient reason for many of the expenditures made. Lean years may be on the way, and instead of increasing the public debt, part of the surplus at least should be applied to reducing it.

But what shall be said of the last act of the session, when the members, seemingly finding no other outlet for the surplus, took a big slice into themselves? Some of the increases made we can heartily approve of, but not the indemnity or pension part of it. The old indemnity of \$1,500 should well repay the average member for all the time and attention he gives to his parliamentary duties, even if the session is six months long. To the casual observer there appears to be only about a dozen members on each side who pay strict attention to business during the session and really do the business of the country. The

remainder appear to be "hangers on," who saunter in when they feel like it. Conduct parliament on business principles and there will be fewer long sessions and less "loafing" by the members.

The Bacon Hog Question

No discussion in these columns in recent months has aroused more general interest than that on the "Packer and the Bacon Hog." Nearly every correspondent has expressed the opinion that unless the packer or drover is prepared to pay more for select bacon hogs than for lights and fats the quality of our bacon products is bound to deteriorate. A premium of 50 cents or even 25 cents a cwt. guaranteed the farmer for the select bacon hog would insure his being produced in larger numbers and of the quality desired. Under the present plan of paying the same price for all kinds there is no incentive to produce the desired quality.

It cannot be denied, however, that the very existence of our export bacon trade depends upon the ascendancy of the bacon hog. It is because our farmers have produced the bacon hog in increasing numbers during the past ten or fifteen years that Canada is to-day exporting bacon products to the value of \$12,000,000 annually. Perhaps it is because the packer feels that the farmer must produce the bacon hog in order to retain our export trade at its present proportions that he is unwilling to pay a sufficient premium for high quality. If so, we can assure him that he is living in a fool's paradise. Wisely or unwisely the farmer will produce the kind that he can make the most money out of.

At \$6 and \$6.25 per cwt. it will pay well to produce the bacon hog, someone will say. And so it will. But that is not the point at issue. No matter what the trade can afford to pay, reason and common sense demand that choice quality should command a higher price in the open market than inferior quality. If \$6 per cwt. is all the packer can afford to pay for select quality, then let the price for inferior stuff be put down to \$5.50, or better still, \$5.00 per cwt. If this were done for a year or two there would be a revolution in the trade. The drover would be compelled to discriminate, and would soon have learned a valuable lesson in selection that would be useful ever after. Quality would be recognized in a dollars and cents way and the trade placed upon a better footing.

There is no reason in the world why, if the packer had played fair, he should need to import hogs from the United States to keep his establishment going, as he is doing to-day. We have

material in this country to produce the quality desired, and in sufficient numbers, too, if the farmer is given proper encouragement. The trouble has been that prices advance during the spring and summer and drop to a low level in the fall and early winter, when the hogs marketed cost the farmer less to produce than at any other season of the year. There is no better and cheaper way of producing the bacon hog, if properly managed, than on pasture. But even by this economical method prices often drop so low when ready for market that there is little if any profit in the business. Besides, labor is harder to get than a few years ago, and adds to the cost of production. There is a great danger of the hog cholera coming into the country from the importation of so many American hogs, no matter how vigilant the Dominion veterinary staff may be. This should be guarded against, even if the packer's establishment has to remain idle for a time. Besides, there is the contingency that these American hogs may be converted into bacon and go forward as a Canadian product to the injury of Canada's good name.

The whole subject is one of great importance, and it is to be hoped that a frank discussion of it will pave the way for fairer treatment for the producers of the bacon hog. As suggested by one of our correspondents a few weeks ago, the farmers' side of this question should receive special attention at the Winter Fair. It would do good to have the packers present also and let there be a full and free discussion of the whole question.

The Ballot System in Judging

At the Highland and Agricultural Society's show, held at Glasgow the first week of July, the ballot system of judging was followed in awarding the prizes in the Clydesdale section. This system will be followed in awarding the prize for Clydesdales at Toronto exhibition this year and it will be interesting to note how it has succeeded elsewhere. Referring to the ballot system, as used at the Highland show, *The Scottish Farmer* says:

"Three judges were appointed to each section. Two were balloted to act in the first class in each, and two as thus determined acted automatically throughout the day. In this way, while everybody knew beforehand who were the three judges appointed for each section, nobody knew for certain which two of the three would judge any particular class. The system should be continued. Objection to it there cannot be, and it makes for confidence on the part of exhibitors and the public.

"The ballot placed the aged stallions under the judgment of Messrs. Neilson and Taylor, and the result was a piece of good work, educative, and able to be followed by the onlooker who knew a little about a horse."

Mr. Hodson May Resign

There has been some little excitement in live stock circles the past few days over the report in the daily press and elsewhere that F. W. Hodson, Dominion

Live Stock Commissioner, would probably resign in the course of a few months and be succeeded by the Hon. John Dryden, formerly Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. As to the correctness of this rumor that Mr. Hodson will shortly resign we cannot say. Mr. Dryden, however, has given us authority to state that so far as he is concerned he knows nothing about it whatever, and that he has not had the least intimation that such a position would be offered him.

While Mr. Dryden possesses many qualifications for an excellent live stock commissioner, we question whether, at his time of life and after being at the head of Ontario agriculture for so many years, he would be willing to accept a position involving such a strenuous existence as the duties of Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion involve. He has served his native province faithfully and well, and, perhaps, a better reward than this is due him.

Live Stock Judging at Institutes

A feature of farmers' institute work that has attracted considerable attention this season is that of live stock judging schools held at a number of points during June. Reports from these have been very satisfactory. The farmers, and especially the younger ones, in the districts where the institutes were held, evinced the keenest interest in the proceedings. So satisfactory has this new feature proven that there will, no doubt, be a large demand for similar work in other parts of the province. Supt. Putnam has already announced a series of two day institutes for this fall, at which live stock judging will be the main feature.

This widening of the scope of the institute is quite in accordance with the stand *THE FARMING WORLD* has taken for a couple of years. Our contention has been that the farmers' institute must branch out or it will gradually lose its hold upon the farming community. We are very glad, therefore, that a break has been made from the regular routine of meetings, valuable as they are, and that it has been so successful.

There are other new lines of work that the institute might well take up. One of these is the plowing match. Most of the institutes have a good balance on hand, a part of which could be spent to no better purpose than for prizes at a series of plowing matches in each district. When properly managed the plowing match is a means of educating young men in careful methods of agriculture that has no equal. A good plowman is invariably a good farmer. In connection with the plowing match could be given practical demonstrations in soil culture and the kind of plowing best suited to different soils and the best crops to sow on them. Indeed, there is a wide field for usefulness here and we would very much like to see some institute take up the plowing match idea this fall. If the weather

were favorable there would be nothing to prevent a plowing match and a stock judging institute being held at the same time.

Behind the Scenes in the Fruit Trade

One never knows what is going on behind the scenes until he gets an inkling of the inner working of things. This spring an important branch of work was taken over by the Fruit Division at Ottawa, that of inspecting the fruit sold in baskets and small boxes on the local markets. For years the consumer has taken it for granted that everything was O.K. when he bought a basket of cherries or a box of berries. A little reflection, however, would have shown him that the grower or packer of the fruit has had things his own way in so far as size of box or basket is concerned. A basket might contain ten quarts or twelve quarts, just as the conscience of the packer might dictate.

But there is likely to be a change in this respect before long. The fruit inspectors have been busy the past few weeks and have unearthed some things that do not reflect much credit upon a few of our best-known growers and packers of small fruits. The aim has been to visit all basket and box-makers and induce them to conform to standard sizes in all they turn out. Nothing can be done with this year's output, but it is hoped that next year a different order of things will prevail in the small fruit trade.

The manufacturer is not altogether to blame for not adhering strictly to standard sizes in basket or box-making. He has been guided largely by the wishes of his customers, who are usually the growers. One will order ten quart baskets that will hold ten quarts, another, who is not so scrupulous, will give a hint on the side to the manufacturer to shade them a little so that his fruit crop will go farther. And so it has been that the consumer has been getting all he paid for or considerably less than he paid for, according as he has come in touch with the package of the honest or dishonest fruit grower. It is these mean little things, not very much in themselves, that bring contempt upon any branch of trade. And it is surprising how widely extended they are when looked into carefully. Often a grower, who would despise a man who would cheat another in larger things, will himself not scruple to use "short measure" baskets and boxes when he has fruit to sell.

We do not know whether this kind of thing goes with fruit culture or not. There has, however, been so much of it reported of late that the grower of small fruits will have to take a strong stand for the right pretty soon or his reputation will be entirely gone.

While the harvest is the busiest time of the year, it does not pay to neglect other departments at this time. The milk needs as much care and attention during harvest as at any other time.

The English Royal Show

Financial Failure—Fine Display of Stock—Our Breeds of Cattle—Presentation to Mr. Thornton

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England opened on June 28th last and continued over the three succeeding days. The fixture was somewhat unfortunate as regards weather as on the last two days rain spoiled everything; still, one was not prepared for such a disastrous state of affairs as the final total of attendances presented. Only 23,913 visitors paid for admission, this number being the smallest in the history of the society and less than half of the total of last year—52,030. Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, visited the show-yard and did their best to make the gathering a success, but all efforts were in vain.

The financial result of the show is most distressing; last year the loss was nearly \$35,000, in 1903 \$50,000 and in the light of these figures the deficit on this year's show can not be far short of, if it does not exceed, \$50,000. A general depression was evident among all the members and it may be that no more shows will take place on the permanent show-ground. A new council elected upon popular lines comes into power on Aug. 1st, and it is difficult to say what

mere Clouster, while the best mare or filly was Dunsmore Fuschia, the property of Sir P. A. Muntz.

CATTLE

were a truly magnificent display, and our premium breed—the Shorthorn—has never been seen to such advantage. The principal prizes in the section went to H. M. the King, who was first for yearling heifers with Reception; Mr. R. Taylor, first for bullocks with Royal Emblem; Mr. J. Deane Willis, who won for two-year-old bullocks with Doynton Brave Archer, afterwards sold for exportation to the Argentine for 1,000 gs. (\$5,250). The champion prize for the best bull went to Mr. R. Taylor's Royal Emblem, with Mr. A. J. Marshall's Roan Conqueror reserve, and that for the best cow or heifer to Mr. F. Miller's Lady Any 7th, with the King's Reception reserve.

Herefords were not a very large collection, but some wonderfully good animals were forward. The King got first and champion for his bull Fire King, the champion prize for the best cow or heifer going to Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton's Lady Betty. In the Devon section Mr. J.

the first prizes. Dorset Horns and Devon Longwools finished up a useful section.

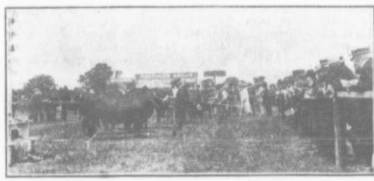
Pigs included four breeds, Whites, Berkshire, Tamworth and Large Black, whilst there was also shows of poultry, butter, cheese, cider, hives and honey, and an education and forestry exhibition.

PRESENTATION TO MR. THORNTON

Shorthorn breeders from all parts of the world assembled under the presidency of Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, in honor of Mr. John Thornton, the well known auctioneer of cattle. The gift to which there were over 900 subscribers took the form of a fine portrait of Mr. Thornton, and before the painting was formally unveiled Sir Nigel briefly traced the career of the guest of the evening and amidst loud cheers read a message from the King in which cordial Royal Recognition was paid to Mr. Thornton's services to cattle breeding in this country. The King added that he was very glad indeed that this testimonial had been arranged and offered his congratulations to the recipient. The chairman, too, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Thornton's life work, which had given so much encouragement to agriculturists. "The gentleman we have met to honor," he declared, "was known all over the world, in Europe, America and our colonies, and his conduct in business has been very much to the advantage of breeders of animals everywhere."



Judging the Shorthorn Cows for the championship, Royal Show, 1905.



Judging Aberdeen-Angus Bulls at the Royal.

this body will decide to do, but one thing is perfectly certain and that is great changes will have to be made if the show is to be placed upon a financially sound basis. Varied opinions are to be expected among such a large number of members of the society coming from different parts of the country. It is difficult, therefore, to form an accurate idea as to the real views held at large, but as far as my experience went there seemed to be a feeling in favor of the reversion to the migratory system by which the show is held in a different centre every year.

THE SHOWYARD

Itself has been brought about as near perfection as it is possible to get it and there was an excellent show of stock. The only weak section was that devoted to horses and to account for this it is only necessary to recollect that the Royal clashed with an important north county show at Doncaster. It is unfortunate that this should have been the case, but with few exceptions the Royal has never had a large display of horses. When our National Society has happened to visit any of the horse breeding districts the classes have been large, but otherwise the display has been disappointing. Hunters and Hackneys were a poor show, numerically speaking, but Shire horses were represented by some of the best studs in the Kingdom. The champion gold medal was won by Lord Rothschild Dela-

C. William's Drosera was the champion bull, and Mr. A. C. Skinner's Curly 11 of Pound the champion cow. It is unnecessary for me to go through the various breeds, but a bare recapitulation of the different races present will be of interest as showing the fine art to which the breeding of pedigree cattle has been brought in the United Kingdom. All of the breeds are pure and any county would be proud to own them. The following list speaks for itself: South Devons, Sussex, Red Polled, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Kerries, Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, Welsh, Aberdeen Angus, Highland, Longhorn, Guernseys, Dexter Kerries.

THE SHEEP SECTION

was well filled and numbers of them were sold to go abroad. In one case \$5,250 was paid for a first prize Lincoln ram, while five others belonging to the same owner were bought for a similar destination at \$1,500 apiece. The pens taking catalogue order were headed by the Oxford Downs, and for shearing rams Mr. Albert Brassey, M.P., came down heavily on the prizes by appropriating the two leading distinctions. There was a fine lot of Southdowns, and His Majesty won the champion prize. Hampshire Downs were fairly numerous but the Cotswolds were a poor lot. A notable feature in the Border Leicester was the pre-eminence of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., who in the four classes devoted to the breed took all

Mr. Thornton replied with deep emotion, his voice frequently faltering as he thanked his friends for this generous recognition of "the labors of a patient, honest, upright life." The proceedings were throughout of an enthusiastic nature, every reference to the guest of honor being loudly cheered. A.W.S.

Rearing Motherless Foals

Fortunately, these are not very plentiful; but they are met with occasionally, and various opinions are held as to their rearing. Some think that when the mother dies it is hopeless to attempt to rear the foal. Others believe that a hand-reared foal will result in a very inferior animal. Both impressions are far off the mark. It is not only possible to rear motherless foals but an easy matter to make good horses out of them. Some years ago an old mare of mine died when the foal was under a week old. The mare was of no special value, but the foal had a superior sire, and I was anxious to keep it. Plenty of suggestions were offered as to how best to do this. The idea of putting it on another mare, which had a foal a little older, was pressed by an adviser, as he was sure this mare would raise the two. I had tried that once before and had lost the foal, as the mare would have nothing to do with it, and at once decided to rear by hand. At the same time a neighbor had a mare die and left a foal about the same age. This

man decided to fill his, as he thought it would be more plague than profit. I offered him \$5 for it and got it, as I wanted it for company for my own. For the first six weeks I attended to them myself. At first they were very listless, but in less than a week they picked up. They were fed at 6 a.m. and every three hours till 9 p.m. Their food consisted of half a pint of new milk each time. This was drawn from an old cow when wanted, and given straight away. The milk was put into a bucket and the foals induced to take in the same manner as a calf. This required patience and perseverance, but I succeeded, and once they got into the habit of drinking there was no difficulty. When they delayed at first in taking the milk a little boiling water was added to keep the temperature up to new milk heat.

The main complaint to try to avoid is a scour. Old milk will be very apt to bring this on, so would a mixture of milks, and adhering to one cow for a supply is advisable. I answered scours with oatmeal. I did not increase the quantity for two weeks, then three-quarters of a pint was given each time. Two weeks later this was increased to one pint, given at intervals of four hours. At this time a handful of fine oatmeal was put in the milk for breakfast and again with the last at night. This was continued for another month when a little oatmeal was put in the milk each time. They received this food for three months, at the end of which time they only got milk night and morning, with one pint of oatmeal added. They were put out in a small paddock with some calves when two months old, and they soon began to eat grass, which was a help, but the oatmeal milk was their mainstay. Probably some would have reduced them to separated milk when two or three months old. I did not, because had the mothers lived they would have received new milk till five or six months old, and I continued the cow's milk till then. As they gained strength I was less particular about having the milk at the temperature of new, and by the time they were two months old they were not more difficult to feed than calves of that age. Probably, having the two together was more social, but one is just as easily managed as two. Young calves make good chums for a foal. Company makes them more settled.

When twelve months old, it would have been impossible for anyone to have told that either of the foals had not been reared by a generous mother. They paid their way extremely well.

Scour is the worst complaint they suffer from, but special care in giving the food fresh and pure and keeping the utensils particularly clean will carry them safely through the most trying period. The grass may scour them a little, but that is much less dangerous than that produced by artificial foods or tainted ingredients. When their milk is stopped, they should be well fed on the same lines as foals that are weaned off their mothers.

W. R. GILBERT.

The Show Ring an Educator

The educational feature of the show ring is, after all, the greatest and strongest plea for its existence. The interest that is awakened in the best that is shown, the comparison of points that are noted, and those that are not, and the summing up of conformations more or less nearly

complying with the requirements of practical utility, is associated with such fascination to the stockman, the breeder, the farmer generally, and still more, the farmer's boy, that it is scarcely possible to attend to a few of our great fairs for two or three years without feeling a determination to emulate in some small way at least, the efforts of the showman in the selection, breeding, or care of the live stock at home on the farm.

And what more desirable end can be attained than this? To encourage or induce the average farmer to keep stock better suited to his requirements, to keep them more carefully, in a little better condition, to lead him to believe that until he is satisfied that his fat cattle are as well finished as the fat steer was, until his horses are as well groomed, he has not yet reached the limit, is to achieve something besides which, the winning of a first prize at great cost, or selling the winner to an equally interested showman at a low price, is comparatively insignificant. Teach the average farmer how to care for the exact kind of stock he wants and how much he wants it and he will very soon be found making some kind of an effort to get it. The good judge of horse-flesh usually has one or two fair representatives of his favorite type of geese around him, and so it is with cattle, sheep, poultry or swine.

The time which the farmer's boy or the farmer himself spends at the show is not wasted time, a mere holiday, but cannot be regarded too highly for its educational features and its help in laying the groundwork for some successful agricultural career.

J.W.S.

Shoeing Farm Horses

We studied the trade of a practical horse-shoer in connection with a reading course in veterinary medicine and while I do not keep a forge to fit shoes, I do most of the "moving" of shoes on our horses. A shoeing kit does not cost much when compared with its value to a farmer; consisting of hammer, rasp, knife and nippers, costing about \$2, says an exchange.

A shoe should not remain on a young or growing horse more than four weeks, nor on any horse more than eight weeks. Most shoeing smiths have several bad faults, and the general farmer is to blame for these faults. Many farmers insist on the smith earning his money, and want to see him trim the hoof down real thin, "and do a nice neat job of rasping down the front of the hoof." Pretty soon the smith enters into the spirit of the thing, and despite the fact that he knows he is doing wrong, cuts away every bit of horn, sole and frog that he possibly can without laming the animal. Keep the knife away from the bars and sole of the foot, and any further than to remove bits of detached or ragged horn, and never allow a rasp to touch the front of the hoof.

As a rule, too heavy shoes are used, and in a great majority of cases the nails used are much too large. I never use a nail heavier than No. 6, and nearly always No. 5 on my own horses, and they do some very heavy pulling on hard roads. Calks or toes are not to be thought of during the summer, and in winter we have them very low and sharp.

A horse on the farm, now fourteen years old, was "foundered" at three years, resulting in chronic laminitis. At five years he was thought to be worthless, when I took him in hand.

His shoes were removed and he was put to work plowing, oiling his hoofs once a day with machine oil. When his services were needed on the road he had an old set of shoes driven on, the shoes being removed as soon as the road work was done. We kept the hoofs trimmed down pretty well, and kept up the oiling once a day for nearly a year. He was kept shod during four months of winter, and only a few days at a time during summer for four years and is as good a horse today as any of his age I know of.

Attend to the colt's hoofs when they are on pasture, and if they get too long trim them down. I have seen colts' feet get so long that the horn broke off on to a sensitive part, and in one case knew a good colt to have deformed hoof from it.—Practical Horseman.

A "Balanced-up" Horse

Professor Crabb, of the Ohio University, recently made careful measurements of forty-six typical three-year-old draft colts. He found the average length of the head to be 26.71 inches, and assuming this as the unit of comparison we have the following relative measurements:

Head, 1.00; withers, height, 2.47; crupper ("C"), width of withers, .92; shoulder to quarter, 2.61; chest to ground, 1.32; circumference of arm, 0.81; of cannon of middle, 0.98; of foot at coronet, 0.70; width of forehead, 0.90; of chest, 0.28; across hips, 0.92; point of hock (hough) to ground, 0.92; circumference of thigh, 0.80; of shank, 0.44; of body, 3.21; length of "croup," 0.60; distance of scapula to hip, 1.15; length of shoulder, 1.02.

Now let the boys who want to know something about horses go out and measure all these dimensions on each three-year-old colt or mature horse with a tape line, and then figure out how far each one is out of plumb, or not properly balanced. Then when they come to buy breeding stock of their own or to teach out after some of the good money there will be in the draft horse business for the next ten years, they will know how to select both sire and dam. It is a long time, ahead, boys, but you can have some education and have it now, and it may be worth a good deal to you after a while.—Wallace's Farmer.

Edmonton Crops

The prospects for a bumper crop in the Edmonton country are good. Last spring seeding was done very early and the ground worked up in excellent condition and there was no excess of moisture or cold to delay work or growth. Since then the weather has been ideal, with plenty of sunshine and moderate showers coming at the right time.

Grains and roots are progressing rapidly and an early and bountiful harvest is expected. Timothy meadows show very well, and where winter wheat is sown it is also good. It has not been injured, by irregular winter weather. The wheat has the greatest promise, and the kind that is expected to give both North and South Alberta the name of the new wheat area, is the Kansas or Turkey Red. It has proved a pronounced success in the spring coulee district south, yielding an average of 35 bushels over some hundreds of acres, and it promises to become such a staple in the country as well as materially to the output and returns of the farmers of this district. J.M.



(His Majesty's Hereford bull, Fire King, champion first prize, Royal Show, 1905.

What Breed of Sheep Do You Keep?

There is great activity among sheep breeders these days, and the business of sheep raising is on a better footing than it has been for some time. Information bearing upon the industry will therefore be helpful. For this reason we are asking our readers for replies to the following questions, and trust there will be a liberal response:

(1) What breed of sheep do you keep?

(2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?

(3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?

(4) Is the scurrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?

(5) Does it pay to wash sheep?

We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of these questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send. A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding.

INCREASE TAX ON DOGS

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

In reply to your questions I beg to say:

(1) Leicesters.

(2) Yes.

(3) Average. I have only lost one lamb out of twelve. I do not know the cause.

(4) Yes. I would advise a tax of \$2 for each dog and \$5 for each bitch kept. I would also advise that the township should pay a reasonable price for sheep killed or worried and make the owners refund the amount of the bill to the township, if found.

(5) Yes.

P. B. HASSETT,
Wellington Co., Ont.

A Nova Scotia Sheep Breeder's Opinion

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I see in THE FARMING WORLD of June 15th an article headed "Sheep or Dogs, Which?" The dog nuisance seems to be worse in some parts of Canada than here. Nevertheless the sheep industry has almost gone out of this part of the country. One of the chief causes of putting away the sheep is the extra fencing that is required to keep them in place. A

fence that will defend against cattle and horses will not keep out sheep.

For a number of years the price of wool has ranged very low but at present there is a big advance in the wool market, enough to be a great inducement to our farmers to return to sheep raising again. The Shropshire is the leading sheep here. About thirty-five years ago, when the factory began to take the place of the home manufacture of wool, they gave a large premium on short, fine wool and the Shropshire seemed to fill the bill and became the leading sheep in the community. They are a good mutton sheep and fairly good lamb raisers, but after the first or second clip the wool begins to get short and the fleece light. Now, since the wool has advanced in price and there is no premium on short wool, I think a longer woolled breed of sheep, such as the Lincolns or Cheviot, might be more profitable to the farmer. I think wethers kept all they are three years old and then sold for mutton would pay well, as the yearly clip of wool would pay for their keep and the labor would be small. The winter feed in this part of the country is all the expense there is. They require a good deal of food in summer, but on most farms here there is much rough land growing bushes that sheep would do well on. And on a field used as a pasture they do a good deal to enrich the soil for

a future crop. The sheep is also of great value to the farmer as a weed exterminator and we are much pleased here with certain weeds or grasses such as Kill-all, Hair weed and White weed, none of which are to be found in a sheep pasture after the first year. With present wool prices, I think many of our farmers would do well to return to sheep raising again.

SHEEP BREEDER,
Colchester Co., N.S.

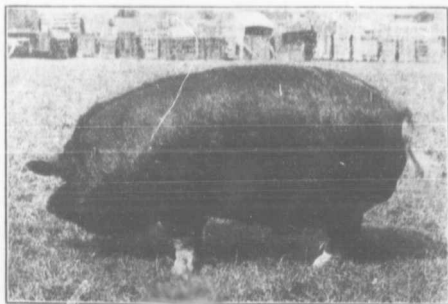
Stomach Worms of Sheep

The sheep has a great many internal parasites, principal among which are the stomach worm, grub, tape worms of various kinds, the fluke, (affecting the liver), nodular worm (affecting the bowels), and grubs in the head. These devour the sheep from the inside. Scab and tick attack it from the outside.

The one which the farmers dread the most is the stomach worm, a long, slender worm, quite red when full of blood, otherwise white, existing in masses in the stomach, and hence called strongylus contortus. Remedies such as gasoline in milk have been prescribed, but they are usually difficult to administer, and while they will kill worms when properly applied, it is seldom that a lamb after being cured reaches its proper development, and never until a later period.

The whole aim of the farmer should therefore be to prevent these worms rather than to cure them. To prevent them absolutely is practically out of the question, for there are few flocks of mature sheep that do not contain more or less of these worms. Through the droppings they pass to the pastures and are picked up by the lambs when turned out to grass. They apparently do the older sheep little harm. They do early lambs less harm than later ones, the strong much less harm than the weak, are much worse in certain seasons than in others, very much worse in old pastures where the sheep have been kept from year to year than in newer pastures, and on old pastures are almost prohibitive of late lambs. These being the conditions, the remedies are obvious.

The first remedy is that embodied in the proverb, "Change of pasture is good for sheep." We remember picking up an old volume of a newspaper published in Tennessee about '36, which gave accurate descriptions of nearly all the diseases now known and some that we have never heard of. It prescribed remedies, all of which were



J. Jefferson's Berkshire Boar, Royal Show, 1905.

made of the various weeds and "yarbs" which grow in the farmer's gardens or fields, such as pennyroyal, catnip, burdock, yellow dock, elecampane (noted remedy for childish diseases in my boyhood days), etc. At the end of every prescription was this significant advice: "Change pasture." This itself would have cured if anything would. The more the pasture is changed, the less opportunity there is for these worms to develop; the longer it is used, the greater the danger. Therefore, the best prevention to keep sheep, especially ewes and lambs, on a fresh pasture, and give them as wide a range as possible. This is not always practical on a one hundred and sixty acre farm, and this accounts in a measure for the unwillingness of farmers in the corn and grass belt to engage in the generally profitable business of sheep growing.

Another remedy is to have your lambs come as early as possible. The stomach worm does not usually become troublesome until July and August, and the more vigorous the lamb is at this period, the less liability there is of becoming infested with these worms. The June lamb is practically worthless; the May lamb has some value, the April lamb greater value, while the February and March lamb will suffer comparatively little in ordinary seasons from the attacks of the stomach worm.

The third preventive, and one which is easy of application, is to provide a side table for the lambs and give them more or less grain feed. The lamb learns to eat grain very young, at two or three weeks old. He will then nibble at the oats, provided they are not musty, and provided it is fed to it a little at a time in a scrupulously clean feed box. A lamb creep should be provided; that is, an access provided to a pen from which the old sheep are excluded. The best creep, of course, is perpendicular rollers far enough apart so that the lambs can creep through without damage to themselves, but which will exclude the older sheep. Anything will answer the purpose that will give the lambs access to this inclosure, where they soon learn to find their feed.—Wallace's "Farmer."

Care of Brood Sow—English Method

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Ames, who has spent the past year in the old land studying live stock methods, gives the following description of the Englishman's way of caring for the brood sow:

"In the estimation of the English breeder the care of the sow during the gestation period requires, and must have certain feeding stuffs for best results and to withhold these on account of a slight difference in price is short-sighted economy, if not very disastrous. On those farms where skim milk was available the brood sows were fed bran, oats and skim milk, or bran, shorts and skim milk, or bran, barley meal and skim milk. In addition, the sows were grazed on grass or soiling crops during the summer months and were fed on raw mangolds, turnips, beets or steamed potatoes during the winter season. Where skim milk was not available the rations were composed of cooked bran, shorts and middlings, or soaked bran, shorts and barley meal, with the same kinds of succulent food as previously mentioned. This method of feeding was continued up to within a week or so of farrowing time. At this time the amount of roots fed was decreased. This was done for the purpose of keeping the digestive or-

gans in a loose condition. On many good farms from four to eight ounces of epsom salts, in accordance with the size of the sow, was fed in the food to each sow about two days before farrowing, etc. This was given for the purpose of cooling the system and preventing an early flow of milk, which so often is the cause of an inflamed udder and at consequence a vicious mother at farrowing time. That careful attention to all of the little details pays was amply demonstrated on a large pig feeding farm in Cheshire, where 120 sows reared on an average nine living pigs per sow. On some farms even higher averages were obtained, but the number of brood sows was much less.

"During the nursing period, which varies in length from five to seven weeks, the sows are very liberally fed. The feeding stuffs used are of the kind that are conducive to a liberal supply of milk. For this purpose rations of equal parts bran, shorts and barley meal, scalded and fed in conjunction with skim milk, or two parts bran, two parts middlings, one part barley meal and one part corn meal, soaked or steamed and fed in conjunction with skim milk or equal parts of bran, shorts and cooked potatoes, fed with or without skim milk, were in general use and gave highly satisfactory results. Ground oats in conjunction with the other feeding stuffs were also used by some, but the price of oats usually prohibits the use of the same. The brood sows were always fed three times per day and in some instances four times per day. When either skim milk or buttermilk could be had they were used in the feeding of the sows during the nursing period. The young pigs are encouraged to eat at an early age, as at the end of three weeks some milk and finely ground oat meal or shorts are supplied in low troughs where the little ones may partake of the same. In this manner they are taught to eat early, and this can be learned at an earlier age, a point which is of much importance to the man who rears two litters per year."

Denmark's Bacon Exports

In view of the interesting discussion that has been going on in these columns in recent issues a few facts about Denmark's bacon trade may not come amiss. The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has recently published some valuable data giving the reasons for the relatively high position held by Denmark in the markets of Great Britain in dairy and other agricultural products. According to a report submitted, the total exports to Great Britain of pork and butter during the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 were as follows:

	1901	1902	1903
Salts, etc.	136,	136,	136,
Fresh pork	750,622	1,022,094	1,006,432
Smoked pork	130,688,944	136,530,780	175,809,470
Tub butter	176,722,820	181,906,888	265,312,153
Butter in cases	1,065,836	1,165,955	1,451,997

The Royal Danish Agricultural Society is paying particular attention to the production of bacon, butter and cheese. As far as the bacon is concerned, this society follows up the question as to what breeds of hogs are most suitable, what kind of feed produces the best quality of pork, the most suitable age to butcher, salting, smoking, packing, etc. The Danish farmers have also learned that it pays to work together, and in different parts of the country have started co-operative slaughter houses, combined with salteries and smokeries, where the most particular clean-

liness, etc., is observed; thereby the most uniform quality is produced.

As with bacon so with butter and cheese, much care being taken to produce the highest grade.

35

Two Bad Weeds

The wild oat is an annual weed with erect and smooth stems. The leaves and stem are covered with a white bloom which gives a peculiar white green color to the whole plant. Wild oats are at home in any soil that will grow cereals. They ripen and spread their seed among almost any cereal crop. The seeds possess wonderful vitality—an average plant produces about eight hundred seeds. Time of flowering, July; time of seeding, July and August. The seeds are dispersed through the grain and carried from place to place by the threshing machine, a fraud and impurity in seed grain. Where this annual is troublesome farmers should take the utmost care to have it well beaten to work the land as soon as the crop is off of it, thus encouraging the seed to germinate. The next season a hoe crop should be put in. The second spring the land should be sown with some grain without plowing, and seeded down to grass. If the land is left in sod three or four years most of the seed will have lost its germinating power.

Grass Daisy—This grass little weed, which is considered a little beam in a well-kept flower bed, is a very troublesome perennial with short, thick rootstocks. It is found in pasture fields and sod lands. It grows from 6 inches to 2 feet in height. This handsome weed is closely related to the *Chrysanthemum*, or national flower of Japan. The daisy is most troublesome in pasture fields. It can be got rid of only by breaking up the sod or seeding down to clover, and plow up after one crop has been taken off. The clover should always be cut before the ox-eye daisy has had a chance to mature and disperse seed.

Norfolk Co., Ont. E. BUCHNER.

Where Intense Farming Rules

If these Islands (Isle of Jersey), many of whom can neither read nor write, can pay as they do to an annual rent for their farms of \$40 to \$75 per acre and live and prosper (poverty on the Island is unknown), one may take courage from this. They at least have mastered, as no other people or community has, the art and science of agriculture. With these Islanders it was a case of necessity and they are fortunate in having this necessity to urge them on. They are also fortunate in a climate quite adapted to agriculture. With these Islanders, the England for their surplus. Of course such conditions do not exist everywhere, but the principle of successful agriculture is the same the world over.

On an 8½ acre farm on the Island of Jersey about four acres will be devoted to growing potatoes, an acre to oats, an acre and a half to hay, the balance (two acres) in pasture. On such a farm you will find eight to twelve head of cattle, two or three horses, some pigs and poultry. An acre or more of the farm will be in orchard. Of course there is a garden patch. There were on the Island of Jersey by a late census 11,801 head of cattle and 2,343 head of horses, to say nothing of pigs and poultry. This makes 14,244 head of stock on about 10,000 acres of farmed land. This is something almost incredible to an American, who thinks an animal to every five acres of land devoted to hay and pasture is something to brag about.—F. S. Peet.

The Grading of Butter and Cheese*

The Views of Practical Men in the Trade

Classification a Good Thing

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have your letter of June the 19th asking my opinion regarding the recent standard for grading cheese and butter, which has been adopted in the city of Montreal. I think the classifications in both cases are all right. Regarding having these classifications legalized in examining cheese throughout the Dominion, I think there would be nothing wrong in having such the case. Just how it would be accomplished I do not at the present time know. If these standards were legalized it would no doubt have a tendency to make our cheese and butter exports of a more uniform quality, but I am of the opinion that it would be rather difficult to make it workable under our present conditions of buying and shipping. So far as I know, the buyers and salesmen in the West have not taken action in regard to these classifications, although I think it is referred to in some cases in connection with the quality of the cheese.

Where the cheese are inspected on the shelves there is not the same need

complished without very much trouble.

I think that the grading, as set forth by Mr. Ruddick, is complete, and it would be for the best interests of the dairymen of Canada, if all our products were branded according to quality. It would also remove any cause of complaint from the shippers if the Government brand were on each package.

ROBT. JOHNSTON,
Pres. Dairymen's Association of
Western Ontario.
St. Thomas, Ont.

A Cheese Exporter's Opinion

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have your letter of the 19th ult., with request for my views on legalizing the standards adopted by the Official Referee for examining and classifying cheese and butter, and making them the official classification for all parts of Canada. I do not see any reason in the world why this classification should not be accepted in all parts of Canada, but as to enforcing it I see very great difficulty.

factories in the district do, whereas if proper distinctions were made a great many of these factories would soon be out of business.

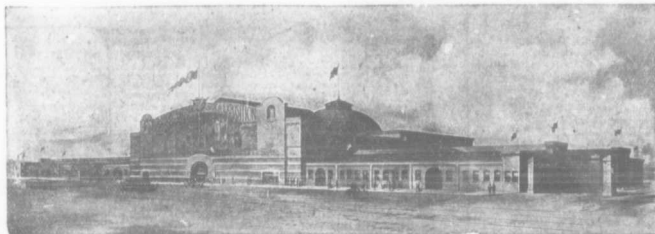
R. M. BALLANTYNE.

Montreal, Que.

Cream Gathering System in Favor

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have been busying myself during the summer months visiting the creameries in the eastern part of Ontario, that is, those east of Toronto. All of our creameries are now being operated on the cream-gathering plan. The early part of the present season was very favorable to this kind of creamery, the weather being very cool. The quality of the butter manufactured at most of the creameries has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, and I might add that almost all of the creameries have had quite a marked increase in their output over that of the corresponding months of last year. The cream-gathering creamery system seems to be steadily growing in favor with our farmers and it will be the business of those connected with the dairy industry of the Province to put forth every effort to overcome the weak features of the system. The more I study the matter the more I am convinced that there is just the one way



View of the new Live Stock Arena, International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

for this, as where they are inspected in the warehouses, as they are in Montreal, although the same classifications would apply equally as well in both cases.

Geo. H. BARR,
Chief Dairy Inspector.
London, Ont.

"Sure Thing"

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

Sure thing! I believe it would be all right for the Dominion Government to set a standard for Canada for judging cheese and butter.

W. K. McLEOD,
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Difficulties in the Way

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Replying to your letter regarding the classification of dairy products, I would say that I see many difficulties in the way of making the grading of cheese and butter legal, as set forth in Dairy Commissioner Ruddick's Bulletin. As part of our butter and cheese are shipped via New York and Portland, I do not see how the grading can be accomplished. If all of our dairy products were shipped from the port of Montreal, it could be ac-

*We would be pleased to have the views of anyone interested. A number of letters have been held over for lack of space.

—EDITOR

Buyers, of course, have the right of saying that they will not buy under any other than their own judgment of the goods in which they would invest their money, but we fear in all sections where buyers operate at factories and where they would have the opportunity of bidding for goods subject to their own inspection that the official classification would be put to one side and the buyer's own judgment used instead. If, however, it were possible to ship the goods to centres for inspection and sale, we see no reason why all cheese sold at these centres should not be subject to official classification. I feel quite certain it would do a great deal to improve the quality of Canadian cheese, if this were possible. Especially should this apply to those sections that are now making inferior goods, for it is a peculiar fact that almost every section thinks the goods from its district are the best that are being produced. A great many of them would rank as seconds and thirds under a proper official classification, whereas now they are going about swelling their chests and telling the people they are coming in contact with the beautiful goods made in their section.

Hundreds of factories in Canada that make an inferior class of goods exist today only because they get the same price for them that the best

of caring for the cream at the farm, namely, to put up ice and stand the cream cans in tanks of water containing a plentiful supply of ice. Any other way is, at the best, but a makeshift.

Anything that our farm journals can do in the way of pressing this matter home, will be a real service to the butter industry of the province.

I. W. MITCHELL,
Supt. Eastern Dairy School,
Kingston, Ont.

Cooling Milk

At the Guelph Dairy School last spring experiments were conducted to ascertain the value of cooling milk to different temperatures. The first was a comparison of the effects of cooling milk to 40, 50 and 60 degrees, and also a comparison with pasteurizing at 140, 150, and 180 degrees, then cooling to 40, 50 and 60 degrees. The milk cooled to 40 degrees on April 18th and maintained at that temperature was still sweet and good on April 25th—one week later. The samples pasteurized and cooled to 40 degrees were sweeter, containing about .08 per cent. less acid at the end of the week. The samples cooled to 60 degrees—both pasteurized and unpasteurized—were sour in two or three days. At 50 degrees they kept sweet for a week though showing slightly more acid than did those cooled to 40 degrees.

Giant Cold Storage Company

A movement is on foot to organize a \$5,000,000 cold storage and transportation company for Canada. A number of prominent names are connected with the enterprise, and it looks as if it would become a going concern. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, M.P. for East Lambton, is the projector. It will be the largest concern of its kind ever established in Canada. It will seek the right to carry on the business of a general cold storage and transportation company; to establish cold storage plants at all points deemed expedient; to build and operate steamships; to construct refrigerator cars for use on any railway, and the right to acquire at any time any existing company doing business in the same direction. The most up-to-date cold storage system for the transportation of Canadian farm products will be introduced, and in this connection cold storage plants will be erected at various strategic points throughout the Dominion and also at the ports of arrival in the British Isles.

Unsanitary Danish Dairies

A Scottish commission on agriculture recently visited Denmark and the following extract from its report is significant as showing the somewhat unsanitary conditions under which dairy stock are usually kept in that country:

"On entering an ordinary Danish byre we first noticed the low ceiling, occasioned by the fodder loft above, for at many of the farms this is the arrangement; then the small cubic space for cows; and in a summer day the warm, unwholesome atmosphere about the cattle happen to be in their stalls, as is frequently the case, the soiling system being practiced every season on most farms in Denmark. The byres internally are no better kept than our own, and they, in some cases, fall short of our ideas of air space and sanitation. . . . The position of the wells and the spaces in which the cows were housed might, in some instances, not conform to the ideas obtaining among our authorities at home, but in every case the animals were comfortable, and the premises well kept."

Butter Preservatives

Bulletin 145 from the O. A. C., Guelph, gives a full report of the experiments conducted by Professors Dean and Harcourt in connection with butter preservatives. Ten different preparations were tested, including pure boric acid and salt. Contrary to the advice given by those having commercial preservatives, powdered borax gave as good results as the commercial preservatives, while it costs only about one-half as much per pound as the latter. Some of the conclusions reached by Professors Dean and Harcourt are:

At the present time we are not prepared to recommend the use of cream or milk preservatives. For the home trade with proper means for pasteurizing the cream and suitable cold storage facilities, we do not consider that preservatives, other than salt, are needed to keep butter for a reasonable length of time.

For the export trade, which allows one-half of one per cent boric acid in butter, it would seem as if this amount might be used to advantage in some cases, but with suitable cold storage and especially where pasteurization is followed, less than this amount would preserve the butter and be less liable to injure the consumer.

Salicylic acid, sodium fluoride and

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STICK

**SMASHES
WORTHLESS
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WHICH
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of durable construction in a high-speed machine like the cream separator. No other machine a farmer uses has a sturdier test. Run twice every day, winter and summer, it must not only do thorough work, but to be permanently profitable, it must be durable.

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Which hold World's Record for Clean Skimming, are built for long service. A solid, low frame encloses entirely all the operating parts, protecting them from dirt and danger of injury. The parts are few, simple and easy to get at, every one being subjected to most thorough inspection, look of material and workmanship. Ball bearings at high speed points, combined with automatic oiling, reduce wear as well as insure the easiest operation. Every machine is tested before shipment. Such careful and thorough construction is what enables the U. S. to better

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formalin may not be recommended as butter preservatives. The first one is more or less harmful, and gives an objectionable flavor to butter, while the latter two are considered quite harmful to the human system.

Macdonald Institute Exams.

The results of examinations at the Macdonald Institute, O.A.C., Guelph, in domestic science, nature study and manual training, have been published. Students were in attendance during the year from all parts of Canada.

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MONTREAL.

Evidence of Improvement in Farm Crops by Selection*

From the latest census report for the Dominion of Canada we learn that for the year 1901 no less than 19,725,016 acres of land were used for the production of field crops. The estimated value of the farm crops for the Dominion for that year amounted to \$194,953,420. These figures show us the great value of the farm crops of our Dominion. It will be seen that even a slight increase in the yield and in the quality of these crops would mean a large increase in the total value of the productions of the country as a whole. It is well, therefore, for the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Agricultural Colleges, the Experimental Farms, and all other available agencies to put forward their best endeavors to bring about improvements in our crop productions. In the paper here presented I shall confine my remarks almost entirely to experiences obtained and observations made in Ontario and particularly in connection with the experimental work of the Ontario Agricultural College and of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

SELECTION OF CROPS

Great care should be exercised in the selection of those classes of farm crops which are likely to give the best results. The selection of crops is necessarily governed to a great extent by the location of the farm, the quality of the soil and the particular kind of farming which is being followed.

In a study of the reports of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario and of the results obtained through the medium of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union as well as by the results of tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College, we obtain some interesting information in connection with the relative production of some of our leading grain crops. In the following table we present the average yields in pounds of grain per acre of barley, oats, peas and spring wheat in four separate columns. The first two columns to the left give the results obtained through the Bureau of Industries for Ontario for the past twenty-three years, also for the past three years, and the two columns to the right give the results of experiments made for three years in connection with the Experimental Union and the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College:

VARIETIES.	Ontario	Ontario	Ex. Union	O.A.C.
	23 yrs.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.
Barley	1,201	1,384	1,856	2,714
Cats	1,217	1,319	1,758	2,634
Peas	1,170	1,128	1,604	2,441
Sp. Wheat	942	1,082	1,183	1,716

It will be seen from the figures here presented that barley came first, oats second, peas third and spring wheat fourth, in every instance. It is interesting to note that the area devoted to the growing of barley in Ontario has increased very largely within the last five years; even more largely than that of any other farm crop grown in the province. This increase is due to several causes, among which might be mentioned the development of the live stock

industry and the introduction of improved varieties of barley, more particularly the Mand-scheuri, of which there is probably half a million acres now grown in Ontario annually.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

The writer is convinced that the proper selection of varieties of farm crops is of great importance. Each farmer should endeavor to find out which kinds of field crops are the most suitable for growing on the soil of his own particular farm. This information can be obtained by observing the results on neighboring farms, by studying the reports of the Experiment Stations and by definite and systematic experimental work by the farmer himself. So thoroughly are the farmers of Ontario becoming convinced of the importance of

SELECTION OF PLANTS

In the spring of 1903, 8,039 of the best seeds available of each of seven leading varieties of barley, oats and spring wheat were planted separately in our experimental grounds. Of this number 2,739 were planted in squares one foot apart and 6,300 were planted in squares one link apart each way. As each seed was planted by itself and at an equal distance from the surrounding seeds, an excellent opportunity was afforded for studying the characteristics of the various plants of each variety. It is scarcely necessary to say that there was a great variation in the individual plants. For the sake of illustration, reference is here made to the Mand-scheuri barley. Of this variety there was a variation all the way from one head to twenty-eight heads per plant. The average number of heads per plant of this variety was 11.8, where the plants were one foot apart. At harvest time a number of the very best plants were selected with the object of starting new strains of this important barley. In the spring of 1904 the best seeds were taken from the selected plants and were sown in rows allowing one foot between the rows and also between the plants in the rows. On a careful examination of the crops comprising the different rows grown in 1904, it was found that the average number of heads per plant was 16.6, thus making an increase of 4.8 heads per plant, or of 40.7% in one year. Some-what similar results were obtained with the other varieties of crops under investigation.

SELECTION OF SEED

A large amount of experimental work has been conducted at the Agricultural College within the past fifteen years in the selection of seed of various kinds of farm crops. Some of the most important results obtained are here referred to very briefly.

Maturity of Seed.—Much has been said in regard to the proper time of harvesting crops in order to get seed which will give the very best returns. In the average results of fourteen tests conducted within the past seven years we found that seed taken from winter wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. The results of these tests tend to show that with winter wheat at least, it is wise to select seed which has become thoroughly ripened before it was harvested.

Plumpness of Seed.—In order to ascertain the comparative values of plump and shrunken seeds, a large number of tests have been made at the college within the past eight years. Fresh seed has been taken out of the general crop of grain grown in the large fields. It will therefore be understood that whatever difference there is from the influence of the selection of seed, that difference is attributed entirely to the careful selection of seed for the separate years in which the tests were made. For the large, plump seed none but well developed seeds were selected and for the shrunken seed, none but shrunken grains were used, the last selection being made regardless of the size of the kernels. From the selection of large, plump seed exactly one-half pound was taken for each class of grain



Prof. C. A. Zavitz

studying these matters for themselves that upwards of 4,000 are now carrying on co-operative experiments in connection with the Experimental Union.

As a few varieties of farm crops have now been under test at the Ontario Agricultural College for a period of fifteen years, it is interesting to note the comparative results of a few varieties. The records show that for the past fifteen years the average annual yield of grain per acre of the Mand-scheuri barley was 11.7 bushels more than that of the Mensury barley, that the yield of the Siberian oats was 16.7 bushels per acre more than that of the Black Tartarian variety, and that the yield of the wild goose spring wheat was 9.1 bushels per acre more than that of the Colorado variety. As great differences exist between different varieties of grain crops in length of straw, strength of straw, susceptibility to rust and quality of grain as well as in yield per acre, it seems unnecessary to say more regarding the importance of variety in crop production.

*Address by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, before the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

and the number of seeds was then carefully counted. Exactly the same number of seeds were then taken from the selection of shrunken grain. At the proper time the two lots of each variety were sown on plots of uniform size. The averages of several years' results show that in weight of grain per measured bushel and in yield of both straw and grain per acre the large, plump seed surpassed the shrunken seed in every instance, for each of the grains, barley, spring wheat and winter wheat. In averaging all the results, it was found that the plump seed gave a yield of 20.2% more than the shrunken seed.

Size of Seed—We have conducted experiments for at least six years in succession in comparing large plump and small plump seed of each of five classes of grain crops. In all the tests, equal numbers of seeds of the two selections were used. The following gives the average yield of grain per acre for the several years during which each experiment was conducted.

Oats, large seed, 62 bus.; small seed, 46.6 bus. Barley, large plump seed, 53.5 bus.; small plump seed, 50.4 bus. Winter wheat, large plump seed, 48.0 bus.; small plump seed, 40.4 bus. Spring wheat, large plump seed, 21.7 bus.; small plump seed, 18.5 bus. Peas, large seed, 28.1 bus.; small seed, 23 bus.

In averaging all the tests made with the five kinds of grain, it is found that the large plump seed gave a yield of 19.1% more than the small plump seed, as the direct result of the first selection. (This result is different from that obtained at Woburn, as given by our English correspondent in June 15th issue.—Editor.)

For twelve years in succession an experiment has been conducted at the Collège in breeding oats by means of the selection of color. The variety of oats used was the Joannette Black. In the spring of 1893 several thousand large black oats were selected and an equal number of oats which were lighter in weight and lighter in color were also selected, and these oats were sown on plots uniform in quality and in size. The selections made in each of the following years have been from the product of the selected seed of the previous year. In 1904, which was the twelfth year of this experiment, the large plump seed gave a yield of 26.1 bushels per acre and produced grain which weighed 10.5 pounds per measured bushel more than that produced from the light seed. It is also interesting to note that the crop produced from the large plump seed required only 1,390 grains to weigh one ounce, while the crop produced from the light seed required 1,265 grains to make the same weight.

Soundness of Seed—According to the results of experiments conducted in each of twelve years, it has been ascertained that oats from which the hulls had been removed in the process of threshing and which are still fresh, will germinate almost perfectly and will give nearly as good results as seed from which the hulls had not been removed.

Unless care is exercised, a considerable amount of grain is frequently broken in the process of threshing. In order to ascertain the amount of injury done to the germination of the grain by means of its being broken at the time of threshing, experiments have been conducted for at least six years, by sowing both sound seed and broken seed of barley, winter wheat and peas, and the results carefully recorded. The following gives the average yields of grains per acre of each selection of each class of crop: Barley, sound seed, 53.8 bus.; broken seed, 46 bus. Winter wheat, sound seed, 46.9 bus.; broken seed, 32 bus. Peas, sound seed, 29.2 bus.; broken seed, 10.2 bus.

As the barley nearly always breaks crosswise of the grain the germ is usually left unimpaired. In the case of winter wheat and peas, however, the grain usually breaks along the crease and in very many cases the germ is either totally or partially destroyed.

As we sometimes have wet weather at the time of harvesting our crops, a considerable amount of the grain becomes more or less sprouted before it can be properly cured. As the winter wheat crop was badly sprouted in 1897 and again in 1902, it gave us an opportunity in each of these years to compare the value of sprouted and unsprouted seed. As the results of tests made in those years we found that the wheat which was in the field during the rainy weather and which showed no signs of being sprouted gave a germination of 94%, while that which was slightly sprouted gave 76%, that which was considerably sprouted 20% and that which was very badly sprouted only 18% of germination.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF SEED

Eight varieties of barley and eight varieties of oats have been grown on the Collège farm for 15 years without change of seed. Care has been exercised each year to select the best grain for seed purposes. It is interesting to note that in every one of the sixteen varieties grown for fifteen years, the average yield per acre for the last five years has been considerably greater than that for the first five years of this period. The following table presents the average yield of grain per acre for the first five and the last five years of the period here referred to for each of four varieties of barley and of four varieties of oats:

VARIETIES.	Av. five years.	
	1890-4. Bushels.	1900-4. Bushels.
Barley.		
Mandscheuri	52.1	73.5
Memory	55.9	63.1
French Chevalier	56.2	64.2
Black Hullless	39.8	51.5
Oats.		
Siberian	73.3	102.6
Egyptian	79.7	86.1
Joannette Black	53.2	98.2
Black Tartarian	61.9	84.6

These figures here presented show us that it is quite possible to grow the same varieties of grain on the same farm over a considerable number of years without change of seed, providing great care is exercised each year in the selection of the seed and in the handling of the crop.

Vitality of Large and Small Seeds

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:
I have noted the article by your English correspondent in your June 15th issue, relative to results of experiments conducted at Woburn in the matter of comparative value of "head" or "large plump seed" versus "tail or small seed grain." I have to say that we have no results from

definitely planned experiments along this line. My observations from work in germinating various kinds of seeds have led me to believe that the value for seed purposes of seeds that are larger than the average in size are for the kind and variety, would be in favor of seeds that are relatively heavy for their size—in favor of seeds possessing the highest specific gravity—as against those which are abnormally large, but relatively lighter in weight.

Under artificial conditions, where seeds are supplied with the most favorable environment for germination and growth of plant, the apparent differences between small seeds and large, plump, heavy seeds, are less clearly defined than when such seeds are sown under average field conditions in our northern climate, but more especially when the weather conditions at time of germination and growth of the young plant are unfavorable to rapid development. Under such unfavorable conditions, the store of food in the large, plump kernel does much to foster the young plant where, without such liberal supply of food, it would become seriously weakened in a way to reduce the vigor of the plant for several generations.

G. H. CLARK,

Seed Commissioner.

Ottawa, Ont.

The Witless Cow

I have known a cow to put her head between two trees in the woods—a kind of natural stanchion—and not have wit enough to get it out again, though she could have done so at once by lifting her head to a horizontal position. But the best instance I know of the ignorance of a cow is as follows: The cow would not "give down" her milk unless she had her calf before her. But her calf had died, so the herdman took the place of the calf, stuffed it with hay and stood it up before the unsoluble mother. Instantly she proceeded to lick it and to yield her milk. One day in licking it she ripped open the seams, and she rolled the hay. This at once the mother proceeded to eat, without any look of surprise or alarm. She liked hay herself, her acquaintance with it was of long standing, and what more natural to her than her calf should turn out to be made of hay! Yet this very cow that did not know her calf from a bale of hay would defend her calf against the attack of any other animal in the most skillful and heroic manner.

Every Farmer Should Have it

I have received two copies of your paper, and I think every farmer should be without it. I enclose \$1.00 which pays for two years' subscription.

DAVID HILL.

Perth Co., Ont.

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THE HOME WORLD

*Love makes the heart a home of good,
Eternal while the ages roll;
Hate dips a poisoned pen in blood,
And writes a wrinkle on the soul.*

The Music in the Medder

There is music in the medder
When the meller cowbells ring,
Soft, silvery cadences, jest
As sweet as anything;
But the music in the grasses
Where the little insects hum,
Is like a benediction when
The end o' day is come.

There is music in the medder
When the sun in gettin' low,
When the shadders grow an' deepen,
An' the fireflies glow;
The katydid is singin', an'
The cricket's lyric call,
Is soundin' in the medder when
The shadders start to fall.

When the butterflies are restin'
An' the bees are in the gum
Sleepin' where the honey is, an'
Everything is mum,
Softly from the medder comes
The cricket's lyric call,
Just liltin' in the grasses when
The shadders start to fall.

Fresh Air and Sleep

I read an article recently in regard to allowing babes to sleep in the open air. I have made the experiment myself. My girl, born in March, was such a frail, delicate baby, that people would shake their heads and say, "What a pitiful little baby!" This was undoubtedly true. When she was seven months old, she only weighed seven pounds!

My husband is a physician, so I threw all the responsibility of the baby on him, and we worked together to keep her in

this world. He is a firm believer in fresh air, and the baby would take her middy nap out of doors each day. When we found cold weather upon us, we saw no reason to change, and even in the depths of winter she slept peacefully, drawing in health with every breath. One day, when she had slept four hours, I looked at the thermometer for curiosity—it was down to eight! Of course she was well protected, the carriage being so placed as to be shielded from the northern and western winds, while it received full benefit from the eastern and southern exposures.

Besides her usual winter wraps the baby lay on the hot water bag, and as a finishing touch I tied a loosely meshed woolen ataghan over the whole carriage.

The baby is a big, rosy-cheeked girl now, of nearly seven, seemingly much stronger than other children of her age, for I always have to warn her to be careful in playing, as she frequently, in the excitement of a game, will throw other children down.

Another thing that I am sure has helped to strengthen her, is that even to this day she takes her middy nap. I cannot sympathize with mothers who tell me their baby will not take a nap in the daytime, and give it up at the age of three or four. I have questioned many mothers on this point, and I always think it is the mother's fault when the child gives up its nap. I have had three children, all of whom took a nap in the middle of the day until they began attending school.

I usually give a warm bath, just before nap time, which soothes and makes the child drowsy, and in the winter I am always careful to see that her feet are warm. My baby loves to lie between the blankets, and if her feet are cold I put the hot water bag to warm the bed before she gets in, and then she sleeps comfortably.

Grown people cannot sleep well with cold feet, and I have always tried to apply the same common sense rules to my children as I do to myself.—Mrs. E.

For Picture Frames

An experienced cabinet-maker says that the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture of



A Lady of Japan.

three parts of linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface but restores wood to its original color leaving a lustre upon the surface. Apply with a woolen cloth and when dry rub with woolen.

Buttermilk

Some people long for lemonade
And some for fancy drinks
And some for soda—with the aid
Of sundry wicked winks.
But, when the sun is fierce and high,
'Tis then my fancies turn
To buttermilk—"tis then I sigh
For nectar from the churn.
Forgotten then are drafts of wine
That all the senses cloy,
And you your happy soul resign
To deep drawn breaths of joy.
And he who does not know of this
Has one glad truth to learn—
That buttermilk is liquid bliss
When ladled from the churn.

Short Memories

A lady in San Francisco engaged a Chinese cook. When he came, among other things, she asked him his name.

"My name," said the Chinaman, smiling, "is Wang Hang Ho."
"Oh, I can't remember that," she said, "I will call you John."

John smiled all over and asked:
"What's your name?"
The lady obliged him.
"Me no memble all that," remarked the cook. "Me call you Tommy."



When the men folks have to cook their own dinner

A DISAPPOINTMENT

One time I fixed my work all up. There wa'n't no chores to do.
Says I, I'll enjoy a day of loain' through an' through.
I won't get up no picnics nor no any such fool thing,
A-botherin' with the victuals an' a pushin' of the swing.
I won't do any readin', 'cause a book your mind will test.
An' when you're thinkin' thoughts, of course you can't be quite at re't.
'I'll have the time, my dreamin' has so long o' fondly prized,
An' an' revel in the sweetness of ambition realized!
So, with both hands in my pockets, I walked out an' viewed the sky;
An' then sat down a-waitin' while the lazy hours went by.
An' then I thought, I'd lose all earth's cares in slumber deep,
An' that's the first time in my life I ever couldn't sleep.
I grabbed an ax an' jumped right in fur fair a-choppin' wood,
To ease my nerves, an' nothin' ever done me so much good.
An' I've jes' about concluded, as I think, it over anew,
That there ain't much fun in loain'—'ceptin' when there's work to do

THE ROMANCE OF BETTY

By NINA K. SLATER

THE slumbersome sunshine lay in full, rich glory upon the quiet village of Eastman, enfolded that Hancy Farm, which marked its eastern limit. The rush of the passing river was subdued to a murmur, the birds had hushed their songs, the air was soft, and the distant measured stroke from the village-smithy mingled harmoniously with the dreamy hum into which Nature had sympathized all sounds. Betty sat alone under the great maples, lost in thoughts and dreams. She heard again the words to which she had listened the evening before in the moonlight: "Darling, I will come for your answer to-morrow night."

Even in the early days of its master the Hancy Farm had been a snug possession, but under John Hancy's skillful management, it had increased in acres until its boundaries spread miles to the north, south to the river, and a goodly distance east and west. John had been a comely, well-educated, popular young man, who, in time, had married the village teacher, bought a quarter section of land from the government, and had early tasted the intoxicating wine of prosperity.

Especially being of a strictly economical turn of mind, John had, to the surprise of his old friends, rapidly developed into "the village miser." In his later life he was too poor, no life, to measure for his satisfaction. Occasional delicacies—doughnuts, cookies or tea-cakes—were divided into halves for his hirelings. The few cakes of maple sugar left over from a season dropped and sootied instead of being sent to a less fortunate neighbor. An application for aid in charity sent an unfeigned shiver through the weazened figure and a tremble of vague apprehension into the thin voice.

His daughter Betty had not been exempt from the grind of home life. Her privleges were few, and those few chosen for their inexpensiveness. School had been denied her because she might meet with some accident on the road, and the old school books in the attic could no longer be used. Only one summer's visit with cousins had broken the long monotony of her life.

It was of all this that Betty was thinking as she sat beneath the home maples with crisp locks of gray hair blowing softly across her face and a gentle, far-away expression in her blue eyes. She viewed the past as a panorama—her restricted girlhood, without school days, with but one party, few books, little girlish fiery, no girl friends, and but one lover. She saw Jack's tall form again, stole away to walk with him under the shadowy beeches, heard his first words of love, and went again

through the scenes of her thwarted elopement. Betty now, gray-haired and fifty, knew that Jack's professed love had been financial diplomacy, but, after all, love had not lost its charm nor moonlights their glamorous sheen.

She saw once more the plain casket that hid her mother's form carried from the door of the low-roofed, rambling farm house. She knelt again by her father's dying bed, and heard him weakly say, "Betty, you'll be rich. Don't spend it, Betty; don't spend it. I've saved it all for you."

"Oh, father," she answered wearily, "if you had saved less for me, and given me one little bit of girlhood!"

"But, Betty! Betty! you'll have thousands of dollars—thousands, I say."

"Yes, father," she replied. "I'll try to make it pay for happy school days and all the other pleasures that most girls have and I have missed."

"No," she thought, "it can never pay for all the longings, all the deprivations, all the humiliations I have known. The one summer's visit taught me how empty life was, and all this wealth cannot buy me a girlhood."

Last night she had thought love might supply the missing past and give to her life the something she had missed; but now the mystery and charm of the moonlight was gone, and the low, insistent voice sounding through her memory had a false ring. The shrewd brain that had so skillfully accumulated thousands had bequeathed to Betty some of its keenness, and she remembered and understood much that she had been fain to believe. She knew then that the past was not only missing but irretrievably lost.

"Ben is younger than I," she reflected. "He will not take me to socials or parties, or even to church, when I ask him. He doesn't mean it when he says, 'Darling, I want you all to myself.' He is ashamed of me! Oh, ashamed of me!—and true love knows no shame. It is my miserable money that he wants—the money father saved to make me happy. Oh, the curse it has been!"

That night Ben received his refusal—not fearfully, but with a kind of regret. That night, standing before her mirror, Betty shook out the long strand of gray hair to the light, looked long at the sad tress; then she blew out the light, and with a few tears and a choked sob prayed that God would change the heart that longed for the things of youth to a heart that ought to belong with colorless cheeks and whitening hair.

Summer came again, and the fields were yellow with harvest. The whir of the reaper broke the stillness of the days, and the management of a well-ordered household helped to quiet the

heart that Betty had prayerfully struggled to discipline. It was after one of these busy, hard, harvest days that John, her competent manager, said earnestly, "Betty, you need somebody to look after this big farm and you, out're working too hard lately, and with no girl in the kitchen, and you tramping around after the turkeys and ducks, I've been considerably worried about you. Betty, don't you think you ought to be had better get married? I'll be good to you, Betty."

It was a very prosaic wooing. Not a word of love—it was all so unlike anything Betty had read or dreamed. But John was broad shouldered and honest, and Betty recognized the truth of his statements and the sincerity of his one declaration, so when he gently added, "Can't you, Betty?" she answered calmly, "Yes, John, I will marry you."

Prosperity still reigns at Hancy Farm. The low-roofed white farm house nestles among the ancient maples, the whir of labor breaks the quiet of the summer days, and song, laughter, and merry, friendly voices the white silence of winter. John still looks after Betty and the farm. In his fair face of the woman has lost its sadness and rounded into a serene, mellowed autumnal beauty. John still wades through the morning dew and even rain to look after the turkeys. There are occasional summer trips to the coast and long winters down south. If Betty ever wonders whether life has compensated for the years of humiliation and lost youth; if she ever reaches out for the old ideals, or her soul ever grows heavy with longing, it is in the silence of her heart and the lonely watches of the night.

Household Pests

Never use poisonous articles to banish household pests, such as roaches, ants, etc. Carbolic acid, ammonia coppers and all such are dangerous where there are little children. You can effectively banish all such nuisances by using a strong solution of borax water. Wipe your pantry shelves with it; first having scrubbed them clean with soap suds, then wipe them dry with a strong borax solution, and when quite dry, spread the powdered borax over the shelves and cover with clean newspapers, and you will be rid of them entirely.

I flush my kitchen sink daily with a solution of it, as it purifies and disinfects. A good many households never use anything else, and some mix equal parts of camphor and borax to drive away ants. It is so cleanly and safe, and if you once get into the habit of using it for household purposes, you will never go back to the poisonous remedies. It is not expensive and will not lose its strength if you fasten it tightly in a tin can.

Bright and Early

A close-fisted farmer in Southern Iowa believes in burning the candle at both ends when it comes to hired men. He had one, but needed another one badly. After a two-weeks' search he ran across a very promising young fellow at the country seat looking for work and hired him immediately.

At o'clock the next morning the farmer called the hired men. The old hand was out in a minute and started for the barn. About fifteen minutes later the new man came down stairs with a grin in his face.

"Why, aren't you going to work for me?" asked the farmer in surprise. "Now," replied the man in disgust. "I'm going to hunt some place to stay all night."

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Busy Sun

The busy sun has much to do,
He is at work the livelong day;
He cannot take a nap like us,
He cannot stop to rest or play.

He helps the flowers and grass to grow,
He gilds all places, poor or plain;
He raises water from the seas,
To fill the clouds and send us rain.

He dries the puddles in the road,
He makes the nursery warm and bright,
And never closes his great eye
Until he goes to bed at night.

Yet though he must get very tired—
"Across the sky is such a climb—
He never fails to mark the hour
That tells us when it's dinner time.

The Wood-Shed Party

"Mamma," said Dorothy, "I wish I could have a wood-shed party."
"What do you mean by that?" answered Mrs. Spear, in some wonder.
"Why," explained Dorothy, "all the girls in my class have said they just love to play out in a nice wood-shed, where there are lots of shavings and smooth boards and saws and—"
"Just like ours, in fact," laughed Mrs. Spear. "I think it would be a nice idea."
"Then we'll have it," decided Dorothy, "and it must be on a stormy day, because we like to hear the rain spatter down—it seems so cozy."
"I think it can be managed," said mother. "We must try to interest papa in the matter. I think there must be a little picking up done."
That evening Dorothy sat up a half-hour later than usual, preparing her invitations. The following morning ten little girls found on their desks a square of white birch bark, to which a dainty card was fixed by two tiny bows. On the card were these words:

You are cordially invited to a Wood-Shed Party at Dorothy Spear's, on the first rainy Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

A long "spell of fine weather" was patiently passed by the eager girls, and at last came a rainy Saturday. Never was a stormy holiday so gladly welcomed, and at two o'clock ten little cloaked figures came in damp line toward the house.

Wet wraps were left in the kitchen, and then the children trooped out to the great, roomy shed.

Dorothy's father was a ship-builder, and in his leisure he often worked upon some small boat in the shed.

So when the guests came out, they saw first a nice, warm stove in one corner, in which birch bark was snapping comfortably; next, the good-sized body of a sailboat, resting on blocks, to the inside of which led a short stepladder.

In the boat were stools and cushions, and on its deck sat Dorothy's whole family of dolls in holiday dress.

The girls glanced around them and examined all the good points of the craft, and said there was almost water enough outside to sail in.

The logs of wood had been rolled up in such a way as to make a gradual flight of stairs to the top of the woodpile, where a flat board was standing. Each guest was asked to run up the

stairs and drive a nail in the board. There was a prize, in the shape of a dainty birch-bark bombon box tied with baby ribbon, for the one who could drive a nail without "striking off."

There were whole barrels of clean white shavings, from which they picked the longest and arranged on their heads for curls.

At four o'clock came the refreshments, part of which was ice-cream served in little birch-bark cups.

But best of all—a surprise for Dorothy, too—was when Mr. Spear came out with a tray, on which were eleven little boats—perfect models of a brig with all sails set, and ropes, yard-arms, anchor and cabins all in correct position. On the stern of each boat was painted in tiny letters the name of the little guest for whom it was intended.

"Such a lovely time!" they all said, as they bade Dorothy goodnight. "A wood-shed party is the very best kind."
Only one little girl said, as she hurried home, "There! Dear me! We had such a good time I forgot all about hearing the rain spatter."—*Youth's Companion.*

Twinkles

The grass-blades twinkle on the lea,
The leaves they twinkle on the tree,
The stars they twinkle in the blue,
The waves within the river, too—
All nature wears a twinkle-smile.
So pleased and happy all the while!

Some Royal Little People

The four children of the Prince and Princess of Wales are called the first children in England because their father will one day be King of England if he outlives his father. There are four of these royal little people. The eldest of them is Prince Edward who was named for his royal grandfather, King Edward of England. The only little girl of the quartette is named Victoria for the late Queen Victoria. The other

two boys are the Princes Albert and Henry.

The King and Queen of England are very fond of these little grandchildren of theirs, and it is said that the queen is always far happier when she is with her grandchildren than when she is in her royal robes at some splendid court function.

King Edward is very fond of his young namesake, and they are often seen together. Young as he is, Prince Edward already has given proof of the fact that he has a kind heart, and that he is already beginning to realize there are great duties and responsibilities ahead of him. While he is an agreeable boy it is said he insists the respect should be paid him that is due the future king of England; it is well enough that he should do this.

It is certain that they are in no sense spoiled children, and it probably would surprise many boys and girls in Canada to know how much like their own lives the lives of these children of the Prince of Wales are. They are dressed as simply as you are dressed, and they have lessons and duties to perform exactly as you have. They do not have their own way in all things any more than you have, for they have a wise father and mother who know that the worst thing that can befall a child is freedom from all rule and restraint. Prince Edward Albert never would make the good and wise king it is hoped that he will one day make if he did not learn in his childhood the value of self-restraint and consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

The Crawfish and Others

devesho reve uoy evalH
yarg hsiwarc eht talT
drawof og of redro nI
?yaw rehto eht seog
.yas, dnA
devesho reve uoy evalH
ohw elpocw emoS
ylhase drawof of
?oh sehsiwarc eht sA
—New York Sun.

What's the difference between Niagara Falls, an automobile and a ham sandwich? Niagara Falls is run by water power and an automobile is run by gasoline. But what about the ham sandwich? There's where you bite.



Mr. Fox shows Mrs. Mosquito where he can get a bite.

IN THE KITCHEN

Canning Fruit

Fruit is such a healthful food that provision should be made for its use the year around. Those who live in warm climates can depend upon fresh fruit in the winter months, but those who live in cold climates find it necessary to lay in a supply during the summer and wither, can or dry it so as to have it for winter use. Fruit for canning should not be overly ripe, and the all important part is to destroy all germs contained in the fruit and to seal it from the air so as not to allow any other germs to come in contact with it. All jars, covers, cup for dipping, and in fact everything used about the fruit should be sterilized, which means made free from germs. This may be done by putting the jars and all utensils in boiling water for some time. If glass jars are put on the stove in cold water and the water allowed to come to a boil there is no danger of cracking the glass.

All fruit for canning requires slow heating; after it comes to a boil it may be cooked more rapidly. For fruit which cooks to pieces badly, a syrup may be made first, but otherwise it is best to boil and skim the fruit before adding the sugar. There seems to be a false notion about sweetening fruit for canning—almost everyone sweetens it too heavily. True it is that jams form a seal on the top which helps to exclude the air, but it is not necessary to sweeten fruit at all in order to have it keep. Sugar is always more expensive during the canning season, and those who have more fruit than they feel they can all need to sweeten, often seal it and then add the sugar as it is used. This method saves waste of sugar, if any of the fruit does not keep. Some prefer this method, thinking the fruit tastes fresher. Which ever method is employed, the proper amount of sugar is that which will make canned fruit taste the nearest like fresh fruit. Jams and preserves are all right in their places, but for common use the lightly sweetened canned fruits are the most desirable.

If tin cans are used, they should be sealed as soon as filled and emptied immediately when opened, as it is when the solder used in the cans and the fruit are exposed to the air that poisonous substances are formed. Rubber rings should not be used a second time; they harden with the heat and are so expensive that it does not pay to risk the fruit. The rings should be soaked in luke warm water just before using and should then be put onto the jar before it is filled. If glass jars are worn and placed either on wood or on a wet cloth, there is little danger of their cracking when the boiling hot fruit is poured into them. A good plan is to pour in about a tablespoonful of juice first and allow the jar to fill with steam, then the fruit may be poured in rapidly. A silver knife should be run to the bottom of the jar before it is quite filled, to allow the bubbles of air to escape. It is much harder to work the bubbles out of thick, heavily sweetened fruit than it is to work it out of juicy, lightly sweetened fruit. It is essential to fill the jar to overflowing in order to leave no space for air. A company once manufactured an earthen jar for canning purposes, which was not a success

because the cover contained an air space, and although the cover fitted down tightly, the air retained under it caused the fruit to spoil. The covers should be screwed down as tightly as possible and pressed down around the edge; after this turn the jar over to make sure that it does not leak. It is easiest to wipe the jars while they are still hot. A second tightening of the lids may be necessary after the jar cools.

Three Recipes

Vegetable Cream Soup.—Boil a half cup of rice until very tender with one large onion cut up fine in two quarts of salted water. Peel and cut finely enough potatoes to make a half cup, peel and cut up enough carrots and tomatoes (fresh or canned) to make a half cup of each, and cut up a cupful of celery. Put into the rice and water and cook all slowly for two hours, then add a large spoonful of butter and a large cup of sweet cream, make very hot and serve at once.

Turkish Rice.—Wash very thoroughly a cupful of rice. Dissolve four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and add to it one cupful of strained tomato, one pint of water, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Turn the rice into the saucepan with this mixture, and when it begins to boil set where it will cook very slowly for an hour. Do not stir the rice, and when done serve at once.

Cream Crullers.—Two scant cupfuls of granulated sugar, two cups of cream, two spoonfuls of baking powder in sufficient flour to roll out soft. Cut into shapes and fry in hot lard.

Hints to Housekeepers

Plunge your bread knife into hot water before attempting to cut warm bread or cake.

No one should ever attempt to wash dishes without two pans—one for the washing proper and one for rinsing. Sprinkle salt over the coal in your bin in liberal quantities; it will make it burn more evenly and prevent "clinkers."

If you cannot procure dampened sawdust for use in sweeping, use bits of dampened paper sprinkled over the floor. Tea leaves stain and salt makes the carpet sticky.

Warm water and salt and a brush will clean matting and bamboo furniture nicely.

Cakes allowed to cool in the pans will shrink from sides and bottom.

Use a knife to break an egg. The contents of the egg are more easily handled.

Warm water used to sprinkle starched clothes will make them stiffer.

Ammonia will keep stove blacking from turning brown. A little soap will give a lasting luster.

Give tinware a good coating of lard and thoroughly heat in oven and it will never rust, even if continually used in water.

The same precautions that are used in washing fine woollens need to be taken with silk. Prepare a suds of white soap and fairly hot water, and add to each

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gallon of water two tablespoonfuls of ammonia. If the ammonia is strong, use only one tablespoonful. Let the garments soak in the suds for some time, half an hour, or longer. Wash by rubbing with the hands and gently squeezing. Never rub on a board, and never rub soap on the silk, unless some spots are unusually obstinate. Rinse thoroughly; this means through two or three waters, the same temperature as the washing water. Iron when nearly dry. If the garments are very delicate press under a thin muslin.

Housekeeping Rhymes

You can're sinks and bathtubs grimy?
Are they not then bright and clean
If you'll rub them well with borax, or a
little kerosene.
Are your looking glasses dingy, and
your window panes?
Kerosene will do like magic on those
ugly specks and stains.
Has your matting lost its freshness?
Wipe it well with weak salt water.
'Twill restore its pristine hue.
Is your parlor carpet's glory a thing of
yesterday
Scatter wet tea leaves upon it just be-
fore you sweep. 'Twill pay.
Are your irons rough and smutty? Rub
them thoroughly with salt.
You will marvel at how quickly this will
remedy each fault.
Are your steak and your fried chicken
often much too tough to eat?
Keep them covered well while cooking,
and you'll have delicious meat.
Does your cake burn at the bottom?
Put the stove-rack on the floor
Of your oven, 'neath the cake pan, and
your cake will burn no more.
If perchance your cake is likely to be
burnt upon the top,
Place a pan of water o'er it, and the
trouble then will stop.
Does your frosting run? Then follow
this—an often-tested rule—
Never, never frost your layers until they
have gotten cool.

Egg Nog

A temperance egg-nog is sometimes ac-
ceptable for those who must take nour-
ishment as well as refreshment with
their beverages. Beat the whites and
the yolks of the eggs separately and
very thoroughly, and add sugar in the
proportion of two tablespoonfuls of this
and half a cupful of seed water to each
egg. Beat all together with a wire egg-
beater, whip in the frothed whites, a
tablespoonful of lemon juice and a very
little of the grated rind. Turn into
glasses, and heap whipped cream on top
of each glass.

Health in the Home

Eat Fruit

Eating more fruit will mean less medicine and better health. One of the best ways to eat fruit is on an empty stomach and not as a dessert. Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing and serves as a natural stimulant to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at such a time with good effect. Instead of eating a serving of meat for breakfast, more people would do far better if they took some grapes, pears or apples as long as they are to be had and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc.

If women would include fruit of some sort in their breakfasts they would feel brighter and stronger and have far better complexions than is the rule at present. If the habit of eating fruit is not formed, an aim should be made to cultivate the habit of eating fruit. You may not care for it at first, but after a time the beneficial effects will be appreciated and it will become second nature to you to eat fruit.

Hot Weather Hints for Mothers

A safe rule for the mother whenever a very warm day comes in is to reduce the food by omitting one or more ounces of milk and substituting the same amount of water or gruel; this rule also holds good on damp and close days, even when the thermometer does not register excessive heat. It may often be necessary to carry out this plan for several days, and to resume the full strength feedings only when the weather becomes comfortable again. This has been a rule in our hospital diet-kitchen for many years for all children, and it has been found to work extremely well.

If at this season the child is teething, that fact alone makes the system unable to stand much extra drain. At this time weaken the baby's food for a few days until the teeth are through, or the fever accompanying dentition has subsided.

Again, the fact is often overlooked that children need other fluid than that which is given them as a meal. It is quite as essential that infants should have water to drink as it is for adults, especially in warm weather; but one should be careful as to the water which is given and by what means. It is entirely free from impurities. Under ordinary circumstances the only way to be sure of this is to boil the water, and it is necessary that the water should be freshly boiled at least twice a day.—Harper's Bazar.

Good Teeth Aid Digestion

Good digestion commonly means good health. A hundred causes impair digestion. A very common cause, little thought of, is bad teeth. Improperly chewed food means imperfect digestion. Not only must solid foods be subdivided and masticated, but many must be mixed with saliva for proper preparation to suitable digestion. One without any or with an insufficient number of molar teeth—the broad, grinding teeth—cannot chew food properly. Have your teeth looked over regularly—once a year is enough. An examination often discloses incipient diseases in time to save the teeth. Filled, decayed, or repaired natural teeth are always better than artificial substitutes. Try to keep your teeth sound as long as you can, not only for looks, but because they are needed for health.

NOW READY

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at
\$1.50, now to be given
away free. Read on.

WHAT THEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will be asked: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, uneducated Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one that should be read by all the statements to be benefited by it. There is still good to be struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his stuffy city office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. Count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HOBSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land" and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.20 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium.

Fill up and cut off the coupon on page 406.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

Sunday at Home

All I Need

I have no answer for myself or thee,
Save that I learned beside my mother's knee;

"All is of God that is, and is to be;
And God is good." Let this suffice us still.

And so, when wearied and baffled,
And I know not which way to go,
I know that He can guide me,
And 'tis all that I need to know.

A Mountain-Top Message

Mr. Evan Roberts wrote the following message on a postcard from the summit of Snowdon to one of his young friends in Liverpool:

"The mountains are high—my hope is higher. The mountains are strong—my faith is stronger. The mountains shall depart—but my God, never."

Secret Communion with God

As well plan for the tender and confiding interviews of betrothed lovers in the marketplace as the fullest freedom and richest joy in communion with the Lord elsewhere than in the closet. Of our great Teacher and example it is recorded, "And when He had sent the multitude away He went up into the mountain apart to pray; and when the morning was come He was there alone." What the Holy Master and Lord found best for His spiritual strength and peace, surely His followers cannot safely dispense with.

Why Not Now?

Dr. Torrey once made a journey of 3,000 miles to address a large Christian Endeavor convention on the subject of personal work.

Toward the close of his speech he remarked that "in order to do effective personal work you must be baptized with the Holy Ghost."

A Congregational minister made his way to Dr. Torrey at the close of the meeting and said: "Brother Torrey, I haven't that power, but I need it. Will you pray for me?"

The evangelist always seizes an opportunity when it presents itself.

"Why not kneel down here now?" he suggested.

They both did so, and poured out their hearts to God, while thousands of feet tramped past them and out of the building.

The clergyman's ministry was transformed. He went to work, baptized with the Holy Ghost, and his church was crowded, while previously it had been half empty. Conversions followed in great numbers.

Good Thoughts

"The Christian works with God and prays, and the more confidently he expects to realize the promises the more earnestly he prays."

Die to thyself every day, and then thou hast sold all. Then all that thou hast will be used by thee for the love of God and thy neighbor.

Secret devotion is the very essence, evidence and barometer of vital and experimental religion.

What harm can happen to him who knows that God does everything, and who loves beforehand everything that God loves?

He who walks through life with an even temper and a gentle patience, patient with difficulties and crosses, has an everyday greatness beyond that which is won in battle or chanted in cathedrals.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

TUCKED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 5081

The fancy skirt waist, or the waist that takes an intermediate place between the severely plain model and the elaborate one, is always in demand.

It is useful for many occasions, it is dainty and attractive without over fuss and makes an altogether desirable addition to the wardrobe. Illustrated is a most charming one that is tucked in groups and trimmed with bands of insertion that are applied between and which gives a dressy effect while in reality it is so simple that it can quite easily be made. In the case of the model the material is white lawn, but there are innumerable others which are appropriate, thin silks and light weight wools being made after the same manner as are the washable fabrics.

The waist consists of fronts and back. There is a regulation shirt waist plait at the front edge, beneath which the closing is made and the narrow tucks are stitched in graduated lengths at the



5081 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

5092 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.

front, from shoulders to belt at back. The sleeves are the accepted ones that consist of fitted cuffs and with full portions above.

GIRL'S DRESS 5092

Nothing that the season has brought has taken a firmer hold upon popular fancy than shepherd's check and it never appears to better advantage than when combined with plain color as in the illustration. In this instance the material is blue and white linen voile and the yoke and cuffs are of plain white linen, but whatever the fabric the color scheme remains the same. The dress is an exceptionally pretty one, with the slightly low neck and elbow sleeves that are so charming worn by little girls, and could appropriately be made from any seasonable material.

The dress is made with the waist and the skirt, the waist being gathered at both upper and lower edges and joined to the square yoke at the neck and to the round yoke of the skirt while its sleeves are full and finished with the cuffs. The skirt is straight, gathered at its upper edge and joined to the circular yoke and the closing is made at the back.

INFANT'S BISHOP DRESS 5095

Bishop styles make notable features of the season and have extended into the

realm of even the tiniest babies. Illustrated is a most attractive little dress which is made of Persian lawn and is finished only with frills of the material, but which appropriately, can be made



5095 Infant's Bishop Dress, One Size. 5097 Girl's Yokes and Sleeves, 4 to 12 years.

from any material in use for infants' dresses. The simplicity of the model makes its essential charm and also renders it exceedingly valuable to busy mothers. While it involves the very least possible labor, it is altogether charming and attractive in effect.

The dress is made with front and back portions and the sleeves, which are joined one to the other, then shirred to form a little yolk, which is held in place by a plain one arranged on the under side. The sleeves also are gathered to form cuffs and are held in place by means of narrow bands.

GIRL'S YOKE 5097

Yokes and sleeves are always in demand for girl's dresses for they have the faculty of wearing out long before the frock proper has done its duty. Illustrated are some most acceptable models, which can be utilized for repairing, remodeling and for the new dresses equally well and which allow a choice of various styles. The square yoke with the pointed yoke shows pointed cuffs, while the round and pointed yokes are made with standing collars, and again the sleeves with the square yoke show straight cuffs, while the one with the pointed yoke shows pointed cuffs, so that almost all tastes can be suited. As a matter of course the "leg-o'-mutton" sleeves can be used with either the square or pointed yoke if preferred, or the full sleeves with the round yoke and also the collars are interchangeable.

Each yoke is made in two pieces and is finished at the neck with the collar. Both the bishop and "leg-o'-mutton" sleeves are cut in one piece each, but the bishop sleeves are gathered and joined to the cuffs, while the "leg-o'-mutton" sleeves are finished with simple stitching at the wrists.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

If we could see where disgrace really lies, how often men would be ashamed of their riches and honors and would discern that a bad temper or an irritable disposition was the greatest family disgrace that they possessed.



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Nature About the Farm

The Nighthawk and the Whip-poor-will

By C. W. NASH

WHIP-POOR-WILL—Continued.

A few years ago, when this province was much better wooded than it is now, the note of the whip-poor-will was one of the most familiar sounds of summer. Soon after the sun had set and while the afterglow was still reddening the western sky, the clear call of these birds could be heard from every wood lot in the country. Yet, even in those days, when the note was familiar to every one, the birds themselves were known to very few people. The great majority did not know what bird it was, that wanted to "whip-poor-Will"; some few thought it was the nighthawk that would have Will punished, and one or two very positive people I met, assured me that it was some kind of an owl which made all the fuss. These mistakes were, perhaps, excusable, for the whip-poor-will is always silent during the day, and when he sings he sits in the shadow of the trees where, after sundown, human eyes are not readily able to

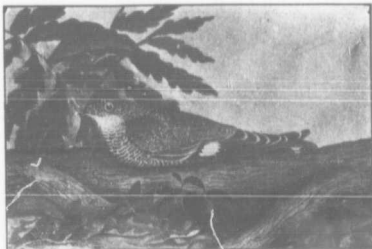
wingless ants; these may have been taken on some old log or stump upon which these birds very frequently alight. At the time I suspected that this bird had been feeding during the day, but I have since discovered somewhat to my disgust that this particular species of ant is very active at night and roams about seeking food continually during the hours of darkness.

The range of this species in Canada extends through the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba east of the plains and as far north as the southern portion of the Hudson Bay region. In its migrations it differs from the nighthawk in that it arrives early, frequently appearing in Ontario before the first of May, and I have found it here on the twentieth of April. In Southern Manitoba it has been heard on the 8th of May, which is, I think, an exceptional case; my own notes of the first arrival there being some days later. In the autumn the difference is very

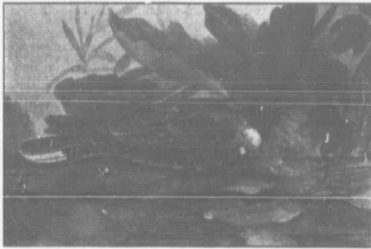
have only heard it from the female when she was tumbling about before me in her efforts to decoy me away from the comical little balls of down upon which her maternal affections were concentrated at the time. Early in August the whip-poor-will chorus begins to weaken and only lasts for a short time just after dusk. It does not entirely cease, however, until late in September when the birds abandon the thick coverts in which they have spent the summer and resort to higher ground and second growth scrub.

No nest is made, the two buffy eggs much marbled with brown and lavender, being deposited upon the ground in the woods. So closely do they resemble their surroundings that it is practically impossible to find them unless the sitting bird should be disturbed from them and the spot she left accurately noted.

The illustrations produced in this issue will enable my readers to identify the two species under consideration. In shape and size they are nearly alike, but the possession of rictal bristles around the gape of the whip-poor-will is always a sufficiently distinctive feature by which that bird can be recognized when closely examined, and the white patch on the wing of the nighthawk, which is eas-



Nighthawk (male)



Whip-poor-will (male)

discern what manner of creature it is the sound comes from.

The plumage of this species is curiously soft, almost moth-like, and is, if possible, better adapted for purposes of concealment in its haunts than that of the nighthawk; its general coloration is grayish brown, mottled and marbled with black and various tawny shades; the throat of the male is encircled with white and the outer tail feathers are partly white. In the female the white is replaced by tawny, which on the tail does not extend far above the tips. The gape is furnished with long, strong, rictal bristles, which probably assist the birds in capturing the moths and beetles upon which they feed and in impeding their efforts to escape when seized. It will be observed that the nighthawk is not furnished with rictal bristles, which would lead to the inference that its food differs somewhat from that of the whip-poor-will, and this appears to be the case. The insects usually taken by the nighthawk on the wing are comparatively small and feeble, while the whip-poor-will captures the larger moths and beetles, insects with broad wings, or wing cases, which would be difficult to hold if their flutterings were not hindered. Only once have I found any evidence that the whip-poor-will ever fed upon ground insects. On that occasion a specimen I examined, had its stomach filled with large, black,

marked, the whip-poor-will staying on to the end of the first week in October and apparently faring sumptuously every day, for specimens taken at that time are invariably so overloaded with fat as to be unmanageable for preservation.

The favorite haunts of our bird are well wooded ravines in which it finds concealment on the ground during the day, and from which it emerges after sunset to skim round the outskirts in search of its insect prey. It is a difficult creature to study when in its proper surroundings, but so far as I have been able to observe, it never soars high in air like its relative, nor is its flight prolonged, but rather it skims rapidly and noiselessly at no great height from the ground for a short time, and then alights upon some log, stump or fence rail; while so perched the well known song is uttered several times and then the bird starts off again to repeat the performance until the rising sun sends him to his retreat in the shade. Besides the well known whip-poor-will song, our bird has other notes, one, a sharp "chuck" invariably precedes the song, and sometimes, particularly on cold or windy nights, it will be the only sound they utter. They also have an alarm note, or, perhaps, a note expressing anger, which is used when the young are approached. It is very similar to the "quit, quit" of a ruffled grouse. I

fly visible when the bird is flying, even at a great height, renders its identification easy.

The nighthawk is a bird of the open, flying high at all hours and attracting attention by its monotonous scream or its loud "booming," while the whip-poor-will haunts the woods and rarely, if ever, voluntarily flies in daylight. When disturbed, it skims off for a short distance and will probably alight lengthwise upon the branch of a tree where it requires good eyes to find it.

How to Keep Honey

The granulating of honey in the combs makes it more unsalable than almost anything else that can happen to it which does not destroy the comb. Owing to this, comb honey should always be kept in a warm, dry place during at least the fall and winter months, or whenever great changes of temperature are likely to occur. It may be stored through the winter in a dry basement room or cellar, provided no frost reaches those apartments; but if there is a sudden rise of temperature outside much above that inside, moisture is liable to gather and stand in drops on the combs, in which case the honey will rapidly deteriorate. The only sure way of preserving comb honey so that it will present a salable form, is to store it in rooms so constructed that the temperature will remain between 70 and 90 degrees, and never go below 60 degrees.—Bee Keeper.

The Nova Scotia Apple Grower Has Grievances

Writing in regard to the apple trade of Nova Scotia, Mr. James H. Tupper, a prominent apple grower of the Annapolis Valley, says:

"There is at present and has been great dissatisfaction among farmers at the expense and unsatisfactory manner in which fruit is handled. From the time it leaves the hands of the grower on his side until it reaches the buyer on the other side is one continuous line of expense. The principle cause of complaint is the excessive freight rate, and to make a bad matter worse the individual farmer has no redress. There are two S.S. lines making regular trips from St. John and Halifax to ports in England. The ocean rates for apples on each of these lines is 72c. per bbl., which with the railway freight of 18c. to Halifax makes a freight of 90c. per bbl. from here to London. That this is too much is seen by comparison with other freight. Flour is carried from Ontario to England at 30c. per bbl., and I believe from Boston at about the same figure. This is half of the ocean rate the farmer has to pay on apples, notwithstanding a bbl. of apples is about 40 lbs. lighter than a barrel of flour and takes less space. About the only reason that can be given for this great difference is that the farmer has been willing to pay and that the S.S. companies have been willing to take the larger rate on apples. And I suppose as long as both parties are willing the same rate will continue.

"Another cause for complaint is the charges on the other side. These include cartage, wharfage, insurance, etc., which with the commission of 5% charged by the brokers amounts to about 60c. per bbl., bringing the total cost up to between \$1.40 and \$1.50, or in other words a bbl. of apples has to sell in London for at least \$1.40 before the grower gets one cent.

"Another cause of complaint is the way the apples are taken care of in the cars from the time they leave the station or siding until they are put on board the steamer. The chief danger in this case is damage by frost. The railway company will not allow fire in the car while the train is going, claiming there is danger of setting fire to the car, but no danger of frost to the apples while the train is in motion. I have heard a number of people make this claim, which seems to me needs explanation. We will suppose when a car leaves Annapolis for Halifax the temperature is 0 deg. If these apples will not freeze, the air in the car must get warmer; if it does, what warms it? If it does not get warmer why will not the apples freeze? If the mere fact of being in motion will keep anything from freezing, why is it necessary to put on a fur coat when you go driving?"

"Another cause of complaint is the system of rebates now in vogue. The S. S. company charges the grower 72c. ocean freight, the man who stands between the grower and the S. S. company (who is called a middle man) is given a lower rate. He collects the apples from the farmer, orders cars, looks after the details of getting them from the grower to steamer. For doing this is allowed to pocket the difference in the rate he pays and what the farmer pays. On ten thousand bbls. shipped during the season the middle man is given a fifty cent rate, thus having 22c. per bbl. for his pocket. In addition to this he is given a return commission of 2 to 2½ per cent.

from the broker who handles the apples. From these two sources twenty to thirty cents a bbl. for doing about 5c. worth of work. Of course the middle man fills a position that must be filled, does a work that must be done, but it is a position that can be filled and a work that can be done just as well and much cheaper by the farmers themselves. The sooner the fruit growers of the Valley realize that the middle man is not a necessity but a luxury, and a very expensive luxury that we can ill afford to maintain, the better for the fruit growers.

As one remedy for these evils, Mr. Tupper advises the co-operation of all fruit growers. He says:

"Singly we can do nothing to right the wrongs, united we have the power in our own hands. A union of fruit growers large enough to control fifty or one hundred thousand bbls., will put us in a position to dictate terms to any S.S. company, will enable us to dispense with the services of the middle man and insure us better handling of our fruit generally. Dealing with us saving in cost of shipping, etc., by co-operation, he says:

"Present expenses are from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bbl. We have had an offer of a two-shilling rate from Annapolis. The subsidy would bring this down to say 40c. A reliable firm in London has offered to guarantee a saving of 25c. over there if given the fruit to handle. Taking this as a guide we will sum up ocean freight 40c.; railway freight will not exceed ½ what it is now, or 9c. The reduced expenses at the other side, 35c. Now we have our own expenses to meet. These on a carload billed out would not exceed 4c. per bbl. Another 4c. on one hundred thousand bbls. would pay the big salaries to the manager and agent employed. This totals up 92c. add 8c. for unseen expenses and we have \$1.00 against \$1.40. This is clearly a saving of 40c. per bbl. to the farmers through co-operation. Rather than count on too large a saving, let us put it down to 25c. per bbl. This is worth some effort on the part of the farmer to save. It means at least the price of his bbls. given to him. To the farmer who raises four hundred barrels it means an increase of \$100 yearly to his income. In ten years at 5 per cent. simple interest this amounts to \$1,250, quite a nice little sum saved to the farmers. This also represents the amount he has overpaid middle men, S.S. companies and commission men in the last ten years. Again on one hundred thousand barrels, this means at least a saving of \$25,000. In ten years at 5 per cent. simple interest this amounts to over \$300,000 saved to the farmers of the Valley. This also represents the amount that has been paid over by the farmers to the various agencies handling their apples in the last ten years."

The Fastest Growing Tree Known

Luther Burbank, the great horticultural wizard of the 20th century, is to the front with a walnut tree that makes the fastest growth of any tree known. He regards this achievement as of immense importance commercially, for it will extend the use of walnut in the manufacture of furniture and even permit its use as cordwood for stove or grate fires. His success was attained by crossing common English and Native California black walnut and also crossing two varieties of native black walnut. Walnut wood for manufacturing purposes now costs \$250 to \$300 per 1,000 feet.

Self-Supporting Farms

By that I mean those that raise entirely, or very nearly all that is required, for the sustenance of the stock kept upon it. The family is a matter of minor consideration, although about everything except groceries and flour should be produced on the farm.

But the farmer who buys grain and hay in car or half car lots, either keeps more cattle than there is any profit in, or neglects his opportunities. Only one advantage follows the keeping of too large a stock for the farm to carry independently, and that is the greater amount of manure, and if one would put the money the extra feed costs, into labor, and haul plenty of muck and other good absorbent, to be freely used about the barns, that object could be attained more cheaply than by the first method.

In this part of the country there is gross neglect in this respect; very few farmers use anything of the kind, and the manure, pure and undiluted, unless by leaching, is hauled to the field and spread with a fork—mistake number two, for it lands on the ground in clumps, too large for profit in some places, none at all in others. I know one man who by plenty of work and good planning, keeps three cows on ten acres, and has a large market garden besides. His land is all the time growing richer, is better cultivated, crops are larger, weeds scarcer, and his orchard is heavier bearing. His profits are much larger, proportionately, than the man who runs (I will not say farm), from one to three hundred acres apiece.

He does almost all his own work, knows every detail of his business by heart, looks upon every tree almost as a friend, and feels far more pride in his home than most people do, and therefore takes more comfort in it. Every paper he reads, he always gives articles on crop rotation and some of them are very practical, but a good way for beginners to get reliable information is to apply to some trustworthy agricultural paper which acter to maintain, like THE FARMING WORLD, or to the experiment station nearest them.

Then give your own wits to work; make a mental problem of the question, and see if the result will not be increased crops next summer. Hired help is so hard to get, so expensive and unreliable much of it, that a reduced crop area must be the solution that will present itself to the average tiller of the soil. Well, then, if by the use of your brains one acre can be made to produce the crop you have been raising on two, and you can work the single acre yourself, with good tools, you are just the wages you would have to pay a man ahead.

House your help well and they won't leave to go to the circus or fair and not come back for a week, nor go to dances in sugaring or haying, and be good for nothing next day. Feed your cows well, and they won't come out in spring poor and good for nothing half the summer. Feeder your ground well, and raise two or even three crops upon it instead of one, and you won't want or need to pay out all you made last summer to get through this year. Use your brains more, and you will need your bank book oftener also. They used to tell me that common sense was the best rule in arithmetic, and I am sure it is in farming.

F. E. H. Quebec.

When crocks are used to ripen the cream in farm butter making, care must be taken to see that there are no cracks in the glazing.

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An Important Detail

The Levi Cream Separator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have introduced a ring for making a tight joint between cover and bowl. These rings are supplied to fit any of the standard makes of separators. If you are having trouble with this joint on your separator, better read their advertisement in this issue.

A Cure that Paid

Mr. J. W. Hamilton, liverman, of Delhi, N.Y., had a seven-year-old gelding with a trial of 2.15. This horse would have been a valuable animal but for one thing—he had thickened wind, causing a severe "whistling" noticeable from the wagon or sidewalk.

Mr. Hamilton was on the point of having an operation on this horse when he wrote to W. F. Young, P.D.F., Springfield, Mass., for advice. The treatment suggested to him by Mr. Young of absorbine used externally and fattening and condition drops internally effected a cure so that Mr. Hamilton found a ready sale for the horse, and wrote under date of May 15, 1905:

"W. F. Young, P.D.F.: In answer to yours of the 21st inst. will say that the horse is very much improved in every way and that I have sold him for a good figure. I would like to have kept this fellow this summer and raced him, but taking everything into consideration, decided I had better sell him when in condition and I had a customer. He will be used as a gentleman's road horse and will fill all requirements.

Thanking you for what you have done for me in this case, I remain your friend,
JAS. W. HAMILTON."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tendonitis

I have a horse that is lame on the left front leg. Last spring he was lame on the right front leg, but he got all right again. I took him to the V.S. last fall and he said it was the cords of the leg from the knee down. He blistered it and the horse seemed somewhat better, but got worse when I hitched him again. When I lead him out he walks just as if he was foundered. He gets all right on the road he gets lame again.—Subscriber, Que.

Repeated blistering, or, what is better, "firing," followed by a good long rest and a run on the grass, if possible, would make this horse all right again, unless the tendons have been very badly injured indeed. You had better get your veterinarian to fire him.

Pigs with Cough

A number of my fall pigs have a dry cough, and often leave feed, although otherwise appearing healthy.—W. S.

Give a teaspoonful of oil of tar to each pig in the feed two or three times a day.

Sore Shoulder

I have a heavy draft horse that is bothered with a sore shoulder that refuses to heal. The skin that grows over the spot seems to be of a rotten nature when it is healed over, and comes off again on using him a day or two, even at very light work. I have the second collar for him, both of which were carefully fitted, but no change.—O. W. P.

For an inveterate sore of this kind a blister is often of great benefit, and we would advise you to apply one. After the part has recovered from the blister, use zinc ointment until the part is healthy. When work is resumed, the shoulder should be bathed in a solution of tannic acid and water, a teaspoonful to a pint, twice daily after work. This will toughen the skin and help to prevent abrasion.

Tumor

A few days ago I noticed a lump about the size of a hen's egg (as it seemed to me to appear in one night) just underneath left eye of one of my cows. It is hard and seems to hurt if pressed at all. It does not seem to affect her eating.—P. T. O.

The sudden appearance of the swelling makes it probably the result of an injury and if such is the case, it will probably disappear gradually. It may, however, be caused by the invasion of the part by the germs of the disease popularly known as lumpy jaw, which sometimes attacks unusual parts. If the swelling remains when this reaches you, it would be wise to apply a blister and repeat it if necessary in two weeks.

Ringworm

I have a three-year-old cow with ringworm on both eyes and cheeks. It seems to affect her eyesight and she is failing in condition.—Subscriber.

Apply soft soap to the spots and after a few hours the scab may be washed off with a little saturated. Then take a little bit of a rag tied on a small stick, dip it in tincture of iodine and rub it well into the spots. Be careful not to let it run into the eye.

Curb

Have a mare rising three years old with curb, caused, I think, by rearing. I blistered it well as soon as noticed and took all the lameness away, but cannot remove the lump.—F. W. G.

Unfortunately it is not always possible to remove the swelling of a curb. Repeated blistering with antiodide of mercury, or, if that fails, firing the part, are the best remedies.

Brittle Feet

I have a mare that has very brittle feet. It is hard to keep shoes on her, on account of her feet breaking off. She can not be shod at all. Can you let me know how I can do to toughen her feet.—Subscriber, N.S.

Make an ointment of equal parts soft soap, pine tar, and tallow or lard, and rub in a little over the hoofs once a day.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, 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.

Keeping Up Line Fence

A rented farm from B for five years. At the time of renting there was snow on the ground. A agreed to keep up the fences. Afterwards when he examined them he found them rotten. The line fences cannot be kept up. B will not do anything with them. He intends at the expiration of A's lease to build new fences. Will he do so now when A is a good tenant? This is A's fourth year on the farm. Can he leave at the end of this year—paying the rent up to that time.—R. A. H., Ontario.

On the above statement of facts A cannot vacate the farm prior to the expiry of the term for which he rented it, and thus relieve himself from payment of rent for any portion of the term unless B is willing that he should do so. If he left under the above circumstances he would still be liable for rent up to the end of the term of leasing. The lease provides that A is to keep up the fences, and while he may not have known or thought that they were in such bad shape when he rented the farm, he should have complained of this and sought whatever remedy he had when he first found it out, instead of going on for nearly four years, and thus, as it were, acquiescing in matters as he found them.

Paying for Re-per

I agreed to purchase a reaper from a company, and after trying same I found it was not satisfactory, and it was returned to the agent. The company then sued me for the price of same

and recovered judgment against me, and I had to pay it. The agent still has the reaper in his possession. Have I any remedy against him?—G. W. L., New Brunswick.

We cannot see that you have any remedy against the agent, who is, no doubt, holding the reaper subject to your order. If the reaper was satisfactory your proper course was to defend the action brought by the company against you for the price of same. You apparently defended this action, but the company succeeded in same and you have had to pay for the reaper. Having paid for it, you are, of course, entitled to possession of it, unless it is being detained from your possession for some other reason.

*

Long or Short Tails on Sheep

Why the tail is needed by sheep is one of those questions which none can answer with any degree of satisfaction. Some tail is necessary for the protection of a very sensitive part of the anatomy, the termination of the bowel, and the still more tender part of the female anatomy. But three inches of tail is ample for the complete protection of these delicate parts of the animal. The sheep does not require a tail as the horses or cattle do, for protection against flies, and further than the few inches of the docked tail will afford. Generally the undocked tail is a nuisance, and mischievous to a sheep, as it harbors filth, which attracts flies, and these are often so inveterate in their attacks on the fouled parts of the sheep as to cause the worst possible infliction on the wretched animal, which becomes typhoid and suffers most agonizing death by being literally eaten and consumed alive by slow torture due to the myriads of maggots which infect it. It is an uncommon sight to see a miserable animal eaten to the bones of the hump by fly maggots, until at last it hides itself in some secluded place and submits to the inevitable death by the slow torture inflicted on it by the thousands of maggots. Often these parasites spread far over the hind parts of the sheep, collecting in the fouled wool, and practically the sheep is devoured alive.

So, too, the long wool about the udder is the most effective cause of infection of the lambs by the worst of parasites, such as the knotty-guts worm, and every kind of tape worm which infests the sheep; thus, of course, the long tail is the active means of spreading the filth over the whole of the hinder part of the sheep, and especially of the thighs and udder, and in this way actually poisoning the lambs. On the whole, we cannot avoid the logical results of all the conditions existing in this respect, and therefore we must be forced to secure the sheep, and the lambs, by this necessary means to ensure cleanliness by which so many evils may be avoided.

Usually the lambs are docked when two weeks old or even sooner, and the time just now is pertinent to consider that if any lambs have not been docked, it should be done at some convenient time and opportunities are favorable, and not left until the next crop of lambs are in hand for the same care. One person may easily dock a lamb in two or three weeks old by taking the animal under the left arm, with the rump forward, and with the left hand fingers slipping back the loose skin of the tail toward the rump, and with the right hand clipping the tail with a pair of pruning shears, so as to leave not over three inches; then with the right hand



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fingers apply a pinch or two of finely powdered bluestone, and draw down the skin; over the end. The lambs will scarcely feel the operation after a few minutes. Generally they lurry to the ewe and take comfort by a drink of milk, and then go to play. In a flock of thousands not a lamb has suffered any discomfort by the operation done this way. The old-fashioned, complicated method of searing the wound is properly obsolete, and as a refinement of cruelty, only possible under the grossest ignorance and absence of all sparks of humanity.—Irish Farming World.

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The Farmer of the Future

The Hon. James Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, says: "The farmer of the future must be a practical scientist. The man who does not understand the science of the soil has no business on the farm; if the boy wants to be a farmer it is just as necessary that he take a course at an agricultural college as it is to the boy who wants to be a lawyer, a doctor or a preacher, to have university education."

White Markings on Horses' Legs

In a recent issue of *Farm and Home*, London, Mr. H. E. Fawcett gives the following as representing the English markets on this subject.

It is a widely prevalent opinion that white markings on the legs of horses are indicative of a want of strength and of toughness in the white-colored portion of the limb, but practical experience does not in any way bear out this theory, which appears to be based simply on surmise and tradition. It is, therefore, safe to consider that there is nothing in it, and no weight or importance need, therefore, be attached to it. If this theory that white markings are associated with want of strength or with actual weakness in the part of the leg which is colored white were based upon solid fact, one ought to find that sprains and various forms of unsoundness, such as ring-bone, sidebone, splints, and wind-galls occur more frequently among horses with white markings on their legs than among horses in which these white markings are absent. As a matter of fact, this is not the case, sprains and the different forms of unsoundness being equally common in both groups. In the case of white markings the skin at the part which is colored white is, as a rule, pink, and not of the usual dark color. It may possibly be that the pink colored skin is less hard and more delicate than dark-colored, although it cannot be said that this is so.

When the horn of a horse's hoofs is colored white it is very generally regarded as being softer than dark horn, and this is undoubtedly the case in many instances. But the coloring of the horn colored horn being rather soft is not, as a rule, of any practical importance, and not in any way detrimental to the usefulness of a horse. From a practical point of view white marking on the legs of horses are objectionable on account of their showing stains so easily, and also because some extra trouble is involved in cleaning the legs and in removing the stains. These objections, of course, only apply in the case of horses, in which appearances are of importance, such as hunters, hacks and harness horses. White on the legs is very prevalent in the Hackney breed, very extensive white markings often being met with among Hackneys. Though few of these are not objectionable in the Hackney, they are certainly a bit of a nuisance in a Hackney stallion that is used for breeding harness horses, because the markings are generally transmitted by him to his progeny. In Shire horses white markings on the legs are fashionable, and they are regarded by Shire breeders as an important and desirable characteristic of the breed. They need not occur on all four legs, but should at any rate be present in two legs, according to the present-day fashion. It is of interest to note that white markings are much more common in the hind legs than in the fore limbs. It is comparatively rarely found that the markings occur only in the fore legs, and not in the hind ones as well, while the reverse—i.e., white hind and no markings in front—is most common. The chestnut color in horses is more often associated with white markings than any other color. Next to chestnut they are most frequently met with in bays and browns, while they occur least frequently in black and roan horses. It is often said that white markings on the legs will present in the sire or dam, and tend to become more extensive in the foal than they are in the parents, but this is an opinion that is not supported by real facts.

Which animal is satisfied with the least amount of nourishment?

The moth. It only eats holes.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Clear Currency

A short time ago attention was drawn in these columns to the action of the Dominion Government in replacing their worn, soiled and mutilated circulating pieces with new ones, and it is clearly apparent to any observant person who handles a quantity of these notes, that a decided improvement in their average condition has already been effected.

We have now pleasure in referring to the arrangements nearly completed between the Finance Department and the Canadian Bankers' Association under which a mutual effort is to be made by the chartered banks and the Canadian Government to improve our silver currency by getting rid of the large number of United States coins now in circulation in the Dominion. It will be easily conceded that there are far too many of these coins circulating in Ontario and the east, but it is claimed there is three times the quantity in Manitoba and the West that is to be found in the East.

A considerable amount of United States notes of various descriptions also finds its way to Canada and gets mixed up with our Canadian bank notes and Dominion notes. It is due to the services of the chartered banks that these United States notes are not more plentiful here. The notes are usually taken on deposit by the banks without question, and are either paid out to persons going to the United States, or shipped periodically at the banks' own expense to their agents in that country.

The loss to the Government by the mixture of this foreign money with our Canadian currency is considerable. The secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association is quoted as saying that probably a quarter of a million dollars in U. S. coins will be shipped from the country within a year. The Finance Minister estimates that there is \$200,000 of it now in this country. If these latter figures are correct it means that the presence of these foreign coins in our country represents a loan by the people of Canada to the United States Government of that amount free of interest, the advantage of which should accrue to our own government. Again, the seigniorage of an issue of Canadian silver sufficient to place that amount of foreign coin would amount to about \$450,000, as it is said our silver coins cost our government only about fifty per cent. of their face value to produce.

Besides the above economical reason, for the elimination of these coins from our land, there are also sentimental and patriotic reasons for the proposed action, for all Canadians would much prefer to handle only their own coinage and their own notes in their own land.

The plan proposed to carry out the object in mind, is that the banks gather the coins and forward them to the office of the Bank of Montreal in New York for credit of the Receiver General. As soon as that office is advised of a remittance being received there, he will remit an equal quantity of new Canadian silver to the Bank in Canada, to take its place. The charges of forwarding both remittances will be borne by the government. A commission of the eighties per cent. will be allowed the banks for their trouble in the matter.

This will hardly pay the banks, as about \$25,700 must be gathered, sorted, packed and shipped in order to earn a commission of 100. We are sure, however, that the banks will not fail to carry out the scheme on that account, as they are as desirous of getting rid of these objectionable coins as the government.

Another matter on this same line that has been agitated somewhat of late is the calling in and replacing of our worn silver by the government.

It appears that for some time past the Receiver General has refused to redeem defaced or worn coins and this action has resulted in a much larger quantity of thin, bent and perforated coin being in circulation than there should be, and considerable annoyance has been caused by the refusal by storekeepers and others to receive such coins in payment. The refusal to redeem by the Finance Department was not just or right, as the same reasons exist for the redemption of mutilated coin as for mutilated notes. We are advised, however, that the government has reconsidered its attitude on this matter and has already begun to redeem the defaced coins.

The action of the government and the banks on these matters should result very soon in Canada having clean notes and clean good coinage with but a very slight mixture of either foreign or mutilated notes or coins.

Banks and the Farmer

The extension of the branch system of the Canadian chartered banks has tended to eliminate the private bank and to provide the farmer with money at reasonable rates. St. Thomas has five banks, Simcoe has three, Leamington two, and they are fair illustrations of other places. Burlington, Stoney Creek and Winoona, with branch banks, illustrate the way in which the farmer is to be served by the banks. Money can be had by safe farmers for 6 per cent. It is becoming ever more difficult to get money out on loans in the old way at 8 and 10 per cent. No one except the doubtful kind will pay the rate.

The loan companies are placing loans on farm property at 5 and 5½ per cent. A clause is usually inserted putting the interest at 5½ per cent. with the proviso that if the interest is paid within thirty days of the due date it will be 5 per cent.

The effect is as desired. The loan companies have not found any large amount of principal paid off farm mortgages during the past three years in these southern counties. The aggregate of mortgages is increased. So also are the value and improvements on the farms. The partial failure and extensive shortage in both the corn and wheat crops last year made it impossible to reduce indebtedness. The record of arrears with the loan companies does not show an increase, but many persons were allowed grace to recover themselves. The harvest of 1905 bids fair to right the financial straits of many farmers and enable them to pay off some of their indebtedness. The loan companies are not inclined to push collections so long as their investments are safe. Since they are unable to put out as much money as they desire on farm property they have turned to the city. There they get 6 per cent., and sometimes a little better, from speculating contractors who are not careful of the rate of interest on property they do not mean to hold. The buyer may object, but what can he do for a year? Perhaps it may be answered—Staff Correspondence, The Globe.

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Reserve Fund - - 3,700,000
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Pacific Coast Excursions

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. will sell from Chicago round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., (Lewis & Clark Exposition), Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. A choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, a East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Notes

There are 19,000 banks in the United States having a banking power estimated last year at \$13,826,000,000. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of National Banks since 1900, when the law of 14th March of that year was passed. In the five years 2,550 National Banks have been organized of which 278 were conversions of State Banks, 862 reorganizations of state or private banks, and 1,410 new organizations. The number of National Banks has increased from 1893 to 1904 over 40 per cent, and the number of state banking institutions increased nearly 68 per cent. The various Federal and State governments must have their hands full in attempting to have a yearly audit made of their own examiners of all these institutions.

The total tonnage of vessels of the maritime states of the world is 25,000,371, composed of steamers 17,188,561, and sailing vessels 7,871,810 tons. Of this total, Great Britain and her colonies own 11,225,421 or about 45 per cent. of the entire tonnage of the world. The United States comes next with 2,636,281, and Germany third with 2,298,992 tons. The Canadian tonnage is 622,338, being exceeded by only seven other nations. In 1904 there were 308 vessels built in Canada with a tonnage of 18,354.

The hand gold output in May was 416,000 fine ounces, an absolute record in the district's history. The value of this, reckoning the fine ounce at \$21, is \$8,736,000. The highest production before the Boer war was 378,299 fine ounces.

In the Poultry Yard

The Origin of the Turkey

Americans claim that the turkey should be their national bird rather than the eagle. The domestic turkey is so similar to the wild turkey of the United States and Mexico that its origin is conceded to the new world. How it came to be introduced into Europe is somewhat of a mystery. The ancient Mexicans were the first to domesticate these birds. When Cortez conquered that country in 1520 he found several thousand turkeys kept in the courts of Montezuma's palace. Spain was the first European country to receive turkeys (1520), which were first called Indian peacocks. A few years later they were introduced into England.

As to the origin of the term turkey, there is some doubt. It was doubtless thought that the fowls came from Turkey, for probably they had been brought to England by merchants who dealt chiefly with Turkey and the Levant.

Before the end of the 16th century turkeys had largely increased in numbers in England.

For a long time the two countries of Norfolk and Suffolk were rivals in the raising of turkeys. In autumn on the roads that led to the capital could be met flocks of hundreds of the fowls, driven by a lad armed with a long pole having a piece of red cloth at the end, for the sight of red cloth always excites turkeys, as is well known. Nearly a century ago the city of Norwich sent to London, in the space of three days, more than 4,000 turkeys.

Method in Shipping Eggs

Gather the eggs fresh every day and keep in a cool place. Do not allow a hen to sit on them over one night. Place chaff or dry oat hay on the bottom of the crate, over that lay a paper, and then put in a clean filler. Do not use fillers that are musty or daubed with broken eggs. Cleanliness and attractiveness go a long way toward obtaining the top price in city markets.

Wash and wipe dry all dirty eggs. Stains can be removed by rubbing them with a cloth wet with vinegar. After placing the eggs in the filler, take clean paper, tear into small pieces and firmly pack the spaces between the filler and crate on all sides. This prevents the eggs being jarred in shipping, and losses from breakage are less liable to occur. For several years we have shipped eggs packed this way, and it is very seldom that any are reported cracked or broken.

After the crate is filled, lay some pasteboard and papers over the top, and securely fasten down the lid. Have your address written very plainly on the shipping cards, and neatly tack one on each end of the crate. Do not ship small or inferior looking eggs with the large, fine looking ones, but ship them separately. To command a fancy price, eggs should be strictly fresh and all of one color. Never ship a suspicious looking egg, whose shell looks and feels sleek and glossy.—A. C.

Shade

Trees make the best shade, of course, but if there are no trees shade of some kind must be provided for young and old chicks. Fowls like a jungle-like denseness of shrubs and bushes where they can hide from the summer sun and dust in the cool earth—while the currant and gooseberry bushes are growing and the trees reaching a size where

they afford some protection, resting on the ground on the south side and propped up on the north. Sunflowers, hops, and corn also make a good shade. Chickens love the mellow earth of a well cared for corn field, and no better place can be found for a late hatched brood.

A Poultry Record

Mr. A. W. Sarty, a prominent poultry farmer of Missouri, gives the following account of his poultry operations during the past seven years:

	Pounds Poultry	Dozen Eggs	Cash Return
1898.....	339½	120	\$48.09
1899.....	424	249	64.36
1900.....	190	436	59.49
1901.....	100	240	56.00
1902.....	387	498½	75.11
1903.....	987	1039½	141.85
1904.....	490	711	150.11

Total for seven years.....\$595.18

Deducting cost of building, \$20, we have \$575.18 left for our labor and feed, not counting what was used by the family. Some may beat these figures, but, considering the distance from market, etc., we are well satisfied with them, or until we can do better. Three years of the time we had only fifty hens, the balance of the time one hundred.

The building is ten by twenty feet, nine feet front, six feet at the back. It is built facing the south and has three windows and two doors in that side. The windows are made to slide back, so as to give an abundance of fresh air in warm weather. It is divided into two apartments, roosting and laying rooms. The roosts are suspended from the ceiling with smooth wire and are all on a level, two feet above the floor and are not allowed to touch the sides of the building. The nests, roosts, etc., are all movable, so that they may be taken out and the building given a thorough cleaning up whenever necessary and whitewashed inside and out at least twice a year. We find that it pays not only to clean up the building but the yards as well if we would have healthy chickens, and even when we do our very best we lose some, especially the young chicks, with the gapes. We find that a few drops of turpentine mixed with the feed helps greatly in checking this disease.

We have never tried an incubator for hatching, but believe it may pay, because we have had considerable experience and good success raising the chicks by hand and after they are once started they are but little more trouble to raise that way than with the hen.

With a hundred hens and a few good cows on the farm we feel independent and don't care a rap if the business of the country is on a cash basis, because we can pay as we go. Let me ask those who say their hens don't pay if they have ever kept account with them? That's the only way to find out.

Hen Profits

A farmer in the Berkshire hills calculated on a profit of three dollars a year on every hen. He hatches the chickens in April, which is the best month in the year in which to hatch medium-sized breeds. He makes production of cost for market the foundation of profit and strives to have eggs to sell in November and December. He carries but few

old hens over winter, relying on the pullets for winter laying. This friend of mine claims to have averaged 170 eggs each hen yearly, producing eggs at a cost not far from ten cents a dozen.—Prairie Farmer.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, of Theford, Ont., whose reputation reached the high-water mark in the breeding of young champion Shorthorns, Fair Queen, and her sister Queen Ideal, has, among other fine animals on his farm a grand to months bull, a full brother to these two already mentioned, a big smooth fleshed fellow of the showing kind. A fine 7 months roan heifer which he has bred would also stand some beating.

Messrs. Nicholson Bros., of Sylvan, have a large Shorthorn herd in fine condition, bred from their imported stock, and among a lot of choice individuals is a yearling heifer that would, with a little fitting, make a good showing proposition. Altogether, they are as good a position to supply good breeding stock as when they bred Valasco 40th, the grand white bull which headed the Watt herd at the leading show last fall.

Mr. H. C. Graham, of Ailsa Craig, popularly known as a breeder of superior Collie dogs, has a good useful herd of Shorthorns on his farm and can supply breeding stock at a moderate price.

Mr. Geo. Hindmarsh, of Ailsa Craig, Ont., well known as a breeder of choice Shropshire sheep, reports his flock in fine condition, his ewes having a crop of lambs averaging three to two.

Mr. W. H. Taylor & Son, Parkhill, Ont., are the possessors of a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle and a flock of well bred Lincoln sheep. The flock is headed by an extra good ram, imported by Mr. J. Patrick, of Ilderton.

The veteran breeder, Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., will have his Lincolns to the front this fall as usual. A large flock of about 150 head of good ones will uphold a well earned reputation. In Shorthorns Mr. Gibson has just filled an order for ten head to a customer in the United States, and among them a herd header in the bull shown by Mr. Richard Gibson last fall, a winner in the two-year-old class at Toronto.

Mr. Jos. Nichol, of Brussels, long and favorably known as a breeder of improved Yorkshire swine, can show the visitor a farm on which purebred stock of all lines are kept. Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire swine, Lincoln sheep and Clydesdale horses are his favorites, and his young stock finds a ready market. He has a young bull, sired by Jacobs Broadhooks, Golden Fame, which is a good recommendation for the breeding quality of that bull.

John Cowan, Donegal, Ont., is the owner of one of the best improved farms in the flourishing township of Elma, and makes a specialty of Leicester sheep and Berkshire swine in the live stock line. About a hundred head of sheep and less than half that number

of hogs make a large assortment for the purchaser to choose from, and the quality has always been good enough to land the money at the shows.

Chicago and Guelph Show Dates Clash

In last issue it was announced that the Guelph Winter Fair will be held on Dec. 4-8. In THE FARMING WORLD of June 1st, a Chicago item appeared giving the date of the opening of the International as Dec. 2nd. This report is confirmed by later information, which fixes the dates for the International from Dec. 2-9 inclusive. The Maritime Winter Fair will also be held during the same week as the Guelph Fair.

While the holding of the Maritime and Guelph fairs the same week will not interfere with the success of either show, it is different with the International. A great many Ontario stockmen attend the Chicago show. While the cattle and swine men do not exhibit at both shows, the sheepmen do, and what is more, carry off the bulk of the best prizes at Chicago. It might be well, therefore, for the Winter Fair management to consider postponing the Guelph show until the week following Chicago, or to Dec. 11-15. Unless these dates will bring the show too near Christmas, there should be no objection to changing the time.

Maritime Winter Fair

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Maritime Winter Fair recently held it was decided to hold the next fair at Amherst on Dec. 4-7, 1905. Dates for cattle sales will be arranged later. The prize list for the coming show will be larger than heretofore.

A New Zealander's Impressions of Canada

In a letter received from Mr. John Allen, of Waingaro, New Zealand, who spent several weeks in Canada last summer, he says:

"My flock of sheep have far exceeded my expectations. I have been crossing with the Romney on the Lincoln and they are now the best sheep we have ever had on the place. No doubt they suit our limestone country. Even the cull wether lambs which we kept over from last season have done exceptionally well, losses in them being almost nil, and are now beautiful sheep. The flock paid us within a fraction of 5s. per head for wool, the price being 9d. per lb. Cull ewes are selling extremely well at from 17s. to 19s. each, and lambs at least 50 per cent. over last year's

figures. Cattle are a little easier than last year, but quite at a payable price. We sell our first draft this week."

Mr. Allen owns a large sheep and cattle ranch. Referring to his stay in Ontario, he says:

"I visited by appointment, Mr. W. D. Flatt, whom you were kind enough to introduce me to, and spent a very pleasant day. He must have driven me at least forty miles. I saw Mr. Pettit's stock and Mr. D. C. Flatt's hog farm."

Mr. Allen was greatly impressed with Canada as a whole and particularly with the opportunities the Northwest affords for beginning agriculture. A paragraph or two in his letter on this point is worth reproducing:

"I have talked so much of your country since returning that I was asked if it were true 'I was going to sell out and clear for Canada,' I replied: 'If I were younger I would be quite willing, as I believe there was less of a lottery in taking up land in the Northwest than in the average of New Zealand.'

"I was told the other day that there are hundreds of people going every year to Canada and that the land will soon be all taken up. I gave my experience last July with a C.P.R. home-seekers' train at Toronto and then quoted a few figures which was quite an eye-opener. Over 220,000 went into the Northwest in one year, equal to one-quarter of New Zealand's population."

Japs Pay High for Horses

Representatives of the Japanese Government have recently purchased a number of horses from one of the large studs of the United States. The purchases consisted of purebreds throughout, chiefly Hackneys and Thoroughbreds. A number of fillies were included in the lot, which is destined to improve the horsebreeding of the Mikado's country. There were thirty-four horses in all purchased, and they averaged over \$3,500 each.

This is a pretty steep average for so large a consignment. It is very doubtful if the Hackneys could be of better breeding and quality than those sold by Mr. Beith in his dispersion sale last winter, and which averaged considerably less than half that amount. Then the Hendrie sale of Thoroughbreds, held at the Repository, Toronto, a few months back, averaged less than two hundred dollars each, and there were some good ones among the lot, too. Evidently the Japanese Government has been "gold-bricked" by the eloquence of some of the smooth-tongued purveyors to the south of the line. Its representatives could secure as good quality in Canada at much less money. Over \$110,000 for thirty-four horses, fillies and stallions combined, is a regular "boom" price.

\$30,000 for Live Stock

The amounts given in premiums at the Canadian National Exhibition for live stock, figure up to a total in excess of \$30,000, of which \$110,000 is devoted to horses, \$8,000 to cattle, \$3,500 to sheep, \$2,500 to pigs, \$3,000 to poultry and pet stock, and \$4,000 to dogs.

Use **CARLEFAC** for those **CALVES** and **PIGS**
STOCK FOOD unthrifty

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Shorthorn Registration Certificates

Registrar H. G. Wade, of the Shorthorn Association, announces that the Shorthorn Department of the National Live Stock Records are now prepared to issue the new form of registration certificates to Shorthorn breeders.

Owing to the fact that the live stock record act had not been assented to by the Governor-General in Council, the Shorthorn Association have been obliged to issue their certificates without the seal so as to prevent a standstill in the record business. Now that the bill has been signed, the registrar requests that all breeders who have their certificates without the seal should return them when they will be duly sealed and returned immediately.

The cost of registration has not been changed, and new application forms will be supplied to all who apply. It would be well for the breeders to send in their applications this month so as to have them ready for the coming exhibitions.

The Highland Show

The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland was this year held at Glasgow, and was favored with fine weather, large attendance and heavy classes. The strong classes were the Highland bulls, Shorthorn bulls, while the Ayrshire bulls formed the strongest class shown for many years. Championship in the Shorthorn bulls went to A. H. Marshall's Room Conqueror. He is three years and four months of age, sired by Collynie Conqueror (78609), dam Ruby, a cow by Chieftain 11 (78102). Mr. A. A. Haley came in for female championship with Bright Jewel, a yearling heifer by Sir George (77891), dam Bright Jewel 11, by Lieguard (68908). Championships in Polled Angus went to Mr. J. White's Jim of Delvin, and R. W. Hill's cow Barton. In the Ayrshires the highest honor was awarded to Mr. R. Wilson, of Manswrae, for his winning cow, Harvest 7th of Manswrae. The Ayrshire herdbook champion prize went to the reserve, and was given to Mr. Jas. Kennedy's three-year-old bull Safeguard of Glen-Shamrock.

The sensational feature of the show, the Clydesdales, were judged by the ballot system, which gave entire satisfaction to all and resulted in the placing for first honors in the aged stallion class Mr. W. S. Park's Clan Chattan stallion, Royal Chattan, first, adding at the same time another laurel to the chaplet of his dam Spring-hill Baroness. Second prize went to Baron of Buchlyvie, owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. Next came Revalanta, like the second winner, get of Baron's Pride, with another by the same sire for fourth place in Montgomery Bros' good horse Acme. The winner of fifth place was the horse Baden-Powell, from the same dam as Royal Chattan, the show mare Spring-hill Baroness, and sired by the sire of Baron's Pride, Sir Everard. A son of Hiawatha led in the three-year-olds, when Jas. Kilpatrick's Perpetual Motion got first place. Silver Crest, shown by Messrs. Montgomery, and a get of their good horse Acme came in for second honors, and Dunure Link, by Sylvander, third. Montgomery Bros. got the ribbon in the two-year-olds with a sensational colt, Baron Lydie, winner at the Royal and other shows. Next was a big, solid colt, Dummy Deer, owned by Wm. Park and sired by Sir Hugo, with another colt by the same horse in third place. Messrs. Montgomery also got first in the yearling class with another fine Baron's Pride colt, while Jas.

"CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to

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INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, BARNIA, Ont. Branch Barn, Lennoxville, Que. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions always kept on hand for sale. Will sell at a bargain several Farm Horses. Write

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CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

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Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, BARON GARTLEY, 1st and sweepstakes. Address: Columbus, Ontario. Stations—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

THOS. WENGER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont. Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

DAVID MCRAE, Janefield, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Casterwood Sheep. Choice animals for sale.



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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Side, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no halt gone. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Bock 10-B Free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Allays Pain. Genuine mid. only by

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T. E. ROBSON,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Live Stock a Specialty.

Kilpatrick came in for second honors with a colt by his stallion Baroness. The championship was awarded to the aged horse Royal Chattan, winner of the aged class. The championship in females was awarded to Mr. Wm. Park for his two-year-old filly Rosadora, a get of his horse Marmon.

Increased Prizes for Swine

The Canadian National Exhibition executive have increased the prizes very considerably in the swine classes, the aggregate amount now given being largely in excess of previous years. As last year, so this year, the prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition has been divided into four sections, namely, the general prize list, including all live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., dairy products, fruit and vegetables, honey and so on, one devoted to ladies' work, another specially to the dog show, and the fourth to the cat show. Applications for either or all should be made to Manager Orr at the City Hall offices, Toronto.

A Flourishing Association

The twentieth annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Syracuse, N.Y., on June 7th last. The treasurer's report shows the association to be in a very flourishing condition financially. The total receipts for the year ending June 7th were \$51,753.29, and the disbursements \$13,672.60, leaving a balance on hand of \$38,070.69, being a net gain over the previous year of \$2,788.54. There is evidently big money in record associations to the south of the line.

Jerseys at St. Louis

Prize May's Duchess 2nd was the fifth Jersey in order of merit in the St. Louis Exposition Dairy Test. She was awarded diploma as fifth in the best five cows of any breed, Class B. In class A, four Jerseys occupy the first four places in order of merit, but the fifth position was taken by the Holstein, Shadybrook Gerben, the

latter cow's net profits in Class A being 99 4-5 over that of Prize May's Duchess in 120 days. For eleven days towards the end of the test, Prize May's Duchess was somewhat "under the weather," her milk falling off for four or five days to less than half her normal production. When the test closed she was almost back again to her usual yield. She evidently lost more than the dollar which would have put her in the fifth place in Class A.

In the official test, the production of Prize May's Duchess was 5,725 lbs. milk, 254 1/2 lbs. fat and 209.29 lbs. estimated butter. This was an average yield of 47.7 lbs. milk, 2.12 lbs. fat and 2.49 lbs. butter per day. Her best seven days' record was 366 lbs. milk and 19.13 lbs. butter, August 10 to 16. The highest single day's yield was on June 24, 329 lbs. milk, 22.12 lbs. milk. From time of freshening to the end of the official test, 150 days, she produced 7276.5 lbs. milk, 311.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 366.52 lbs. butter, an average of 285 lbs. milk and 2.44 lbs. butter per day. By the official tests her milk averaged 4.4 per cent. fat, and 13.2 per cent. total solids. Her milk produced during the test contained 501.73 lbs. solids out.

At the commencement of the test, Prize May's Duchess was a little over eight years old, had been thirty-seven days in milk and weighed 1,011 lbs. She gained 77 lbs. in weight during the test, her rations being as follows: 1786.3 lbs. alfalfa hay, 708 lbs. cut alfalfa, 52 lbs. clover hay, 2,057 lbs. corn silage, 371 lbs. corn meal, 418 lbs. bran, 124.5 lbs. ground oats, 221 lbs. oil meal, 6 lbs. cottonseed meal, 45 lbs. gluten feed, 203 lbs. corn hearts, 67.5 lbs. hominy feed and 103 lbs. distiller's grains, being an average of 38.36 lbs. roughage and nearly 17 lbs. grain per day. The feed was valued at \$29.804 and the butter at \$74.823, leaving a net profit of \$45.019 in Class A. In Class B the value of total solids was \$92.12, leaving a net profit of \$61.598—R. M. Gow.

Tests of Dairy Cows

The Dairy Commissioner's branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of 30-day tests of individual cows in herds supplying milk to certain factories in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Following are the results of the first test:

TEST FOR 37 DAYS ENDING JULY 10, 1905, AT NORTH OXFORD CHEESE FACTORY, INGERSOLL, ONT.

Herd No.	No. of Cows	Average per Cow			Highest per Cow			Lowest per Cow		
		Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.
1	18	1074	3.2	34.8	1335	3.4	45.3	765	3.5	26.7
2	20	842	3.6	30.6	1010	3.8	38.3	535	3.6	19.2
3	12	910	3.5	32.5	340	4.9	41.1	790	3.3	26.0
4	15	791	3.3	26.2	965	3.7	35.7	555	3.3	18.3
5	15	753	3.6	27.1	920	3.8	34.9	630	3.4	21.4
6	10	952	3.3	32.0	1160	3.9	45.2	995	2.3	26.8
7	29	877	3.6	31.8	1210	3.6	43.5	460	3.4	15.6
8	10	1022	3.5	35.9	1270	3.6	45.7	735	3.7	27.1
9	20	996	3.5	35.8	1300	4.0	54.0	900	3.0	27.0
10	25	935	3.6	31.8	1365	3.6	49.1	425	0	17.0
11	12	938	3.3	31.2	1225	3.3	40.4	915	3.0	27.4
12	6	812	3.8	31.1	825	4.4	36.3	745	3.3	24.5
13	10	930	3.6	33.9	1055	4.0	42.2	850	3.1	26.3
14	8	1002	3.5	39.9	1420	3.9	55.3	730	3.3	24.0
15	10	676	3.6	24.6	880	3.5	38.9	560	3.7	20.7
16	9	879	3.8	33.4	1330	3.9	51.8	650	4.0	26.0
	240	914	3.4	32.1						

NOTICE

We have been greatly reducing our herds but still have a few good Jerseys and a number of Guernseys to dispose of. Breeders will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.

Compton Model Farm Sold

The Quebec Government have sold the Model Farm at Compton to Mr. D. Bolduc for \$12,000. Its original cost was \$11,000 for the land alone. A creamery was erected at a cost of \$8,000, besides other farm buildings. Though it was stocked with prime animals from England and elsewhere it did not bring the results expected. The local farmers did not send their sons to farm and it was largely patronized by young Englishmen. The Government therefore decided to dispose of it.

Vitality in Milk

The most important work of a public nature which, in my opinion, will operate to advance the interest of owners of Holstein cattle, is the promulgation of a better knowledge among consumers of milk, of the dietetic value of the grade of milk produced by our cows. It is a well-known fact that the offspring of those breeds of cattle whose milk is rich in butter fat are reared with the greatest difficulty. Such offspring seem to be deficient in vitality, and especially subject to stomach and bowel troubles, which are fatal in many cases; and it is now being more generally recognized by physicians and consumers that milk rich in butter fat is an improper food for young children, and is deleterious in its effects on adults, generally the same effects in human beings as in animals.

These results are now said by scientists to be due to several causes, and primarily to the excess of fat in milk, and in the case of children particularly, are probably also due to the extraordinary character of the fat globules, which in these small breeds of cattle are extraordinarily large and entirely unlike those in Holstein milk, which nearly corresponds with human milk in its solid contents.

It is also becoming widely recognized that the milk from the large and vigorous races of cattle, especially Holsteins, possesses another quality, characterized by Professor Carlyle as vitality, and that

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith, W. D. FLATT, MANAGER, HAMILTON, ONT.

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero, (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, six good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdale Sts. and P.O.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicester, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Rockland, Ontario, Canada.

By orders of choice

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Props. Joseph W. Barnet, Manager.

Menie Stock Farm.

Some fine young Ayrshire stock for sale. As I have two herd bulls I can furnish pairs not kind. Write for prices.

A. HUME, - Menie, Ont. Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

CHAS. BANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer of and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Prize of Scotland (imp.). Pure Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYWOOD STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Shorthorn, Clydesdale and Shropshire for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde Illies, imported and home bred, Shropshire and ram lambs, imported. Mansell, Prize Merit, 43. A. WILKIE, Methuen, Ont., Mountville Sts.

BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Home Cows & Pigs Sell," published by the U.S. Dept. of Ag., Grand Rapids, Mich., brings it

this quality is communicated to the consumer whether man or beast. Thus we have large, strong, vigorous calves when reared on Holstein milk, and puny, weak ones from those reared on milk rich in butter fat, and human beings fed upon milk possessing the same characteristics of Holstein milk are likewise healthy, strong and vigorous.

Professor Carlyle was right in affirming that "there is nothing as vitalizing in milk, and that it is of equal, if not greater, importance than its chemical composition, especially for the milk supply of cities, and there can be no question but that the vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it."

A. A. CORTELYOU.

NOTE.—The above extract from an address by the President of the American Holstein-Friesian Association has been sent us for publication. It touches upon a most interesting topic in connection with the quality of milk. The common opinion is that the richer the milk the better it is as human food. We should be glad to have the views of others on this topic, and especially the lovers of the cow that gives rich milk.—Editor.

Prince Edward Island

The weather has been very warm from July 1 up to the 15th, the thermometer registered from 80 to 83 sometimes. We had a thunderstorm on July 15 which cleared the air and cooled the weather. The horn flies are here in full force, much to the discomfort of the poor animals. The potato beetles have also arrived. Strawberries are very plentiful but it is said that the cherry crop will be poor owing to late frost. Some of our farmers expect to commence hay-making on the 20th. Hay is good in some sections of the Island, but in others very light.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per lb. 6 to 10c, small, 8 to 12; lamb per lb., 8 to 10c; eggs, 15 to 16c doz; butter, lb., 17 to 20c; fowl per lb., 10c; chickens per $\frac{1}{2}$ pr., 60 to 75c; wild strawberries, 20 to 25c per qt.; tame, 12 to 14c; hay per cwt., 70 to 75c; flour per bbl., \$6 to \$7.50; oatmeal per lb., $\frac{3}{16}$ c; potatoes per bus., 18 to 20c; cauliflower, 8 to 15c; codfish each $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c; mackerel 12 to 15c; pork per lb., 7c; oats per bus., 45 to 50c.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass per lb., 4 to 5c; butter per lb., 19 to 20c; eggs per doz., 12c; hay per ton, \$12; oats per bus., 45 to 48c; pork per lb., 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; wheat per bus., \$1.10 to \$1.20; potatoes per bus., 15c; oatmeal per cwt., \$2.75.

On July 4 some samples of wheat and rye were brought to the city which were pulled out of a field of Murdoch McLeod's, West River. The rye measured about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and the wheat 3 feet.

The Picton cattle disease has again broken out in some places.

At the last meeting of the cheese board all the factories sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Potatoes and turnips look well. R. A. Bagnall, of Hazel Grove, who has been sending milk to the Condensed Factory for some time, reports he has received for his six months' work from Dec. 1 to June 1, a total sum of about \$325.

A. R.

Our Big Issue

Advertisers desiring space in our Exhibition number should apply early. Breeders and others will find it an excellent medium to reach a good class of buyers.

A great auction sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle was that held at Syracuse, N.Y., June 8th and 9th, when 140 head of all ages, contributed by a number of breeders, brought an average of \$188 each. The five-year-old cow, Pontiac Netherland De Kol, sold for \$1,000 to H.S. Gordon, Kerhonkson, N.Y. Creamelle 2nd's Princess, nine years old, brought \$600; seven others brought \$400 to \$450 each, and 23 head sold for \$250 and upwards.

Arrangements for the big live stock show, to be held in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, are already being made by M. D. Wisdom, superintendent of the live stock section. The exhibition of horses and mules will be held from August 28th to September 8th, and the cattle show, including the exhibits of sheep, swine and goats, will begin September 19th and close September 29th.

By the prize list issued, it is shown that for horses in the Thoroughbred class there are five prizes given, ranging from \$35 down to \$5. Champion stallions and mares, \$40 and \$25. For German coach horses, 20 prizes are offered, ranging from \$100 down to \$25; Clydesdales, \$100 and \$50; Percherons, \$150 to \$20.

For the cattle classes, prizes ranging from \$50 down to \$5 are given for bulls, cows and heifers; \$50 and \$35 for champion bulls and cows; \$75 to \$10 for aged herds, and \$100 to \$20 for breeders' young herds. Special prizes are offered by the various breeders' associations, ranging from \$30 to \$5 on the different classes of bulls, cows and heifers.

Sheep and goat division prizes range from \$25 down to \$3, and in the swine division from \$25 to \$2, with specials of \$30 down to \$5.

What Ailed It

"Somehow this picture of Maria don't look natural to me," mused Uncle Goshall Hemlock, as he surveyed his wife's new photograph. "Somethin' is wrong about it, sure. H'mm. What kin it be? Oh, I see now; she's got her mouth shet!"

We want capable persons in every district to represent The Farming World at the fall fairs. You can visit your fall show and make a little pin money at the same time. Write for particulars to The Farming World, Toronto.

A Bushel of Corn

Please publish the following true figures from the starting to the finishing of rum—what becomes of a bushel of corn on a Western plain and what the man gets:

Distiller gets four gallons of whiskey.

These retail at \$16.40.

The farmer gets 25 to 30 cents.

Government, through its taxes, gets \$4.40.

The railroad (transportation) gets \$1.00.

The manufacturer gets \$4.

The drayman who hauls it gets 15 cents.

The retailer gets \$7.

The man that drinks it gets drunk. The wife gets abuse, hunger and sorrow.

The children get rags and insufficient food.

How does it look?—C.A.C., in Chicago American.

As the Clock Struck One

George held her hand and she held his, And then they hugged and went to kizin.

They did not know her pa had riz'n— (Madder than hops and simply siz'n). And really tiz'n right to kizin, But George got hiz'n and went out whiz'n.

MONKLAND HERD

YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,

Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRES

We have for sale 3 fine young Bulls by our great sire Prince Elegant II, (considered by several experts to be the best bull of the breed in Canada) and out of some of our best cows.

Prices Low for Quick Sale.

YORKSHIRES

2 fine Yearling Bows of good breeding and individuality; also Young Pigs, singly or in pairs or trios not akin, at living prices. Address

MOUNT VICTORIA FARMS, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



This herd won the PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP for BREEDER OF LARGE YORKSHIRES at St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR. Bows and Sows of all ages, close to PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires.

A choice lot of bred sows, imported and Canadian bred. Bows ready for service, and a fine lot of Spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin.

Address H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.



Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 28th, 1935.

Though trade is quiet the volume of business is quite up to last year at this time. There is said to be some over-production in a few lines. Money rules steadily at about 10% on call. Discounts of mercantile paper rule at from 6 to 6½ per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market continues dull and has an easy tone. It is so near harvest now that dealers are wary about buying largely till they know how things are going. Present prospects are for an above the average crop for this continent. The outlook in Canada is particularly bright and a record yield is expected if present satisfactory conditions prevail. Referring to the American crop *Price Current* of last week says:

"So far as yield of winter wheat is concerned there has not been sufficient in the recent indications to occasion any particular change in calculations. The same may also be observed in regard to the general situation of spring wheat in the Northwest, where moisture and something of red rust, and later high temperature, have been held up by interested parties as operating unfavorably upon the crop. Whatever may be the happenings of the future the present position of the wheat crop may be regarded as equal in promise to the recent past, otherwise than as to quality of the winter grain in regions where injury has overtaken the harvested grain from moisture."

The local market here rules quiet at 80c to 90c for red and white, 75c to 80c for goose and 85c to 86c for spring.

COARSE GRAINS

Though the oat market is quiet, prices rule high. It is not expected that present figures of 44c to 45c at outside points will be maintained, as a big crop is in prospect. Oat crop prospects in England and Europe are reported unfavorable, which may help to keep up prices here. Trade in barley is quiet. Pens are scarce and wanted at 73c to 75c. Corn rules steady, though American has an easier tone, owing, no doubt, to the better promise which the growing crop gives—much of it is reported to be strictly fine.

HAY AND STRAW

Canada's hay crop is a good one and unless a great deal is injured in the making, we are not likely to see very high values for hay this season. The market at the moment is steady, with \$9 quoted for No. 1 baled timothy, at Montreal. Here prices rule at \$7.50 for No. 1 and \$6 for No. 2, in car lots on track, Toronto.

While straw is quiet, quotations still remain at \$5.50 to \$6 for carlots.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Receipts of new potatoes have not been so heavy here of late, and the market is firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bush.

The demand for beans is light and the market is quiet here at \$3 to \$3.15 for hand-picked and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for primes. Montreal quotations are \$1.70 per bushel for car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is reported quiet at Montreal, though prices rule at 16c to 16½c for straight sets of fresh receipts, 15c for candled and 20c for selects. Dealers complained of eggs arriving in bad condition during the hot weather. Some English buyers visited Ontario points last week, but were not able to get many fine eggs at satisfactory prices. The market here is firm,

though receipts are fairly large. There is an active demand for selects. The market rules at 17½c, with 18c in prospect for case lots.

Nothing doing in poultry yet.

FRUIT

Receipts of seasonable fruits at Toronto market have not been as heavy as expected. Red currants appear to be scarce. Cherries are quoted at 85c to \$1.15, blueberries 65c to \$1.25, red currants 60c to 75c, and gooseberries at 75c to \$1.00 per basket. Raspberries bring 8c to 10c per box in a jobbing way.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The export demand for cheese is better than at this time a year ago, though to-day's prices in England are 10s. per cwt. higher. At the local markets last week things were on the bump, and 10c and over was the ruling figure. Some sales are reported at 10 5-16c, with many salesmen asking 10½c. These are high figures for July make.

The creamery butter market keeps at a good figure also. The English market is 15s. to 16s. higher than a year ago at this time. Germany seems to be absorbing quite a large quantity of Siberian butter, which helps the English demand for Canadian. Quotations at Montreal for finest creamery are 21c to 21½c and 20½c to 20¾c for fair to good. There is a great scarcity of dairy

butter at that point and sales have been made at 17c to 18c. The butter market here for all lines is decidedly firm. Creamery prints are quoted at 20c to 23c and solids at 19c to 20c. Choice dairy rolls at 17c to 18c and tubs at 16c to 17c.

WOOL

The market for Canadian wool keeps firm. At Montreal washed fleece is quoted at 26c to 27c, and unwashed at 18c to 20c. Prices here are higher at 16c for unwashed and 25c to 26c for washed fleece.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock have fallen off somewhat. The quality of the fat cattle being offered is fair to good. Few choice ones are coming forward. Trade has ruled brisk owing to light arrivals, with prices higher for butchers' stock. Exporters sold last week as low as \$3.50 and as high as \$3.00 per cwt. The best loads of butchers' have sold at \$4.25 to \$4.65, medium \$4 to \$4.35, common \$3.25 to \$3.75, and rough to inferior at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. Owing to the absence of outside buyers from the market last week several loads of feeders and stockers offered were left unsold. One load, averaging 1,050 lbs. of good quality would have brought \$4.50 a few weeks ago, were not sold at the highest bid, \$3.50 per cwt., being refused. Milch cows sell all the way from \$30 to \$54 each. Veal calves remain firm at \$3.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.

There is reported to be a scarcity of sheep at lambing both in Canada and the United States. The outlook is for



Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

EDWARD GURNEY,
PRESIDENT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of **Twenty Cents** and upwards received, at interest at 4% per annum. **FOUNDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de O. O'GRADY, General Manager.

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	
	27	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 90	\$ 92	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oats, per bushel	44	49	56-57	55	41					
Barley, per bushel	47	54	53	59	40					
Peas, per bushel	72	81	77	78	...					
Corn, per bushel	64	62	65	66	...					
Flour, per barrel	4 25	5 10	6 00	6 10	4 60					
Bran, per ton	14 00	15 00	20 50	21 50	14 00					
Shorts, per ton	18 00	20 00	22 50	23 50	18 00					
Potatoes, per bag	1 25	62	30-35	30-35	1 00					
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 75	1 80	1 90	1 75					
Hay, per ton	7 50	9 00	12 50	12 50	8 00					
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 50	9 00	9 50	...					
Eggs, per dozen	18	17	17	17	17					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	17	16	10 1 00	1 00	1 12					
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	15	15	10 1 00	1 00	1 12					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	13	15	20	20	18					
Geese, per pound, d.w.	12	13	16	16	11					
Apples, per barrel	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	6 00					
Cheese, per pound	11	10½	11½	12	13½					
Butter, creamery, per pound	22	22½	22	22	22					
Butter, dairy, per pound	18	20	18	20	16					
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	5 00	5 50	6 00	4 00					
Sheep, per cwt.	4 60	4 00	5 50	5 50	5 00					
Hogs, per cwt.	6 50	7 25	7 00	7 00	5 75					
Veal Calves, per cwt.	5 50	5 50	6 00	6 00	...					

good prices for lambs when the season opens. Deliveries have ruled high here and prices are firm at \$1.75 to \$4 per cwt. for export ewes; \$3 to \$3.25 for bucks and \$6.25 to \$6.75 per cwt. for lambs.

Hog deliveries rule light and prices are firm at \$6.50 per cwt. for select and \$6.25 for lights and fats.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word

CASH WITH ORDER

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

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—One of the best farms our list, consisting of 108 acres, lying between the cities of Bramford and Hamilton, both first class markets. The soil is excellent. There are 28 acres of beach and mud. Buildings are in splendid repair. On account of ill health of the owner, the farm will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars, address S. G. READ & SON, Bramford, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

SHORTHORNS—The best and butter combination. Scotch collies from IMPROVED. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Alton, Ont.

SHOPSHERE Hams and Ewes of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. J. W. GOSNELL & SONS, Ridgeway, Ontario.

NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers in southwestern, Wis. weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the Home or Medicine business. E. J. NICHOLSON, 10 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—All the new kinds, raising big crops of big fancy berries. \$100 in plants will grow enough for you and your neighbors. Our stock are low. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

SEED POTATOES—Ontario College Farm experiments with 104 varieties some yielded 200, others 122 bushels, some half rotten, others none. What kind of crop you are growing? Get some new seed, double your crops. Don't grow rotten ones. Send for list, 25 varieties, low prices. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$1.00 and \$1.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$0.90 per set. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARY, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calneville, Ont.

HELP WANTED

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN wanted to prepare for positions on Canadian railways. Salary forty to sixty dollars per month. Write for free book giving Morse alphabet. DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Toronto.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

ROAD ROLLERS, Graders, Plows, Scrapers, Rock Crushers, Elevators, Screens, Bins, Spreading Wagons, Pump Carts, Concrete Tile Moulds, and Contractors' Supplies. Catalogue, prices and estimates free. SAWYER & MASSEY, Road Machinery Department, Hamilton, Canada.

CONCRETE MOULDS—Assorted sizes, new steel moulds all diameters for manufacturing concrete drain tile, well curbing, etc. Newest and nicest thing yet. Get prices of our impressive concrete mixer, etc. SAWYER & MASSEY, Road Machinery Department, Hamilton, Canada.

HORSES

Though the local horse market is seasonably quiet, things are kept moving at the horse exchanges here, and prices are considered fair for midsummer, running from \$15 to \$25 lower than the average during the busy season. Prospects are regarded as bright. At the Repository here single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, bring \$105 to \$195; delivery horses, \$130 to \$150; good blocks and general purpose horses, 1,200 to 1,250 lbs., each \$140 to \$170. No heavy drafts are offering.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., July 24, 1905.

Business at this time of year is usually somewhat quiet, and this year is no exception to the rule. The general provision market is firm, but there is a tendency towards lower prices in eggs. The quality is not so good as earlier in the year, the packers' season is also over and eggs are in fairly good supply. We quote new laid eggs at 17 cents.

The butter market remains firm with prices the same as last reported.

With regard to feeds, there is not much to be said. The demand is quiet and prices in consequence are easier. The hay crop is very luxuriant this year. The warm weather which we are having at present is especially adopted to harvesting and if things keep on as they are going we may expect an exceptionally good crop.

Large quantities of fruit are arriving daily. Strawberries have been very plentiful, but they are now on the decline. Good berries have been jobbing at 8 cents by the crate.

Nova Scotia Traveling Dairy

The Government traveling dairy school, under the able superintendence of Miss Laura Rose, of the Guelph Agricultural College staff, visited New Ross, N.S.

It being a busy season of the year the school was not as largely attended during the day sessions as one might have hoped for, but the evening lectures were largely attended.

The course was given in Hazeldean Hall, commencing with a lecture on dairying and dairy stock, together with a demonstration of the use of the separator. These subjects were ably explained by Miss Rose, who gives evidence of being mistress of her profession.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Rose gave a practical lesson on butter-making, which was both interesting and instructive and was attended by the best butter-makers of the community, who received much practical information on the ripening of cream, preparing the churn, churning and how to do it successfully, gathering, working and packing butter. In the evening the superintendent gave a demonstration on milk testing, milking, the formation of milk (where and how formed) that opened the eyes of the farmer. The government are fortunate in securing the services of such an able lady as Miss Rose to impart such useful knowledge to the profit and advantage of the agriculturists of this province.

Miss Rose started at an early hour on Thursday morning for Dalhousie, carrying with her the good wishes of all who had the pleasure of her valuable instructions and demonstrations.

Weeds

"Ill weeds grow apace." The truth of this saying is almost everywhere apparent at this season of the year. It certainly requires eternal vigilance on the part of the farmer to conquer or destroy these troublesome cum-

bers of the ground. If he does not destroy them they will destroy the crop.

The rapid growth of weeds calls for prompt action. We see the shiftless farmer's garden all overgrown with weeds, they have choked the good seed and have been allowed to thrive and flourish unmolested. I was looking at a garden in this city recently and was surprised to note the entire absence of weeds. "Don't you find it hard work fighting the weeds?" I asked. "Not at all," the gardener answered. "We pull up every single weed the minute it appears above the ground."

This is the secret of successful gardening. Don't let the weeds get a start. Watch for them as you would for a thief for they are nearly as bad if not eradicated immediately.

In this garden I mentioned everything was flourishing. The owners were certainly justly proud of it. And well they may be, for it is truly a thing of beauty. How they enjoy seeing the rapid growth of the vegetables and fruit! Surely they are more than repaid for their care and labor in the satisfaction of seeing the fruit of their labor and having it viewed by admiring friends. And when the vegetables ripen they shall be repaid again in the shape of welcome dollars and cents. Truly, as Solomon said: "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." Prov. 10, 4.

A. R.

Books and Bulletins

REPORT OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE for Missouri for 1904. Geo. B. Ellis, Secretary.

GRADES OF WHEAT—Bulletin 50. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

BUTTER PRESERVATIVES—Bulletin 145. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS of New Zealand, 1896-1905. Bulletin 1.

FUMIGATION APPLIANCES—Report of Inspector for 1904. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

CANADIAN HEREFORD HERD BOOK. Volume 3. J. W. Nimmo, Registrar, Ottawa.

HOW TO READ AND WHAT TO READ—Good advice for the average reader. Book published by The Old Greek Press, Chicago, Ill.

A DICTIONARY OF ERRORS—The Old Greek Press, Chicago.

INSPECTOR OF FUMIGATION APPLIANCES—Report for 1904. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CORN—Bulletin 133. Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

CANADIAN HEREFORD HERD BOOK—Vol. 3, bulls, 1719 to 2795; cows, 2131 to 2944. J. W. Nimmo, Registrar, Ottawa.

PROFITABLE POULTRY FARMING—Bulletin 7. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DISEASES AND PARASITES OF POULTRY—Bulletin 9. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FARMERS' POULTRY HOUSE—Bulletin 8. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—Bulletin 92. Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

ARID FARM INVESTIGATIONS. Circular No. 3. Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS. Circular No. 4. Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

FORAGE PLANTS, ETC.—Bulletin 65. Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyoming.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.—Report for 1905. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

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A Few Facts About New Zealand

The following figures, showing value of exports from New Zealand and for the year ending March 31st in each case:

	1896	1905
Frozen beef	£ 29,071	£ 192,404
Mutton carcasses	£ 913,622	£ 1,292,005
Lamb carcasses	£ 333,400	£ 1,123,112
Butter	£ 241,524	£ 1,514,156
Cheese	£ 132,039	£ 180,874
Wool	£ 4,140,116	£ 5,380,193
Total exports,		
produce, etc.	£ 9,158,831	£ 15,381,330

According to these figures, New Zealand's frozen beef exports were over 6½ times what they were in 1896 and her butter exports over 6½ times.

The White Sparrow

It is an old fable, about a farmer whose place was going to ruin, and who, on consulting a friend, was told that there was but one hope for him, and that was to see the White Sparrow." His adviser told him that the white sparrow was only to be seen very early in the morning. The farmer, who was rather a superstitious person, at once began to get up early every morning and look about his place, trying to find this curious bird. The first morning he discovered that his milkmaid was in the habit of getting up very early and giving away to the neighbors or selling for her own benefit, a bucket or two of fresh milk after she had milked the cows. The second morning he discovered something else that was done wrong at his expense, and so on each morning he found out some point which needed correction. Finally after a month or so his farm began to improve and he also began to find that he was saving many things which heretofore had been a loss to him. His friend then asked him if he had found the White Sparrow, and he replied, "No," that it was not necessary to find the White Sparrow now, as by getting up early he had found out how to change the course of things so that his farm was already in a satisfactory condition.

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