

Toronto, August 1, 1903

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St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.

THOS. SHAW.

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The Mealy Wheat

They have a new wheat in Michigan, which is called the mealy wheat. It is a bald, red or amber wheat, with small grain, but is said to weigh heavy. The grain shows a large percentage of gluten, which is heavier than starch. The straw is strong and the wheat should be hardy. The heads are compact and average from 4 to 4½ inches in length.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII.

TORONTO, AUGUST 1, 1903

No. 13

A Banner Crop Year

THIS is a banner year for Canada. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, as our reports on crop conditions published elsewhere in this issue, show, a good harvest is in prospect. With the exception of Southern Manitoba and the Western portion of New Ontario, conditions are shaping for a fair average yield of all grain crops. The effects of the May and June drouth from Ontario east have been largely overcome, and with the exception of hay, which will be light, a good harvest is expected. Ontario has in prospect one of the biggest crops for many a year. Farmers are encouraged and are looking forward to another season of prosperity and progress.

There are, however, one or two flies in the ointment. The scarcity of farm help is one of them. In more than one district there is not enough help to do the work. When farmers have to plow up root crops because they cannot get help to cultivate and keep them clean, as is reported from Waterloo county, the situation is becoming most acute. What is to be the outcome of it all? Will our farmers have to turn their farms into large pasture fields and confine their operations to stock raising? It certainly looks as if the more intensified system of farming, for which Ontario is well adapted, will have to give way to methods in which less labor is required.

The reports from some sections that the planting of poor seed has greatly injured the prospects for a good corn crop are of serious import. Why farmers will continue to plant seed the vitality of which they are not absolutely sure of, is a mystery. Farm help is too scarce and land is too valuable in this country to risk a crop failure because of inferior seed. If the dealer is to blame for this poor seed, the pure seed legislation now pending at Ottawa cannot come into operation too soon.

The Movement for Dollar Wheat

Not a little interest is being taken in the movement for dollar wheat recently started in the Central Western States, though so far as we can see from this distance, it does not appear to be having any material effect upon values. How the price is to be advanced to the dollar mark is not very clear. A society to be known as the American Society of Equity has been started. It is proposed to start branches of this society in every township and to form a great co-operative organization of

farmers who will agree to ship and sell their wheat only at such times and at such prices as may be determined upon by a board of directors. The intention is to make the minimum price for wheat \$1, the aim being to have the farmers themselves fix the prices at which they shall sell their wheat, instead of having them fixed by the boards of trade in distant cities.

All this seems good in theory, but how it will work out in practice is another matter. The law of supply and demand, which governs the prices for all products cannot

demand. The latter seems to be the surer and more sensible way and the one that would help most to develop the great wheat lands of the Dominion.

James J. Hill, the railroad king of the West, referring to the dollar wheat movement, advises the development of the Orient as a market for American wheat. One bushel of wheat per capita sold in China and Japan means a consumption in a year of 450,000,000 bushels. He further adds that if the United States could send to the Orient each year only 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, it would advance the price of wheat sent to Europe 15c. to 20c. a bushel, which would put the price up near the dollar mark.

This is a more rational method of increasing the price than that proposed by this so-called society of equity. To curtail the marketing of wheat means curtailing the output, which our great West is not prepared to do. But Canada should have a say in opening up the Orient for wheat. Her display of flour at the Japan exposition has opened the way and the course seems clear for pushing the sale of Canadian wheat, or better flour, in the East. Let every advantage be taken of this opportunity. There is no surer way of securing dollar wheat. Increase the demand and you increase the price.

To Make Gentlemen Farmers

A couple of issues ago we touched upon the encroachment of unionism in connection with the employment of farm labor in some portions of the United States. Since then it has been reported that the American Federation of Labor has sent organizers into the agricultural sections of the Eastern States to organize the farm laborers into unions. Some success has been had in a few localities and from the rules prescribed therein we can form some idea of what things would be like if the movement became general.

The rules sought to be enforced may be summarized as follows:—Wages shall not be less than from \$2 to \$3 per day, the employing farmer and his family are prevented from doing any labor themselves under penalty of being boycotted as unfair. In short, the work on the farm is stated as belonging to the members of the union. The plan is to make the farm owner a gentleman of extreme leisure, while even his rights of supervision are greatly restricted.

Looked upon in the light of practical agriculture in this country these proposals seem very ridiculous, and how any body of men can hope to force them upon the hard

Our Annual Exhibition Number

On Sept. 1st next will be issued the sixth annual Exhibition Number of The Farming World. This number will in many respects be the superior of any of its predecessors. A number of special articles are under preparation by some of the best writers on agricultural topics in Canada and Great Britain. The illustrations will be a noteworthy feature, comprising views of English and Canadian farm scenes, specially taken for this number, which will contain upwards of 100 pages, and will be one of the best things of its kind ever printed in the Dominion. Don't fail to make sure of a copy.

An extra large edition will be issued and distributed at the leading fall exhibitions. Already a large amount of space has been secured by advertisers desiring to take advantage of this splendid medium for reaching the best class of farmers in Canada. Others requiring space should make their wants known at once.

very easily be set aside. Besides, it will be no small task to unite the farmers, even of the United States, in an effort to work out the aims of the society. Then, what is the farmer, who has rent or interest to pay, to do, should this commission of directors decide that all wheat should be held for six months so as to force the market. Who will help him to meet his notes when due? There are many difficulties in the way of carrying out such a scheme.

However, we wish the movement every success. If it succeeds in raising the price of wheat in the United States to \$1, the Canadian farmer will profit thereby. At the same time, we cannot but think the whole thing a delusion and a snare. There are two practical ways of securing better prices for wheat; reduce the amount or enlarge the

working farmer of to-day is beyond comprehension. It certainly cannot be done. In Ontario perhaps from one-half to three-quarters of the farm labor is done by men and their families, who either own or rent their farms. Were there throughout the country seven or eight laborers to one employer there might be some chance of success. But when the proportion is very much the other way there is no hope for any high-handed business of this kind. While many a farmer would not object to a wage of \$2 to \$3 per day in the busy harvest season, when everything depends upon getting the crop in in good condition, there are few, if any, who would care to pay such an amount for doing chores and other light work about the farm.

Another Canadian Promoted

Prof. John Craig, who, for several years was in charge of the horticultural department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been appointed head of the horticultural department of Cornell University. Since leaving Canada, with the exception of a year or two, during which he held the chair of Horticulture in the Iowa Agricultural College, Prof. Craig has had charge of the field work at Cornell, and the extension of Nature Study in the public schools of New York State. Recently, upon the resignation of Prof. Roberts, as Director of the Agricultural branch, Prof. L. H. Bailey was appointed to succeed him, thus leaving a vacancy at the head of the horticultural department of Cornell, which Prof. Craig has been appointed to fill. He has been a most successful horticulturist and will prove a worthy successor to Prof. Bailey.

The Late, W. B. Watt

In the death of Mr. W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., which took place at his home on July 1st, Canada has lost one of her most successful breeders and farmers. He had long been the subject of a painful illness, and his death was not unexpected. His skill and genius as a breeder are fully attested by a brilliant record made by Shorthorn cattle of his breeding. He was a man of most trustworthy character, his word being as good as his bond. Mr. Watt was a native of Wellington county, having been born there 57 years ago. He leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons, Robert and James. His brother John, who was for many years his partner in business, survives him.

On August 8th entries for the Farming World Prize Essay Competition at the Toronto Fair close. If you have not entered there is yet time to do so. All essays must be sent to the manager, Dr. Orr, Toronto, by August 25th.

European Crops

The Crop Reporter for July, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives information regarding European crops received from its London office on June 30. Advices from Russia are on the whole good. In some sections near the Baltic, conditions were somewhat discouraging. In some parts of Southern Russia there has been too much rain, but no widespread damage is reported. In Germany crops are reported as being from medium to good. In Austria conditions vary. Fall grown crops have improved since May. Spring crops have not maintained the favorable conditions of the May report. In Hungary it is expected that this year's crop will be below that of 1902, the deficiency in the case of wheat being 15 per cent. In France, estimates place the crop below that of 1902. The wheat crop has, however, improved considerably during June. The hay crop has been satisfactory, both as to yield and quality. In Great Britain, white frosts about June 21st injured the potato and other crops. Since then there has been more normal summer weather and growing crops have greatly benefited, and the gathering of the hay crop facilitated. The wheat crop is somewhat late and can hardly come up to the average in yield, though a continuance of favorable weather would improve the prospect. Late spring grains will need occasional rains to complete its growth, but for other cereal crops the weather can hardly be too warm and dry.

Britain's Fruit Crop

According to information received by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, Great Britain will have a small fruit crop this year. It is also stated that there will be an unusually good market for Canadian apples and pears. Apples will be scarce, the destruction by spring frosts having been serious and extensive. Though the outlook varies, generally speaking, if growers get well a crop they will do well. Pears have also suffered from the spring frosts and only one-third of a crop, under the most favorable conditions, is looked for. In some sections there is a fair crop of early apples, but these will be off the market before the Canadian stock arrives. The apple crop of France, Belgium and Germany is fairly large, but the quality poor.

United States Crops

The United States Department of Agriculture crop report for July shows a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the corn acreage and an average condition of the growing crop on July 1 of 79.4, as compared with 87.5 on July 1, 1902, and a ten-year average of 89.8. The condition of winter wheat was 78.8, as compared with 77 on July 1, 1902,

and a ten-year average of 78.2; spring wheat, 82.5 as against 92.4 last year and a ten-year average of 85.9. The amount of wheat remaining in farmers hands on July 1 is estimated at about 42,500,000 bushels, or about 6.3 per cent. of last year's crop.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 84.3 as compared with 92.1 on July 1, 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.8; barley, 86.8, as against 93.7 on July 1, 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.3; winter rye, 90.2, as against 91.2 last year, and a ten-year average of 89; and spring rye, 88.5, as against 89.3 on July 1, 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.5.

There is an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the acreage of tobacco grown. The potato acreage is less by 1.6 per cent. The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 88.1, as compared with 92.9 on July 1, 1902, and a ten-year average of 92.6.

The Advantage of Draining

The comparatively wet season of 1902-3 will cause farmers to give a little more attention to the question of drainage. Even in a dry season a drain will not make the ground any drier, while it will prove of immense advantage in a wet season in carrying off the surplus water before it has done any harm to the growing crop.

So many varying factors enter into a question of this kind that it is almost impossible to give an accurate estimate of the cost of putting in drains. The cost of labor and tile both vary much in different localities. Some soils require a larger number of drains than others to remove the water. Where land has but little fall and its thorough drainage is contemplated, it will probably require a line of tile every six rods, or about 430 tile to an acre. Then there would be the necessary cross drains, which would run the number per acre still higher. Knowing approximately the number of tile required and the price of tile and labor, the cost of draining any field can readily be ascertained. Where the drains can be dug and the tile laid by the regular farm help, the cost is very little. Much heavy labor can often be dispensed with by opening out the drains with a plow. In this case, the furrow on the surface is opened one way and the second one turned the opposite way; after which the process is repeated in the bottom of the opening made by the first two furrows. In this way one can often clear out about 18 inches, and the amount of digging that would have to be done would just be lessened to this extent.

But even if outside labor has to be brought in tile draining will pay, especially on fields on which surface water will remain. A well drained field can be worked earlier in the spring and will keep in better condition during the growing season.



This illustration shows the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin visiting the Frost & Wood exhibit at the Fair in Schwerin, Germany, May 19, 1903. The Frost & Wood traveller is explaining the No. 3 Binder to His Excellency. The machinery of this well-known Canadian firm is much appreciated by the Germans.

Manitoba and the West

Pointers for Harvesters—Western Crops—The Winnipeg Fair—The Agricultural College.

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

It is probable that some thousands of young men in the Eastern Provinces are just now considering the question of making the annual trip to Western Canada to help in the harvest and threshing. In a few days we shall begin to hear the usual call for men—more men—still more men, and the railways will send out the usual tempting offer of such reduced rates that it will be an odd specimen of humanity who cannot raise the price of a return ticket. The chance to see this new and flourishing country and incidentally to capture a few of the dollars that are always floating around looking for owners, will without doubt, bring a large number of young men to the West on the harvesters' excursions. In this connection we wish to repeat the advice given on a former occasion. If you have friends or relatives here write to them, telling them you are coming and find out when they will need men. If you have been out before write to your last year's employer. He will prefer taking the man who gave satisfaction last year to a stranger, and will gladly give the top wages. Find out when you are wanted and get there on time—not the next week. One objection has been made to the eastern harvest hands—it is said that they cannot understand the value of time. A day or two is nothing worth worrying about to the excursionist, but it means a lot to the farmer with three or four hundred acres of wheat to harvest. Therefore, come when you agree to—neither sooner nor later. Again—it will in the end be found

more profitable to accept the average wage than to hold off in the hope of getting an extra high figure. There are a great many more men in this country than was the case one year or two years ago. Therefore, be satisfied with good pay and do not try to "stick" the employer too hard. Expect a reasonable wage and you will get it. If you look for story-book pay, you will get nothing but disappointment. In short, treat the Western farmer just as you would treat a neighbor in the East, and you will get the same treatment in return.

Never was there a crop in this country more difficult to estimate. Not only do localities differ greatly, but farms in the same locality will be found showing the extremes of good and bad crop. Further, the same farm and even the same field, having the same soil and the same cultivation frequently show the most promising crop and the poorest, side by side. This has been a season of alternating hope and fear. There has been in almost every part of the grain growing country, an abundance of rain, but it has not been evenly distributed throughout the season. The weather for seeding was perfect. The grain germinated quickly, but there was not enough moisture in the soil to keep it growing, and in many parts of the country, drought was feared. Then the rains came "in the nick of time," and again everything was lovely, but further dry weather has greatly reduced the prospects. The

rains have come mostly in showers, and there has been a shortage of those heavy drenching rains that we are accustomed to and which do the most good.

Still, it must not be thought that the crop is a failure, far from it. In the extreme east of Manitoba, the portion where rainfall usually is heaviest, the crops are decidedly poor. As we go West we find a steady improvement until the limits of the grain growing district are reached. Assinboia and Saskatchewan will this year probably produce better crops than Manitoba.

What the average yield will be cannot even be conjectured. Out of seventy-five reports personally received over forty place the estimated yield of wheat at less than twenty bushels per acre; the balance, thirty-two in number, estimate the yield of that grain at from twenty to twenty-eight bushels per acre. This does not look like a crop failure, but in comparison with previous years, does not make much of a showing.

The hay crop is away below the average, and native grasses will yield little more than one ton to the acre. The increased area in broom and other cultivated grasses will, however, compensate for this shortage.

The Winnipeg Industrial is in full swing and this city has, for the time, become the Mecca of Western Canada. The town is full of overflowing with farmers, country merchants, machine agents, etc. There is not, however, nearly so great a number of the "fakir" class as in former years. The Exhibition is, in many respects, superior to last year's. The live stock exhibit is, as usual, the best feature, and will be dealt with in the next issue. The Western, Southern and Northwestern Manitoba Fairs follow in the above order during the coming weeks.

This has been an altogether exciting week, for, beside the Exhibition, we have had an election. Perhaps, however, you have already heard about it, so no comment will be necessary here. It might just be remarked that the writer, and others who have seen many elections, would emphatically declare the recent Manitoba election was "the real thing."

We understand that the fear of political influence adversely affecting the selection of a site, etc., has led the Provincial Government to postpone all action regarding the Agricultural College until the elections and the usual by-elections should be disposed of. If such is the case we must heartily commend the course of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in this matter. Nothing could more prejudicially affect the college than political influence exercised (as such influence usually is) for personal ends. We hope the elections safely over we will have some news of the college at an early date.

Live Stock in the United States

The National Live Stock Association has issued a bulletin dealing with live stock conditions and prospects in the United States for the six months ending June 30th, 1903. Western ranges have been overcrowded the past winter. Owing to dry weather in May and storms there have been heavy losses of both cattle and sheep. This year is seeing more renting and fencing of state lands and more forage crops planted than ever before in the history of the stock industry of the West. As cattlemen are reducing their herds, because of the short range in many places there will be fewer cattle, but a far better quality. Sheepmen are in the main holding on and many of them are securing rights of some sort to their range. The nomadic herds are meeting with greater obstructions and objections.

It is probable that Kansas will feed more cattle and hogs in 1903 than ever before in her history. A good corn harvest is assured in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, and there promises to be a great demand for feeders this fall. Across the continent, from New York to the Colorado line, good times are inscribed for the live stock industry. In the South the industry is making steady advances by the introduction of purebred stock. The shipments north, of cattle from Texas, New and Old Mexico, have been very heavy.

Owing to the dry fall, the long winter and late spring the markets east were early crowded with shipments from the West, and there was a weakening in prices. At this date, July 20th, with feed-lot stock being held close for finish, there is a firming up of prices and a profitable trade is, therefore, to be expected this fall.

Smut in Corn

Smut in corn is a most difficult thing to get rid of. About the only practical way to get rid of it is to pull out by hand all smutty plants as soon as it makes its first appearance. This is slow and tedious. In the Western corn region farmers are advised to help their neighbors in the work of plucking, as by so doing they are helping to keep their own fields clean. If the smutting masses are pulled early in the season and burned the infection can go no further and the smut will finally disappear. Something may be done by fall plowing, but the spores spread so after the crop is harvested and gathered in that it is checked but little. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture will keep it in check, but this is impracticable in the corn belt.

Experiments have demonstrated that smut is not particularly dangerous to farm animals. Yet, the clean ear will make more wholesome and valuable food. Besides, there is a distinct loss in yield through smut estimated at all the way from 1 to 10 per cent., according to the extent of smut. In

rare instances from 50 to 60 per cent. has been lost through smut. It will pay then to give some attention to destroying all smut growths on corn when young. If permitted to mature the black mass will distribute broadcast millions of spores for the next season's crop. This smut is entirely distinct from that found on wheat, oats, or barley, and is commonly found on the ear of corn.

Look After the Late Weeds

On many a farm the late weeds, perhaps, do more injury than any others. They come on after the cultivation is pretty well over, and because the root or corn crop is pretty well advanced, these late weeds are left to themselves under the impression that they cannot, at this stage, injure the growing crops very much. Thus they are allowed to seed and provide for a big crop of weeds the next season. Besides, these are weeds that do not mature till late, which should be looked after.

The best remedy is cultivation of the root and corn crop as late in the season as possible, and a liberal use of the gang plow or cultivator as soon as the grain crop is off and the weeds have had a chance to sprout. At any rate, don't let the weeds, whether early or late, get ahead.

Hints on Road Making

The first requisite for a good road is drainage, or in other words correct grades and suitable ditches to carry off the water. The first and most machines necessary for this purpose are road graders, these operated with experienced men will save seventy-five per cent. in the cost of grading over the old style of plow and scraper. Overseers should use their best judgment in placing the culverts and ditches in the best site or position to the road to carry the water from the road-bed.

For compacting the newly-graded road-way the horse road roller, that can be loaded to make it heavier or lighter by two tons or less to suit the solidity of the road, will more than pay for its cost when judiciously used in forming the foundation of any road.

Until the grades, ditches, and culverts are completed there is little or no advantage to be gained in the use of either gravel or broken stone which should always be applied in layers on the finished grade and thus form a bridge over the road-way to so much better advantage than when dumped in holes or on uneven or rutty surfaces, making the grades under the false notion that by filling holes or ruts with stone or gravel a good permanent road will result; this can never be, for mud holes filled with stone are drains which in clay or earth subsoil continue to sink still deeper into the earth and all benefit from the labor of placing them there is thus lost.

As soon as the grades, ditches, and culverts have been completed the heavy surface materials, either

well screened gravel or broken stone, should be applied in evenly spread layers of well graded product from the stone crusher or gravel pit. We do not believe in the use of gravel at all for heavy travelled roads, as round stones will never bind together to make a solid surface with resistance sufficient to hold up heavy loads without damaging the road-bed. Magadam stone is the best and cheapest road material to be produced in any country we know of, and when crushed, graded, spread on and rolled down will give the best results for permanent roads and are cheaper also to repair than any other construction of road.

Dairy Progress in Nova Scotia

Miss Laura Rose, who is in charge of one of the Nova Scotia travelling dairies, and who for several years has been a regular contributor to *The Farming World*, writes us on July 16 as follows: "The greatest interest is taken in our meetings. This afternoon I tested 71 samples of milk brought to me by the farmers. I never had quite so many at one time before, and what with talking, etc., made too heavy a session, but the deep appreciation the people express helps to take away the tired feeling. The other day a lady said I must go home with her as she had known me a long time through *The Farming World*.

"The weather is cool, the hay crop is light, but the little grain we see looks well."

Horticulture at St. Louis

A copy of a pamphlet giving complete information with regard to every possible question which may arise with relation to the Department of Horticulture at the St. Louis World's Fair, will be mailed free to anyone who asks for it, by Frederic W. Taylor, Chief of this Department, World's Fair, St. Louis.

A Good Whitewash

The following formula for whitewash is recommended by the United States Government. A pint of this mixture is said to cover a square yard if it is properly applied, and it is said to be serviceable for wood, brick, and stone:

Take one-half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over the fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be applied hot for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace.

Crop Outlook for the Dominion

Good Average Year.—Serious Drought in Some Places.—Ontario has a Banner Crop.

That Canada has another bountiful harvest in prospect is shown by the following brief notes on crop conditions in all parts of the Dominion. Nothing has been attempted in the way of compiling a table giving the estimates of the yields of the different crops for the whole Dominion. Some correspondents give figures showing the probable yield per acre in their respective districts, and with this we shall have to be content. The reports are based upon conditions as they were on July 10th, and have been compiled with a view to obtaining information that would enable one to judge with some degree of accuracy of the crop outlook for the whole Dominion. Outside of Ontario the response to our inquiries was not as liberal as we would have liked. Yet, sufficient information has been secured from reliable sources to enable a fair estimate to be made.

While reports from all the provinces, with one or two exceptions are satisfactory, the reports from Ontario are especially gratifying. Not for years has this province had such an all round good harvest in prospect. The effects of the severe drought in May and early June, in Eastern Ontario have been largely overcome by recent rains, and though hay will be light, other crops have picked up wonderfully well. In a few sections corn has not done well due to bad weather and more, perhaps, to bad seed. Mangels, in most sections, are a failure. But the shortage here will be more than made up by a big turnip crop. This is somewhat of an off year for apples, and the yield will be much smaller than last year. Peaches are good and plums are reported to be very abundant in most places. Ontario is suffering from a scarcity of farm help. When farmers have to plow up their crops because of lack of help to do the work the situation is most serious. The Rainy River district is suffering severely from the drought that has so greatly injured the crop in Southern and Eastern Manitoba.

Quebec, like Eastern Ontario, suffered considerably from the early drought, and rains did not come soon enough to prevent a partial failure of the hay crop, one of the mainstays of the Quebec farmer, who will have to be content with half a crop. The rains since have helped other crops considerably and a fair average yield is expected. Many fruit blossoms were injured by early frosts, otherwise a fair crop is in prospect. The Quebec tobacco crop is late and a good yield is hardly to be expected.

Moving further east we find that the drought of the past season was pretty general also in the Maritime Provinces. Here the

season, east is a few weeks later than in Ontario, crops had a good opportunity to recover when the rains did come. Hay all through the Maritime Provinces will be light, especially that on old meadows. Other crops will, on the whole, be a fair average. The Nova Scotia fruit crop will be a good average one. It is expected that there will be 400,000 barrels of apples, for export. Pastures are improving very much since the rains.

It is a long stretch from Prince Edward Island to Manitoba, and as would be expected, different conditions prevail. Manitoba, from what our correspondents say and from what we learn from other sources, is likely to suffer more from drought than any of the provinces. In Southern Manitoba, one of the best wheat districts in the West, the situation is serious. There was a fine rain immediately after seeding, but with the exception of a few local showers here and there, there has been no rain since. This dry belt extends from Deloraine east to Winnipeg, and in many sections the crops are gone and many farmers will summer fallow their wheat fields if rain does not come soon. In Northern and Western Manitoba conditions are much better. All grain is reported shorter in the straw and the yield will probably be less than last year. On the whole, then, Manitoba will not have the bumper crop of last year, though a fair average yield over the whole province is expected, and as the acreage has largely increased, the total yield may approximate that of 1902.

The outlook in the Territories is much better and everything points to an average yield, though not as good as that of last year, which, with the largely increased acreage may run the total yield a little above that of last year. British Columbia does not figure largely as a grain growing province. The outlook, however, is fine, and a good yield is expected. Large fruits will be about a medium crop. Pastures are reported excellent both in British Columbia and the Territories, so that a big year for the ranches may be expected. In fact, pastures all over the Dominion are good and stock is doing well. Ontario is blessed with abundance of pasture this year.

The brief reports following are well worth reading. From no other source can one obtain a better knowledge of the varied agricultural conditions of the Dominion and what the various districts are best adapted for:

Ontario ESSEX

Fall wheat cutting began on July 8th. Quality extra good; yield

from 20 to 25 bushels. Acreage not half an average. No spring wheat grown. Oats are good, but acreage wants rain. Barley harvesting began on July 8th, mostly beardless grown; will be an average yield; quality good. Very few peas grown. Good what are grown. There is an immense acreage of corn. Finest show at this time for years. Hay has been safely saved in excellent condition. Clover good to fair crop. Timothy is short and thick and of good quality. Pastures were never better and stock is in fine condition.

Roots are good. Quite a few sugar beets grown for Wallaceburg and Dresden factories. They are coming along nicely. Potatoes never looked better. Early ones are being marketed and are excellent in quality. This is an off year in apples owing to the immense crop last year. All apples are below the average. Winter fruit is short but clean. Peaches bid fair up to two weeks ago. Many falling off but will be about an average crop. Pears are light. Plums are an immense crop; clean, no worms.

There is a large acreage of tobacco planted. Was very backward owing to cold, wet weather during setting plants. The plants all set, however, and little re-setting was necessary. The hot weather is bringing the plants along nicely.

The general outlook for crops is excellent. After a very bad year last season owing to too much rain, the farmer is jubilant. Although prices for hogs and cattle have dropped a little, Essex is all right. John A. Alder, M.P., Amherstburg.

Fall wheat an average crop; will yield about 25 bushels per acre. Acreage not so large. Oats are good, about same acreage; will yield about 50 bushels per acre. Barley good; will yield about 40 bushels. Pears also good. Corn is not an average crop. The cold weather in June kept it back. Doing better now. Yield about 75 bushels per acre. Hay is extra good; about 2 tons per acre. Pastures are very good, being helped by late rains.

Early potatoes are yielding 100 bushels per acre; good crop. Decrease in acreage of late ones. Early apples are good and late ones light. Peaches are a full crop of good quality. Pears are good and plums extra good. C. W. Coatsworth, Kingsville.

TENT

The acreage of fall wheat is about two-thirds that of last year. Generally the crop is good, though not as heavy as last season. The yield will probably be 22 bushels per acre. Oats show a slight increase in acreage. Do not look as well as last year. Some splendid fields, but more light crops than in 1902. Average yield 45 to 50 bushels. The barley acreage is about the same. It looks well and will probably yield about 40 bushels. Very few peas are sown. There is an increase of about one-eighth in the acreage of beans, which, on the whole, do not look as well as last year at this time, especially on clay soil. If there should not be too much rain the yield will be about 18 bushels per acre. There is some increase in the acreage of corn. Owing to cold weather and so much rain corn only looks fair. The average yield will be from 75 to 80 bushels. There is a slightly larger acreage of hay. Crop good; some spots by rain, but large portion well saved. Yield from 2 to 4 tons per acre.

The acreage of roots for stock food as large as last year, but a great decrease in the acreage of sugar beets grown for the factories. Roots look well. Apples are not nearly as plentiful as last year. Pears are most abundant. Peaches are not as plentiful, but fair, especially of late ones. Very few pears. Plums are most abundant than last year. They stay on better than for years and will be plentiful. Pastures are very luxuriant. Never saw a better stand of pasture grass, especially of the permanent pastures. Farmers on the higher gravelly soils will not have as large a yield as last year. But those on lower lands, who were unable to harvest their wheat and oats last year on account of so much water, will find no difficulty this year. On the whole, therefore, farmers in this district will realize more for their crops than they did in 1902 or in 1901.

J. O. Laird, Blenheim.

MIDDLESEX

Fall wheat looks well, promises a good yield, acreage smaller than usual. Hessian fly reported at work in some sections. Little spring wheat sown. Oat acreage about as usual, a large yield expected. Barley looks well. Acreage probably larger than usual owing to destruction of pea crop by the weevil. Very few peas sown. Corn is a partial failure owing largely to inferior seed. Several fields have been plowed and a few will not have corn for their silos. Hay is a fair crop but not equal to the last few years. Old meadows are light. Pastures are looking well now. They were too heavily loaded with stock in some places early in the season, but a quiet June put them right.

Roots are doing well now. Mangels and sugar beets are a poor catch in most places. Turnips are doing extra well. Apples are a light crop. Very few peaches are grown. Pears are very scarce. Plums are an abundant crop.

Farm crops in this locality are looking splendid, excepting hay and corn. Apples, pears and hay, however, are fully as heavy as I have seen in any other part of Ontario this year.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

BRUCE

Fall wheat acreage about an average. It is thin on ground, yield about 20 bushels per acre. No spring wheat grown. There is a ten per cent. increase in oat acreage; promise from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Barley twenty per cent. increase in acreage, never looked better; yield 45 bushels per acre. Peas twenty per cent. decrease in acreage; crop looks excellent; yield from 30 to 35 bushels per acre. Corn fair to good. Hay very good, average 11-2 tons per acre. Pastures are good with plenty of grass.

The root acreage is about the same as last year. Crop good except mangels, which are a bit thin. Apples are medium to thin. No peaches grown. Pears are fair, quality good. Plums are fair to good, dropping badly. Oats, barley and peas never looked better or more promising than at present. The hay crop is much better than expected in the early part of the season. Roots are picking up fine since the rains. Apples are going to be of better quality than last season.

A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

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GREY

There is an average acreage of fall wheat. Condition good, probable yield 25 bushels. Spring wheat is good and will yield about 20 bushels. Oats are ten per cent. above average in acreage, condition excellent; yield about 50 bushels. Increased acreage of barley, condition good; probable yield 25 bushels. Peas are excellent; probable yield 30 bushels. There is little if any corn grown. New meadows are excellent; old ones are poor to fair. Pastures were never better. Cattle in fine condition. Very few flies.

There is an average acreage of roots and the condition is above the average. At present apples show below average in quantity, but quality, where sprayed, fully twenty-five per cent. above average. Peaches are fair. Pears are fully fifty per cent. below average in quantity. At present the quality is good. No cracking or spotting yet. Plums are twenty-five per cent. above the average in quantity. Quality so far is good. No signs of rot.

I spent some time recently in the vicinity of Montreal. Hay and grain promise much better here than East of Toronto, but the variety of apples grown in the vicinity of Montreal promises a better yield than in the Georgian Bay district.

A. Gifford, Monford.

Fall wheat looks well and will yield a full average crop or better. Very little spring wheat grown. Oats never looked better; a heavy yield assured. Barley above average. Peas show a very heavy stand of vines, and if not hurt by weevil will be a good crop. Corn looking fairly well, but not as much grown as usual, probably owing to large quantity of old hay on hand. Hay will be very good. Old meadows have picked up with recent rains and new meadows are heavy. Pastures are excellent.

All hoe, crops are good. Mangels came up rather thin, but are growing well now. Apples will be about one-third of a crop. Very promising in quality. Peaches are good, as are also pears, grapes and plums.

Farmers are well pleased with the prospects, which are about as good as could be. The very wet season of last year caused a predisposition to wood as apple trees are growing very fast.

J. G. Mitchell, Clarkson.

WATERLOO

There is ten per cent. increase in fall wheat; yield about 30 bushels per acre. Oats will yield from 40 to 50 bushels, show a great deal of straw. Barley, increased acreage; yield about 35 bushels. Less corn planted and only third-class in quality. Hay is a heavy crop, average 11-2 tons per acre. Much clover spoiled by rain and late cutting. Some clover yet to cut. Never saw better second crop clover, a foot deep after early cuttings. Midge is not bad as bloom is good, but there is an absence of birds and insects to fertilize properly.

Potatoes rather "blanky," but growing well. Beetles abundant. Mangels are mostly plowed up and turnips sown. Turnips a fine catch, but overgrown with weeds. Quite an area will have to be abandoned because of lack of help. Apples and pears are good, well set and almost free from spot or blight of any kind. Foliage and growth splendid.

Prospects are good for all crops, but the prospects also are that help will not be available at any money. Hay is being left uncut, and turnips and mangels plowed up on account of lack of help.

Andrew Elliott, Galt.

WENTWORTH

Fall wheat generally looks well. A little uneven in ripening, about average. Cutting about July 20th. Very little spring wheat sown. Oats promise well where land has not been too wet. Some must be showing. Barley gives promise of an excellent crop, much above the average. Peas are not much grown. Corn is a little late, but doing well since the warm weather; will be all right. Pastures are in first-class condition. Hay is an uncommonly heavy crop of the best quality, being well cured.

Mangels are a little thin, but looking thrifty. Turnips are not far advanced. Potatoes excellent, but bugs are bad. Apples are a good general crop; some scab showing on most varieties. Peaches are not extensively grown. Pears are a light crop, heavy bloom, nearly all fell off the trees. Plums are an average crop. The berry crop is excellent all round.

The general outlook for farm crops in this locality is quite up to or over the average. Farm help is scarce. Many farmers would employ more if available.

W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

LINCOLN

Considerable decrease in fall wheat acreage. Looking well and will yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. No spring wheat grown. Less oats grown than last year. Early sown looking well, late sown not so well. Yield from 30 to 50 bushels. Very little barley grown. Peas are grown chiefly for canning factories. Crop prospects only fair. The corn acreage is large; prospects poor to good, much poor seed having been planted. Hay on sandy land good to heavy; crop on heavy soil medium to light.

Roots are fair to good. Early apples are a moderate crop. Northern Spy's are pretty well loaded, other kinds light to medium. Peaches are a full crop; pears a fair crop, and plums an extra heavy crop. Pastures are excellent.

Present appearances are for a full supply of all kinds of agricultural produce. Potatoes are excellent, and grapes promise extra fine.

W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines.

SIMCOE

Acreage of fall wheat about the same as last year. Crop suffered some from an unfavorable spring. Straw light; yield from 20 to 25 bushels. Not much spring wheat grown; a medium yield expected. Oats will be a fair crop, probably yield 40 to 50 bushels. Barley acreage largely increased. Medium crop yield from 30 to 40 bushels. Peas are very fine so far. Promise heavy yield of straw and 30 to 40 bushels per acre of grain. Corn only grown for fodder; looks well. Hay is a medium crop. Much is already saved in good condition. Yield from 1 to 1-1/2 tons per acre. Pastures very fine at present.

Roots look well, especially turnips. Some mangels failed to grow and were plowed up. Apples promise a comparatively small yield. Very few peaches and pears are grown in this section.

Generally, crops here gave very poor promise until the rains in the latter part of June. Since then have improved greatly and a fairly good harvest is promised.

E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.

FRONTENAC

No fall wheat and very little spring wheat grown here. It is good. Oats are good, with larger acreage. Only a little barley is grown for feed. No peas are grown on account of the bug and the trouble in harvesting. The poorest year for corn we ever had. It will be a short crop. Hay is good and of first quality. Acreage less than last year.

Roots are not as good as last year. Potatoes will be a light crop. Apples will be a fairly good crop. There are no peaches, and but few pears. There are but few plums; wild ones are plentiful. Pastures are good.

This is a peculiar season; very dry in forepart of season, but the late rains have wonderfully changed the prospects. Cheese and hogs are out mainstay here, and prices are good.

Alex. Ritchie, Inverary.

CARLETON

Very little fall wheat sown in this district; what there is will be a good average crop. Spring wheat promises well or an average crop. Straw will be shorter than in 1902. Oats will be a little below average. Straw much shorter. Barley promises a good average crop. Peas are not very much grown; suffered by recent heavy rains. A heavy yield not expected. Corn sown early on high, sandy lands promises a heavy crop. Heavy clay land will hardly give more than half a crop. Hay promises a good fall crop or better; growing rapidly. Pastures are extra good now, though they were poor early in the season.

Mangels, carrots and sugar beets are very poor. A great many fields have been plowed up and re-planted with turnips. Early apples are only medium and winter apples light. There will be a medium crop of native plums.

Crops in most cases are growing rapidly, and will be better than was expected some weeks ago, and little, if any, below the average.

John Fixter,
Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

DUNDAS

No fall wheat and very little spring wheat is grown here. Oats and barley are good and promise 50 bushels and 40 bushels respectively. Scarcely any peas are grown. Corn is very poor on wet land, but fair on high land. Hay is a fair crop and will yield 1-1/4 tons per acre. Pastures are excellent since the rains set in.

Roots are uneven, but doing well lately. Apples are a medium crop of good quality. No fungus diseases are noticeable yet.

J. P. Fox, Winchester.

MUSKOKA

But little fall wheat grown here. Spring wheat acreage larger. Yield about 15 bushels. Oats, increased acreage; yield about 25 bushels. Barley will yield about 25 bushels per acre. Peas, increased acreage; very promising. Corn, but little grown. Hay is very light and will yield about half a crop, very short and thin. The late rains have improved pastures, which are now good.

Roots look very good and appearances are promising. Very few orchards of any size. Any trees I have seen are heavy fruited.

Grain in general looks well, but it is a little too early to be able to give reliable opinion. Suitable weather will overbalance in the grain crops what we lack in hay, which will not show to be half what it was last year.

John Dike, Hartfield.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT

There is an increased acreage of spring wheat, oats, barley, corn and hay. Owing to the excessive drought all yields of grain will be small, probably not more than 10 bushels per acre for early sown and for late sown, except in low sections, nothing. Hay will yield from 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 tons per acre. The rain on July 1st helped pasture, but grain and hay only slightly.

There is an increased acreage of roots. Potatoes came up evenly, but are making slow growth owing to drought. Turnips are good.

A. E. Annis, Bryden, Ont.

Quebec

No fall wheat is grown. All grass has been especially benefited by the rain of the last week and there will be a fair crop, except rye, which will yield very little. Spring wheat, peas, corn and hay will be middling to a fair crop and oats and barley fair to good. Corn has failed in many places and will be short. It suffered from frost. Timothy hay suffered too much from drought to recover completely. It has remained short, and the yield will be small. Clover has suffered also and blossomed before reaching its normal height. It will be a middling crop. As for meadows, the first part of the season has been fatal to pasture. A great improvement is hoped for in the coming months, if the temperature remains normal.

Potatoes do not appear to have suffered. They promise a satisfactory yield. Roots are late. Mangels, carrots, turnips have improved since the rain, and may yield a fair crop. Tobacco is late and it is difficult to hope for a good yield. In some districts apple trees have suffered severely from frost, in other districts they promise a fair crop.

G. A. Giguault,

Deputy Minister of Agri., Quebec.

No fall wheat grown. Spring wheat looks well and will probably yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats are very fine and will yield from 30 to 40 bushels. Acreage of barley less than last year. It looks good and will yield about 30 bushels. No peas are grown excepting with oats, and will likely be fed green owing to short pasture. There is a little increase in acreage of corn. It is fair, but growing well, and will yield from 16 to 18 tons of silage per acre. Hay acreage has decreased. It will be about half a crop. No clover.

Mangels are a failure, but turnips are good. Potatoes bid fair to yield well in places. There are no apples to speak of; many young orchards ready to bear. Blossoms injured by frost. No peaches or pears. Plums destroyed by frost. Pastures were at a standstill till June 15th. Improved since then, but will keep down by cattle.

H. Weston Parry,
Compton.

New Brunswick

No fall wheat grown. There is an increased acreage of spring wheat over last year. Everything now promises an average yield. Oats will be an average crop. Barley will yield about the same as last year. Very few peas grown. What there is looks well. Very little corn grown, except for fodder. Cool seasons reacted against it, rather under the average. Hay on well-cultivated land is an average crop. On old meadows the drought in May and June affected it badly and the crop will be poor, not more than one-half of an average.

Roots generally look well, and will be a good average crop. Apples promise well, perhaps not as full as last year, but a good average. No peaches are grown. Very few pears grown; frost injured the blossoms. Plums are good. Pastures were very poor early in season, but rains in June improved them and they are now fair.

Thos. A. Peters,
Dep. Com. of Agri., Fredericton.

There is a small increase in spring wheat acreage. Outlook fair; yield about 18 bushels. Small increase in oat acreage. Heavy crop is expected, yield about 36 bushels. Barley acreage small, not looking well; yield about 17 bushels. Peas look well; yield about 12 bushels. There is a large acreage of corn. It has been looking poorly, but is doing well now. Hay will be about seventy-five per cent. of a crop, owing to the severe drought in May. On the low lands the crop will be good.

Roots will likely be a heavy crop. Apples will be a poor crop. Frost blighted the blossoms. There are no peaches or pears. Plums will be, probably, forty per cent. of a crop. Pastures are excellent at time of writing.

W. L. Thompkins,
Grand View, York Co.

The acreage of spring wheat is increasing. The crop is uneven this year, but should be a fair average. Oats are heading out pretty short in most districts, but if weather continues favorable there should be an average crop. Barley is somewhat short in straw and head. Peas are very little grown. Corn is a very poor catch and now very backward. Hay on the lower St. John and the marshes will be about ninety per cent. of a full crop, on the uplands and farther north, from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of a crop. In the low lands the pastures were never better, and generally, there is very little complaint about the whole, they are better than usual.

Owing to the early drought most root crops and potatoes are late, but recent rains make the prospects promising. This is the off year for apples in N. B., but some orchards have moderate crops. The fruit as yet shows no evidence of black spot or worms. Plum orchards are well loaded, but it is difficult to make any estimate as Brown rot and Carculio are very destructive.

W. W. Hubbard,
St. John.

Nova Scotia

No fall wheat sown and very little spring wheat; what there is is fair. There is a slight increase in oat acreage with a full average yield in prospect. Barley is good. Very few peas are sown, except with other grain. Only about seventy-five per cent. of last year's corn acreage is sown. It is too early to estimate conditions



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here. Hay will be a little more than half an average crop. Pastures are fairly good considering the protracted drought.

Mangels are fair and turnips an average crop. This is not a fruit district, but from what I can hear local orchards are below the average. No peaches, pears, and very few plums are grown.

The season has been dry and cold, the driest for probably fifty years.

C. A. Archibald,
Truro, Colchester Co.

Very little fall or spring wheat raised here. Oats and barley are an average crop. Drought in May and June prevented normal growth. Recent rains have improved the crop very much, Barley is not extensively grown. The want of rain will result in a rather light crop of hay. Weather very favorable now and crop will be more than was expected in June. Pastures are short; old hay very scarce. New hay will be cut early.

Mangels generally are a failure because of drought; plowed up, and barley or turnips sown instead. Potatoes are late and have missed a good deal. In King's County and the Annapolis Valley, where the bulk of the fruit is grown, more than the average apple crop is expected. In a strip through the centre of the valley in the lowest lands, the blossoms were killed by a late frost. Pears are generally good. The peach trees suffered some from winter killing. A light crop is expected. Plums are fair. Japan varieties a little off. The Burbank has been planted largely of late years. The May and June drought was the most serious we have ever experienced. Things had become alarming.

Ralph S. Eaton,
Kentville, King's Co.

Prince Edward Island

No fall wheat grown. Spring wheat prospects good for an average crop. Estimated yield for province 750,000 bushels. Oats promise well. Estimated yield 4,500,000 bushels. Barley making good growth; estimated yield 100,000 bushels. But few peas are grown. More corn planted. All grown for fodder or siloing. Crop making satisfactory growth. Hay suffered from drought in May and June. Will be one-third short in yield. There is scanty growth of pasture owing to early drought.

Potatoes are doing well. Beetles are numerous. Mangels are much injured by cut worms; other roots promising. Apples fair to average prospects. No peaches grown. Pears will give fair yield. Plums are scarce, bloom injured by frost.

E. J. McMillan,
Sec. for Agri., Charlottetown.

Spring wheat looks well. There is an increased acreage and a good average return expected. Early oats good. Late oats owing to irregular wet weather, will not do so well. Barley looks well, but not a great deal sown. Peas are doing fine, but too soon to predict with accuracy. Aphides not noticeable yet. Little corn grown. Late this year, and affected by late frost. The great drought, except on rich clover lands, has injured hay, but hope for a good half crop as a result of late rains. Pastures have been short on account of drought. Dairying already affected. Coming up now.

Roots are good—late, but excellent. Potatoes, our staples, are thrifty.

Beetles are on hand. Apples are a medium crop. This is our off year; still many varieties are showing quite a crop. There are no peach trees here. Last year the first F.H.I. peach was seen. Pears are a medium crop. Plums are half a crop. Cherries abundant.

Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton.

Manitoba

Wheat between Winnipeg and Deloraine will not average over 10 bushels per acre. Oats are not more than half a crop in some districts. Barley will be about half a crop. Timothy hay is about half a crop.

If rain comes by July 15th roots will be fair, if no rain, very poor. Pastures were good up to July 1st, but very poor now.

The spring crop was put in in excellent condition, never better. We had a fine soaking rain just after seeding, but in many localities none since. There have been local showers, and in these localities crops are good. The dry district is East of Deloraine and mostly confined to Southern Manitoba. Many farmers are plowing up their fields, and if no rain comes half the crop will be summer fallow. They have had rain in Western Manitoba and the Territories, but in Southern Manitoba the situation is serious.

Quite a few farmers are growing crab apples and some standard apples. Mr. Stevenson, of Nelson, about 20 miles from here, had last year 12 barrels of excellent standard apples, besides all kinds of small fruits.

J. S. Miller, Manitow.

There is about ten per cent. increase in wheat acreage, fifteen in oats and five in barley. Very little peas and corn is grown. Hay will be a small crop. Very few roots grown. Native plums are an immense crop. Pastures are excellent.

All grain is shorter in the straw than last year, and the yield will probably be less, but it is too early to speak definitely.

S. A. Bedford,
Supt. Exp. Farm, Brandon.

Northwest Territories

There is ten per cent. increase in the acreage of wheat, five per cent. in oats, and fifty per cent. in the acreage of barley grown. Peas are not grown to any extent. Corn is little grown. What there is is late. Hay is two-thirds of a crop. Rains are abundant at present, which will greatly improve the hay crop the next two weeks. Pastures were never better than at present.

Roots, including potatoes, are coming on fine. No apples, peaches or pears are grown in the Territories. There is a small crop of Wild plums. At this date no estimate of grain yield at all reliable can be given. Grain is just heading out. Present prospects are as good as last year, which gave average yield of wheat of 25 bushels per acre.

Angus McKay,
Supt. Exp. Farm, Indian Head.

A well-informed correspondent at Regina, who does not wish his name published, sends the following:—I have covered a large portion of the Territories the past few weeks. Everywhere crops are looking well where put in on summer fallow; where sown on stubble the crop is light. I think on the whole there

will be a lower yield of wheat than last year, owing to the dry spring and weeds. Even on summer fallow land the weeds are very thick, not to say anything about stubble land. It looks now as if we would not have the big average yields of last year. There is an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the acreage of wheat sown, so that, allowing for a reduced yield, the total yield for the Territories may run a little over that of last year. Quite a bit of the grain is late. Barley and oats are looking well, but the acreage is rather smaller than last year, the big increase being in wheat. There will be a big increase in the amount of breaking done. Everywhere large stretches are being broken up by the new settlers. Very few peas are to be found here though they grow well. Hay will be light and late, though recent rains have helped things. Corn is doing well considering the cold, backward weather we have had. The acreage will be very small. One good township in Ontario will grow more corn than the whole of the Territories.

Roots always do well here, but are not much sown. The acreage sown to flax this season is from 50 to 100 per cent. larger than last year; but much of it won't be cut, being sown too late. The early sown has come up unevenly in many places, owing to the dry spring.

We have not had enough warm, growing weather this spring to force things along, and I fear we may have it warm when we should have a cooler line for the best filling of our wheat as only in a few places is it beginning to head out. I don't look for such a big crop as many talk about. Last year was a 'bumper' one and will not be repeated this year according to present conditions.

British Columbia

Fall wheat is very little grown here, but what there is is good. Spring wheat is very good, and will yield 35 bushels per acre. There is ten per cent. increase in acreage of oats. The crop is very good and will yield about 50 bushels. Barley is very good, and will yield about 40 bushels. Very few peas are grown. They are good, and will yield 40 bushels. Corn is very good, and there is twenty-five per cent. increase in acreage; will yield 2 1/2 tons.

Roots are promising, with thirty per cent. increase in acreage. Apples are a medium crop. Very few peaches are grown. Pears are only medium. Plums are a fair crop. Pastures are very good.

Owing to cold rains in the early spring, large fruits will be a medium or light crop. All grain, hay and grass crops promise well.

Thos. A. Sharpe,
Supt. Exp. Farm, Agassiz.

Canadian Chickens in Britain

According to the London "Canadian Gazette," Canadian poultry is now capturing the best trade in fashionable London suburbs, the specially bred Canadian chickens having a great demand and retailing from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per couple. Their highly finished appearance and flavor has demolished all prejudice on the score of "foreign" produce.

For the Dairyman

To Inspect and Sell Cheese on Same Day

On July 10th the salesmen of the Ottawa cheese board passed unanimously the following resolution:—"Believing that all cheese manufactured in the Ottawa Valley and District should be inspected in Ottawa and paid for on the day of sale, and in view of the fact that we have good cold storage facilities and that a number of buyers favoring Ottawa inspection have agreed to pay all extra freight charges, be it resolved that we, the members of the Ottawa Cheese Board adopt Ottawa inspection, the same to take effect Friday, July 24th."

The question of Ottawa inspection and shipping the cheese from the factories to Ottawa before market day, has been before the board since the beginning of the season. Some buyers, who favor Montreal inspection, have strongly opposed such action. But it would seem as if the salesmen had good reason for wishing the change and we are glad to see that they have resolved to try Ottawa inspection and having the cheese on hand for inspection on the day of sale. If the change works successfully, other sections may follow their example and have cheese on inspection on market day.

United States Dairy Exports

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, the United States exported 8,197,054 pounds of butter against 15,081,480 pounds the year previous. For the same period there were exported 18,744,534 pounds of cheese, as compared with 26,828,640 pounds for the year ending June 30th, 1902, or a decrease of over 30 per cent. The decrease in butter exports is about 46 per cent.

The Butter Industry of Siberia

There has been a marked increase in the exports of butter from Siberia since the completion of the Trans-Siberia railway, as the following table will show:

Year.	Number of Cramerics.	Production of 100 th export
1898	149	5,416,800
1899	334	10,833,600
1900	1,107	39,723,200
1901	1,800	67,168,320
1902	2,500	890,280,000

aEstimated.

Progress With Milking Machines

Mr. A. Gillies of Victoria, Australia, has invented a device for milking machines by means of which the suction is not allowed to operate direct on the cow's teats, thus approaching as nearly as possible to the action of hand-milking. Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view, partly in section and partly

in plan, of these improvements as applied to a Lawrence and Kennedy machine for milking two cows at a time. A is the lid of the milk receiver, and B the pulsator of known construction, while C indicates flexible pipes leading from the pulsator B through one passage D in the "claw" or bracket, and thence by way of branch pipes H to the teat-cups. These teat-cups consist of the ordinary thick rubber casing F with the usual thin inwardly extended lips



Fi, but around the inner ends of these lips is a thin rubber lining G, secured at its other end to a funnel-shaped mouth H, in communication with a milk pipe J, leading through the other passage D, in the bracket, and thence by way of tubes K through the inspection chamber I, and pipe L, passing through the lid A direct to the milk receiver, in which a vacuum is maintained. The usual passage from the pulsator to the inspection chamber is blocked, so that the milk passes freely from the teat-cup to the receiver without surging. It will thus be seen that the vacuum is never in open communication with the bare teat, but merely causes pulsations of the thin inner lining of the teat-cup against the teat, thereby simulating the manual action, whilst the milk flows directly into the receiver as above mentioned.

Quebec Dairymen Want Milk Records Kept

Mr. Dan Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, who has been doing institute work in Quebec, states that a number of Quebec dairymen are desirous of having a system of records of production of dairy cows established and kept under reliable supervision. Private records are not considered reliable. Mr. Drummond says:—"This is a live question all through the province where I have met breeders. At St. Liboire, I met the secretary of their farmers' club, who told me that they had just concluded their competition for the best milch cows; that is, for the cows giving the largest amount of milk in 24 hours, at home and under supervision. They had thirteen cows in the competition; the best giving 62 pounds and the poorest 42 pounds of milk in the day, a showing very creditable to the French-Canadian farmers of that district."

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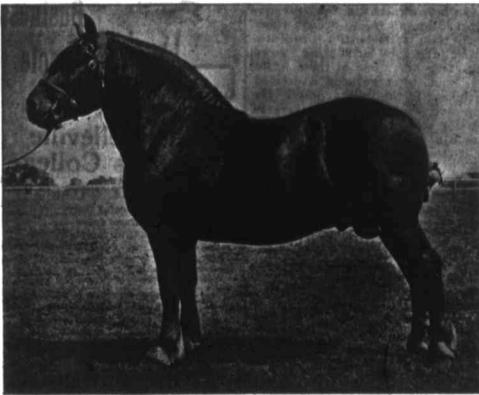
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The Suffolk Stallion, "Saubourne Hallstone." First prize at the Royal Show, 1903. Sold for 250 guineas to go to Australia.

Argentine Buyers at the Royal

Shorthorns Sell Well—Great Pig Exhibit.

In our last issue appeared a short report of the Royal, sent us by a special correspondent. Since then we have received from our regular London correspondent another brief report, from which we take the following, the selections being made so as to avoid duplication of what has already appeared as much as possible. As did our correspondent of last issue, he pronounces the show of 1903 only a partial success:

"The display of stock and implements was in every way representative of the industry, and in this direction the exhibition was probably the finest that has ever been got together in any part of the world. This country has the largest number of improved breeds of stock and pretty well all of them were represented, and that this section of the show was appreciated was exemplified by the very large number of colonial and foreign visitors present. As regards

business all exhibitors did fairly well and some of them very well, but the 'fly in the ointment' is the financial side of the show and there is bound to be a huge deficit for there were only 65,013 visitors during the five days the show was open. This figure compares with 89,000 the year before at Carlisle and 167,000 at Cardiff in 1901. The loss on the exhibition at a conservative estimate will be quite \$22,000.

"The show yard, although called London, is practically not such that the average man would call it so, for it takes over an hour to reach the yard by the most expeditious route from the city, and that, for a great extent, was laid out on a large and fine road at a half of

"Let us the stock sections that Canadian readers will be most interested in, and we will first take the horse classes, at the Royal show we saw an interesting display of the best of the breed, and the quality of the stock was of a high order. The

entries was a great disappointment to the authorities. Not only were numbers short, but the quality left a great deal to be desired.

"Suffolk horses were a remarkably useful lot, and were well representative of the breed. They are a good type of horse, as will be seen by illustration, which depicts the stallion Subbourne Hallstone, belonging to Mr. A. H. E. Wood, a good, thick colt, that moves well and has good feet. This three-year-old was awarded first prize and was afterwards sold for over \$1,300, to go to Australia.

"Cattle were a magnificent collection, exceeding in numbers any recent exhibitions. Shorthorns were, as usual, first in the catalogue, and although hardly as numerous as at Carlisle last year were a representative lot. The champion prize offered by the Shorthorn Society for the best bull was won by Pearl King, belonging to Mr. Handley. In conformation he is perfect, whilst in quality, flesh and character, he is very good. He was sold for the Argentine, at \$5,250. The second bull in this class, Mr. W. Bell's Baron Abbotsford, is a noble, massive beast and is the type wanted in South America, as he also is going to the Argentine. The price paid, viz. \$7,800, was very high.

The best of the West of England was Sir Alexander Henderson's Baron Basset. This is a well ribbed, heavy, thick-bodied animal, and has been sold at the London sale for \$10,000. The Argentine and other buyers were not up to the mark in the bulls, being rather variable in quality. I saw two of the Argentine's choice bulls, which won the champion prize, and were two-year-olds, both in appearance and soundness.

"The shorthorn prize was nothing like such a show as has been exhibited. The shorthorn was the best of the breed, and the quality was very high. The champion prize was won by a bull named Pearl King, which was sold for the Argentine at \$5,250. The second prize was won by a bull named Baron Abbotsford, which was sold for the Argentine at \$7,800.

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His Majesty's King of the Horses, Pearl King, first prize at the Royal Show, 1903. Sold for 250 guineas to go to Australia.

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strong force and Red Polls — already a good all round breed — were better than has been the case for some years. Highland cattle were conspicuous by their absence, while Ayrshires, Scotland's premier milking breed, also appeared in sparse classes. The section for Jerseys was the largest and perhaps the best in the show, but, of course, in such huge classes as came before the judges, there was bound to be considerable unevenness. They were a capital show, however, and quite typical of the breed. Guernseys were also well represented.

"Sheep were a fair entry, but not greatly in excess of previous years as regards numbers. South-downs were an exceptionally large and meritorious collection, while Shropshires and Hampshire Downes were well shown. Suffolks and Lincolns were also satisfactory, but the other breeds were not what might have been expected.

"Pigs, on the other hand, were an unusually fine lot, both as regards quantity and quality, all the best herds in the country being represented, with the result that competition was exceedingly keen.

"A number of minor sections, comprising butter, cheese, corn, wool, and hops were also shown, but these were only of local interest."

The Rhodesian Cattle Plague

Prof. Koch, with two assistants, has gone to study the new cattle disease which is working havoc in Rhodesia. To an interviewer Prof. Koch has remarked: "I contemplate my mission with more or less misgiving, because the Rhodesian plague is of an absolutely mystifying character. Such symptoms as I have so far examined indicate that the disease is wholly different from any species of rinderpest that has ever come under medical observation. What is peculiarly baffling is that the Rhodesian plague dates only from the late war. The cattle imported from Egypt, Australia, and South America, which it was supposed would prove immune, have fallen early victims to its ravages, which threaten to denude the entire colony of live stock. While in South Africa, I shall not neglect the opportunity of continuing my tuberculosis experiments with the view of adding still more positive evidence of my theory of the non-communicability of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, which, I, of course, adhere to resolutely."

Hot Weather and Horn Flies

While it is all right for farmers and their women folks to try to keep themselves as cool and comfortable as possible during this sultry weather, they should not forget that their animals require extra care and attention at the present time. They should have free access to shade and water, and never be chased by dogs or unkindly treated. Just now the blood-thirsty horn flies are feasting

on some of the poor neglected cattle, whose owners are too careless, or indolent, to try to protect them from these persistent tormentors. "Why the good-for-nothing cows are going dry," one of these farmers said after noticing a decided shrinkage in the milk supply. He appeared surprised, yet there is nothing surprising about it. What else can you expect, Mr. Farmer? Is it reasonable to expect the cattle to milk well when instead of quietly feeding, they are often racing around the pasture vainly trying to escape from their voracious foes? Certainly your cattle will become thin, and your milk checks decrease rapidly in value if this state of affairs is allowed to continue for any length of time."

Here is a cheap remedy which we have used with good success: Kerosene and codfish-oil, mixed, and a small quantity of carbolic acid. Shake well, and apply with a brush every morning. If this is too much trouble, make coverings for the cattle, or keep them in the stable during the daytime and let them out to feed at night. Only act promptly.

Mr. A. R. Odd.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

When Should Cows Come In

The farmers and dairymen in this section don't agree as to the most profitable season for cows to come in. Doubtless it must be controlled largely by local circumstances. Where milk goes to supply cities or towns, or where it is sent to factories, the keeping up of a uniform supply of milk the year round is the end in view, and the cows should come in at various times all the year round. Making butter at home is what we in this district are most interested in, combined with pork raising. The same rule will not apply to us that applies to milk sellers. Young pigs are generally taken on in the spring and fall, generally May and October, the much larger number in May. So that it is during April and May when we want the most of our cows to come in.

It might be well to have a small proportion of the herd come in about the end of September or first of October. Many farmers have fodder corn or other green feed along with the refuse and tops of the root crop at that season and milk cows can be fed very cheaply, more cheaply, perhaps, than at any other season without the silo.

The winter feed for milk cows here costs too much to be fed with profit. The amount of extras required to keep the milking cow in good condition above the requirement of the dry cow, when deducted from the amount of butter made, will leave but a small balance. The milk is not as valuable as in summer and the labor, in most farm houses of attending to it, much more. This may not apply to all parts of the country, but will apply generally round here.

John McGeorge.

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Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

Some Shore Birds—Cherry Birds—Mosquitos.

BIRD NOTES

All along the boundary of this province lies a chain of lakes and rivers which finally empty their waters into the ocean through the St. Lawrence. These lakes lie directly in the route of such of the shore birds and waterfowl as migrate from the shores of the Atlantic to the Arctic ocean, overlaid and east of the Mississippi Valley. The shore line of this water stretch varies considerably; in some districts it is marshy, in others it is sand or pebbly beach, while to the Northward it is rocky with high cliffs in places. The muddy shores of the marshes and the sandy beaches afford an unlimited supply of aquatic insects, which form the favorite food of the shore birds, consequently many of these wanderers come to us now, as they have done from time beyond record, but not in the same numbers. There are three main routes travelled by these birds in their migrations across North America, one is from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi Valley to Hudson's Bay, thence north to the barren lands; another from the Atlantic over the great lakes, and the third follows the Atlantic coast line to Labrador and Greenland. These routes are not regularly followed by all species in spring and fall alike, some, such as the Golden Plover, Pectoral Sandpiper and Baird's Sandpiper never follow the great lake route in the spring at all, though in the autumn they return that way in great numbers; others again cross by way of the lakes in the spring but are either totally absent or rare in the autumn flight, of these the Turnstone and the Knot are notable examples. Late in May and early in June both these species are very abundant at the western end of Lake Ontario, but in the autumn they are not often seen. Sometimes late in July or early in August I have found a few on their return journey, but not regularly. It is marvellous how quickly these birds perform their long journey from the south to their Arctic breeding ground, raise their young and return. I have found Knots here as late as June 6th and Turnstones on June 16th, on their way north and have seen them returning on July 19th. In all cases the first to return are old birds, the majority of which have not yet acquired the full autumn plumage. The young of all the shore birds are later in migrating than the adults, none of them appearing here before the end of August and several species do not arrive until September, by which time the old have all passed on, or are indistinguishable from the young by reason of their hav-

ing assumed the winter plumage. We still have a great deal to learn about the ways of these long-winged swift flying wanderers in our own province, for nothing is now known of their movements from the time they leave the lakes until they arrive at their breeding grounds, where they have been somewhat studied by the few Arctic explorers who happened to be there. It is possible that none of these birds stop between the great lakes and Hudson Bay. A flight of five hundred miles without rest is a great feat, but their wings are formed for long continuous flight and perhaps they may accomplish it.

Of all the species of shore birds that visit us there are but two that are of any importance from an agricultural point of view.



Cedar Waxwing (Cherry Bird).

These are the spotted Sandpiper or Teeter and the Killdeer Plover, both of which stay here all the summer and raise their young in the cultivated fields, resorting to the water's edge from time to time as their inclination may dictate. There is also a number of the order sometimes found in our fields which, though classed among the shore birds, never goes to the water at all. This is the Bartramian Sandpiper or Upland Plover, a remarkably familiar bird on the prairies of Manitoba, but rare in Ontario. Of these I shall have something to say in next issue.

While most of our birds have almost or quite finished their nesting duties, the Wild Canary and the Cedar Waxwing or Cherry bird as it is generally called, are only just commencing theirs. Why these

birds should be so late cannot very readily be explained; probably the canaries defer nesting so as to bring out their young when the thistle seed is formed upon which they feed, and the cherry birds wait so as to take off their nestlings when there is the greatest abundance of wild berries ripening upon the bushes. These Waxwings are accused (and not without reason) of doing a good deal of damage to cultivated cherries and other small fruits, the quantity they eat, however, is not often sufficiently great to cause serious loss. At times, though, they will frequent a cherry orchard in such great flocks that their presence is decidedly objectionable. In such cases I suppose a person would be justified in using such means as he may have at hand in getting rid of them; at the same time it is only fair to remember that they are great insect destroyers and have honestly earned the few ripened cherries they eat as pay for the trees they have saved. They are curious birds these Waxwings; gregarious at all seasons, they travel about in small flocks even during the nesting season. They appear to have no regular migrations, but move about over the continent (except the most northern portions) at all times of the year. I have seen them in great abundance in Ontario in the middle of winter feeding contentedly upon mountain ash berries and keeping up their little hissing note as though the fact that the thermometer was fooling around zero was no concern of theirs. The soft, yet close silky texture of their plumage probably renders them impervious to cold. They are very beautiful birds; their colours, though subdued, are exquisitely blended, their high crests give them a jaunty appearance and their carriage is bold and graceful. Some of them have at the tips of the secondaries a peculiar scarlet wax-like appendage. This is not a mark of age or sex, and what purpose it serves seems to be unknown.

INSECT LIFE

I do not think I have ever experienced such a plague of mosquitoes in Ontario as are pestering us this year. It reminds me of Manitoba in the early eighties, when a smudge was one of the necessities of life as soon as the sun went down. Perhaps this plague is only local. I hope so for the sake of the people in other parts of the province. In any case there is no doubt that we are ourselves largely responsible for the number of these pests that accumulate about our houses. If we did as much to encourage the birds about us as we do to provide a supply of mosquitoes, we should find ourselves profited instead of tormented as the result of our efforts. I can speak feelingly on this point, for a few days ago I was investigating in an old shed at the back of my place and found it full of mosquitoes. They

rose in a pond when I removed some things there. At first I could not think how they came there, but on looking further I found a large pail and a wash-tub, both half-full of rain water which had dripped through the broken roof. This water was alive with mosquito larvae. These two vessels formed a sufficient breeding ground to stock a whole neighborhood, and so it is in a great many places; soft water barrels are left open and unprotected, old pails and tubs are left standing about partially filled with water, and small pools of stagnant water are to be found near many houses; all these form perfect breeding places for the mosquito and should be got rid of at once. A thousand mosquitoes can, when out on business, cause a good deal of trouble, and one pallid of stagnant water will produce several thousand in a season. The portable utensils can, of course, be easily put out of the way and most of the pools can be drained but there may be some which cannot be so dealt with; in such a case a little coal oil poured on the surface of the water once a week will effectually destroy the mosquito larvae which may then be in it, and will also destroy every female mosquito that visits it for the purpose of depositing her eggs there. This remedy is effective and cheap, only one ounce of coal oil being required to successfully treat fifteen square feet of water surface.

In some places there are small ponds of still water which are always fresh and pure. In these ponds the mosquito can best be combatted by the introduction of fish, the best for this purpose that I have yet found being our common yellow sunfish; they are very active and voracious and are particularly fond of mosquito larvae and will also rise to the surface and take the females when depositing their eggs. These fish will live and thrive in water which reaches a high temperature and are very prolific.

I notice that a large number of the mosquitoes this year are infested with a small red parasite which clings in some numbers about the thorax of its host. They do not seem to prevent the mosquito from performing its usual functions upon the human body, but like a similar parasite which infests the locust, it probably destroys its host in the end. If it does so before it provides for a new generation it will be a boon to humanity.

Elected President

Dr. A. B. Storms has been elected President of the Iowa Agricultural College to succeed the late Dr. Beardshear, whom many readers of The Farming World had the pleasure of hearing at the Dairy-men's Convention at Guelph a few years ago.

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THE HOME WORLD

"Contentment is the best riches."

—Dante

Thrift is an old-fashioned, homely virtue. It swears well. It brings comfort, content, independence, and a long train of blessings. It has health in it. It builds and furnishes homes. It rears children. It plants trees and by trees and its enter their branches to eat the fruit thereof. And it finds more comfort and joy, more helpmeet and usefulness, more honor and more hope in the little, honestly earned and carefully saved, and wisely husbanded than millionaires get from their wild speculations. And this thrift, which is the hope of a people and the secret of permanent prosperity, we have nearly lost and must recover.

Harvest Time at Home

Somehow, when business has a lull about this time of year, My thoughts take their vacation back among the scenes once so dear. I stray about the harvest fields where long and long ago I watched the cereal ocean in its golden ripples flow, While now and then, upon some blade a tired reaper bore, The sunbeams flashing and then went out like thoughts recalled no more. As faint as falling echoes of a signal far at sea, The clink of scythe and whetlock come in rhythmic harmony; Among the brooding hills near by, in evening shadows dim, One would not start to catch a glimpse of winging seraphim; For sweet the ways with tinkling bells where browsing cattle roam, And all of nature hints of heaven in harvest time at home.

How pleasant then the journey home along the country road, Where larkspur blooms beside the fence like knots of lovers glow'd— Now listening to the whippoorwill beyond a darkling field, Or tarrying where the berries tempt —a shower of wine congealed; And long before we reach the gate to hear the watch dog's bark, And see the distant windows gleam like blossoms of the dark.

It seems so long since those old years —so long indeed that I Now wonder that a time could be without a sob or sigh, And yet, enough do I recall to vow that in the end— When the no-more and ever-more in death's twilight shall blend— It would suffice to know that life beyond the gathering gloam Would really prove as care free as —the harvest time at home.

—Will T. Hale

A Whiff of Home

Dr. Holmes once expressed an opinion, which has often been quoted and discarded, that the sense which works most on memory is that of smell.

"The only thing that makes me feel melancholy," confessed a very practical and contented spinster, in her middle years, "is the smell of hot gingerbread. When I smell that I sigh for the days of my youth—when I was a girl in the old homestead, and reared at growing old." An old soldier was recently relating his experience in war-time. He had been absent from his native place for many months. There was little active fighting going on, and an immense amount of discomfort, hardship and monotony to be endured. He, and many others with him, became deathly homesick.

At first he was ashamed to confess his misery; but gradually it became too much for him, and he con-



A Pastoral Scene in Ontario

fided in a comrade—a Pittsburg man from the oil regions, while he himself was from a Nova Scotia shore town renowned for clams and cod.

"And I'm so homesick," he concluded his confession, "that it seems as if I'd give most anything for just a little whiff of home!" Not all the perumes of Araby would seem to me as delicious as the scent of dockmud, or decaying fish or stale clams!"

"Yes," assented the other, sympathetically, "I'm just as bad." Then sniffing the air eagerly, he added, "You wouldn't believe it, but the odor we're smelling now seems to me about the best there is in the world. I suppose you think it is horrible, but to me it is home. A-h-h-h! that's good!"

The other sniffed also, and thought it was horrible. They were passing a gas house, and so long as its sickening odor reached them the man from Pittsburg marched on, still sniffing, in a frame of tender recollections.

Briefs for Hot Days

Rise early and do what necessary work you can in the cool of the day. Sprinkle window casements, piazza, entrance and sidewalk with the hose.

Falling this a watering-pot can be used.

Draw the blinds on the sunny side of the house and open every window wide on the shady side.

Provide each room and piazza with serviceable fans.

Have plenty of comfortable rocking chairs, with cane or rush back and seat, for the piazza.

How a Great City Gets Its Milk

One hundred and fifty thousand cows constituting an immense herd that would do honor to any great cattle range of the West, are engaged the year round in supplying all their milk to the people of Greater New York. More than a million quarts of this fluid are consumed every day in the American metropolis. The stream flows to the centre from five states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The milk industry in the largest city of America engages a capital of probably \$60,000,000.

The territory which supplies New York City with this essential article of food is divided, in a general way, into zones. The boundary of the outer zone is 400 miles from the city and the width of this zone is about 250 miles. The inner zone is about 100 miles wide, the outer boundary being about 150 miles from New York while the inner boundary is 50 miles from the same centre. The area within 50 miles of Manhattan produces no milk, for this large district is not pastoral, it is filled with suburban towns. And the suburbs of the city are gradually crowding the dairy districts farther and farther from the city.

Steady

A rush is good in its place, lad,

But not at the start, I say;

For life's a very long race, lad,

And never was won that way.

It's the stay that tells, the stay, boy;

And the heart that never days die;

A spurt may do with the goal in view.

But steady's the word, say I.

Steady's the word that wins, lad,

Grit and sturdy grain and grit,

It's sticking to it will carry you

through it—

Roll up your sleeves again.

Oh, Snap is a very good cur, lad,

To frighten the tramps, I trow,

But Holdfast sticks like a burr, lad—

Brave Holdfast never lets go.

And Clever's a pretty rag, boy,

But stumbles and shies, they say;

So Steady I count the safer moumt

To carry you all the way.

The iron bar will smile, lad,

At straining muscle and thew;

But the patient teeth of the file, lad,

I warrant will gnaw it through.

A map may come out of the sea, boy;

And a bout of might and main;

But Steady and Stick must do the trick—

Roll up your sleeves again.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A Prayer

O Thou who art love and who seeest all the suffering, injurious, and misery which reign in this world, have pity, we implore Thee, on the work of Thy hands. Look mercifully upon the poor, the oppressed, and all who are heavy-laden with error, labor, and sorrow. Fill our hearts with deep compassion for those who suffer, and hasten the coming of Thy kingdom of justice and truth. Amen.

The Grateful Heart

If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes and search for them with my clumsy fingers and be unable to detect them but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies, but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

What is Repentance?

Repentance is not merely a little twinge of remorse over some wrong thing. It is not simply a gush of tears at the recollection of some wickedness. It is not mere shame at being found out in some meanness or uncleanness or dishonesty. It is the revolution of the whole life. Sins wept over must be forsaken forever. Repentance is a change of heart, a turning of the face just the other way.

It is well for us to make sure that we always abandon the wrong-doing which we deplore, that we quit the evil course which we regret, that we turn away from the sin which we confess. A good many people get only half the gospel. They talk a great deal about believing, but very little about repenting. It needs to be remembered that a faith which does not lead to genuine repentance is not a faith that saves.—Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.

The Life of Faith

When William Marconi, sitting among his instruments on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, with the great skeleton tower of wires rising high into the air, waited confidently for his first message across the broad Atlantic by wireless telegraphy, waited—and got it, he furnished to all time a noble illustration of faith in an unseen reality.

For it was a reality. He knew for a certainty, not only from former experiments, but from the laws of science, that the message would come pulsing across the sea along that untracked course. He was running no risk, taking no chances. The fact that he was depending on things invisible made no difference. They were substantial things just the same.

They proved their reality by the event.

And so when a message from God comes to the believer's soul, though God is unseen and the message unrecorded, save upon the unseen tables of his heart, none the less—not one particle less—does the believer perfectly confide in it. Messages have come in just the same way before. They have told him things that have afterwards come to pass. They have proved their truth and their divine origin. He has come to have implicit faith in them and in the method of getting them.

Nothing can do more for a person than this reliance on an unseen world. It more than doubles his resources. It adds the other and greater world to this, and makes him master of both. Just as Marconi, the master of wireless telegraphy, added Europe to America, so faith adds God to man and heaven to earth.

And there needs no instrument, not even a tower of wires and a battery. The experiment can be made in any heart, in any life. Shall we not make it in ours?

Resignation

When God shall call me home I do not know.

Nor how, nor where shall end this finite race.

But, whether that last hour come swift or slow,

I wait—resigned, at peace—sustained by grace.

The Gospel in a Barrel

I stood in a large barrel factory the other day, and watched the man who inspects the barrels just before they are started down the incline plane to the shipping-rooms. He would whirl the barrel around a few times to inspect the outside, and then, rolling it over, thrust a small incandescent light into the hole in the side, and with his eye at the opening stand quietly gazing inside for a moment, as if looking for something.

"What did you do that for?" I asked.

"To see if inside's O.K., charred all right, 'nough glue, etc.," he answered.

I put my eye to the hole in one of the barrels. All was as black as pitch within.

"Here," he said, pushing me aside and putting the little electric lamp through the hole. "Now look." I did, and the inside of the barrel was as light as day. Every joint and irregularity was as plain as could be.

How like our lives! We never know our hearts until Jesus holds the light. How we need His inspection, even after we are His!

"That needs a new head and two new hoops," remarked the inspector, as he made some chalk-marks on the end of a barrel and rolled it to one side.

Let us not find fault when the Master stops us for repairs, or desires to make us over again.—S. J. Corey.



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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Twelve Golden Rules

Hold interest sacred.
Observe good manners.
Endure trials patiently.
Be prompt in all things.
Make good acquaintances.
Shun the company of loafers.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Watch carefully over your temper.
Never be afraid of being laughed at.
Fight life's battle manfully, bravely.
Use your leisure moments for study.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.

The Spoiled Picture

The Lloyd family had decided to have a family picture taken. All the family relations were to gather in the front yard at grandma and grandpa's home at four o'clock on a certain day, and the artist was going to take their pictures all together.

Kitty Lloyd was very much delighted, and asked her mother a great many questions about it.

"Am I to be in it, mamma?"

"Yes, dear, — all the family."

"And baby Ruth, too?"

"Yes, all the children and grandchildren."

"O mamma! can't I have my dog Sandy in it, too? I think, if you have baby Ruth, I ought to have Sandy."

"Well, you ask papa to-night."

When Kitty's papa came home that night, the first thing he heard when his little girl came to meet him was,

"O papa, may I have Sandy in the picture with me? Mamma's going to have baby Ruth."

"I'm afraid you'll spoil the picture," responded Mr. Lloyd, "and Sandy is worse yet. You see, we shall all have to keep very still to have our pictures taken, and I am afraid neither you nor Sandy can do that."

"Oh, yes, we can!" assured Kitty. "I'll teach Sandy."

Every day after that Kitty gave Sandy some lessons in standing still. The appointed day came at last; and Mr. Lloyd got out the big carriage, and took them all over to grandpa's where there was a large gathering of aunts, uncles and cousins, who were to be in the picture. Sandy was allowed to go along, and Kitty was delighted.

At last the artist came in a newly-painted wagon with a big, long word on the outside, which Kitty, after a good deal of spelling learned was "photographs." It was very interesting to watch the artist take out his camera, and set it up on a little frame, and peep through it with a black cloth over his head. When his



Did You Ever Get a Thistle in Your Toe?

machine was ready, he called the people together on the front porch; and, with grandma and grandpa in the centre, the tall ones in the back, and the short ones in the front, the people were arranged and made ready for the picture. Kitty had a place in the very front of the picture with Sandy by her side, who was to sit up on his hind legs.

"Now, Kitty," said mamma, "you must keep perfectly still and not move, or you will spoil the picture. When the artist says 'Ready!' you must not even wink till he's through."

Kitty stood up very straight, and looked just where the artist had told her to look.

"All ready?" said the artist.

"Now!" Kitty looked around awfully quick to see if Sandy was sitting up all right, and just then the artist took the picture.

"Why, mamma, is it over?" asked Kitty, as they all began to move around and talk.

"Yes, Kitty," answered mamma, "it's all over now, and you can run about and play."

The next day the proof of the picture was brought to Mr. Lloyd, and he showed it to Kitty. There was grandma and grandpa sitting up in the centre, looking as calm and placid as ever. There was mamma and baby Ruth as plain as could be, and Sandy sitting up as straight as a dog could, but in the place where Kitty's face ought to be, there was the back of a curly head and a blur.

"You moved," said papa, gravely, "and you spoiled the picture."

Kitty burst into tears.

I only looked around to see if Sandy was quiet," she sobbed, "and then it was all over. I didn't think the man would be so quick."

When the picture was shown to the other relatives, they decided that it was so good of grandma and grandpa that it must be kept. So a short time after, Mr. Lloyd brought home the picture all finished and framed, and hung it up in the parlor. Kitty cried bitterly, and begged him not to hang it up, but papa said he must. Then mamma took her little girl into the parlor and talked to her.

"The picture is spoiled, dear, because you did not do as I told you at once. I told you to keep perfectly still when the man said 'All ready,' but you wanted to look around first, and see what Sandy was doing. Now I want you to come and look at the spoiled picture very often, and always remember that it got spoiled because you did not obey promptly."

Kitty tried hard to remember the lesson, and when she forgot to mind promptly, her mamma would often say,

"Take care, Kitty. You are spoiling pictures now. And then Kitty would smile into her mother's face, and hasten to do as she was told. — From the Sunday-school Times.

Conundrums

When does a farmer double up a sheep without hurting it? When he folds it.

Why are the pages of a book like the days of man? Because they are all numbered.

Why is an acquitted prisoner like a gun? Because he has been charged, taken up and then let off.

Why is a horse more clever than a fox? Because a horse can run when he is in a trap and a fox can't.

Why is the Prince of Wales worth 155 exactly? Because he only wants a crown to make him a sovereign.



For Tired Feet

For those who must stand on their feet for working during the hot days when the feet have a tendency to swell, much relief will be found by using cushions in front of the table where they stand to wash dishes, to cook or prepare vegetables.

These may be made with several thicknesses of old cloth, bagging, carpet lining, or horse blanket stitched together and covered with old carpet or druggery; the edges turned in and over-handled, and the whole then tacked like a comfortable. Hang it up by two loops when not in use, to keep the edges from curling up.

Three Peach Recipes

Peach Preserves—Select large, firm, freestone peaches; peel, cut into halves and remove the stones, weigh, and to each pound allow a pound of sugar. Spread the peaches out on large dishes, and cover with sugar; let stand five or six hours; put into a porcelain-lined kettle, and bring quickly to a boil; then let simmer slowly until clear; take up carefully, a piece at a time, and put into glass jars; pour over the syrup and seal.

Peach Marmalade—Peel ripe peaches stone them and cut them small; weigh three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of cut fruit, and a teacupful of water for each pound of sugar; set it over the fire; when it boils, skim it clear, then put in the peaches, let them boil quite fast; mash them fine, and let them boil until the whole is a jellied mass and thick; then put it in small jars or tumblers and cover securely. Half a pound of sugar for a pound of fruit will make nice marmalade.

Peach Tapioca—Wash a cup of tapioca through several waters, and let soak over night. In the morning put it in a saucepan with a pint of boiling water, and set on the stove to simmer until the tapioca is clear. Peel half a dozen peaches, cut in quarters; stir into the boiling tapioca with half a cup of sugar. Take from the fire; turn into a deep dish, and stand aside to cool. Serve very cold with cream.

A Good Meat Pie

Use any meat except salt meat. Cut in small pieces, put in a baking dish and cover with a slightly thickened and seasoned gravy. Set it on the stove to heat while the crust is being prepared. To a pint of sifted flour add four level teaspoons of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt. Mix thoroughly and work in three tablespoons butter. Add about three-fourths cup of milk, or enough to make a very soft dough. Spread this over the hot meat and bake it in a rather hot oven until the crust is done through and browned on top.

This meat pie crust is a type of baking powder doughs. I use baking powder in preference to the pastry dough because of its greater whole-

some-ness, it is more easy of digestion than the pastry crust and I think, if carefully made, so it is tender and light, it will be found generally as palatable a crust as that made with baking powder. In using baking powder we find for plain doughs, which we sometimes call baking powder biscuit doughs, that a good proportion of baking powder is two level teaspoons to each half pint of flour. That proportion often astonishes the older housekeepers who are in the habit of using the rounding spoonful, but if they would measure they would find they are using as much baking powder themselves. It is quite proper though in using a large quantity to lessen the proportion of baking powder somewhat. Also in a dough in which eggs are used, a less quantity of baking powder is needed, about one and one-half teaspoons to one-half pint.

We find the best way to mix the flour and baking powder is to sift it; sift first into a bowl, then into a clean dish, then back again into the mixing bowl, then the bowl or dish that has been used for the flour may be merely wiped and is clean for other purposes.

Fruit Rolls

Stir one tablespoonful each of butter and sugar and one teaspoonful of salt into one pint of scalded milk; when lukewarm add half a cake of yeast dissolved in one-fourth of a cupful of water and three cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a drop-batter. Let it rise until light, then stir in one-half cupful of butter creamed with one-half cupful of sugar, and add sufficient flour to make a stiff dough. Knead until smooth, and when light roll it out thin and cut into squares of about four inches. On the centre of the dough lay half a canned peach, well drained, or four or five stewed prunes, or any preferred fruit which has been stewed and sweetened. Bring the corners up to the centre, and press them together lightly, leaving spaces where the fruit shows. Lay them close together, and when risen again until light bake in a quick oven.

To Keep Silverware

Solid silverware as well as plated goods grows dark and tarnished in a very short time when exposed to the air, and even when put away in a dark place. This is especially the case where hard coal is used, as the sulphur in the coal, liberated by heat, is sure to stain all the silverware within its reach. This annoying tarnishing can be completely prevented by painting the silverware with a soft brush dipped into alcohol in which some collodion has been dissolved. The liquid dries immediately and forms a thin transparent and absolutely invisible coating upon the silver which completely protects it from all effects of the atmosphere. It can be removed at any time by dipping the article in hot water.

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IN-THE-SEWING-ROOM



FANCY WAIST, 4385

Combinations of tucks and shirring are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart waist illustrated is shown in white crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools, and to the odd waist as well as the entire gown.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is faced to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fulness is gathered to form full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 3/4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 7/8 yards 44 inches wide, with 7/8 yards

pongee, silk and the like they serve as warm weather wraps, and made from the heavier materials become suited to cold weather wear. This very stylish one is shown in pongee, with trimming of the same material embroidered in Chinese designs, but is adapted to all the materials mentioned and indeed to all light-weight closing materials.

The coat is made with loose fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder, under-arm and centre back seams. The cape is arranged over the shoulders and can be turned back at its corners, as illustrated, or left plain as preferred. At the neck is the stole trimming which extends to the edges of the fronts. The sleeves are loose and ample, in bell shape, and admit of slipping over the gown with perfect ease.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

MENS NEGLIGEE SHIRT, 4423

The comfort of the negligee shirt is too well established to require urging. The advantages of those made at



4385 Fancy Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



4386 Triple Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



4423 Woman's Coat, 32 to 40 bust.



4422 Men's Negligee Shirt, 36 to 42 breast.

of all-over lace and 2 1/8 yards of applique to make as illustrated.

WOMAN'S TRIPLE SKIRT, 4386

Triple skirts are noticeable among the best and latest models. The excellent example shown is suited to all the season's materials, whether of silk or wool or cotton, but as shown is of foulard in green and white stitched with corticelli silk.

The skirt consists of the foundation, cut in five gored, on which the three circular portions are arranged, the skirt and the two flounces. The skirt is arranged in pin tucks at the belt which give a yoke effect, but the flounces are circular with scant gathers at the upper edge. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, or 5 3/4 yards 52 inches wide, for skirt; 6 yards 21 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, for foundation.

WOMAN'S COAT, 4423

Loose coats made with shoulder caps are much in vogue and are admirable for many purposes. Made of

home are many, but prominent among them is the certainty of a satisfactory fit. This very stylish model is suited to all the season's materials, but involves no skill beyond that of the average needlewoman. The original is made of white madras, and is held at the front by pearl buttons.

The shirt is made with a shallow yoke at the back, which extends over the shoulders at the front and to which the body portions are attached. The bosom is tucked and held at the lower edge by a straight band. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with straight cuffs. The collar can be of material or of white linen as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 32 inches wide.

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

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THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont



Home Sanitation

One of the first things for us to investigate in ordering our household is the condition of the soil about the place. If it is damp and sour and not fit for vegetation, it may not be fit in its present condition for human habitation. The living rooms are just over it and perhaps one sleeping room. If the furnace gets its cold air supply from out of doors, it takes it from over the soil near the house, warms it and sends it to the rooms to be inhaled loaded with impurities if there be any. Sometimes near the doorway there is a place where dish and wash water have been thrown for a long time. Too often this is near the well, and the bacterial crop of the dishpan, washbub and milk can thrive in this moist soil and perhaps find their way to the well. Impurities may thus be transmitted by the porosity of the soil. Organic matter may add its impurities and ill-smelling gases be formed which add to the general disorder. The site should be drained and the soil tilled and sweetened before there can be conditions for health in the home.

To Prevent Sunstroke

All persons liable to be exposed to the direct rays of the scorching sun ought to be on their guard and to use all the ordinary precautions against its effect. The too coincident may when least expected drop suddenly in his tracks and either die in a stupor or become more or less an invalid for life. It is impossible to entirely dodge the sun, but with a little attention its effects may be greatly mitigated.

A weak and ill-nourished person is more predisposed to sunstroke than a stronger one, so a feeble and faint person should never during a heated term try to work in the sun, especially if increased humidity is making it very oppressive. It has been clearly demonstrated that spirituous stimulants should be avoided during hot weather.

The question of proper dress in hot weather is perhaps of more general interest, though it is a lamentable fact that a vast multitude can pay small attention to it, seeing they have little variety of clothing and simply must wear what they have got. Those who can, however, should pay attention to the recommendations of medical experts. In their opinion the protection of the head and the back of the neck against the burning sun is of the first importance. Medical men advise the ordinary yellow straw hat, the soft, light-colored felt, or the Panama. Then for the body—thin woolen undergarments are least affected by heat rays, and more readily absorb exhalations of the body. For persons who have to work in the sun, with a single covering for the back and chest, probably nothing is better than the old-fashioned red-flannel shirt, both because of its color and texture. Loose meshed, light-colored woolen or cotton fabrics do well for outer clothing.

In hot weather the diet should be sufficient for good nutrition, but plain in character, and of a kind that is easily digested. For cooling drinks the alluring concoctions of the soda fountains and public bars should be avoided, for it has been proved that the safest and best drink in hot weather is simply iced tea. The cooling effects of this beverage are more lasting and beneficial than any other. Besides, it promotes perspiration, stimulates heart action, and eliminates respiratory products.

But notwithstanding all the precautions which can possibly be adopted, it will be prudent to keep a very sharp look-out for any of the many premonitory symptoms of prostration; such as sudden weakness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, headache, hurried breathing, agues, arrested perspiration, etc. When any of these signs appear it will be well to desist at once from all exertion, mental or physical, take to cover, and call in medical aid.

How Blisters are Raised

A blister is the vesicle, or bladder, which is formed by an effusion of serum—the watery portion of the blood—underneath the scarf, or outer skin. Any such powerful irritant as boiling water may produce blisters, and we may regard their formation as an effort of nature to protect the true and acutely sensitive inner skin from attack.

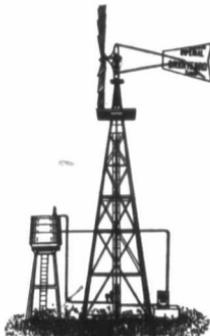
The fact speaks for itself, but the reason for this injurious action of scalding water has a much deeper seat. Our blood vessels are supplied with nerves, and the stimulation of these caused in some cases dilatation and in others contraction. Any excessive stimulus will cause paralysis of the muscular coat of the vessels and consequent stagnation of the blood in these parts, and then their nutrition is impaired.

It is owing to the condition thus induced by scalding water that the serum oozes through the vessel wall and makes its way into the surrounding tissue. This raises the upper and insensible skin into a blister.

Banishing Pimples

There are three ways to banish pimples. One is to heal them prematurely, only to have them break out again. To this end cold creams are used to effect a transitory cure which is far from radical.

The second method is the use of astringent lotions, which dry up but do not drive out the impurities, so that they simply seek another outlet. The third and only sure and permanent method is to seek the cause, eradicate it and drive the pimples out. Better suffer a slight temporary increase of the evil than to endure intermittent disfigurement for years. The pores of an oily skin are simply inert, lazy. They must be stimulated to do their part in eliminating waste matter. If the retained serum be left in the pores it hardens, festers and becomes a simple. Blackheads are almost certain precursors of pimples.



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Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables

Fashions in Flowers

I do not believe in the "fashion" which makes a fad of any particular flower. I believe in making all flowers "fashionable" according to individual liking for them. I wouldn't have Mrs. Smith confine her choice to roses simply because Mrs. Jones used them, but if she really preferred roses to other flowers, then let her also make use of them. But if she cares more for carnations or chrysanthemums, or any other flower, than for roses, by all means let her confine herself to them. I believe in putting our individuality into these things, and not in imitating the tastes and actions of others. Choose your flowers because of your friendship for them, and not because of a servile wish to be "in fashion." Any good flower should always be "in style" with those who have a liking for it. Those who have roses because Mrs. Smith has them have no genuine love for them as flowers. Follow the promptings of your own taste in these matters, and imitate no one—Home and Flowers.

Nova Scotia Apple Trade

The executive of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association met at Kentville recently and discussed the apple transportation problem. Efforts are being made to have the C. P. Railway make Halifax one of the ports for their Atlantic freight service. A representative of the company was present and wished to know how many barrels would be available this year for shipment to the London market. The general opinion was that the crop would be a large one and that probably 300,000 bbls. would be available for shipment to London. The Association would pledge the support of the fruit growers if the C. P. R. would make Halifax a port of call between St. John and London, the boats only to call when 6,000 bbls. of apples were available for shipment.

Spray for Potato Blight and Rot

W. T. MACOUN, HORTICULTURIST

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has issued a circular urging farmers to spray potatoes to prevent blight and rot. Tests made at the Farm have proven most effective. This spraying should be begun about the middle of July and renewed four or five times during the balance of the season. The formula recommended is as follows:

Copper sulphate (bluestone) . . . 6 lb.
Unslaked lime 4 "
Water 40 gal.

To make the Bordeaux mixture dissolve the copper sulphate with hot water or by suspending for several hours in a coarse bag in a wooden or earthen vessel contain-

ing 4 or 5 or more gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime when slaked is lumpy or granular it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Dilute the sulphate of copper solution to about 20 gallons, and the lime mixture to about 10 gallons, and then pour the latter into the former, then dilute to 40 gallons and stir the mixture thoroughly.

Stock solutions of copper sulphate and lime at the rate of 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water may be prepared and kept in separate covered barrels throughout the spraying season, and diluted and mixed when needed.

While the potato beetles are active, 8 ounces of paris green should be added to each 40 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture. The mixture should be applied by means of a spray pump with a good nozzle in order to get a fine spray, which is necessary to get best results.

When Handling Bees

A well-known American beekeeper gives the following sound advice upon handling bees:

"In subduing bees with smoke, do not overdo the thing. If you smoke them for the purpose of removing honey from the super, do not drive the smoke in at the entrance; that will drive the bees from the brood-chamber to the super. The fewer bees you have to contend with in the super the better. Turn up one corner of the quilt and smoke from the top; this will drive the bees below. When you remove the quilt do not hold the nozzle of the smoker too close to the bees; by so doing I have more than once seen a novice singe the wings of the bees. Do not drive the smoke in as if you intended to heat a smelting furnace. There is reason in all things. "Enough is as good as a feast," is an old proverb.

Always use a bee-veil in handling bees. By experience you will gain confidence. Even then always have your veil on your hat ready to protect your face should the bees suddenly become angered.

In handling or manipulating frames of brood or honey hold them with both hands, so that they may hang perpendicularly, otherwise you are liable to break the combs. Should you meet with such an accident with a brood-comb, if the parts will hang together, return it at once to the hive; the bees will very soon repair the damage. If it be completely severed, or in danger thereof, bring the broken edges together, so that the comb will be in its original position, and tie it there with narrow bits of tape. Return the comb to the hive, and after about twenty-four hours remove the tapes; it will be all right."

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With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons.

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ORILLIA, - - - ONT.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

Sugar Beets in Waterloo Co.

When the Ontario Sugar Company, Limited, built its factory at Berlin, Waterloo county, none, except the actually experienced, realized the tremendous task resting upon both company and farmer alike, in establishing the industry. It cannot begin in a small way, but must reach out the first year for its four to six thousand acres. Thus is occasioned the pressure through unprepared land, lack of sufficient labor, inexperience, large acreages loaded upon the enterprising few, etc., almost innumerable. During this experimental stage the industry has to endure the annoyance and the injury of the prejudiced critic, the willful enemy, the jealous, the idle talker, the wise, uninformative adviser, and the injudicious, often incorrect press references, which even the leading papers sometimes circulate.

In an article in the daily press it is stated that the acreage of the Berlin Sugar Factory is less this year than it was in 1902; and, further, it carries the injurious reference that farmers who grew beets in 1902 were disappointed. The fact is, there were 830 farmers who grew beets in 1902, while there are now over 1,200 who are growing this year for the Berlin Sugar Factory. That is an increase of nearly 400 growers this year over last year. Not only is the acreage in Waterloo county under the cultivation of sugar beets for the Berlin factory greater this year than it was in 1902, but the total acreage is considerably greater this year than it was last. The necessary evil of large acreages with a few, as was the case last year, does not exist this year.

Our farmers who are cultivating their second beet crop clearly perceive increased profits in sight through decreased cost of production, of which innumerable instances might be advanced.

Generally speaking, the cost of thinning and cleaning is less than half of the amount of last year. As an illustration of this, take the case of Jacob B. Snyder, Berlin, whose eight acres of fine beets cost him only \$17, out of which he paid hired help \$1 and one meal for ten hours' work, and allowed himself the same. Few growing their second crop have estimated the cost of thinning and cleaning above \$4 per acre.

They also recognize the stock feeding value of beet pulp, which is being freely fed mornings and evenings to grass fed stock, which, as a rule, greatly relish it. Mr. Allen Battler, of Baden, is drawing pulp regularly from the factory, several miles to his farm, and informs me that with pulp given night and morning, his cows that are on pasture, give milk enough to feed both

calves and pigs; while on pasture only, the same cows give milk enough to supply only the calves. There is also, he says, much more butter made when pulp is fed. Numerous other instances of good results from feeding pulp might be given. I could mention the names of scores of farmers who have fed and who know that beet pulp is much superior, as a stock food, to pulped turnips.

Not only is there a direct benefit derived by growing sugar beets, but indirectly the farmer is benefited through his land becoming cleaned and improved by the cultivation of sugar beets. Take, for example, the grain crops following the sugar beets of 1902 on the farms of Tillman Shantz, ex-warden of the county of Waterloo; Frank Shuh, Waterloo; Louis Koehler, reeve of the township of Waterloo; Louis Schwitter, Bridgeport; Simeon Brubacher, Berlin; Daniel Weber, and many others whose judgment cannot be disputed.

Farmers have known for years that turnips and mangolds are hard on land, and any amount of talking will not disabuse their minds of the idea that sugar beets are hard on land. This is not the case, however, as hundreds of our farmers are now learning by actual experience.

"It suits me all right"; "I am satisfied"; "I am just tickled with my beet crop," are the remarks now heard from intelligent leading farmers, whose judgment is based on experience.

The sugar beet industry is a success in Waterloo county, and will be appreciated more and more by our country, as sugar factories become established in suitable localities.

A. E. Shuttleworth,
Agricultural Superintendent,
The Ontario Sugar Co., Ltd.,
Berlin, Ont.

A Successful Farm Trust

In World's Work for July is described a successful trust or corporation scheme managed by good Iowa farmers. Last year this trust carried on a business of more than \$20,000 with a total expense for salaries, rent, insurance, etc., of less than \$4,000. The corporation is chartered to do the business of buying and selling and dealing in all kinds of farm and dairy products, stocks of all kinds, clothing, and, in fact everything which its members desire to buy and sell. The company buy all the output of its members, and sell to farmers what they need, and no person can become a member who is not a practical farmer. Several attempts to "bluff" the company by the dealers and the railways have failed and now the co-operative concern is secure in its independence.

Let Us Thresh the Matter Out

No Potash—No Fruit
No Phosphoric Acid—No Seeds
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These three things must be supplied to your soil.

Write to us and we will send you some books giving the gist of the whole matter.

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Tank Pump Bargains



We offer the Windsor Tank Pump, capacity 24 barrels per minute, complete with hose bands, strainer and brass nozzle, for \$6.55. We guarantee it to be equal to any tank pump on the market, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied with it, we will send you either a barrel or a Myers' pump in place of it, without extra charge. For the Windsor Pump complete with twenty feet of two-inch wire-rope suction hose, made by N.Y. Hoisting and Packing Co., and ten feet discharge hose, with hose bands, strainer, nozzle, etc., our price is \$15.00.

If you need a drive belt, get the best made. Our Veterans Canvas Drive Belt has twenty per cent. more strength than any other make sold in Canada. It weighs five to ten pounds heavier, being made from heavier canvas, and it is fully twenty per cent. stronger and more durable. Our prices for the six-inch, four-ply, is 10 cents per foot; for the seven-inch, four-ply, is 15 cents per foot; and for the eight-inch, four-ply, 20 cents per foot.

Our Veterans Rubber Drive Belt is made for us by the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co., the largest concern making rubber belting in the world, and it is guaranteed by them to be the best belt it is possible to make. Our prices for them are: Six-inch, four-ply, 87 cents per foot; seven-inch, four-ply, 110 cents per foot; eight-inch, four-ply, 140 cents per foot.

For 100 Handlights, our price is \$8.00; for complete set Ramps, Monitor J. Clever, Heller, \$15.00; for one-half barrel best Cylinder Oil, twenty-five imperial gallons, \$9.75; jacked can, holding eight imperial gallons, same oil, \$2.75; Walter Jack, capacity four tons, \$7.50; three-inch, four-ounce Chain Whistle, \$6.00; Thresher Teeth, 1 cent each, any machine, complete with nuts; Steel Wagon Jack, twelve barrels capacity, \$40.00. All Catalogues is ready for distribution. Every tradesman and owner of an engine should have it. We send it free to all who write for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.

WINDSOR, ONT.

In the Poultry Yard

Origin of the Orpingtons

The Orpington fowls were originated in Orpington, England, by Mr. William Cook. He was from 7 to 10 years in forming each breed and getting it to breed true to type. At Boston and New York shows last winter Mr. Cook had on exhibition all varieties of Orpingtons, some of which were entirely new to this country.

The Black Orpington was the first to be "brought out." In forming this breed a Black Minorca cock was used on a Black Plymouth Rock hen, a sport of that breed. On the resulting pullets was used a Black Langshan cock. That gives two parts Langshan, one part Minorca and one part Plymouth Rock. The breed was brought out in 1885.

In 1889 was brought out the White Orpington. In creating this breed a White Leghorn cock was used on a Black Hamburg hen, and on their pullets was put a White Dorking. So they are one part Hamburg and one part Leghorn and two parts Dorking.

The "Buffs" were brought out in 1895. In making the variety a Golden Spangled Hamburg cock was used on a dark Dorking hen. On pullets from this mating a Buff Cochon cock was used. It took 10 years to line-breed and get the birds coming true to type. It will be seen that this variety is one part Golden Spangled Hamburg, one part Dorking and two parts Buff Cochon.

Another variety of Orpingtons the originator calls "Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons." This variety was formed by using a Golden Spangled Hamburg cock on a Buff Cochon hen. On the pullets resulting from this cross was used an old-fashioned mottled cock.

Useful to Know

An ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure when it comes to poultry diseases.

Cold quarters are bad enough for the hens. With damp added to the cold ruination is in sight.

Milk is worth more when fed to hens than when fed to pigs. The hens like it, sweet or sour.

Fowls seldom tire of milk. They may eat too much grain or meat, but milk in any form is palatable and healthy.

No one is a good feeder of his poultry who does not supply both meat and green feed to his fowls regularly.

The song of the hen is not very sweet, nor has it a wide range of notes, but the good poultryman never gets tired of it.

The love of corn cannot be bred out, or fed out, or knocked out of the hen. They just naturally know it is one of the best grains for them.—Commercial Poultry.

A Very Old Goose

I own a goose that was hatched in April, 1852, writes T. R. Browne, in New York Farmer. Eggs were placed under a hen and three goslings were hatched. These, when grown, proved to be two geese and a gander. Treated as pets by the old lady who had them in charge, they were always very tame, and she was never quite ready to part with them.

So they were permitted to live until their age unfit them for market. And, besides, as the years went by we began to venerate them, and the younger members of the family politely doffed their hats when in their presence. Thirteen years ago the gander died and five years later one of the geese.

The survivor is yet hale and hearty, with eyesight as good as ever, and in every way appears just as nimble and sprightly as her younger associates. People invariably pick out one of the 5-year-olds that keep her company as being the oldest, this perhaps because they are all much larger, she being the smaller one of the flock.

She has laid eggs every year up to within three years, the last year laying five. Francis Willoughby (1635-1672), the naturalist, records an instance of one that reached the age of 80 years and was killed at last for its mischievousness.

The Chickens Roosted Early

During a visit to the South with an eclipse expedition some years ago an eminent American professor met an old negro servant whose duty it was to look after the chickens of the establishment where he was staying. The day before the eclipse took place the professor in an idle moment called the old man to him and said: "Sam, if to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock you watch your chickens you will find they will go to roost."

"Sam" was skeptical, of course, but when at the appointed time next day the sun in the heavens was darkened and the chickens retired to roost the negro's astonishment knew no bounds. He approached the professor in awed wonder. "Massa," he asked, "how long ago did you know dat dem chickens would go to roost?"

"O, a long time," said the professor airily.

"Did you know a year ago, massa?"

"Yes."

"Then dat beats de debil!" exclaimed the astonished old man. "Dem chickens weren't hatched a year ago!"—Omaha Mercury.

The cross man goes through life like a sore-headed dog followed by flies.

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Price 12 six for 15. An incentive for family use. It has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or a dollar.

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The Farming World

—and—
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WERATON, B. A.

Editor

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Milking Machines

Kindly let me know if there is a milking machine on the market, also the price, and what work it will do.—S.S.C.

For a number of years scientists and others have been working on the production of a satisfactory milking machine. In the majority of cases failure has resulted. Within the past few years, however, a machine has been perfected in Scotland that, according to reports and tests made, seems to do the work of milking very well. It is known as the Lawrence Kennedy machine. This machine has lately been introduced into America, and arrangements, we learn, are under way to push its sale in Canada. D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, N. Y., are the American agents, from whom the price and full particulars may be obtained. Another milking machine that is said to do satisfactory work is made by P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Penn.

Sick Horse

I have a mare to years old. She has panting spells and a white, frothy discharge at the nostrils. Is there any cure? She don't act in the least as if she had the heaves.—G.S. Uxbridge, Ont.

From the symptoms given, the mare is probably suffering from an obstruction in the upper air passages,

probably some tumor-like growth. It is not a case of heaves as the lungs are not affected. The remedy is to remove the cause. If allowed to remain it may become chronic and produce something more serious. Keep the mare from exposure, feed on soft feeds, give a teaspoonful of saltpetre night and morning in a bran mash. It will be better also to give the mare a rest. Unless the animal has sufficient strength to throw off the trouble, it might be necessary to remove the growth, in which case a competent veterinary surgeon should be called in.

String-Halt

I have a horse about ten years old slightly affected with string-halt. Do you know of anything that would help him?—B.S.R., York Co., Ont.

String or spring-halt as it is sometimes called is generally considered incurable. It is a purely nervous affection in which the cause cannot be definitely located. If the spring-halt is only of recent origin treatment might be advisable looking to the general health of the animal. See that the hygienic conditions of the stable are good; give regular exercise and laxative food. Surgical operations have been successfully performed to cure string-halt of late years, which, however, would have to be done by some skilled veterinarian.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Payment for Bush Sold

Q. I sold A a bush. He paid one-twelfth of the money down, the balance to be paid in 30 days. A took possession of the bush, and cut some wood and drew some away, and he failed to pay the balance when it came due. I then gave him longer time, and when it came due the second time he produced a written agreement for me to sign different from our original bargain, which was a verbal one, and I would not sign it because it was not in accordance with the original bargain. He now refuses to pay the balance and threatens to sue me for the money already paid me. 1. Can I keep the money that has been paid and obtain possession of the bush again? 2. How long will a verbal agreement stand good?—R. A. E.

A. 1. We assume that the land as well as the timber was sold. A verbal agreement for the sale of land is invalid. But if anything is done under it, the courts sometimes construe this as part performance, and hold

that that is sufficient proof of the contract which they will then enforce. We think what was done here would constitute part performance, and you could sue A for the balance of the price. If, however, you want your bush back, and can get possession of it, do so and retain the money which you hold as damages for the wood which A has taken. If he sues you for it, counterclaim for damages for the wood taken. A cannot then justify his action unless he admits the contract. 2. As already stated a verbal contract for the sale of land is invalid. A verbal contract of sale at all is as valid and lasting as a written one, but no verbal contract which is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof is valid.

A Hired Man's Complaint

A correspondent writes as follows: Dear Editor,—Will you please allow me to ask a few foolish questions, and publish answers in next month's paper? Upon looking over the pages of your valuable paper I find lines therein announcing that there are no holidays in your next month's paper. I wish to ask if this, our beloved Canada has got the poor working man down so low that he is not allowed to hold Dominion Day as a holiday if he wishes? Also please answer another fool's question, if you will. What necessary hours does a man have to put in for a day's work in this beautiful country of ours? Is a man obliged to get up at five o'clock in the morning and continue work until nine o'clock at night in order to earn \$20 a month? or is there any special time mentioned in our land of the free and home of the brave? Again, if a poor working man that works every day as before mentioned, and takes a holiday on the first of July, can his employer charge him \$1 or \$1.50, just as he pleases for his lost time?—N. A.

A. 1. As stated in a former issue, the question of holidays or no holidays is all a matter of contract or usage. If a man when entering on an employment contracts for holidays, he is entitled to them, otherwise, not; unless there is some well established usage in his particular trade which could be construed as an implied term in the contract. Possibly he might take Dominion Day, but in the absence of some custom to that effect we think the employer would be entitled to dock him for it, though we hardly think anyone would be so mean as to do so.

The same rule applies as to the number of hours a day he will have to work. If a contract to work from five a.m. till nine p.m. for \$20 per month he will have to do it or he will not have become entitled to his \$20. The number of hours of work should be ascertained at the time of entering on the employment.

The employer is entitled to dock him at the same rate per day as he has agreed to pay him. For instance, if he pays the \$1 per day, and he is absent five days, he can dock him \$5.

What M. H. Cochrane Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"I have used Zenoleum as a cattle wash, sheep dip and for the prevention of calf cholera according to directions, and have found it very satisfactory."

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillshurst, Quebec.

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"The Great Cool Tar Carbolic Dip."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 112 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 30th, 1903.

The volume of business being done in wholesale lines is considered large for this season, and with a good harvest in prospect, business men are looking forward to another good year. The stock market continues very weak, with periodic fluctuations. Money remains steady at about 5 1/2 per cent. on call.

Wheat

The wheat markets, generally speaking, show little change since our last report. If there is any change it is towards slightly lower values. The total amount of wheat in sight last week was 41,865,000 as compared with 48,495,000 at the same date last year. Though attempts have been made to bull the market Europeans are not concerned, as with this amount in sight and with a fair world's crop in prospect, there will be enough and to spare. However, reports from some of the Western States where threshing has begun, indicate a much smaller yield than was expected. Should this prove to be general it may cause a rapid advance in price. Besides the crop for Western Canada is likely to be much less than expected. So that things are shaping for present prices being maintained if not raised. Locally the market is quiet, with quotations here 75c. for red and white, 60c. for middle freights, and new red and white, August delivery, 70c. per bushel.

Coarse Grains

The oat crop is likely to be a large one. Excepting in the Maritime Provinces, where oats are reported firm, the market is quiet at quotations. Barley and rye are very quiet, with prices largely nominal. Speculators are at work in corn. The crop is not sufficiently advanced to estimate definitely as to probable yield. At time of writing, the market is firmer at quotations.

Potatoes and Beans

New potatoes are more plentiful and quotations are lower. Beans are quiet.

Eggs and Poultry

The egg market is very much easier owing to a large amount in supplies, especially in Western Ontario, where f.o.b. prices are down to from 11 to 12c.

There is no special movement in dressed poultry, though there are many inquirers as to the prospects of securing dressed poultry for export.

Hay

The general improvement in hay crop has caused a lowering of values at Eastern points. Late reports from Quebec indicate some districts the timothy crop will not be far short of last year. Quotations at local points in that province for old hay range from \$0 to \$12. The market here rules about the same.

Fruit

The following are the quotations on Toronto fruit market—Red raspberries sell at 6 to 7c. per box, and black at 7 to 7 1/2c. Black currants, 75 to 90c. per basket. Lawton berries, 9 to 10c. per box. Huckleberries 75c. to \$1.25 per basket. Gooseber-

ries, basket, 50 to 75c. Currants, red, large basket, 50 to 70c. and small baskets, 40c. Watermelons, 25 to 35c. each. Apples, Astrachans, 70 to 75c. per basket. Canadian early peaches, basket, 50 to 50c. Potatoes, new, Canadian, 65c. per bushel. Tomatoes, Canadian, basket, 75c. to \$1. Beans, basket, 30 to 35c. Cucumbers, basket, 20 to 35c.

Dairy Products

The cheese market has taken a decidedly weak turn, owing largely to the accumulation of supplies in England. The make at the factories continues large, there only being a shrinkage of about 10 per cent. in milk flow as compared with 15 to 20 per cent. at this period other years. Factory men are selling up pretty close, so there is no large accumulation of stocks at the factories. Prices have now got down near a 9c. basis, which is the ruling figure at most of the local markets this week. Factory men are, however, refusing to sell at this figure. This is a drop of from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cent per lb. since last week.

The speculative element has entered the butter market, and there has been considerable buying for October and September shipments which has caused a firmer market. Cable advices are firmer and there seems to be a little better export demand, which has been rather light so far this season, owing to Russian butter taking the place of Canadian in England. Prices here remain about the same. Receipts are moderate and go off readily at quotations.

Wool

The wool market is quiet, there is a firm feeling. The bulk of the fleece wool is now in the hands of dealers. Washed being 16 to 17c. and unwashed 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c.

Live Stock

There has been a slight improvement in live stock since our last re-

port. On Tuesday at Toronto cattle market trade was fair with the quality of the export cattle offering fairly good. The bulk of the export cattle sold at \$4.80 to \$5.10, though \$5.25 was paid for one of two good lots. Butchers' cattle were not plentiful, and the best grades were firm at \$4.65 per cwt. for choice, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for fair to good. Only a few feeders and stockers were offered and prices were inclined to be easier. Good feeders are worth \$5.50 to \$4.00, short-keep \$4.75 to \$4.50, and stockers \$3.00 to \$3.75 for good ones. \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt. for off-corners. Milch cows sold at from \$30 to \$50 each and calves at \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep ruled steady at \$3.65 to \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for bucks. Spring lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.

There was a light run of hogs, and prices were higher at \$6.25 for select and \$6.00 for lights and fatts.

Union Stock Yards

The new Union Stock Yards at Toronto Junction were opened for business on July 28 with a run of 140 car-loads, composed of 2,600 cattle, 589 sheep, with 28 calves and 40 hogs. A large number of the leading buyers and drovers were present and a brisk business was done. This amount of stock, coupled with the 35 cars delivered, was the largest delivery of stock at Toronto in its history. Those who did business at the Junction were well satisfied with the returns. Prices ruled about the same as at the city market, though one or two lots of butchers' cattle sold at \$4.85 per cwt. Wm. Levack, the big dealer broke all his former records, buying over 1,100 cattle, the bulk of which were exporters, at \$4.95 to \$5.25 per cwt., and butchers' at prices ranging from \$4.65 to \$4.85 for the best heavy butchers' and \$3.50 to \$4.60 for butchers'.

Horses

The horse market is on the quiet side just now and will be for a few weeks. Quite a lot of second-hand horses have been offering at Grands' and sold at fair prices.

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		Winnipeg		Winnipeg	
	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 75	80 75	\$ ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oats, per bushel.....	34	37	50	45	30	35	45	30	35	45
Barley, per bushel.....	62	62	72	73	74	75	75	75	75	75
Peas, per bushel.....	68	68	72	73	74	75	75	75	75	75
Corn, per bushel.....	60	60	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Flour, per barrel.....	8 80	3 50	4 85	4 80	4 80	4 80	4 80	4 80	4 80	4 80
Beans, per ton.....	17 00	17 00	23 00	23 00	23 00	23 00	23 00	23 00	23 00	23 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 50	23 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 00T	90T	1 75	1 80	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 90	1 90
Beans, per bushel.....	1 50	1 85	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20
Hay, per ton.....	9 50	13 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	7 50	8 00	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25
Eggs, per dozen.....	14 1/2	15	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	15
Chickens, per pair, d. w.....	85	....	75	65	85	85	85	85	85	85
Ducks, per pair.....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Turkeys, per pound, d. w.....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Geese, per pound, d. w.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	....	4 00	4 25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cheese, per pound.....	9 1/2	....	10 1/2	10 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	19	18 1/2	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	20
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	15	15	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cattle, per cwt.....	5 25	5 00	3 75	4 00	4 15	4 15	4 15	4 15	4 15	4 15
Sheep, per cwt.....	5 75	5 75	4 50	4 50	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 25	6 00	6 00	6 00	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 25	....	....	....	....	....	....

† new; † old

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., July 25, 1903.

Trade in almost all lines of country produce both here and at St. John has been tight during the past fortnight with the exception of garden truck. In the latter the demand is very brisk and will continue so for some time. There is an easier tendency in meats and prices would be very sensitive if any oversupply should appear. In pork there is nothing offering worth mentioning, and only choice stock is saleable. The demand for lamb is better than the average, and the price runs from 8 to 10c per pound.

Tourist travel has been very heavy this season, and all hotels and many private residences are filled with guests. Were it not for this the demand would be much less active than it is at present.

Butter is coming in freely, and is of average quality. Too many rolls are now being received, and on the whole the butter market is in a very congested state. The output of the local creameries is not now too great for dealers to handle. Our provincial creameries have been receiving about one cent per pound more for their product than the creameries in the Upper Provinces. As during the summer season we have no direct refrigerator steamers, the only way that butter can be shipped to the English market is by refrigerator car to Montreal and thence by steamer, a route that is too expensive to be useful. Under the circumstances the highest that can be paid the creameries is 19 cents, and the price should be at least one-half cent lower. Cheese should be bought this week at not over 9 1/2 cents at Maritime Province factories.

The egg market is in an unprofitable state. The small lots from nearby points handled by the commission men are being sold at 14 cents while purchased stock from P.E.I. cannot be sold under 16c to give the dealer any margin whatever.

The crop prospects are now very much improved and consequently lower prices are accepted for hay. Some lots of considerable size sold last week for \$12, but most holders demand \$14. The high price of potatoes led to a considerable quantity being shipped here from Montreal, and the market has declined materially in consequence. Oats have advanced, and are firm at 44 to 45c, the higher figure being for P.E.I. stock. Bank coffee is firm at \$3.50 on vessel.

◆ Dominion Exhibition Entries

The Dominion Exhibition prize list furnishes interesting information from cover to cover. It opens with the encouraging statement that, thanks to the liberality of the Dominion Government, all cash prizes will be increased by no less than twenty per cent, which will bring the aggregate amount given in premiums for all classes of live stock up to close upon \$30,000, a sum larger than given at any combined industrial and agricultural fair on this earth. Entries, which in all cases must be

accompanied by the prescribed fee and must be made on blanks that will be furnished on application to the secretary, J. O. Orr, 70 King street East, Toronto, Ont. close as follows: For Live Stock, Dairy Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, Honey, and all classes of Manufacturers—Saturday, August 8th; Grain Field Roots, Horticultural Products and Poultry—Saturday, August 15th; Dogs—Monday, August 17th.

An important announcement is that freight on all exhibits coming from within 100 miles of Toronto must be paid by exhibitors. Excess of freight over 100 miles to or from Toronto and extending to Montreal on the East and Port Arthur on the West, both inclusive, will be paid by the Exhibition Association. All freight East of Montreal and including the Maritime Provinces, also from West of Port Arthur, will be paid in full by the Association. These payments will be made only on production of the freight bills, from the grant made by the Dominion Government for that purpose.

◆ Education on the Farm

There are many young men and women working on farms to-day who although anxious to obtain an education cannot afford either the time or money to attend college. To these the Canadian Correspondence College, of Toronto, especially appeals. This institution offers private tutoring by mail in a wide range of subjects under the care of expert teachers. It would be well worth the while of our readers to write for the free booklet of this college which gives full information regarding the courses and method of teaching. The institution is entirely a Canadian one, and therefore should enjoy the patronage of all Canadians.

The Nova Scotia Exhibition

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Halifax Sept. 9-17, 1903, promises to be one of unusual interest. \$17,000 is being offered in prizes in the agricultural and live stock classes.

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25 (silver) medals. Condition powder, worm cure, wince fever remedy. Many others. THE CANADIAN FORMULARY CO., P. O. Box 160, Halifax, N.S.

FOR SALE—8 Grand Collie Pups by Importer Parbold Polytanist, dam Ancharita Sensation. These pups are leanest, sable and white, large, healthy, worst thing in their class. Full pedigree, write for particulars, enclosing stamp. Also cocker spaniels for sale. HAVELOCK KENNELS, Box 136, Havelock, Ont.

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

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Read carefully Press Bulletin No. 123, issued May 26, 1903.

The U.S. excelled all of the five other separators in the competition, but we refer to one only in this paper, viz.: our "would-be competitors!"—

DeLaval average test of skim milk, - .048
U. S. " " " " - .033

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This shows that the DeLaval Separator left 45 per cent. more butter fat in the skimmed milk than the U.S.

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