

J/20/15

Toronto, March 16, 1903

\$1.00 a year in advance



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# FEDERAL LIFE

Twenty-First Annual Statement

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The new business of the year consisted of 2,012 applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,866,600, of which 1,943 applications for \$2,739,625 were accepted; applications for \$126,975 were rejected or held for further information.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by \$192,462.31, and have now reached \$1,642,387.81, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$2,512,387.81, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$1,474,740.48, showing a surplus of \$1,037,647.33. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was \$167,647.33.

Policies on 61 lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$122,328.73, of which \$16,048.54 was re-insured in other companies; a rate of mortality considerably under that provided for.

Including cash dividends, and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, \$22,214.74 with annuities, the total payments to policyholders amounted to \$201,411.68.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds, in first-class bonds, mortgage securities and loans on the companies policies amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded better than the average results of insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress in every desirable direction. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the directors for your approval show an advance of 11 per cent. in income, 13 per cent. in assets, and 14 per cent. in the amount of insurance written.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$13,981,577.56, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the company's service.

DAVID DEXTER,

President and Managing Director.

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen: We have made a careful audit of the books of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1902, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your company as on 31st December is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. STEPHENS,  
J. J. MASON, } Auditors.

Hamilton, March 3, 1903.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1902

Premium and Annuity Income	\$481,203 80
Interest and rents	71,897 86
	\$552,501 66
Paid to Policyholders	\$201,411 68
All other payments	167,692 00
Balance	183,397 98
	\$552,501 66

## ASSETS—DECEMBER 31ST, 1902

Debitures and bonds	\$371,100 86
Mortgages	66,822 95
Loans on Policies, Bonds, Stocks, etc.	276,709 24
All other Assets	326,754 76
	\$1,642,387 81

## LIABILITIES

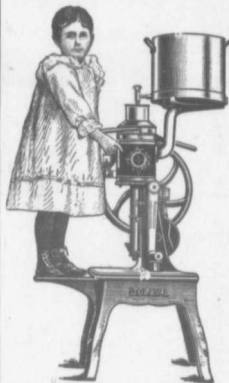
Reserve Fund	\$1,435,641 55
Death losses awaiting proofs	18,000 00
Other liabilities	21,098 93
Surplus on Policyholders' Account	167,647 33
	\$1,642,387 81
Assets	\$1,642,387 81
Guarantee Capital	870,000 00
Total Security	\$2,512,387 81
Policies were issued assuring	2,739,625 00
Total assurance in force	13,981,577 56

At the annual meeting of shareholders, held at the Head Office of the Company in Hamilton on Tuesday, the 31st of March, the foregoing reports and statement were received and adopted on the motion of President David Dexter, seconded by Vice-President Lieut.-Col. W. Kerns.

All the retiring directors were re-elected and at a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were re-elected: Mr. David Dexter, President and Managing Director; Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Mr. T. H. Macpherson, Vice Presidents.

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5	30 "	6 to 14 "
6	40 "	8 to 20 "

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# The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII.

TORONTO, MARCH 16, 1903

No. 4

## The Spring Season

**C** HERE is no more important time for the farmer than the spring season. It is at this time that he lays the foundation for the coming harvest. The seed must be selected, the soil must be cultivated and prepared for that seed, and everything possible done to insure a bountiful crop.

This selection and preparation should not be done in a hap-hazard way. Skill, intelligence and a lot of hard thinking must be put into every act if the greatest possible success is expected at harvest time. Only good, clean, plump seed should be sown. Before this seed is put in the ground the soil should be in proper condition to receive it. It is better to be a few days late in sowing and have the soil in proper condition than to sow early on badly-cultivated or badly-prepared soil. To do "these things" well is the privilege of the tiller of the soil. And when he has so performed his duties, he can with a clear conscience leave the outcome to that higher Power who maketh the grass to grow and the fields to give forth in abundance.

But spring brings with it many other duties of more or less importance. As soon as possible a couple of days should be given to the fences. The sooner these are repaired and fixed up the better. The drains should be looked after and as little water as possible allowed to remain on the fields. The stables should be well ventilated and kept clean at this season. Often when the warmer weather of early spring approaches, the stables and especially the cow stables, receive less attention than during the colder weather. While warmth is important during the very cold weather, ventilation and cleanliness are of perhaps more importance as the calving season approaches. When one thinks of the dirty, filthy places that cows are often put into to become mothers, one wonders that nature does not revolt and refuse to replenish the earth. How much stronger the cow will come through the ordeal, and how much more healthy and vigorous her offspring will be if she is placed in a clean, dry stall at this trying time (box stall preferred), where the air is pure. The same precaution should be exercised with the other animals on the farm, though we think the cow suffers in this particular more than any other.

We might go on and enumerate many other things that need attention at this season. But to indicate a few will be sufficient for our purpose if we succeed in showing the need of special care and intelligence at this critical period. Not only the fields in preparation for the harvest, but also the live stock should be well looked after.

## The Cheese Outlook

During the season, beginning May 1, 1902, and ending February 18, 1903, the total exports of cheese from Canada were 2,360,446 boxes, as compared with 2,114,107 boxes for the corresponding period of the previous season. This season's shipments, up to February 18th, aggregate in value between \$30,000,000 and \$21,000,000, or over two-thirds of the total value of

vised factory-men not to begin making till May 1st. It would seem that buyers are guided altogether by supply and demand as to whether it is advisable or not to make fodder cheese. When there is a shortage in stocks, as is the case at the present time, factory-men are encouraged to open up their factories as early as possible. But on the other hand, when old stocks are large, the farmers are told that early fodder cheese should not be made, it is of poor quality and only injures the sale of the better goods later on.

Evidently, the judgment of the dealers as to the advisability or not of making fodder cheese cannot be relied upon, as it is based altogether upon selfish motives. In our opinion, taking one year with another, it would be better for both dealer and producer if no early fodder cheese were made for export. The fodder goods are not of good keeping quality, and unless rushed on the market and sold at once, will have a bad effect upon the reputation of Canadian cheese. Even if the price is high, as it is likely to be this spring, it is a question whether the farmer will not be money in pocket by having his milk made into butter up till May 1st, and the skim-milk home for his calves.

At any rate, caution should be exercised in this matter, or it may be a case of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." A big rush of early cheese on the market may so reduce the price as to counteract the wholesome effect the shortage in supply and the high prices for old stock are likely to have on values the coming season.

## Nature on the Farm

Many old friends of the Farming World will be glad to learn that with this issue, Mr. C. W. Nash resumes his articles on bird and insect life on the farm. These articles will be made of practical value and interest to every farmer. Mr. Nash will identify for subscribers any specimens sent to this office and answer questions bearing upon this subject through the Farming World. Address your questions to "Nature Column," The Farming World, Toronto. Mr. Nash is a recognized authority on the subjects upon which he writes and we are assured will make this department of great interest and value to our readers.

## Our Dairy Number

The annual Dairy Number of the FARMING WORLD will appear on April 15th next. It will contain several important features of value to Dairymen, more particularly in the establishment of a Dairy Herd. The number will be well illustrated and one of the most attractive things of its kind ever published in Canada. Tell your friends and neighbors about it. An extra large edition will be published, making the number of great value as an advertising medium. Parties desiring extra space in that number should apply early.

the imports of cheese into the United Kingdom for the same period, and the largest in the history of the Canadian cheese trade.

With this remarkably prosperous season to look back upon, there will be every encouragement to go forward and increase the make of cheese the coming season. The making of fodder cheese will begin early, as there is every inducement for factories to open up as soon as possible. Several contracts have already been made at 1 1/4 cents to 1 1/2 cents for fodder cheese, thus showing that buyers are anxious to get hold of this early stuff.

This anxiety to get early goods is not in keeping with the action of the buyers on previous occasions, when they strongly ad-

## Manitoba and the West

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

### Manitoba Dairy Association

An innovation, and one that proved of great interest was the exhibition of winter butter under the auspices of the Manitoba Dairy Association. Although the time for preparation for the exhibition had been very short (the programme having been announced at a very late date) the exhibit was a very creditable one, and gives great promise for the future, if the association decide, as they doubtless will, to carry on this programme in future. The butter was of excellent quality, as is shown by the scores. The prizes were awarded to exhibits scoring 95, 94, 93, respectively. The judging was done by J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, and it was generally considered that his scoring was somewhat severe. He also judged for the benefit of the audience several exhibits from the Dairy School and others brought to the convention for the purpose. He urged the use of a better quality of parchment paper than was employed by most of the exhibitors, and laid special emphasis on the importance of a carefully finished print or package. He also developed some time to scoring samples of cheese.

The first dairy session was held in the evening of the 19th. Premier Roblin was present and for the first time publicly announced the policy of the Government on the question of an agricultural college. He stated that so far as the funds at the disposal of the government would go in that direction the college would be made efficient and up to date in every respect. He stated that it would include a course in domestic science for girls. From his remarks we are inclined to think that it is the intention of the government to follow the Minnesota model in the Manitoba college. Professor Haecker, of Minnesota, was the next speaker and devoted his time to demonstrating that dairying is the surest, though not the easiest method of making money on the farm, and that it is the ultimate destiny of the grain growing countries to engage also in dairying, to keep up or restore the fertility of the land. He quoted the examples of Wisconsin and Iowa to prove this. "Some new things in Dairying" was the subject of an address by Mr. Ruddick. He referred generally to the improvement in our knowledge of the requirements of dairying, and the discoveries of scientific investigators. He then referred particularly to special requirements of the Manitoba butter and cheese makers, and drew attention to the need of better curing rooms, telling how these should be constructed to secure the best results at the minimum cost. He also illustrated the results secured by curing cheese at low temperature and by dipping in paraffin.

He advocated many changes in present systems of handling cream.

The business meeting was held in the forenoon of the 20th. After receiving reports of the year's work from officers and representatives on fair boards the officers for the year were elected as follows: Pres. W. M. Champion, Reaburn; Vice-Pres. B. Waugh, Winnipeg; 2d Vice-Pres., U. S. Jory, Crystal City; Directors, W. B. Gilroy, J. T. Regehr, C. A. Murray, D. Munroe, Wm. Grasseick, E. A. Struthers, W. Ryan, A. Whitlaw, S. B. Hodgson. The Directors met after the meeting, and on the refusal of Mr. Harcourt, elected Geo. H. Greig, Secretary-treasurer.

### THE COMMON COW

Professor Haecker gave an interesting address on the results to be obtained from the "common" cow. The professor inclines to the theory that results depend on having a thorough understanding of the individual animal, and studying her capacity for manufacturing feed into milk, rather than the employment of specially prepared and expensive concentrated feeds. He has proven that with the common cow and the common feeds of Minnesota and Manitoba equal results can be obtained as from the most expensively balanced ration.

The afternoon was chiefly devoted to the judging. At the same session Prof. Grisdale gave an interesting account of the successful venture made by the government, in collecting farmers' eggs by the cream waggons at two creameries. An interesting discussion on the variation in cream tests was led by Dairy Supt. C. A. Murray, illustrated by charts of the results of tests at the Dairy School.

### THE HORSE BREEDERS

The 13th annual convention of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association opened on Thursday, Feb. 19th. The opening remarks of the President, Dr. S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, dealt chiefly with the syndicate stallion. He greatly deplored the want of judgment shown by farmers' syndicates in their purchases.

The following officers were elected for 1903:—President, J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon; vice-pres. Dr. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; 2d vice-pres., Dr. Henderson, Carberry. Directors—Clydesdales, A. E. August, Bates, Shires, Jas. Connon, Cypress River; Coach, E. H. Muir, High Bluff; Hackneys, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; Thoroughbreds, R. I. M. Power, Carberry; Belgians, H. Galbraith, Hartney; Standard breds, S. Benson, Neepawa. Three additional directors: N. Boyd, M. P. Y. G. Washington, Ninga, and S. J. Thompson, Winnipeg.

The question of changing the method of awarding the society's diplomas was discussed and the advisability of making the award for

stallion and three of his get was warmly supported by some members who contend that stallions which are not in good condition as the result of heavy service frequently lose awards to which they are justly entitled on their merits as foal getters. By showing foals also this would be contracted, and merit rather than condition would be honored.

A report which had been presented by the executives of each of the associations to their various bodies was presented at this meeting also. It reviewed the joint action of the executive committees of the several breeders' associations looking toward the appointment of a joint secretary for these associations whose salary would be paid jointly by them and by the Dominion Government. The executives had pledged themselves to pay \$100 each and office expenses of the secretary. The balance of the salary was to be paid by the Dominion Government. The report asked for amendments to the constitution of the Executive Committees to give effect to this arrangement.

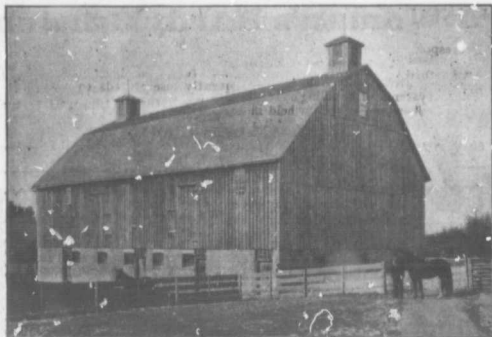
### HORSE JUDGING

The afternoon meeting was addressed by Col. McCrae who dealt with the question of horse judging. He devoted the most of his time to the heavy breeds, there being two heavy draft animals provided for demonstration. This lecture was followed with great interest, and at some points the discussion was animated but not entirely unanimous. The speaker pointed out the profitable nature of the British horse market and advised breeders to endeavor to supply the class of horses demanded by that market. He commented on the favorable opinions which Canadian horses have won over there and advised that this advantage be pushed. He concluded by a detailed lecture on judging illustrated by use of the score card.

### GOES TO THE TERRITORIES

At the convention of the Dairy Association considerable surprise was expressed at the refusal of Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., to accept the secretaryship for another year. The reason for the refusal is now learned in the announcement of Mr. Harcourt's appointment as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs for the Territories. Mr. Harcourt has been editor of the North West Farmer for the past five years, during which time he has been an active member of all the breeders and other organizations and an active worker in every movement for agricultural advancement.

He is the second agricultural editor the North-West Farmer for the government service within the year. In other countries the movement is in the other direction, and government institutions have great difficulty in retaining their staff—the inducements offered by the agricultural press being greater than those of the colleges and experiment stations.



Barn and Stables on the farm of Simpson Rennie, Scarborough Township, Ont.

## Modern Barn Building

Barn building has become quite a science in this country. To-day the farmer who contemplates building a barn is not satisfied with a mere frame set on posts or stone suitable for storing grain alone. He looks for something better, a building that will not only store grain and fodder crops but house his stock as well.

A combined up-to-date barn and stable cannot be built by a novice. Sanitary requirements, proper drainage, convenience, comfort, feeding and watering facilities must be considered and arranged for in the plan. And it is well that it should be so. Good breeding and good feeding alone will not enable the farmer to make the most out of his live stock. Their health and their comfort must be looked to with a view to securing the greatest economy in the cost of production.

The accompanying illustration and plans which we are pleased to present to our readers this issue show a modern improved barn and stables on the farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie, lot 29, in the 2nd concession of Scarborough Township, Ont. This farm is now occupied by his son, Mr. Wm. G. Rennie. As will be seen from the basement plan the stable arrangement is most complete. A feature of this worthy of special attention is the water system which is shown by the dotted lines on the plan. The supply comes from the large tank shown at the end of plan, and which receives the water from the roof. The tank is 18 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. We understand from Mr. Rennie that the supply from this source is sufficient for all requirements, except perhaps, in very dry seasons in summer and winter. This could be overcome by the erection of a small windmill. But whether a well or rain supply is depended upon, this system of distributing water through the building may be utilized to advantage.

The cattle and horse stables are

floored with vitrified brick laid on dry sand and the cracks filled in with dry sand swept in with a broom. The hog pens are floored with common brick treated in a like manner. The feed alley and passages are laid with Portland cement concrete. The barn as it stands, including stables and water service complete, cost \$2,500.

### Sow Only Good Clean Seed

One of the essentials in successful farming is good seed. To store a field with plant food, to spend valuable time and money in preparing it for the coming crop and then sow unclean or poor seed is a most unbusinesslike procedure. And yet how many farmers there are who knowingly or otherwise make this foolish blunder every season. They take pride in keeping their land in good condition and particular pains in cultivating and preparing it for

the coming crop, but utterly neglect to look after the quality of the seed they put in it, and wonder at harvest time why they are reaping half a crop instead of a full one. That failure has resulted is little to be wondered at. Good wholesome seed is as essential to securing a good crop as good land and good cultivation.

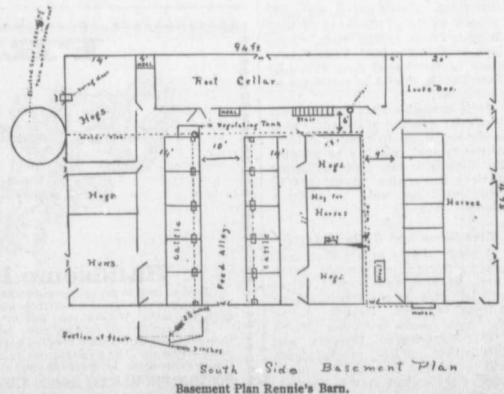
This is the season when the farmer should give some attention to selecting the seed he is to sow, a month or two hence. He cannot be too careful in making his selections. If he has to buy, buy only the best even if the price is high. Buy from a seed house of repute and standing in the country. All seeds sold are not good seeds nor are they clean seeds, therefore care should be exercised in buying.

### METHODS OF TESTING

A bulletin just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture gives some good advice in regard to timothy, alsike and red clover seeds. It is based upon the results of investigations made by the chief of the seed division during 1902. The information given on the methods of testing seed is most valuable.

When an examination for purity is to be made, the sample is first well mixed and the required quantities drawn and spread upon a sheet of paper, where it is examined under a magnifying glass and all foreign matter removed and weighed. The percentage by weight of each kind of impurity is then determined. The weed seeds are identified and the number of each species found in the weighed samples is recorded. The number of weed seeds per pound is then calculated.

In making a test for vitality the seed is drawn from pure seed that has been thoroughly mixed for the purpose. For each test two hundred seeds are used. These are put between folds of blotting paper and placed in a Standard Seed Germinator—an apparatus specially de-



signed for this work and such that the degree of heat, and supply of air and moisture are under the control of the operator. After twenty-four hours the number of seeds that have germinated in each sample is determined and recorded. This is repeated each day while the test lasts. The times are, for clover, ten days; and, for timothy fourteen days. Each test is conducted in duplicate, under identical conditions, and when the duplicates vary more than 6 per cent. they are discarded and a fresh test made. This plan could be used in a modified form by any farmer.

#### HINTS TO BUYERS AND GROWERS

The following suggestions from the bulletin will be found of value to farmers if given some thought and attention:

Too many local dealers dabbling in the seed trade, are incompetent to safeguard their customers from the dangers connected therewith. Under the present conditions it is advisable to purchase seeds direct from seed firms that are known to be reliable.

Many of the most noxious weed seeds cannot be separated from grass and clover seeds by mechanical processes, therefore it is highly important that seed growers should thoroughly clean their fields of weeds before the crop is harvested.

As long as Canadian farmers are content to use cheap, low grades of seed, without having any definite knowledge of their real worth, so long will the best quality of our home grown seeds be exported to countries where the seed trade is conducted on a more businesslike basis.

It is not unreasonable to ask seedsmen to test their seeds, to grade them as to quality, and sell them accordingly; and it is not too much to require seed merchants to furnish a statement showing the percentage of purity and vitality of the grass and clover seeds they sell, instead of a non-warranty declaration.

The sale of seed containing seeds of such weeds as Bindweed or Wild Morning Glory, Wild Oats, Charlock or Wild Mustard, Field Penny-cress or Stinkweed, and Perennial Sow-Thistle should be restricted or prohibited.

It is desirable that uniform methods for grading grass and clover seeds according to fixed standards of purity and vitality be adopted for Canada. Any seed containing noxious impurities should not be represented or sold as a No. 1 grade.

#### Live Stock and Grain Judging

A short course in live stock and grain judging for Farmers' Institute workers and expert judges will be given at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, during the two weeks beginning March 17th. Experienced breeders and authorities on live stock judging will be present to assist the members of the college staff in conducting the work.

## A Woman's Hardy Garden

By Helena  
Rutherford  
Ely.

Describes a small garden prepared and planted with bulbs at small expense, so that one may have flowers in blossom continually from mid-April until well into November. Charmingly simple and serviceable, the book is illustrated with many photographs of the author's garden.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.75 net.

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First prize Leicester ewe, International Show, Chicago, 1902. Owned and exhibited by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

## The Ewes and Lambs

It is not yet too late for some hints as to the proper care of in-lamb ewes. Many flocks are not allowed with the ram until November, and in many cases December, so that lambs are not expected until April or May. In many ways these dates are better than earlier ones, chiefly because of the greater probability of plenty of succulent food for the ewes, and the fact that they will the sooner be able to look out for themselves.

However, to have the most success with the ewes that lamb late, care must be exercised so that they continue hearty and able to nourish the lambs they carry. Some shepherds are over good to them, but far more economize with food until they lose one hundred-fold more than they save. And yet it is a great mistake to feed too liberally. Roots of any kind such as mangels, turnips or carrots are good, and they always should be provided for sheep. I would commence when the ewes come into the pens at beginning of winter, and continue regularly at the rate of five pounds each per day until they lamb. After they lamb, separate the ewes at once from the flock to another pen and increase roots until they are fed very liberally. A fairly liberal supply of clover hay, and pea straw when it can be had, together with roots will keep ewes in grand shape until they lamb. After lambing, separate the ewes at once from the flock to another pen and increase roots, a good full feed of grain should be given until the grass is abundant. The ewes should not be allowed out of the yard until the grass has got a good start. Dry ewes or yearlings can go earlier, but ewes with lambs will not eat sufficient of the food provided in the pen, if they get a chance to run out on the pasture field before

there is a good full bite. When ewes will not lamb until May, I would allow them the run of the pasture earlier, but add a little grain to their feed in the pens. Almost any kind of grain or mixture of grains is suitable, but oats for a single grain ration are decidedly the best, and I find it beneficial always to feed a good proportion of bran, especially after the ewes lamb.

### LARGE MILK SUPPLY IMPORTANT

Perhaps the most important thing for the rapid and profitable growth of the lambs is that they get a liberal supply of milk from the ewe. Therefore in selecting the ewe flock, very much attention should be given to the "milking qualities" of those selected. There are good milking strains of ewes, as with cattle. I do not know that any particular breed can claim much supremacy in this respect. I

have seen exceptionally good mothers in many of the breeds, and in any case intelligent selection will increase the good quality.

I have found a good feed, say once a day in boiled barley mixed with bran. It will assist in increasing the flow of milk.

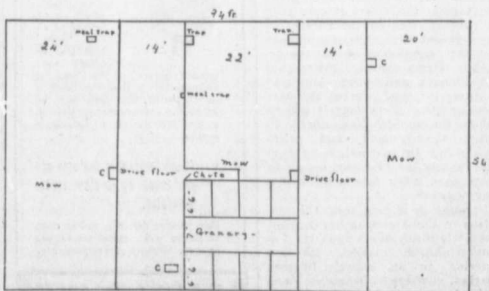
### KEEP THEM CLEAN

A word as to cleanliness. I believe very much of the trouble from bad udders in ewes is caused by lack of cleanliness. The pen should at all times be kept dry and clean, littered or bedded often, and not allowed to heat. When plenty of bedding is used, heating of the manure is more likely to occur, in which case the manure should be removed. The fumes arising from fermenting manure are not only bad for the ewes and lambs, but they frequently taint the teats or udder of the ewe, the lamb refuses to suck, and the udder soon becomes sore and fevered. In such cases the ewe will not stand the butting of the lamb, and almost before the shepherd realizes it the udder is spoiled. The same thing occurs if a scratch on the teats (which often occurs from the teeth of the lamb) comes in contact with a filthy floor. It becomes cankered and very sore and the result is a spoiled udder. Keep the ewes clean, and give as much fresh air as possible.

A. W. Smith,  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

### At Calving Time

How many farmers make adequate provision for their cows at this trying time? How many have special stalls, clean, dry, and well ventilated in which the cows are placed as the maternity period approaches? We venture to say very few. As often as not the cow is kept in the same stall that she has been in all winter with her head tied up, and the calf is found in the morning wallowing in the accumulated filth of the gutter. How can a healthy cow or a strong, vigorous calf be expected under such



Barn Floor Plan

Barn Floor Plan Rennie's Barn.

conditions? Nature deals more kindly with her creatures. If the cow were left to herself, she would seek out more comfortable quarters in which to bring her offspring into the world. But she has no choice in the matter, and is tied up securely lest she try to escape the ordeal.

This wanton neglect is due more to ignorance of the exact time when the work will come in than anything else. If the time when each cow is served were carefully noted, the expected calving period would be known with more exactness, and preparations made accordingly. It will pay every farmer to do this, and also to make special provision in the way of clean, dry, well-ventilated stalls or rooms for the purpose.

If the cow has been properly looked after for the month or two previous, and a proper place has been provided in which to perform her maternity duties, no serious difficulties are likely to arise at calving time. It is well, however, to be watchful, especially with the heifers, lest something should go wrong in parturition requiring prompt assistance. Assistance at this time should be rendered with the utmost care. The person most competent is the regular attendant of the cow. A stranger should go about the work very carefully and with as little noise as possible.

#### The Price of Bacon Hogs

A Subscriber at Aurora wishes to know why thick fats are selling at Chicago at \$7.25 per cwt. and the boasted bacon hog in Toronto, at \$5.80 (Price at Toronto is \$6.35 this week).

We do not know whether we can answer this to the satisfaction of our friend or not. The bacon hog in Canada and the fat hog in the United States are two entirely different propositions. The Canadian bacon hog is reared for a special market in Great Britain that for Wiltshire sides. The American fat hog is reared chiefly for the large home trade to the south of the line and for a more or less limited market in England. The great shortage in the American corn crop in 1901 so reduced the number of hogs raised that the supply has not yet caught up with the demand. Hence the high prices paid at Chicago and other American centres for hogs during the past year or two. How long it will be before the supply has caught up with the demand and prices are down to normal is hard to say. Some are looking for it to come soon while others think it a long way off.

Strange as it may seem the condition of the American hog market has little if any effect upon the Canadian bacon market. We are catering to an entirely different market, where Denmark and Ireland are our chief competitors. Prices for hogs are regulated by the condition of this market. When prices are normal in the United

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is so powerful that it  
reaches its full force  
spray to the tops of  
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So simple in construction  
that a boy with a  
monkey wrench can  
take it apart and put it  
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and  
Detroit, Mich.



## MELOTTE ...CREAM SEPARATORS

Are the popular farm cream separator for several reasons. One of them is illustrated here. The Bowl hangs on a hardened steel spindle which revolves in a socket



fitted with ball bearings. Friction is thus reduced to a minimum, and the machine runs so smoothly as to necessitate the use of a brake, which is a feature of all the "1901" Melottes. An equally important feature of this beautiful arrangement is that the bowl is self-balancing, and thus all the annoyance and expense involved in a bowl getting out of balance is avoided.

**These invaluable features are possessed by no other cream separator.**

For prompt delivery, orders must be placed with nearest sales agent at once. We invite correspondence.

**RALISTER & CO LTD**  
579 & 581 ST PAUL STREET.  
MONTREAL.

States the Canadian bacon hog usually brings from 50c. to \$1.00 per cwt. more than is paid for the American fat hog.

This is in general terms the chief reason for the wide variation in prices referred to. If any of our readers have any other solution to offer we shall be glad to hear from them.

#### Live Stock at St. Louis.

Canada's live stock and poultry interests are out for a big grant from the Government to enable them to be fittingly represented at St. Louis in 1904. At a meeting of live stock and poultry breeders, held at Guelph recently, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to grant \$250,000 towards the expenses of the exhibit and also towards a liberal prize list for Canadian exhibits. When Canada has exhibited at previous international shows the bulk of the live stock exhibits have been from Ontario. The live stock interests of the other provinces have developed considerably of late years, and it is the intention to have all the provinces represented at St. Louis.

Canada's live stock interests are of first importance, and the Government cannot do too much towards bringing them to the front at international shows. No half-way methods should be adopted at St. Louis. Make an exhibit worthy of this country or none at all. If it requires \$250,000 to have our live stock and poultry interests adequately represented there, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government in making the appropriation.

#### A Shorthorn Wins

At the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair held at Ottawa, Feb. 10-13 last, an interesting milking contest took place. It was a 48 hour test conducted on the same basis as the ones at Guelph and Amherst. The results were somewhat different, however. A pure bred Shorthorn cow headed the list not only in its own class, but was the champion of the test, giving 95.31 lbs. of milk testing 3.8 per cent. of butter fat. The following table shows the complete returns:

	Milk		Fat Solids	
	lbs.	not fat	lbs.	not fat
Shorthorn Cow, under 36 months.				
1st—Wm. Ormiston, Jr.	85.81	2.81	9.12	108.68
Columbus, Ont.				
Ayrshire Cow, over 36 months.				
1st—J. G. Clark, Ottawa	79.79	2.98	7.82	108.28
2nd—	72.87	3.06	7.94	97.38
3rd—Res. & Co. Hintonburg	68.0	2.61	6.04	78.86
Ayrshire Heifer, under 36 months.				
1st—J. G. Clark	77.24	3.52	6.48	76.24
2nd—	62.25	2.59	5.48	67.84
3rd—Reid & Co.	248.12	1.77	4.01	57.64
Grade Cow, over 36 months.				
1st—J. G. Clark	74.5	2.16	6.67	80.08
2nd—Reid & Co.	73.4	2.82	6.53	67.91

#### Horse Show for Guelph

The lovers of high class horses in the vicinity of Guelph, have decided to hold a horse show in that city on June 4-6 next. The prize list amounts to \$1,500, to be offered for high-class farm, saddle and draught horses.

## Canadian Produce in England

Mild Weather—Trade Quiet—South American Cattle—  
Canadian Apples

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 22, 1903.

Spring-like weather of an unusual character has been experienced in this country during the past few weeks. The air is balmy and spring-like, and many trees and shrubs have already shown signs of life. At the present time I am sitting with the window wide open, without any fire; so some idea may be formed as to the weather we are experiencing. Such exceptional conditions it will be readily admitted have had a demoralizing effect upon the provision markets, and on every hand we hear complaints of the dullness of business. Agricultural prospects on this side of the Atlantic are of the best, but there are not a few who anticipate that we shall yet have a sharp touch of winter before long. Anyway there is yet plenty of time for frost and snow to give us a good taste of what they can do. The mild weather has undoubtedly saved a lot of distress among the unemployed, but on the other hand the unseasonable weather is responsible for the quietude in trade. Prospects too, are in no way encouraging. A couple of months ago the optimist said, "After the New Year things will be better," now it is more customary for him to substitute Easter for the New Year. I do not intend to say that trade is altogether unsatisfactory, but rather that there is no development and opening up of fresh channels as might be the case.

### THE MEAT TRADE

Interest in the meat business has been centred in the removal of the prohibition which prevented Argentine cattle being imported for slaughtering. Once again our ports are open to live cattle from the South American Republics, provided that they are killed within ten days of landing. This re-admittance of live cattle is not likely to affect the home-reared meat, but the principal sufferers will be Canada and the United States cattle slaughtered at Birkenhead, where prices have been excessively high during the past few months. The supply of home-killed meat will also have considerable effect upon the chilled and frozen trade as public taste runs in favor of home-killed meat as against the frozen article. No cargoes of South American cattle have yet arrived so the markets have not been affected. Canadian cattle at Birkenhead have been of the average quality, and prices do not show any material alteration. Canadian sheep have the market to themselves at Birkenhead, where trade is good and prices are higher all round.

### THE BACON TRADE

The bacon trade has been practically dead since my last. Cana-

dian bacon has been in great supply and the pressure to realize has depressed prices. The mild weather has also checked the consumption and leaner meats have been in request, although even these have not been bought with the same readiness as when the article was shillings dearer. Business being so quiet quotations are only nominal. A similar sluggishness is also discernible for hams.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE

The butter market has been very quiet and although prices do not show much variation just now they are lower than the quotations in my last dispatch. Supplies from abroad or from cold storage have not been pressed upon unwilling buyers, and so quotations are upheld. Canadian butter is in less request and extreme prices are no longer current. To show the fact of prices I may mention that finest Canadian ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt., while inferior is as low as \$1.70.

The high rates prevailing for Canadian and States cheese make buyers very cautious before concluding purchases and as a matter of fact English cheese is at times sought after to take the place of Canadian, which is by far the dearer of the two and as the amount of the former gets smaller the price hardens. Moderate qualities of Canadian cheese meet a fair trade as lines are scarce.

### EGGS AND HONEY

Eggs in common with other provisions are lower in value. The position is very uncertain, as buyers are mostly expecting still lower prices, while there are holders who expect the reverse to happen should the weather become colder on the continent.

As an interesting item I may mention that there is a considerable amount of New Zealand honey on the market just now, which appears to sell readily at 13 cents per glass bottle, containing about 1 lb. gross.

### WHEAT AND FLOUR

Traders are suffering from the mild weather and business. Prices rule high for hard, foreign wheat suitable for mixing with the home grown out of condition grain. For instance, new Manitoba is quoted at \$7.92 to \$8.16 per 496 lbs., and red winter at 25 cents lower. Old Duluth again is worth up to \$8.65 per 496 lbs. Canadian oats are in more favor than United States. Canadian flour sells readily at a range of values which compares favorably with other sorts.

The horse trade is very quiet there being no arrivals since my last dispatch and prices remain unchanged as then quoted.

### CANADIAN APPLES

Canadian apples have been coming to hand in fairly large quantities. Prices for best samples are rising and are likely to do so before the end of the season. During that part of the season that has already elapsed Canadian fruit growers have notched a success. Not only is the quantity increasing but the quality of the fruit has been more than maintained. There is practically no difference now between the Canadian and the United States apple. Some experts profess to be able to tell one from the other, but where the comparison is made between apples of the same variety, I very much doubt whether the best judge could detect the difference. Where the Canadian fruit scores is in the packing, for the efficient inspection of the government officials render it very rare that a faulty consignment is put upon the market. There ought to be no difficulty about packing apples for shipment. The important thing is to start right with the bottom of the barrel neatly filled, so that there can be no shaking about, because if a few apples get bruised at the top or bottom, they quickly get rotten, and the rest soon follow if they have to go a long journey. There is only one thing that appears to be likely to cause trouble in the future and that is the rapidly growing size of the consignments. As things are going it looks as if there might be a glut of colonial and foreign fruit, including apples, in the course of a few years. The supply seems to be overtaking the demand, and if that goes on, it means that the business will perhaps be hardly worth doing. Sales of Canadian fruit have been heavy, thousands of barrels having been sold during the past fortnight. That excellent cooking apple Fallwater, has been very popular making as much as \$5.52 per barrel, a figure that made it suitable only for the best class trade. Nova Scotian Baldwins make up to \$4.80, Golden Russets to \$6.00, Ben Davis to \$4.56, while Newtown pippins in 40 lb. boxes fetch \$3.36, and Al-bemarle Newtown \$7.20 to \$7.68 per barrel.

### Canadian Horse Show

The ninth annual Horse Show, under the joint auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt, will be held at the Armouries, Toronto, on April 29-May 2, 1903. A military tournament will be held in conjunction with it. A liberal prize list has been arranged for, and a most successful show is expected. Entries close on April 18th, and should be made to Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

"Where did you Sunday, old man?"  
"I didn't Sunday; I Sabbath."  
"Eh?"  
"Went to church morning and evening."—Detroit Journal.

### Have the Farmer Represented

In our opinion the most important piece of legislation to come before the Dominion Parliament during the coming session is the appointment of a railway commission. When the appointment is made the Government should see to it that the agricultural interests are adequately represented. There are among our practical farmers and those closely associated with agriculture in this country a number of men who are quite competent to represent agriculture on such a commission. Whether the commission comprise three or five persons (we are in favor of five) at least one of them should directly represent the farmer.

The farmer is the largest producer in Canada. More of his products are carried over the railways than those of any other class and, consequently, any discrimination in freight rates or excessive charges fall more heavily upon him. To leave him, therefore, unrepresented on a railway commission would be unfair and largely defeat the objects to be attained by such a commission.

### Orchard Demonstration

Mr. G. C. Creelman, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, has arranged for demonstrations in pruning in 100 different orchards in the apple growing districts of the lake counties of Ontario, commencing March 23rd. G. C. Caston, A. E. Sherrington, and Harold Jones will assist in this work, which will be followed later by demonstrations in spraying and afterwards in thinning fruit.

### Tree Planting Modifies Climate

The Canadian Forestry Association held a most successful convention at Ottawa, on March 4th and 5th. A number of important topics bearing more or less upon the preservation and replenishing of our forests were discussed. Addresses were given by Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, for Ontario. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and a number of others. An address by Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., on "Forestry Work in Manitoba," was of special interest as showing the effect the general planting of trees would have upon the climatic conditions of the west. The planting of trees would protect from winds, modify the temperature and yield a certain amount of fuel. The rainfall would also be better distributed, the springs preserved, the air rendered more humid and fruit culture facilitated. Trees would grow on our prairies if properly planted and protected. The western States have led the way in the business of forestry, and have thousands of groves of trees of from 40 to 50 feet in height. Last year 400,000 trees were planted by the settlers

on the prairie portions of Manitoba, under the supervision of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. The varieties of trees furnished consisted of Manitoba maple, cottonwood, elm and Russian willows. Ninety per cent. of these trees were growing and in a healthy state at the closing of winter. It would require this spring about one million trees to meet the demands of applicants who are taking advantage of the co-operative tree-planting scheme inaugurated by the Dominion.

The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto. Most of the old officers were re-elected. Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent, of Forestry, Ottawa is secretary.

### The Legislature Opens

The Ontario Legislature opened last week under favorable auspices. No important legislation directly affecting the farmer was forthcoming in the speech from the throne. The prosperous condition of the agriculturist was referred to as was also the great improvement in the quality of our dairy produce, bacon, beef and poultry. A special grant will be asked for to assist in conducting the work of the Women's Institutes of the province.

### Brantford Beekeepers

The Brantford Beekeepers' Association held a meeting last week to discuss matters pertaining to their own business. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and J. M. McEvoy, Inspector of Apiaries for Ontario, were present. A spirited discussion took place as to the extent to which foul brood is spread in the province. The inspector claimed that foul brood was fast being weeded out and that comparatively little was to be found. Others took a different view basing their remarks largely upon conditions in certain districts.

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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WE MANUFACTURE threesomes styles of Incubators and Brooders, and keep all kinds of Feeding supplies. Catalogue free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Ont.

WANTED—Fertile, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Earning good fees. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before sold in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

EGGS from Ford's mammoth broiler turkeys, Buff and Golden Laced Wyandottes, will hatch any winter, as we positively guarantee to give eggs from the same stock we set eggs from ourselves. Turkey eggs, forty cents each. Wyandotte eggs, both varieties, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen. JAS. FORD & SONS, Drummond, Ont.

FOR SALE—Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, choice fowls and utility strains. Write for free circular. John Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Young Stock of both sexes for sale, also yearling steers. Christopher 2808. Satisfactory reasons for selling. JAMES DOUGLAS, California, Ont.

WHITE AND SILVER WYANDOTTES; bred for quality and vigor. W. D. MOREHEAD, Bond Head, Ont.

TORONTO INCUBATORS and brooders. Canada's best hatching machines, used by largest breeders and the Dominion Government. Write for catalogue. T. A. WELLS, 514 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS exclusively stock and eggs for sale, handler and better layers than any breed I ever had. Correspond. GEO. FERRY, Belleville, Ont.

A SPLENDID 100-acre farm for sale. Good dwelling. Estimated 5000 worth of standing timber on the property. Located near Brantford. Price \$10,000, terms reasonable. Also a hundred or more other good farms for sale. Write to day for our catalogue. S. G. READ, Real Estate Broker, Brantford.

DAVID G. HUSTON, of SHARNONVILLE POULTRY YARDS, ONT., is offering some good bargains. He is offering his last year's breeding hens, four hens and one cock of Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, and Black Minorcas, all of prime quality. Ducks. His stock is all No. 1. A safe arrival guaranteed.

FOR SALE—Universal Stock Feed, saves Farmers 25 per cent of their Corn, Oats, etc. Feeders; Farmers and Stockmen write today for our Great Free Trial Offer, containing better layers than any breed. Also this paper. UNIVERSAL STOCK FEED CO., Chateaufort, Ont.

WELLINGTON POULTRY YARDS. Look quick—For immediate sale a few splendid Barred Rock and Silver-Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets at reduced prices, must make the buyers pay limited. Pure Hawkes Strain. My stock is unsurpassed—prime material, better layers than any breed, best pens at very reasonable rates considering quality of stock. Address, C. M. BROOKFIELD, Simcoe, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLACK MINORCAS, also \$2. MOTHERAL & SON, Drumbo.

FERTILIZER: Thomas Phosphate Powder, four-fifths pure, 25 lbs. 25 cents per bag, 50 lbs. 45 cents. THE KING LILLY, Ltd., Limited, Harris.

EGGS from Cook's Buff Orpingtons, imported direct from England, \$2.00. Also White Wyandottes, S. W. D. FRITH, Winchester, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERSHIREs, entire stock for sale, no reserves. Four hours for service—see extra sales book, also sows. C. B. DECKER, Chateaufort, Ont.

FOR SALE—Shortorns, Cotswolds and Barred Rocks. Young stock, also sows. Show stock a specialty. MRS. HALL & SONS, Whitby, Ont.

VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE. 106 acres on bay shore adjoining Owen Sound. The holdings, ornamental grounds, 100 acres of the land, 30 acres of hardwood, 5 acres of mixed fruit, water supply, fencing, underground drains, and location on deep waterfront, cannot be recalled. In Ontario. An Owen Sound is making rapid strides towards a city, this property is rapidly enhancing in value. It will be sold this spring. Terms: one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to W. W. MORRISON, Riverton Park, Owen Sound, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS. First-class ones cheap. E. JEFFS & SON, Hamilton, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. I have a choice pair of selected pullets, bred by a splendid male; a prime winter. Sentings 12 eggs \$2.00, also White Plymouth Rocks, well bred, sentings 12 eggs \$1.00. ADAMS, New Park Farm, Brantford, Ont.

IMPORTED BUFF ORPINGTONS—Another importer on just arrived, cocka doing over \$8.00 a pair. Orange and Lemon Buff eggs, imperial stock, 50 per 12 of each \$2.00. R. F. BIRCH—Miller, Carleton Place, Ontario. Also bred by a splendid Hampshire sharp and Yorkshire pigs, best quality. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Chateaufort, Ont.

STRAWBERRIES—Fifty popular varieties of high grade plants at bottom prices. One of our old listers offers 200 plants, 25 each of eight leading varieties for only \$1.00. R. F. BIRCH—Miller, Carleton Place, Ontario. Also bred by a splendid Hampshire sharp and Yorkshire pigs, best quality. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Chateaufort, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—In Township of Hamilton, 1000 acres, 200000 worth of timber, also stock at once. Send for our catalogue of farms. S. G. READ, Brantford.

CIRCULARS LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS, cards, envelopes, and shipping tags, printed and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for terms. I pay express. A. E. REY, 77 York St., Woodbeaver Bldg., Toronto, Ont.



Lord Aberdeen, 2nd in aged class for Canadian bred stallions, Spring Stallion Show, 1903. Owned and exhibited by F. Rusnell, Cedarville, Ont. By some error Mr. Rusnell's name appeared under cut on page 51 of last issue; the horse shown there was Cecil (imp.), owned by R. Ness, Howick, Que., and winner of 2nd place in two-year old Clydesdale class.

## Fitting Horses for Market

Many farmers, though fully appreciating what "fitting" means when applied to cattle, sheep or swine, fail to realize its importance in the marketing of horses. No animal sold off the farm will pay better in fitting and feeding for market than the horse. The case is reported at Chicago recently of a team of horses that under average conditions would have realized for their owner probably from \$300 to \$400, being knocked down to a merchant to be used on a delivery wagon for \$800. They were well matched, of good color, and had fair action. But these qualities alone would not have sold them at this figure had their owner not had them in show-ring bloom.

While the above may be an extreme case, it serves as an object lesson to everyone who has a horse to sell. Large horse dealers lay special stress on how a horse is fitted. If a horse is thin when offered, they become suspicious and are inclined to believe that the animal is naturally unthrifty. Because of this the farmer who markets a thin horse, even though the horse is healthy, usually has to sacrifice much more than it would cost to properly fit the animal.

In fitting a horse for market several things must be kept in mind. If he is to be marketed during the winter it is an excellent plan to handle him in such a way as to prevent his hair from growing shaggy. This may be done by keeping him in moderately comfortable stables or by the use of a blanket early in the winter. A fair amount of exercise is always necessary to keep an animal in good form, more especially to keep his legs right under high feeding. It is never advisable to feed a ration consisting of corn alone to a horse that is being fitted for

the market, it being much better to feed a mixture of such foods as corn, oats and bran, and so much the better if to these is added a little oil cake. Not but what a horse may be made fat by the use of corn, but rather that he is much more liable to take on good form if he is fed a variety of foods. As to the amount of grain that should be fed per day to a horse that is being fitted for the market much depends upon conditions. Some animals will stand much heavier feeding than others, and the man in charge must use good common sense. The heavy horse will invariably eat fifteen or eighteen pounds a day of a mixture composed of corn, oats and bran. Unless the animal is obliged to perform heavy labor it is seldom advisable to feed more than this during the winter. Lighter horses, if just given enough work to properly exercise them, will usually make good gains on twelve or fifteen pounds of grain per day. After one has gone to the trouble to feed a horse properly for a time it is never advisable to market too soon, it being more profitable to bring the animal into high flesh before placing him on the market. While it is possible to overload the draft horse, yet this is seldom done and mistakes are more frequently made by marketing such animals too soon rather than feeding them too long. A sound draft horse, weighing 1,600 pounds while in moderate flesh might be worth from \$125 to \$150, but if the same animal is made to weigh 1,800 pounds the chances are he may realize \$175 to \$225 for his owner.

Many dealers make big money by buying horses and afterwards fitting and re-selling at profitable prices. They thus make money which the farmer ought to have if he properly fitted his horses for market in the first place. There

may be a place for the middleman in fitting carriage, saddle and roadster horses for market, but we do not think he should be given the same privilege with heavy horses. The farmer can and should do this himself and get all the money there is in the business.

### Canadian Breds at the Stallion Show.

The statements in your report of the Spring Stallion Show in your issue of Feb. 16th, regarding Canadian bred Clydesdales, and referring to them as recorded grades, tracing to scrub mares and certain to throw back in some instances to undesirable types are certainly remarkable.

Have you examined the pedigrees of most imported horses and compared them with those bred and recorded in Canada? I think I am safe in saying that at least two thirds, and I believe three-fourths, of the horses imported have not as many crosses of noted or any, sires as those recorded as bred in Canada. Take the last volumes of the Scotch, American and Canadian stud books and you will find that in many instances the grand dam or great grand dam was a "mare bought at Stirling or Glasgow," or some other market, breeding unknown. Horses with two crosses are recorded in the Scotch Book. It takes five to record them in Canada.

Why have we, for many years, been importing the best stallions to be bought in Scotland, if not to improve our stocks, and farmers should be encouraged to feel that by breeding to such horses they may eventually be able to record their produce in a book which has a higher standard than the one in which their sires were first registered.

We need the new blood of the imported horses; the more good ones that are brought out the better, but belittling those bred in Canada is unjust and unpatriotic.

H. Wade

Registrar.

Note.—Our report of the stallion show was prepared for you by a well-known breeder and judge of horseflesh. His criticisms of Canadian bred did not strike us as being unjust and unpatriotic. Had we thought so we would certainly not have allowed them to go in print. There is a difference of opinion among horsebreeders as to the advisability or not of encouraging a class for Canadian bred at stallion shows, and a little discussion on the matter may not come amiss. The Canadian bred, though there are several crosses, traces back, so to speak, to the "woods," as any trace of imported blood on the dam's side shuts it out. We have no desire to discourage good breeding in Canada, but if Canadian bred compare so favorably in breeding with imported stock, why separate them at all. Scottish farmers have a better class of mares to begin on than the Canadian farmer has.—Editor.

## Utilizing Pig Pen By-Products

One of the first necessities in feeding pigs is a first class pen. The permanent hog-house should be very light and well ventilated, with no dark corners. It should be built so that it will be warm in winter and cool in summer. It is usually better to have two pens, one for the feeding and the other for the breeding stock, as the breeding pigs require more attention than the feeding or finishing animals. While we need warm, well ventilated pens for winter feeding, our summer feeding should be done on pasture, if possible where lucerne will grow. The pigs will thrive on lucerne pasture and will also do well on clover, timothy vetches, rape and rye. When they are turned out on pasture, small moveable pens should be provided for sleeping quarters and shelter from sun and storms. These pens should be permanently fastened to 4 x 4 skids, so as to be readily moveable from place to place with one horse. The manure dropped on pasture finds its way directly to the soil and has a very beneficial effect as fertilizer.

Attached to the permanent feeding pen should be a yard, preferably with a cement bottom shaped somewhat like a saucer in which all the liquid and solid manure can be saved. If the manure from the horse stables is daily scattered in this yard the undue moisture of the pig manure will be absorbed and the horse manure will be prevented from fire-fanging, two important considerations. In this connection I should like to draw attention to the value of pig manure, which on a good many farms is practically wasted. Owing to the mixed nature of the food supplied to swine, their manure is of course quite variable in composition, but it is generally rich, although containing a high percentage of water. The urine is valuable also, but not so valuable as the manure itself. With other domestic animals the reverse is true. Still hog urine should be carefully saved along with the solid excrement.

### FIGURES THAT COUNT

The following extracts from a table prepared by the late Sir John B. Lawes, the famous English experimentalist, show the relative values of the manure resulting from the feeding of one ton of each of the feeds mentioned—

Corn Meal.....	\$ 6.65
Wheat.....	7.08
Barley.....	6.32
Oats.....	7.70
Fine Shorts.....	13.53
Coarse.....	14.36
Wheat bran.....	14.59
Clover Hay.....	9.54
Tares.....	15.75
Linseed cake.....	19.72
Linseed meal.....	15.65
Peas.....	13.38
Mangel Wurzel.....	1.07
Swedish Turnips.....	91
Common Turnips.....	86
Potatoes.....	1.50
Carrots.....	80

Parasnis..... 1.15  
The probable value of manure in producing 100 pounds of pork is as follows—

From Indian Corn.....	\$ 1.78
From peas.....	3.56
From clover.....	4.82
From skim milk.....	5.00

The average value of the manure.....\$ 3.79  
It is estimated that the value of the manure, liquid and solid from a brood sow or stock pig for one year is about \$12.00.

The question can be very properly asked, What precautions are we taking to save this valuable product? More manure means heavier crops; heavier crops mean more manure; and if we exercise care in this respect, our farms will grow richer yearly.

F. W. Hodson,  
Live Stock Commissioner.

### The Cost of Raising Hogs

In our issue of Feb. 2, there is an interesting article on the bacon hog, by Mr. F. W. Hodson in which he holds the farmer and drover largely responsible for the price of hogs. If, as he says, the quality of hogs for one week decides the price for the next week how is it that hogs remain steady for a while then take a rise of from 25¢. to 25¢. and then drop steadily at about the same rate for some time. Are the hogs to blame, the farmer or the drover? Of course the packer wouldn't do such a trick! There is not much in the raising of hogs anyway for when the farmer gets his hogs ready for market the price is probably down at the bottom.

The farmer, generally speaking, does not know what his hogs cost but it is generally conceded that it takes between four and five pounds of feed to make one pound of gain according to age. We will suppose it only takes 4 lbs. which will make eight hundred pounds of feed at 1c. per lb., or \$8 to raise a hog up to 200 lbs. Little pigs around here six weeks old sell for \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. This brings the first cost of raising the bacon hog up to \$10.50. The hog weighing 200 lbs. will be worth, say, \$5.75 per cwt., perhaps not that, making a total of \$11.50, which leaves a profit of \$1.00 per hog for pen room, labor, profit, etc.

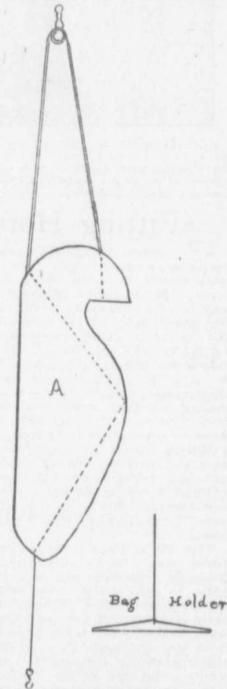
While I do not want to discourage the hog raiser, I believe it is right that he should know the dark as well as the bright side of hog raising.

"Farmer," Huron Co., Ont.  
Note.—There are a great many farmers who have been raising bacon hogs for several years back and have made money out of them, who will no doubt take exception to "Farmer's" method of estimating profits. We have not space to go into details here, or it would be easy enough to show that a hog weighing 200 lbs. could be produced for less than \$10.50. For instance "Farmer" does not deduct

the weight of the young pigs he buys at \$2.50 or \$3.00 each from the total weight when estimating cost. If the young pig only weighed to lbs. it would add 20c to profit account. We would be glad to have the experience of feeders as to the profits in hog raising.—Ed.

### Device for Hanging a Pig

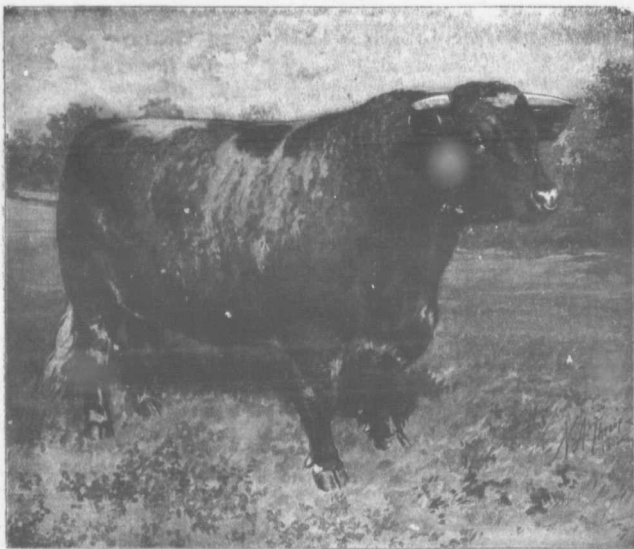
Make a block (a) out of maple or any strong hard wood, in size according to the rope used—No. 40 twine will require a block 3 inches by 1½ inches by ¾ of an inch thick. Bore on the dotted lines and pass



the cord through as shown in the drawing. For the top use a small pulley or round stick for the line to run smoothly over. For the bottom have a hook or bag-holder. Then with one hand lift on the weight to be raised and with the other pull down on the block, and it will hold all you can raise and never slip.

For a heavy pig or calf, use one for each hind leg, with rope and block according to weight to be raised. For the bag-holder have a strong stick about twelve inches long with a wire nail driven in each end and filed to a point. Let the cord pass through the middle and attach to the lifting device and you can raise or lower to suit any sized bag.

C. O. Simpson, Hastings Co.



Champion Shorthorn Bull, Spicy Marquis (imp.). He was first at London in 1901; first and champion at Toronto in 1902. He was bred by W. S. Marr, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is owned by W. D. Platt, Hamilton. His calves are very promising.

## Manitoba Pure Bred Stock Breeders

### Beef and Dairy Cattle—Feeding for Beef—Farming a Sure Business

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

The Manitoba pure bred stockmen held the boards on Feb. 18th. After a brief address of welcome by the president, Secretary Grieg presented his report showing increased business done with the Territories through the association, an increased membership, and advances along all lines of work undertaken. He supplemented his report with a few remarks on the possibilities of increased trade with the Territories. He pointed out that the changed conditions there make it pay the ranchers to buy a better class of bulls than in the past, and here the Manitoba breeder gets a new opportunity for business. He advocated sending a large shipment to the Calgary fair as an advertisement. He also offered to keep in his office a record of stock for sale which he believed would be helpful to both buyers and sellers.

A motion was passed favoring a winter fair and another asking the executive to consider the advisability of holding the annual meetings elsewhere than at Winnipeg.

The following officers for 1903 were elected:

President, James Bray, Longburn; Vice-President, Alexander Morrison, Carman; 2nd Vice-President, J. G. Barron, Carberry; Directors—Jno. Wallace, Cartwright; Walter Clifford, Austin; Wm. Mar-

tin, St. Jean; M. Oughton, Middlechurch; W. E. Edwards, Souris; Waldo Greenway, Crystal City; Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; W. G. Styles, Rosser; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

#### THE BEEF BREEDS

In the afternoon J. H. Grisdale addressed the meeting, taking for his subject the beef breeds of cattle. He commended the use of the score card as the surest means of arriving at a true appreciation of the value of an animal, and as being especially useful to young or inexperienced breeders or judges.

A beef steer and heifer were brought in and Mr. Grisdale discussed their points at length, having continual reference to the score cards which had been distributed to those present. The audience were asked not to mark cards but merely to note values given by the lecturer. After an interesting discourse he pronounced the steer a truly excellent specimen though in some points not equal to the heifer.

#### THE DAIRY TYPE

The dairy type of animal was discussed by Mr. Duncan Anderson. He stated that he was not so devoted to dairying that he could not grow grain and raise steers, hogs and hens. He did not believe

in keeping all his eggs in one basket. Manitoba farmers were inclined to specialize in grain, which he considered a mistake and hoped that they would soon change to a more rational system.

Mr. Anderson said he was very sorry that a dairy type of cow could not be obtained for demonstration purposes. He would have to make a dairy cow of the beef steer—(laughter)—and do the best he could.

The contrast drawn between the animal actually before the audience and the dairy type which he pictured to them were doubtless quite as valuable as a demonstration from the dairy animal would have been.

The attendance at the meeting was most encouraging, and the number of young men present was particularly noticeable, as compared with former years.

#### FEEDING STEERS

At the evening session, Supt. Bedford, of the Brandon Farm, spoke on "Feeding Steers." He advocated feeding range steers on Manitoba coarse grains before export. We can grow these grains more cheaply than corn can be grown in the United States, and by using them in this way we shall no longer see the U. S. cattle bring several cents more per pound than ours, in the British markets.

He believed in more careful selection of stockers. Western Canadian farmers do not grow enough of roots and they must improve the dry rations of straw and grain by this means. Swede turnips average 700 bushels per acre and mangolds 1,100 bushels on Brandon Farm during the past six years. If the farmer thinks that such a crop is not worth the extra labor entailed, then corn ensilage, which may be grown with little labor and expense may be substituted. Properly cut and cured native hay, oat sheaves (cut green), or bromegrass were endorsed. He concluded that we are well supplied with all kinds of rations and can without difficulty finish our grass fed steers, if we will but make use of them.

Col. McCrae spoke briefly, emphasizing the necessity of using beef breeds for beef purposes. Dairy bred steers are not profitable feeders, nor can the dealer handle them profitably. They gain rapidly but the gain is fat and cheap meat.

#### FARMING AS AN INVESTMENT

One of the best addresses of the week was that given by Mr. Duncan Anderson on "Farming as an investment." He said that fisheries might be depleted, that forests might in time be cut completely, that sooner or later every mine must be worked out, but with proper management the farm would last unimpaired, for ever. He contrasted the agricultural products which he placed at \$40,000,000 with the mine, lumbering and fisheries products totalling \$140,000,000. A piece of good land was the best investment that could be had for the money. The man who acquired what is called a liberal education must also spend years in acquiring a profession, and even then he must in most cases look forward to a precarious existence in old age. But the man who has spent twenty-five years of his manhood on the farm might look forward with confidence to old age for the land was there and would never fail to yield him a living. He impressed upon the audience the two great truths that the land must produce the food of the people and that no combination of capital could ever control the farming interests and that farming was therefore the one sure business.

The meeting closed with short addresses from President Sparling, of Wesley College and Supt. McKay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm.

#### Feeding Range Steers in Ontario

Those of your readers who were fortunate enough to visit the Fat Stock Show at Guelph, last December, will no doubt remember seeing a bunch of range steers—twenty-four in number. These were sent from the West and put on exhibition at the Winter Fair prior to being stabled and experimented

with regarding the probable profit there might be in such an undertaking. Those who saw them cannot fail to remember that they were a motly bunch and most likely will have decided that they would never do well as feeders. However if these same men saw them now, they would readily change their minds.

It was arranged that ten should be fed at the experimental stables, at the Ontario Agricultural College and the remaining fourteen at Major Hood's, west of Guelph city. In taking the ten from their quarters at the show to the O.A.C. stables, one of the animals made a successful dash for liberty and had to be shot and butchered. The remaining nine were safely stabled and divided into two groups, five running loose in one pen, and four in another. Major Hood managed to get all the fourteen stabled and tied part of them.

At first they seemed somewhat averse to eating stable food and consequently for some time made very little gain. For a couple of weeks at first they got nothing but hay. Then they were given some pulped roots, and later on meal was also added to their diet. Their course of food at present consists of hay, roots and meal. The five steers, get 60 lbs. of hay, 80 lbs. of turnips, and 30 lbs. of meal per day, while the four are supplied with 30s. of hay, 75 lbs. of turnips and 16 lbs. of meal per day. Their exact gains are not known as their restless nature makes regular weighing practically impossible. They averaged about 975 lbs. on Guelph market scales last December, and judging from appearances they have done as well as ordinary Ontario steers since the beginning of the year. Some of them are rather rough looking and not of the quality desired by feeders but taking them on the whole their general conformation is good.

There appears to be practically no difference between the gains made by those tied and those running loose although when running loose they should all be dehorned as some are inclined to knock the others about and cheat them out of their share of feed.

It is expected that they will be ready for the April market and we will then inform your readers as to whether it will be a paying business or not.

A. J. H.

#### From a Shepherd's Note Book

Weed out the flat-sided, rumpy, feeble sheep.

Note the great range in wool quotations. Good wool costs no more to raise per pound than the other kind.

Keep stock sheep in good condition, but not too fat.

Don't try to winter the breeding ewes without grain, if early lambs and good ones are wanted.

In starting a flock buy first-class, vigorous, healthy animals, about uniform in size and age.

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## In the Poultry Yard

### Profit in Winter Eggs

During the winter, when eggs were highest, 247 hens and pullets were kept at the Central Experimental Farm. It cost from 58 to 60 cents per day to feed these. They averaged five dozen eggs per day, which, at 40 cents, amounted to \$2.00, leaving a margin of \$1.40 per day. Out of this should be taken the feed of the male birds, two dozen in number. Thus, the laying hens, about 120 in all, not only made the profit named, but carried over the non-productive ones.

### Pampered Hens

In the course of a recent interview with one of the most successful poultrymen in the Dominion, he remarked: "Poultry are much like children, they thrive best when not pampered."

"Up till last winter, I had been in the habit of coddling my fowls just as though they were delicate infants. Their house was kept at an even, comfortable temperature, they were frequently supplied with warm mash, and the cold air was always taken off their drinking water."

"All this necessitated very considerable expenditure of time; and the business on which I mainly depend, threatened to suffer thereby. Of course, I am not a farmer, as you know."

"On thinking carefully over the matter, I concluded that my poultry would require to do much less attention, or be given up entirely. I therefore determined to inaugurate a new regime and the same came into operation in the summer of 1901."

"To describe my new method does not take long. I kept my fowls hungry, allowed them to run around as they pleased, and left the hen house door open every night, and so, right on through last winter."

"This treatment did seem risky considering the valuable class of fowls I keep. However, the result

was eminently satisfactory. The birds laid well, and were healthier and seemed harder than ever before."

"During the colder portions of this present winter, I have, of course, considerably modified my treatment. Last winter, you will remember, was unusually mild."

"I merely give you my experience which confirms an impression long held, that fowls, like children, thrive far more successfully when unpampered."

We should not care to take the responsibility of advocating the above treatment in its entirety to our readers. This, we may, however, safely affirm, that the expensive pampering of fowls is not only unprofitable, but unnecessary.

### Egg Laying Record

A number of egg-laying competitions have been conducted in England in recent years. Australia has also taken the matter up, and an important competition was recently held in New South Wales. It was in charge of the poultry expert at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Six pullets of any one breed were contributed, which went to make up a pen.

Prizes were given for the greatest total number of eggs laid by each pen and for the greatest aggregate weight of eggs. A record was kept of the market value of the eggs, total quantities of food consumed and the average cost per hen. The first prize of \$50 for total number of eggs, and of \$15 for greatest aggregate weight, was awarded to a pen of Black Orpingtons.

There were 41 pens entered, which makes it the largest competition of its kind ever conducted. All but one pen paid for its food. The average value of the eggs was \$1.54 per hen, and cost of food 66 cents, leaving a profit of 88 cents each. The first pen of Black Orpingtons gave a profit of \$2.18. The following table shows the average results of the various breeds, also the record in detail of those pens

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which laid a total of 400 eggs or more during the six winter months, April to September being winter in New South Wales.

Average Results of the Various Breeds.

No. and Breed	Total Eggs	Ave. per Hen
6 Imperials	426	71.00
24 Silver Wyandots	1,681	70.94
48 Black Orpingtons	1,727	65.14
30 Buff Orpingtons	1,949	64.96
18 Buff Wyandots	1,145	63.61
30 White Leghorns	1,746	58.50
12 Anconas	672	56.00
6 Golden Wyandots	317	52.83
6 "Birrilees"	317	52.83
6 White Orpingtons	273	45.50
18 White Wyandots	848	47.11
12 Buff Leghorns	493	41.08
12 Andalusians	464	38.66
18 Minorcas	589	32.72
246 Hens	14,047	57.10

Turkey Thirty-Six Cents a Pound

Canadian Commissioner Larke, writing from Australia recently reports the arrival of ten tons of frozen turkeys and geese from Smith's Falls, Ont., in a perfectly fresh and sweet condition. They received the highest praise for their quality from consumers and others and sold at 36 cents per pound retail. A quantity of frozen pork was also received from Canada, which sold at 13 to 14 cents per pound.

It is too bad Australia is so far over the sea. It's market would be a money maker for the average Canadian turkey raiser.

An Easy Way to Kill Hens.

The tenacity with which people cling to the wrong method of hen killing is quite remarkable. Doubtless, it is due to the fact that "thrawing" fowls' necks, like milking, requires some careful practice.

An expert poultryman simply picks up a fowl, lays a hand on its neck, then sets it down. An instant does the deed, and with a slight convulsive fluttering, the hen expires and its vertebra has been broken, but its skin is intact.

The axe method is more harrowing. Down comes the axe, of goes the head, and the fowl thus dismembered engages in a series of double somersaults and other acrobatic feats around the yard. When such a bird is plucked the body will bear many unsightly bruises likely to injure its sale.

English visitors to Canada frequently ask, "why do your fowls here so dry and tasteless?"

The reason is simply that the juice of the fowl exudes from its severed neck and bruised body.

Here is an easy way of "thrawing" necks: Catch the bird by the neck immediately below the head. Keep the elbow close to the side, and with a swift jerking movement of the forearm and wrist, swing the bird around in front of you. Two or three quick circlings only are

necessary and you will feel the neck bone break.

Although this method is perfectly easy, and much in vogue in various parts of the world, it nevertheless requires care. Rough handling will certainly break the skin, and this must always be avoided. One should use only sufficient force in the swing to break the neck without disfiguring the fowl. Very little practice will speedily render perfect.

A word here as to the hanging of a hen after killing may not be amiss.

Let the legs be tied together, and the bird hung head downwards for two or three days before cooking. In the winter time, don't hang it where it will freeze, but, say, in the kitchen or pantry where it will not freeze. Neither butcher meat nor poultry gain anything by hanging if frozen the whole time.

Tommy's Essay on Hens

Tommy Toothpick is an amusing little chap who attends school. The other day the teacher asked the class to write an essay on hens, and this is what Tommy handed in:—

"Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears.

"The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and feathered dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and such.

"A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen.

"Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum pudding. I like plum pudding. Skinny Bate eat so much plum pudding once that it set him into the colliery.

"Hens has got wings, and can fly when they are scart. I cut my Uncle William's hen neck off with a hatchet and it scart her to death.

"Hens sometimes make very fine spring chickens."

The Fall Wheat Outlook

There is some apprehension as to the outcome of the fall wheat crop. So far it has come through the winter well. The entire disappearance of the snow during the mild weather of the past few days has left the plants exposed to the sun or to the frost. If the weather continues mild and the water clears from the fields, there will be no danger. But should alternate thawing and freezing follow much injury might be done the crop, especially on lands covered more or less with water.

While farmers in Ontario do not rely so much on the wheat crop as they did a few years ago, nevertheless it is of sufficient importance to cause serious loss if widespread injury should result to the growing crop.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

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Watch 500 revolutions in a minute. Every revolution will send you a copy of our new book, "The Steam Engine." Write for full particulars. The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 324, Toronto.



The Song Sparrow.

## Nature on the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

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

### BIRD NOTES

During the past season our winter visitors were I think scarcer than usual, a few snow owls were reported as having been noticed at various places throughout the province, but there was not at any time a great flight of them, such as was reported during the winter of 1901-1902. I often have wondered whether any of these useful owls escape all the perils which beset them on their southern trip and succeed in returning to their arctic home in the spring. Not many I fancy. In the Province of Quebec and also in Western Ontario I occasionally met with flocks of snowflakes, eagerly feeding upon the seeds of the weeds which stand up through the snow, but the birds were not nearly so abundant as in former years. People used to think that these white snow birds of winter were the grey birds of summer which changed their plumage to suit the season, as the hares change the color of their fur. This is a mistaken idea; our so-called grey birds are of many species, most of which leave us entirely in the fall and spend the winter in the south, none of them change their plumage to white in the winter. The snowflakes spend the summer in the Arctic circle rearing their young in the dreary wastes of that most desolate region. As the se-

verity of the northern winter presses them they move southward over Europe, Eastern Asia and North America rarely or never appearing south of the snow line, their movements being greatly influenced by the weather. So long as the ground is covered with snow they will remain but as soon as bare ground is visible they disappear. In summer the prevailing color of the snowflake is white; the middle of the back, wings and tail striped with black. In autumn the dark color is extended, the black being broadly margined with tawny brown. As spring approaches the brown margins of these feathers wear away leaving the summer plumage pure black and white.

The Prairie Horned Larks began to move out of their winter quarters rather earlier than usual this season. On the seventh of February they were abundant and active in North Oxford, near Hickson, west of that they were everywhere and were to be heard singing frequently. A great many of these birds winter in the south western counties moving northward and eastward with the first thaws of February. They are very early breeders, often commencing their nest-building during the first week in April and having young out of the nest before the first of May.

On the 25th of February I saw two song sparrows near Wardsville in W. Middlesex and have heard of others near Toronto. These birds may have wintered here as some always do, and have been tempted out by the mild weather. The first emigrants of this species

should however reach us in a few days and then we shall hear the cheery song which tells us that spring has come again.

### INSECT LIFE

I have noticed during the winter great numbers of egg clusters of the Tussock moth upon the trees in the city of Toronto and the country surrounding it. This pest is spreading rapidly over the province and will if not checked cause serious injury to our fruit and shade trees. Fortunately for us however, the insect can readily be destroyed if proper means be adopted at the right season. Late in the summer the eggs (about 300-400 in number) are deposited in masses upon the cocoon from which the female has emerged and are covered with a white froth like substance which hardens upon them and helps to protect them. This covering being very white renders the egg masses quite conspicuous, so that they are readily discernible upon the trunks of the trees or fence boards where they are generally deposited. In this stage they remain all through the winter and can be easily taken off the trees and destroyed. The eggs are hatched late in May usually, the young caterpillars at once scattering over the trees and feeding upon the leaves. They seem to be particularly fond of the horse chestnut though almost all other trees are attacked by them and serve them perfectly well for food. After the young have scattered it is somewhat difficult to destroy them upon large trees, though a thorough spraying with Paris green would be useful; the proper time to control this pest is now while the egg masses can be easily seen and reached and disposed of without the expenditure of money or valuable time.

Every fruit grower must know the webs of the tent caterpillars and must have noticed the amount of mischief done by these insects where they have established themselves. Last year they were not so abundant as usual, so that if we look after them sharply this spring we ought to have but little trouble with them through the summer. There are two insects commonly known as tent caterpillars from the webs they make upon trees. They are somewhat similar in appearance and habits and are equally destructive. One is known as the apple tree tent caterpillar, the other as the forest tent caterpillar. The caterpillars of both species are particularly fond of the foliage of apple and wild cherry trees, though either of them will feed and flourish upon other fruit trees as well. These creatures are such serious pests that they should be fought at every stage of their existence and at no time can that be better done than at this season when they are in the egg stage. The eggs are deposited by the female late in the summer in bracelet like clusters around the twigs of their food trees, generally near the end. When the foliage is

off the trees, these egg masses can readily be seen and should then be cut off and burnt; by destroying these you exterminate what would produce a nest full of caterpillars later on. As soon as the buds begin to open the young emerge from the eggs and then they spin a web in a fork of the bough they are on, from this they spread to all the bunches of leaves in their vicinity and finally disperse all over the tree and the mischief is done. Destroy them if possible when in the egg, if you fail in that, look out for the first sign of the web and destroy the caterpillars in it, at early morning or evening when you will be sure to find them at home.

#### More on the Hessian Fly

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has been investigating the Hessian fly during the past two years. Though the conclusions arrived at are not considered final the following from a bulletin just issued covering the investigations may prove of value to Canadian farmers:

1. To escape severe fall injury from the fly, fall wheat should not be planted in this part of Kentucky (Lexington), before the 6th of October. The 8th or 10th of this month will probably prove safer dates during very mild falls.

2. Wheat that, from late planting, has escaped fall injury entirely, the following spring be badly damaged if it stands near infested wheat.

3. Very deep plowing will destroy many of the flies in infested stubble.

4. Spraying with dilute coal-oil emulsion reduces injury from the fly.

5. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture reduces injury, but not as decidedly as the emulsion.

6. Lime and Paris green in water, and dry lime alone, are of no practical benefit.

7. Barley is as susceptible to attack as wheat.

8. Rye is but little, if at all, injured by Hessian fly.

9. Three annual broods of the fly develop in Eastern Kentucky.

#### American Institutes

In 1902, 2,700 farmers' institute meetings were held in forty-four States of the Union, and were attended by over 800,000 persons. The institutes have become a powerful agency for the practical education of farmers. So important have they become, that the authorities at Washington have created a new position and appointed Prof. John Hamilton, of Perm, Farmers' Institute specialist, to devote his whole time to this work.

Edith—"The man I marry must be a hero of the gridiron."

Ethel—"He will be: if there is any cooking done he'll have to do it."—Judge.



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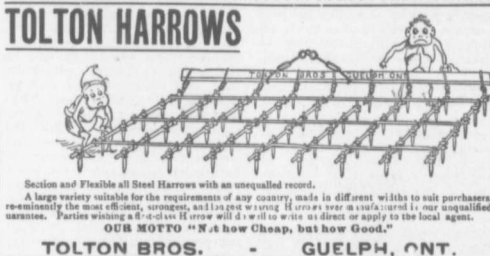
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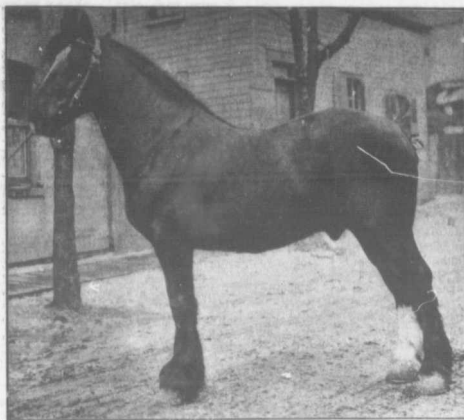
Did it ever strike you that most of those are being built with London Fence Machines by the owners of the farms which they protect?

Did you ever meet a dissatisfied owner of a London? No; of course not. But you have doubtless met men with "Londons" who have told you that their fences cost them little over half what yours cost, and they told you the truth, and they have the best fences, too.

Best fences for least money. A very little more time and care now; none after. Common sense backs it up. Time has proven it.

Factory-woven fences bear no comparison with field-woven fences. Don't be misled longer. Ask your hardware dealer or implement agent for our catalogue, or if there is no agency in your town, write us direct.

London Fence Machine Co., Limited  
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Royal Park (imp.), first at Spring Stallion Show, for Clydesdale stallion foaled in 1901. Owned and exhibited by J. B. Hogate, Sarina, Ont.

## In and About Quebec

The annual convention of the Quebec Dairymen's Association, held last month at Berthierville, was a most interesting one. The addresses and discussions were in French, hence the delay in making reference to it in this department. All the leading agricultural and dairy experts of the Province were present. The Hon. Mr. Fisher gave a most instructive address upon the development of dairying in Quebec. A large crowd of farmers and cheese and butter makers was present.

It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to refer to more than a few of the important matters discussed. The care of milk received much attention. In this connection, several speakers referred to the incompetency of some of the syndicate inspectors employed. A diploma once obtained does not mean that the holder will be competent for all time. Both inspectors and makers must not stop trying to improve their methods.

The discussion upon refrigerator cars brought out the fact that while refrigerator car service was of great value to the butter industry, it would not do everything. Creamery owners, in order to get the full benefit of the system, should have sufficient cooling facilities to cool the butter to below 40 degrees before it is put on the car. The Hon. Mr. Fisher touched upon this subject. He stated that next season no butter would be accepted upon refrigerator cars unless it was below 40 degrees Fahr. Hence, it is important that creamery owners should provide proper facilities for cooling butter at the factories to the proper temperature.

Quebec is having a touch of the

hand separator boom. Considerable attention was given to the advisability or not of this system. As at the Western meeting at Brantford, there was a difference of opinion. Some were strongly of the opinion that the introduction of the hand separator would be the ruination of the butter business, while others were as strongly of the view that the hand separator plan was of very great advantage to the farmer in enabling him to get full benefit from the skim-milk. If conducted properly, the hand separator plan was not a menace to the making of good butter.

Butter making is a much more important industry in Quebec than in Ontario, and, consequently, more attention was devoted to it. Mr. McClagan, a leading Montreal exporter, in discussing this question, stated that one of the chief faults they had had to contend with last season was mould, particularly in the unsalted butter, due partially to the weather and to the use of green boxes and cheap parchment paper. He recommended the following: creameries should be whitewashed with lime or some other disinfectant; decayed parts of the floor, etc., should be replaced; keep drains tight and the outlet sufficiently far from the factory to prevent the return of bad odors; keep refrigerators dry; tubs and packages should be made of only dry wood; use only the best quality of parchment paper and soak it in a solution of salt and formalin for 48 hours before using; protect the butter from the sun when hauling to the station. He advised making a dryer butter.

In his address on the work of instruction, J. D. Leclair described

the chief faults in the process of making as incomplete control of the ripening temperature; churning at too high a temperature; refrigerators supposed to be cold in reality are not; too light parchment paper; lack of finish and mould.

The dairy industry of Quebec and more especially butter-making, had made rapid advances during the past decade. Quebec summer butter now stands at the top in point of quality of any butter made in Canada. As compared with Ontario, Quebec from 1890 to 1900 increased the value of her dairy products by \$9,343,371, while the former only increased hers by \$7,136,965, showing an increased value of \$2,206,406 for Quebec as compared with her sister province. There are now in Quebec 1,012 factories, which form part of 47 syndicates. Each syndicate is composed of from 23 to 25 factories, and each factory is visited regularly by a competent instructor.

A most instructive address was given by Mr. G. A. Gigault, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, in which he gave an account of his visit to Guelph last December, during the Provincial Winter Fair.

Some discussion took place in regard to the advisability of securing legislation to compel better factory buildings and equipment and a better sanitary condition of the factories and their surroundings.

H. Weston Parry, Compton Co., Que.

### Will Mr. Mavor Explain?

In the Farming World of Feb. 2, under notes from Quebec, Mr. Mavor states that one man should be able to thin one acre of turnips a day and pull  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre. This is hard to believe. I have been raising turnips for a number of years and I am not able to thin an acre of turnips in a day nor have I known a man who could do so. Will Mr. Mavor not explain through this journal how he does this and so help those who are not so smart as he.

E.G.G., Prince Edward Island.

### Thinning Turnips

I saw an item in the Farming World of Feb. 2nd (a paper I read constantly) in which a Mr. Mavor stated at a Quebec institute meeting, that he could thin out an acre of turnips in a day and also pull  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre in a day. Will Mr. Mavor tell us how he does this thinning and how he sows the seed? I cannot thin an acre in two days nor can I pull  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre in a day. I use a universal seed drill to sow turnips and thin by hand. Farm help is scarce here and I have to do most of my work myself. If he will therefore give me some information on turnips raising, etc., I shall feel much obliged.

"Farmer," Nova Scotia.

Father—I thought I heard our Johnnie say he was sick, and now I see he's out coasting. Did you do anything for him?

Mother—Yes, I brought in all the evening coal.—Ohio State Journal.

## In the Maritime Provinces

### Maritime Farmers Aggressive

Prof. Robertson, who has recently returned from an extended tour in the Maritime Provinces, reports a marked interest in agriculture and the improvement of education in rural schools in that part of the Dominion.

### The Nova Scotia Agricultural College

Early this month, Prof. Robertson conferred with the members of the Nova Scotia Legislature in reference to the establishment of an agricultural college in that province. It is probable that the Professor's suggestion to establish consolidated rural schools and a college of agriculture where short courses in agriculture will be given, will be acted upon. Professor Robertson will shortly confer with the members of the New Brunswick Legislature on the same subject.

### Prince Edward Island

We have fine springlike weather to-day (March 2nd). The markets have been well attended lately. Plenty of prime beef was offered on Feb. 27, for 6½c. per lb. by the quarter. Pork 7c. to 7½c.; hay, 50c. to 55c. per cwt. Oats, 34c. to 35c. per bus.; potatoes, 25c.; island apples, \$1 per bus.; butter fresh, 25c. to 28c. per lb.; eggs, 15c. to 18c. per doz. Good fowl, and chickens 80c. per pair, very few offerings.

Wood is \$1.25 to \$2.00 per load. Coal is very scarce, and dear. It is up to \$5.00 per ton, and is expected to advance still higher before navigation opens. A good deal of wood is coming in at present. Wheat sells from 70c. to 80c. per bush. Live cattle and horses are in good demand.

A practical and very instructive address on poultry was delivered by Mr. James McKinnon on Feb. 9. He referred to the census of 1901, when 43 poultry were on an average kept by each farmer on the island. The total value of poultry is estimated to be nearly \$500,000. During the past year he had sold poultry to the value of about \$52 and estimated the value of the eggs at about \$38, making a total of \$90 for the year.

The dairy school closed on Feb. 28. Some very instructive lectures were given by Mr. Zufelt, Supt. About 40 students were in attendance.

On account of the severe weather a great deal of fuel has been consumed. It is said that there is a scarcity of coal, and the price is advancing.

Mr. S. N. Dawson, of Tryon, sold 17 live hogs 8 months old weighing a total of 4,000 lbs.

### THE FIRST BATCH

The first batch of this year's

chickens were hatched at the Westwood Poultry Farm on Feb. 7. Mr. Hankin the proprietor, carries on quite a successful business in poultry-raising and fattening. He has four incubators. At the present time he has about 500 fowls. The hen-house, a long, low building is divided into pens. Only about 8 birds are kept in each pen. The brooder house has a capacity for 1,000 chicks until they are 6 weeks old. It is heated with hot water, and the youngsters sleep between blankets, under the pipes, which are set about 6 inches, and upwards along the floor. The majority of the birds are Plymouth Rocks. There are also a pen of Buff Orpingtons that are considered the best layers of them all.

A. R.

### Another Outbreak

Foot and mouth disease is reported to have broken out afresh in New Hampshire, and that State has been placed under strict quarantine. This outbreak is believed not to be extensive. It is now three or four weeks since any of the disease has been found in any other State.

### Cost of Growing Wheat

A farmer from Northern Indiana (Laporte County), who says he has been keeping figures on the cost of growing wheat in that State for the past 35 years, reports to the Chicago Herald the result of his experience, as follows: To produce an acre of wheat and put it in the bag it cost for interest, \$3; taxes, 38 cents; plowing twice, \$2; harrowing twice, 38 cents; rolling, 20 cents; cutting, \$1.20; stacking, 35 cents; seed, \$1.12; thrashing, \$1.10; total, \$9.73.

In computing interest he calculates land is worth \$50 an acre and the interest rate at 6 per cent. Taxes are set down at \$1.15 on the \$100 of valuation, so that an acre of land would be assessed at \$33.50.

Twenty bushels per acre, then, gives a fair profit in wheat. Less than that doesn't pay.

Census Taker—"What is your age, madam?"

Mrs. Neighbors—"Did the woman next door give her age?"

Census Taker—"Certainly."

Mrs. Neighbor—"Well, I'm two years younger than she is,"—Chicago News.

"Can any one tell me what a meter is?" asked the teacher of a primary class in Allston, Mass., school a few days ago.

Only one little lad raised his hand. The teacher nodded, and the child said:

"It's a thing you chop meat with. My papa is a butcher, and he's got two of them."—Current Literature.



Beautiful Peach-handled Four-bladed Knives of best quality highly tempered steel, braced bolsters and brass linings, given for free by the Knives. This popular workman of **Free Knives** at 10c. each. **Write for a Free Knives** for free, from 10c. to 10c. Write for a Free Knives for free, from 10c. to 10c. Write for a Free Knives for free, from 10c. to 10c.



Free Sweet Towed Autohar. Made of selected Canadian material, built some 7 polished, 22 silver springs and 2 bars, containing 2 shafts. This popular motor-boat complete with motor, tank, pilot, full harness and 16 additional gears for sailing at 15c. each only 10 Canadian Dollars. **Write for a Free Sweet Towed Autohar** for free, from 10c. to 10c. Write for a Free Sweet Towed Autohar for free, from 10c. to 10c.



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# The Farm Home

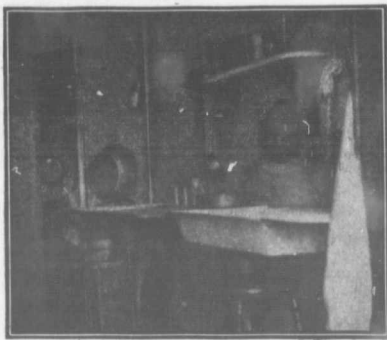


Fig. 1—A Corner of Kitchen Showing Various Means of Saving Steps.

## Hints on Kitchen Facilities

The interior arrangement of houses and the placing of utensils make a great difference in the number of steps to be taken. Articles not often used should be placed in the further corners and give place to those which are constantly in demand.

A high stool saves long standing. Note the high stool under the sink in figure 1, which may be used when vegetables are to be prepared or dishes washed. The wire dish cloth over the sink saves both time and annoyance in washing pots and kettles.

Use a tray for carrying dishes. The tray on the floor suggests that the soiled dishes are brought on it from the dining-room to the kitchen to be washed and returned in the same way. The pail at the end of the table is for garbage, and is kept clean and easily emptied, by means of a newspaper placed in the pail each time before it is used again. There are three dredges on the table, one for salt, one for sugar and one for flour. On the inside of the open door of the cupboard notice the bag for waste papers, strings and paper sacks. In this cupboard cooking utensils are kept free from dust. The shelf at the right affords a large space for

unwashed dishes, and the table at the left of the sink a place for clean ones until they may be put away. It is desirable that this space for dishes should be large.

A drop shelf is convenient and saves room. If the kitchen is small a drop shelf is often used to advantage and is easily constructed. It is simply a shelf attached to the wall by hinges and a prop fastened to the shelf by another hinge. This prop then falls into place easily and the shelf is against the wall when not in use.

Cover the tables with zinc. It is desirable to have the tables covered with zinc, as they are much more easily cleaned, and afford a smoother surface for work. A trap door in the floor with a hopper underneath connected with the drain affords a convenient place to empty wash water and admits of putting more water on the floor for scrubbing.

A dummy seen in figure 2, constructed with shelves which can be raised from and lowered into the cellar through the floor saves much travelling up and down stairs.

The dummy is raised as in figure 3 by a handle which, in the illustration, is under the table. The weights are run in an extra frame in the cellar by pulleys between frame and weights, between which there is a space for the pulleys to move easily. If one has a cool cellar it takes the place of a refrigerator, and is in many ways a step saver.

Much depends on a woman's saving strength. The home is the centre of the universe. Woman is the centre of the home. Civilization therefore is dependent upon her health and her stimulating influence. All household improvements which can be provided to conserve her strength will add to her power and efficiency.—Hand Book, Women's Institutes.



Fig. 2—Kitchen after Dummy is lowered to cellar.

## A Novel Suggestion for a Sofa Pillow

There are few, doubtless, who know how pleasantly the sofa pillow and products of the camera may be combined. The very latest fad in fancy work is this: Make a sofa pillow of blue denim; upon this, in regular fashion or in "hit or miss" style, place pictures of some favorite scenes, which are produced as follows: The sensitized cloth upon which the pictures are printed from the negative—as upon paper—may be purchased in 8½ by 24 inch pieces for 35 cents. When the features of the picture are clear on the cloth wash in three scalding hot waters, then let stand in cold water a moment or two. Place the cloth between two layers of paper and press dry with a hot iron. The tint will be like a blue print, but a sepia or carmine hue may be obtained by using the proper chemicals.

The photographs may be arranged across the corners and in the middle of the denim and held in place by a cable made of red silk carried along to finish between the pictures in an anchor; or they may be simply feather-stitched in place. A pretty way is to form one entire side of the sofa pillow of photographs, narrow ribbon of like or contrasting shade being used between them to hold together. The pillow may be finished with a ruffle like the ribbon in shade.—Lizzie Young Butler.

## Value of Borax

Borax is valuable as a cleanser in the dairy. A tablespoonful dissolved in 1 gallon tepid water is excellent for cleansing milk vessels. They should first be washed in clean warm water.

Borax is a first-class disinfectant. It is cheap, convenient and pleasant to use and softens water greatly. It should have a place in every dairy.

Lawyer—The jury has brought in a sealed verdict in your case.

Prisoner—Well, tell the court that they needn't open it on my account.



Fig. 3—Dummy between Cellar and Kitchen.

## Hints by May Manton

### CHILD'S DRESS, 4327

Wee children are charmingly dressed in simple little yoke frocks such as the one shown. This pretty and attractive model shows the yoke cut on a novel and effective outline and include frills, or epaulettes, that are exceedingly becoming.

The original is made of fine nainsook with yoke of tucking, bands and frills of needlework, but all the many white materials used for childrens frocks are suitable, as are colored fabrics for the dresses of harder usage.



4327 Child's Dress.  
6 mos. to 4 years.

The dress is made with the shaped yoke and a plain skirt that is gathered at the upper edge and joined to the yoke. The sleeves are full and gathered into wristbands at the lower edges. Over the shoulders are shaped frills that form the stylish epaulettes. At the neck is a band or narrow standing collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 3 yards 36 inches wide with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of tucking for yoke,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yards of embroidery and 2 yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 4327 is cut in sizes for children of six months, 1, 2 and 4 years of age.

### WOMAN'S BATH ROBE OR WRAPPER, 4326

This robe is made with loose fronts, and backs that are shaped by means of a centre seam. At the neck is a big square collar that tapers to a point at the waist line. The sleeves are in bell shape and



4326 Bath Robe or Wrapper, 32 to 44 bust.

admit of slipping on and off with ease.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27 inches wide or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4326 is cut in sizes

for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

### WOMAN'S SEVEN GORED SKIRT WITH FAN PLAITS, 4221

Perforated for Dip in Front.

This skirt is cut in seven gored that are shaped to fit with perfect snugness and smoothness about the hips, the fulness at the back being laid in inverted plaits. At the lower portion of each gore is an extension that is laid in side plaits and so forms the fan effect. The upper edge can be finished with a belt or cut with the dip in front and underfaced or bound.



4221 Seven Gored Skirt,  
22 to 30 waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 inches wide,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern 4221 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

### WOMAN'S BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST, 4269

To be made with or without the Fitted Lining and Shoulder Straps.

The foundation lining is snugly fitted and closes at the center front but separately from the outside. The waist proper consists of a plain back and fronts that are laid in inverted plaits at the shoulders, which provide becoming fulness over the bust, and in a box plait at each edge. The back is drawn down snugly in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. Over the shoulder seams are applied straps that give the fashionable long-



4269 Blouse or Shirt Waist  
32 to 40 bust.

shouldered effect, but which can be omitted when a plain finish is pre-

ferred. The sleeves are the regulation ones with cuffs that lap over at the inside seams. The closing is effected invisibly by lapping the right edge well beneath the left box plait and so bringing the two together at the centre front. The neck is finished with a stock elongated in bishop style, and at the waist is worn a shaped belt to which the postillion is attached.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 32 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4269 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

### With the Bitter Dose Mary Taylor Ross.

When obliged to give a child a nauseous dose of bitter medicine, always make it as easy as possible for the child to swallow it.

A single drop of oil of cloves can be placed on the tongue, and, while it burns a little, it effectually destroys the sense of taste for the time being, and the medicine is easily swallowed without any trouble.

Sour articles are "tasted" with the tip of the tongue, while any bitter taste is at once perceived at the back of the tongue. For this reason sour liquids can be taken by placing the spoon into the mouth until the middle of the tongue is reached.

For the bitter doses, beside the oil of cloves, one can squeeze two lemons into half a glass of hot water and take a swallow just before taking the medicine and immediately afterwards.

A hot drink of any kind relaxes the muscles of the mouth and throat and makes the act of swallowing easy, while a strong flavor of any kind will drive all other "tastes" from the mouth. A few spoonfuls of steaming hot peppermint tea, sweetened with a little sugar, will do wonders toward making medicine easy to swallow and in obliterating the taste afterwards.

While the drop of oil of cloves is the best thing in the world to make a spoonful of castor oil possible without an exhausting struggle between mother and child, in which both lose their tempers and actual cruelty is often done, a slice of lemon, dipped in sugar and sucked slowly after the oil is swallowed, will remove any which stays on the roof or sides of the mouth. A mother should at all times hesitate before giving a child medicine, and try, by diet and natural methods, to allow "nature to take its course." But when medicine seems really necessary, try every way possible to disguise its taste and avoid the unseemly struggles which are among the memories of nearly every childhood.



## Hints for the Housewife

## OLD FASHIONED FRITTERS

Three eggs beaten separately till stiff, one-third of a pint of milk, one-sixth teaspoon of salt. Fold milk and sifted flour alternately in eggs (having added salt to the flour) and fold in enough flour to make a batter thick enough to drop by spoonfuls into hot lard. Cook in this way until nicely browned and serve with maple molasses.

## FINE ICING

Whites of two eggs; as much water as eggs. Mix with confectioner's sugar. Add flavoring and about one-half teaspoon of baking powder. This will make a soft creamy icing such as confectioners use. In measuring, if the eggs are put in one glass and the water in another, the equal amounts can be determined exactly by standing them side by side.

## FRUIT CAKE

One coffee-cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, eight eggs, one pound of raisins, one of currants, half a pound of citron, one table-spoon of cinnamon, one nutmeg, one dessert-spoon of soda stirred with spices in one-half cup of New Orleans syrup. Dredge fruit with flour; bake slowly.

## SALAD DRESSING

Half a cup of butter, one-half cup of cream, three eggs beaten separately, two tablespoons of granulated sugar, one-half teaspoon of white pepper, two teaspoons made mustard, one teacup of white wine vinegar, one salt-spoon of cayenne pepper. Cook in a double boiler until it is creamy, like boiled custard. Stir in beaten whites of eggs last and pour out at once. This will keep for six weeks if screwed up in salad bottles.

## BROWN BREAD

One heaping cup of light brown sugar, one heaping teaspoon of lard, one level teaspoon of salt dissolved in one pint of very warm water, one and one-half cups of bread sponge. Add graham flour until of the stiffness of cake dough, so that it will break when dropping from the spoon. Heat about ten minutes, then put in a deep pan, ready for baking. Let rise until light. Bake about one hour. This makes one loaf of bread.

## Maple Sugar Delicacies

## MAPLE SUGAR FROSTING

Add one cup of sweet cream to two cups of rolled maple sugar; boil slowly until it will thread from a spoon, about three-quarters of an hour. Then let it get about half cool, stir in half a cup of chopped English walnut meats, beat until it becomes creamy, then spread it over the cake.

## MAPLE WALNUT SAUCE FOR ICE CREAM

Boil a pound of maple sugar with a very little water until it threads. Break one-half cup of shelled English walnuts into small pieces, and

stir them into the syrup. Serve hot.

## MAPLE SUGAR CREAM

Mix grated maple sugar with an equal quantity of confectioner's sugar, and mix with white of egg and water (equal quantities) into a soft dough. Then mold into any preferred shapes.

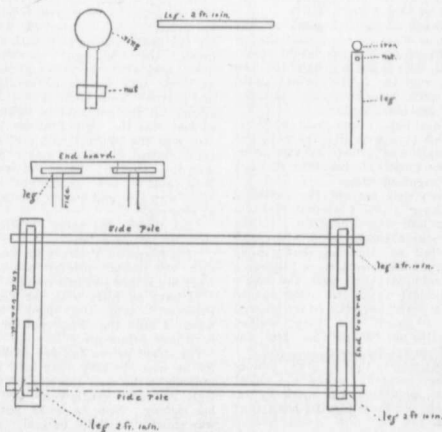
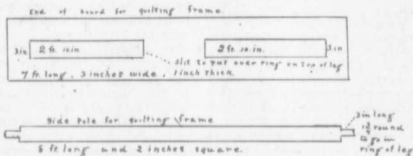
## MAPLE SUGAR COOKIES

One cup of sugar, one cup of crushed maple sugar, one cup of

butter, two well beaten eggs, two tablespoons of water, two teaspoons of baking powder, and flour enough to roll out. Do not make too stiff. Bake in a quick oven.

## MAPLE MOUSSE.

Whip one pint of sweet cream very stiff and dry, and add to it one cup of maple syrup and one tablespoon of powdered sugar. Flavor with lemon, beat well together put in a covered mold with a strip of buttered paper bound tightly around where the cover and the mold meet, and pack in ice and salt until time to serve. Serve in sherbet glasses.



## Home-Made Quilting Frames

The sides of the frames are made of basswood scantling 2 inches square and 8 feet long, the ends of a board 8 feet long, 3 inches wide, 1 inch thick, and the four legs of stair banisters which can be got from any lumber dealer. They should be 2 feet 10 inches long and 2 inches square. Then get four irons like those used in putting a nib on a scythe snath, six inches long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. round iron having a nut and thread on the stem end and a ring on the other end  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter as shown in diagram. In the centre of end bands make a slit  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, 2 ft. 10 in. long, and 3 inches from the end. Lengthwise of leg bore a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. hole six inches deep to put iron in. In the

centre of the leg two in. from the top of leg and on the side, bore a hole large enough to put nut in far enough to screw on iron run in from end of leg. Fill up the hole where the nut went in; do this with the four legs.

On the side pole tack cotton to sew the quilt to. When the frames are together they stand up like a table. Place slit of side board over iron on end of leg, put the side pole through the ring and over side board, then twist the leg and you make them hold together. Do the same with each and you have the frames together. To roll the quilt, loosen the legs and roll the side pole around.

F. R. Minniely.

## For the Young Folks

## The Ugly Princess

Once upon a time there was a king who had three sons. All were fine lads, but the eldest was fair as the sun, and he had besides the gentlest bearing; for he was the heir, and many duties came upon him.

One day the king called the three princes to him.

"My sons," he said, "it is now time that you were married. Take horse, then, and ride to the castle of the King of the Diamond Fields. Choose each of you one of his three daughters, but choose wisely; to one of you I will give the Castle of the East, and to another the Castle of the West, but to the one who brings the fairest bride in through the palace gates I will give my kingdom and my crown after me."

They ran joyfully to the great gate, and there, sure enough, were three gallant steeds standing waiting, their bridles all of gold, pawing at the ground in their impatience.

"None of your Castles of the East or West for me," said the second son, settling his velvet cloak. "Ah, but wait a little till you have won the fairest bride!" said the third, laughing, and shaking back his black curls.

The eldest prince said nothing, but his eyes were like the sky, and his hair was yellow as ripe corn, as the three rode together through the bright morning.

When they reached the castle of the King of the Diamond Fields a great ball was going on. In the hall was a throng of lovely maidens, fair as the day, but among them all the fairest wore glittering coronets, for they were the king's two eldest daughters. One flashed like a diamond, the other glowed like a pearl, and they walked proudly, as though no one was good enough for them.

"But who is that in gray, yonder in the corner?" asked the eldest prince, pointing to a small figure, sitting by herself with head bent down.

"Hush," answered a nobleman. "We do not speak of her; that is the Ugly Princess."

"Is she wicked, that she is so ugly?" asked the prince.

"No," answered the nobleman, "for the matter of that she is good and gentle as an angel, but in this kingdom it is beauty and high bearing that we think of."

Sure enough she was ugly. Her eyes were dull, her lips pale and pinched; her skin was all of a dead white, and as for her hair, no one could tell about that, for it was hidden tightly under her gray cap. Besides this her feet, though they were little, were pitifully twisted. The Prince looked at her; and as he looked, he thought he heard the breath of a little sigh.

And now the trumpets sounded for the dance. Down the hall swept the princesses, and the three

princes' hearts fluttered as they drew nearer. The two younger ones glanced at their brother, for he must choose the first. Just then from the corner came the same sound, a little tired sigh.

"My brothers," said the eldest prince, "I am going to dance with the Ugly Princess."

Both the princes laughed rudely, and in a few minutes the second was bowing before the Diamond Princess, who held out her hand to him haughtily enough. Next followed the third prince with the Pearl Princess, who laughed saucily with her bright eyes.

The eldest prince bowed low before the Ugly Princess. Now no one had ever before done an honor to the little Ugly Princess; and when the prince spoke to her, she blushed because of the strangeness of it, and lo, the color spread over her white face, and glowed there, like a new-opened rose.

"Truly," thought the prince, "this is no such ugly partner!" Nor was the only marvel. When the princess's feet touched the floor for the first time in step with the music, they fell light as thistle down, and when the prince glanced at them, they were quite straight and pretty. None laughed now, for among all the dancers the lightest of foot was the Ugly Princess; her step was the swiftest, and still her color glowed like a soft rose. She was too shy to speak, but when they came to say good-night, her voice was low and sweet, like bells at evening.

That night the three brothers slept all in one room.

"The Diamond Princess for me!" said the second prince; "she will wear my father's crown royally."

"I have no fears with the Pearl Princess," said the third; "and when I am the king, you must both bow before me."

The eldest prince had not spoken, for he was looking out into the moonlight; he was thinking of the Ugly Princess's gentle voice, and of her sighing. Now he spoke, but it was slowly. "And I," he said, "am going to marry the Ugly Princess." "You will be a fool for your pains," said the other two, and laughed again, for each now felt sure of the kingdom.

The next morning the two younger princes asked, the one the Diamond, the other the Pearl Princess, in marriage; and the ladies consented, for they knew the conditions, and each in her heart felt sure of her conquest over her sister.

The eldest prince stood before the little Ugly Princess. "It may be that I shall be the least in my father's kingdom," he said, "but will you be my wife?"

The blush on the Ugly Princess's cheek grew deeper. Slowly she raised her eyes, and lo, as they met the prince's look, kind and gentle, the color in them deepened till it was like the blue of a still

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

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lake; they were no longer dull, but shone up at him like stars. Then the prince kissed her. Deeper and deeper blushed the princess, and she drooped her eyes, but her lips smiled and grew rose, till lo, they were of the prettiest shape in the world. Joyfully, then, she put her two hands into his, and joyfully he held her in his arms.

The next morning they all rode back from the Kingdom of the Diamond Fields, and the Diamond Princess was on her jet black steed, and the Pearl Princess in her spangled litter, but the Prince and the Ugly Princess held hands together in the sunshine. When they came to the city the trumpets sounded, and the bells pealed all together. All this time no one had seen the Ugly Princess's hair, for it was still hidden under her gray cap. Now in all the kingdom no one was so much beloved as the eldest prince, and as they rode through the streets, some onlooker, seeing that he had brought home a little princess with eyes like stars and color that glowed softly, threw roses from an upper window as they passed below. Off fell the gray cap, and like tumbled gold, her hair fell all about her.

At the palace gate the king stood waiting to meet them. The two elder princesses stepped proudly up the stairs, each sure of her beauty. But the King did not look either to the right or the left.

"My son," he said, "you have always been my heir. Before you went I knew you would choose wisely. Only while you chose the Ugly Princess, you have brought home the Lovely Queen."—Rosalind Richards in the Household.

## Why?

By Augusta Kortrecht.

"There is a boy in our town,  
You'll find him if you try,  
'Cause everything you say to him,  
He's sure to answer 'Why?'"

And it's "Why, father?" "Why, mother?"

"Won't you tell me why?  
I thirst for information,  
And you all know more than I.  
I'm bound to learn the reason,  
And I mean to 'fore I die;  
So I beg you now to answer me  
the WHY."

## In the Flower Garden

### Flowers in Winter

What is good for animal life is bad for plants. The carbonic acid which kills the former gives strength to the latter. Anaesthetics, which suspend animal life, stimulate vegetable life. Claude Bernard discovered that to chloroform certain plants that had gone to sleep for the winter roused them to bloom as in the month of April. Professor Johannsen, of the Higher School of Agriculture at Copenhagen, has for the last three years applied this discovery, and with brilliant success, and the German schools of gardening have followed in his wake. Professor Johannsen uses more ether than chloroform.

M. Albert Maumene has just brought out a brochure on this system, which French gardeners are beginning to adopt. Every plant treated with the vapor of chloroform or ether will not put forth blossoms, but will bud and shut out leaves. Those which have been most successfully stimulated by anaesthetics are the lilac, laburnum, snowball, Japanese cherry, Chinese peach, Japanese quince, azalea, hydrangea, lily of the valley, and most other plants that form buds in the late autumn. M. Maumene speaks of forcing by means of ether lilies to bloom in mid-November, and to produce successive crops of their flowers throughout the winter and early spring.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is now supplied from Copenhagen with a forcing apparatus, and is thus able to enjoy the luxury of fresh flowers in winter.—Paris correspondent.

### Flowers in the Home

March is the time to sow the seeds for those early potted plants which look so fresh and pretty on our porches during the first warm days. When their seeds are just showing their heads above ground, this will be a mass of bloom.

I take a five-inch pot, being sure that the drainage is good. Sift the soil and if there is danger of grubs, put in a shallow pan and set in the oven. Let it get warm enough to kill the grubs but do not bake it. After the pots are filled, sprinkle with the seed and press firmly down. Set in a sunny place and do not let them get dry. In a few days the tiny shoots will appear. If they have come up thickly, weed out the weaker ones, giving the others room to grow and by the time the weather is a little warm, your plants will be in bud. The bright Golden Wave calliopea makes a beautiful spot of color on the porch in the early spring, and I also like zinnias and the dwarf nasturtiums, as they are quick bloomers and easily grown.—Annie Bruce.

With a piazza fronting directly northwest it is hard to know just what plants will thrive in such a

sunless position. By far the prettiest piazza box I have seen was in such a position and filled with rank growing rock ferns, while over the edge of the box, completely hiding it, trailed the graceful variegated vines. The effect was cool and dainty. Another box filled with begonias was also very pretty.—Anon.

Water feeble roots and flowers with weak, cold tea, and occasionally mulch with moist leaves. The result will surprise you. A little meat soup may be used to advantage, now and then.—Mrs. W. H. Martin.

The Chinese sacred lily is a very ornamental flower for indoors and easily taken care of. The bulbs can be bought at any florist's at a trifling cost. I placed my bulbs in a large glass dish filled with water, surrounding the bulbs with pebbles and shells to keep them in an upright position. In from three to five days the little shoots begin to show and grow very rapidly, and in six weeks the lily will bloom. A few bits of charcoal hidden among the pebbles will keep the water pure. The water absorbed by the plants should always be renewed at least once a day. Have the dish containing the lilies about four inches deep. The more ornamental it is the better. These lilies in their dainty setting are a joy forever in an invalid's room.—Mrs. T. C. Cummings.

A coconut shell, having its top sawed off neatly, and three holes for suspension wires, burned into it with a hot poker, makes an ideal hanging pot for smilax.—M.T.R.

After much thought I have overcome the obstacle of difficult drainage for hanging plants by having hooks at the bottom of the three wires. These hooks are made to order and slip in and out of the three small holes which suspend most hanging baskets. When the plant needs watering it is easily removed to the kitchen, as are all the rest, watered and drained.—M. T. R.

If plants are infested with small green flies, place sticky flypaper close to the pots, and they will soon succumb.—M.T.R.

### March Wind

When March comes blust'ring past the house

And shakes my little bed, at night,

I lie as still as any mouse

And cover up my head, in fright.

He sweeps the sky with his rough brush

And swishes all the trees about;

I shiver when I feel his rush,

And 'round the corners hear him shout.

Till I remember Springy things;

And lovely days of Springtime play;

March brings them all on his wild wings,

And so my fears fly fast away!

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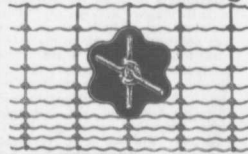
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## In the Vegetable Garden

### Do Not Raise Pithy Celery.

Forty per cent. of the celery plants grown from American seed were pithy, while celery from French grown seed was almost perfect in this respect. This is the verdict of Maryland experimenters after putting through some exhaustive investigations.

Celery seed from pithy stalks will reproduce their kind. If these are carefully eliminated from the seed rows and only sound, solid stalks permitted to develop, the seed would doubtless be improved. Pithy stalks may be detected by pressure. They will crush between the thumb and finger when a sound stalk would not yield. Coarse stalks and those of very large size should also be discarded.

This would add something to the expense of growing celery seed; but French seed brings nearly double the price of American seed, thereby showing that the best celery growers are willing to pay for a good article.

### Irrigation in the East

They have been experimenting with irrigation on some of the farms in the Eastern and Middle States, notably in Missouri, Wisconsin and New Jersey. At the Wisconsin Station the average increase in the yield of clover hay on irrigated land over that from unirrigated land has been 2.5 tons per acre; the average increase in yield of corn has been 25.95 bushels per acre; and potatoes show a gain of 83.9 bushels per acre. The annual cost of irrigation has been \$6.68 per acre, not including any interest on the investments, but including all extra labor. At current prices, this leaves a net profit from irrigation of about \$20 per acre on hay, \$11 per acre on corn, and \$73 per acre on potatoes.

Another series of experiments has been conducted to test the effect of irrigation on sandy soils. These lands are poor in plant food, and retain little moisture. The experiments included the supplying of both manure and water. Manure alone was of little use, as there was not water enough to make the plant food available. Water alone produced good results, but the application of both gave the best results. The cost of irrigation was \$6.70 per acre, and the net gain from irrigation was as follows: Potatoes, \$30 per acre; corn, \$1 per acre; watermelons, \$58 per acre; muskmelons, \$45 per acre.

### Look for Insect Pests.

Examine your fruit trees for disease or insect pests during this month. Don't wait until the trees are leafed out. Scale diseases can be easily seen and remedies applied at this season better than at any other time. If there are any scales looking like minute oyster shells on

the trunk or limbs of young trees, don't delay. If the limbs are badly affected, cut them off and burn them, but if few and beginning to spread, I usually apply diluted carbolic acid with a brush to the affected parts. Hot soapsuds or whitewash is also a good remedy. The pest known as the oyster-shell bark-loose is often mistaken for the dreaded San Jose scale, but although a wide-spread pest, it is not so dangerous. Still, measures should be taken to prevent its spread, especially among young apple trees, which, if attacked, are soon killed by the sap being sucked from the branches. It is a dangerous pest among currants, especially the black varieties. Several small plantations have been completely ruined in this locality of late years for want of knowledge as to the nature of the pest and of a remedy for its ravages.

E. MacKinlay.

Halifax, N. S.

### Rape and Kale

Kale and rape are very similar in habits of growing and in value as early spring and late autumn pasture plants. Kale is little used as yet, but it is scarcely less important than rape since it is easily grown and furnishes a quantity of succulent food until late in the fall.

Both require rich, moist ground and grow best in damp, cool weather. Hogs thrive on rape pasture with but little grain, and for sheep it is invaluable. Cattle eat both rape and kale greedily, but neither is of any value as a feed for horses. The seed should be sown early in the spring on well-prepared soil.

### Slate for Roofing.

In the January number of The Farming World a subscriber wants to know the best kind of roofing and where to get it. Slate is the best roofing material that has been used for that purpose. It is far ahead of steel, mica, zinc or any other of those sheet roofings that are advertised. These sheets are very apt to get rolled off in a high wind. The heat of the sun draws the nails and it rusts around the nails and makes the orifice larger, then the wind gets under the sheet and it is rolled off. This was done in Richmond three years ago, the town hall was unroofed one night when a strong wind was blowing throwing it across three streets.

The late Benjamin Walton worked a slate quarry for many years in the Township of Melbourne, and a large amount of the product went to Toronto, and there is at the present time a quarry worked on the same vein, called the Rockland quarry, where excellent slate is made. It is sold by the square.

Philip R. Lyster,

Quebec.

### Plant Dimes—Harvest Dollars.

Lack of nitrogen in the soil is detrimental to the size and quality of the fruit. The cheapest and most available Ammoniate is

## NITRATE OF SODA

A few cents worth applied to each tree will give the largest possible yield of choicest fruit, returning many times its cost.

Send your address on a Post Card for our Bulletin "Food for Plants," containing the views of the most eminent authorities as to how, when and what to feed plants for best commercial results, information which every horticulturalist should know. It is FREE.



WILLIAM A. MYERS, Director,  
18 John Street,  
New York.

## GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES

### AND HOW TO GROW THEM

The best book on strawberry growing ever written. It tells how to grow the biggest crops of big berries ever produced. The book is a treatise on Plant Physiology and explains how to make plants bear Big Berries and Lots of Them. The only thoroughly scientifically grown Strawberry Plants to be had for spring planting. One of them is worth a dozen common scrub plants. They grow BIG RED BERRIES. The book is sent free to all readers of THE FARMING WORLD. Send your address to.

R. M. KELLOGG, THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN.



MADE IN CANADA

## EVERGREENS

Hardy sorts. Nursery grown, for which we have a reputation. Prices from \$1 to \$100 per 100-50 (Great quantities to which we have a reputation). Send agents wanted. D. Hill, Evergreen, Dundee, Ill.

## TREES

### FRUIT ORNAMENTAL

Actually first hand. Why pay intermediate profits when you can buy direct from growers?

Send at once for Catalogue and Price List to

Winona Nursery Co.,  
WINONA, ONT.

## Ewing's Illustrated Seed Catalogue :: Free

Send your address and will mail it at once.

We offer all the best varieties in

### FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Bulbs, Plants, Cyphers, Incubators and Poultry Supplies, Spramotor, Sprayers, etc.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.  
Seed Merchants - Montreal

# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER.

## Encourage the Industry

The Toronto Board of Trade strongly recommended that the Dominion Government be asked to encourage in some substantial way the development of the beet sugar industry. About \$8,000,000 is paid out annually by Canadians for foreign sugar. If this were spent on Canadian made sugar it would mean increased prosperity to our agricultural interests.

## Go Slow

The present condition of the sugar market does not warrant the building of many new factories at the present time. Parties taking up an enterprise of building a sugar factory must first demonstrate that the location is a suitable one for the growing of beets, and it should be demonstrated in a practical manner. The raising of a few experimental plots is not a satisfactory test of the value of the sugar beets grown in that particular locality. An organized effort should be made in localities contemplating the building of a sugar plant to grow beets upon a more satisfactory basis. They should club together and grow possibly 500 acres, scattered around in different sections of the locality, contiguous to the location selected. They would thus become thoroughly familiar with the soil and conditions, and the farmers growing the beets would realize what they have before them and what is necessary in order to make the business of growing beets for sugar purposes profitable. Any established factory would willingly contract to take the beets grown in this way.

The present sugar factories have had a good deal of difficulty during the past year, having had many things to contend with. Some farmers have taken upon themselves larger contracts than they could handle to advantage, not fully understanding what was necessary, and have become dissatisfied to a certain extent in the grow-

ing and cultivation of the sugar beet. It is necessary to make a factory successful that a sufficient quantity of beets be secured to give the factory a full season's operations. It is also necessary for the salvation of any factory that the farmers be satisfied with the crop as a profitable one and that preparations be made for taking care of the beets at the proper season. Of the present factories but one of them was in a position to take care of their beets properly and at the proper time, the others being late, were not able, and not only created a good deal of difficulty and loss to themselves, but also to the farmer as well.

A factory should be completed and tried before the beets are ready to harvest, and it is almost an impossibility to start a factory in the spring and have it completed and ready for operation in the fall. It has been done, but in nearly all cases it has been unsatisfactory, heavy losses having occurred, and will occur in every case where a factory is not prepared to handle the beets at a proper season. It is advisable, then, to take a full year for the building of a sugar factory, and it is further advisable to educate the farmers for a year or two before a factory is built, by raising certain quantities of beets that they may familiarize themselves with the growing of the crop.

## Sugar Factories vs. Sugar Refineries

Factories pay in cash about \$3.50 for every 100 pounds of sugar produced, every dollar of it finding its way into the pockets of Canadians.

Refineries expend about 50c. per hundred pounds in this country, the balance going to foreigners. The business of sugar refineries is to refine brown sugar manufactured in foreign countries and the business of the Canadian sugar factories is to manufacture granulated sugar from beets grown in Canada.

## Close of the Sugar Season

All sugar factories have now finished their campaign and are cleaning up and preparing for next season's campaign. The Wallaceburg factory will be enlarged by the addition of \$35,000 to \$40,000 worth more of machinery, the other factories will continue at their present capacity. Between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds of sugar have been produced. The output this year has been very small compared with the capacity of the factories, only one-third of what would have been produced had the factories secured a full supply of beets. There are several reasons for the shortage in the beet crop. In the first place the building of the factories was started very late and in many cases the farmers had made other arrangements for their land and were not in a position to grow the beets. The extreme wet weather drowned out a good deal of the crop in the western part of the province, and the scarcity of labor was felt by all parties. Some beets were not fit to pull, and in another section, owing to the scarcity of labor, fifty to seventy-five acres of beets were left in the ground, and in many other cases factories not being in a position to take care of the beets at the proper time, farmers fed them to their stock. The whole thing combined made it rather a bad season for the sugar companies, although it is fully up to what might have been expected the first year. Several projected companies have decided not to go into business until it has been fully demonstrated that the present factories are money-making concerns and they have passed the initial stages of the industry.

## Cost Cut in Two

H. C. Kennedy has invented a sugar beet thinner which he thinks will help to reduce the cost of thinning beets by one-half.

**FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE**

Handheld Midget Lancers with powerful lamps, starting device and special features in extra and first class. Machine with brass bed and glass case. 17 inch and 20 inch lamps and 20 inch and 24 inch lamps. Given for each purchase of 250 lbs. of Beets at 20c.

Now beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one complete of the same. **FREE** with each order. **SEND** your order to-day and we will mail the Beets poster. **FREE** with each order. **SEND** your order to-day and we will mail the Beets poster. **FREE** with each order. **SEND** your order to-day and we will mail the Beets poster.

**SEND 50c. DEPOSIT TO THE DOMESTION**

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

**COPPERSMITHS**

**COPPER WORK FOR**

**Sugar Houses  
Breweries  
Distilleries, Etc**

115-123 Queen Street East, - Toronto, Canada

# The Farming World

—and—  
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WREATON, B. A.

Editor

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada and the United States. For all other countries the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

Change of Address—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Receipts are sent only upon request. The date opposite the name on the address label indicates the time up to which the subscription is paid, and the change of date is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this notice is not made promptly notify us.

Discontinuance—Following the general desire of our readers, no subscriber's copy of THE FARMING WORLD is discontinued until the notice to that effect is given. All arrears must be paid.

How to Remit—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note or money order, payable to the order of DOMING PHELPS, LIMITED. Cash should be sent in registered letters. Foreign cheques accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

Advertising—Advertisements.

Letters should be addressed:

DOMING PHELPS, LIMITED,

MORANG BUILDING,  
TORONTO

## PUBLISHER'S DESK

In replying to any of our advertisements readers will much oblige by mentioning The Farming World.

Our offer of this paper for three years for two dollars will be open only a little while longer, and those who have not already taken advantage of it would be wise to do so immediately.

Our annual Dairy number will close for advertisements about 8th April. This will be one of the most exceptional advertising opportunities of the year for poultry, live stock, etc.

Space did not allow of our mentioning Mr. Geo. Nunn's sewing machine ad. in last issue, but we draw particular attention to it now. For these times no home is complete lacking a thoroughly good sewing machine, and this Mr. Nunn can supply at a remarkably low price.

The Oshawa Wire Fence Co. of Oshawa are running their factory day and night on wire fencing and gates. They report that they have doubled their capacity and are building more looms to meet the demand. Their advertisement appears in another column.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. have recently supplied one of their 25 foot diameter windmills to the Talbot Railway Co., Chili, who have previously purchased similar outfits from this Company.

From the South African Export Gazette we glean the fact that Canadian and American windmills are knocking out all other makes in South Africa. The reason is that the prices are much lower and the goods better adapted to the requirements of that country.

The above firm deserve great credit for the enterprise they have displayed in advertising Canada throughout the whose name is a sufficient guarantee.

Among the reliable seedsmen advertising in our columns, we would draw special attention to the ad. of our old friend, Mr. William Rennie, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the quality he handles.

The best farmers bestow the greatest attention in the purchase of their seed and will buy only from reliable

growers and dealers. The best is none too good, because an unprofitable season in a season gone forever, nor can the mistake be rectified when the season is half gone. Moreover, the cost of good seed is a mere bagatelle in the total cost of production and yet good seed usually costs just a trifle more than poor seed. Our readers are perfectly safe in Mr. Rennie's hands.

Messrs. Nordheimer & Co's piano advertisement makes its first appearance in this issue. The name "Nordheimer" is familiar throughout the entire civilized world, and the name means quality. We can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the advertisement to the notice of such of our readers as meditate the purchase of a piano or organ.

## THE FEDERAL LIFE

The Federal Life Assurance Company is now of age, having completed its twenty-first year in business. And in that last year of its minority this favorite company made an enviable showing, which must have been quite pleasant for the shareholder who attended the annual meeting. The report of the directors, which may be found in the advertising department of this number, shows that the new business of the year 1903 included 2,012 applications for insurance, amounting to \$2,866,600, of which were accepted 1,943 applications aggregating the handsome sum of \$2,739,625. The income of the company showed a gratifying increase, which added \$192,462.31 to the assets, and brought these up to \$1,642,387.81, exclusive of guarantee capital. The security for policyholders is shown to be \$2,512,387.81, while the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims amount to \$1,474,749.48, leaving the tidy surplus of \$1,037,647.33. The assurances carried by the company amount to \$13,981,577.56, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and a considerable surplus beside. These figures show a great business, and Manager Dexter and his staff of able men have good right to be proud of the showing made by the favorite Federal Life for the year 1902.

## Will Make in Canada

The Superior Drill Company, of Springfield, Ohio, who have had a branch office in Toronto for some time, and who are said to be one of the largest manufacturers of grain drills in the United States, realizing the great possibilities, present and future, of Canada, have decided to purchase a factory here for the manufacture of Superior drills and implements. The Company are now looking over the field, and will decide upon a location at an early date, although no choice has yet been made. This is an industry that will do any town good wherever they locate, and will be welcomed in Canada. The more competition we can have in the making of up-to-date agricultural machinery the easier it will be for farmers to secure implements of high quality at reasonable prices. We wish this new enterprise every success.

## Farmers Will Make Their Own Implements

No more interesting history could be written than that of the development of agricultural machinery. The primitive plow and the crude harvest-

## ENAMELLED WATCHES FREE

Beautiful watches in white, (patent rollers of steel, Herringbone case, for ladies) and gold case, beautiful packages of seeds, you can have for 50¢ each. A 50¢ certificate free with every order.

Every day we will give away 1000 watches. We will give away 1000 watches. We will give away 1000 watches. We will give away 1000 watches.

Send Co. Inc., 203 Toronto.

## 14K GOLD WATCH

What is the use of spending \$15.00 for a 14K gold watch when you can get one for \$10.00 for a 14K gold watch and large time spent in any other way. We will give you a 14K gold watch for \$10.00. We will give you a 14K gold watch for \$10.00. We will give you a 14K gold watch for \$10.00.

Send Co. Inc., 203 Toronto.

## WALKING DOLL FREE

Beautiful walking doll for \$2.00. We will give you a walking doll for \$2.00. We will give you a walking doll for \$2.00. We will give you a walking doll for \$2.00.

Send Co. Inc., 203 Toronto.

## FREE 3-KEY CORNET

Beautiful 3-key cornet for \$2.00. We will give you a 3-key cornet for \$2.00. We will give you a 3-key cornet for \$2.00. We will give you a 3-key cornet for \$2.00.

Send Co. Inc., 203 Toronto.

## FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE

Beautiful lantern and engine for \$2.00. We will give you a lantern and engine for \$2.00. We will give you a lantern and engine for \$2.00. We will give you a lantern and engine for \$2.00.

Send Co. Inc., 203 Toronto.

ing implement of a century or two ago have given place to the more perfect, though more complicated machine, of the present day. This improvement has meant hard work and clear thinking for somebody. It has meant the establishment of large factories and the employment of thousands of men in the large manufacturing centres of our country. It has also meant prosperity and great accumulation of wealth for the individuals who have controlled these large concerns.

Up to the present time the farmer has had no share in the enormous profits made in the manufacture of agricultural machinery. His opportunity, however, has come, and the advent of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Co., Limited, of Toronto, opens the way for the farmer, not only to buy cheaply, but also, by a small investment, to secure a share of whatever profit there is in the making of his machinery. In this company all will be on the same level. There will be a fair division of profits and the enormous outlay on selling agents, special, general and ordinary, will be saved to the farmers. There will be, it is stated, no millionaires in this company, no unneeded mechanics and no exorbitant prices. Farmers will get their machinery at a reasonable advance on cost of manufacture, and in addition, will share in the net profits in proportion to the number of shares they hold in the company. The co-operative principle prevails and the aggregation of farmers, mechanics and business men to be brought together in this new company, should ensure its success. Its progress will be watched with interest. The company's prospects, just issued, is very handsome, and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**A VEGETABLE SEED DRILL.**

In the February 16th issue, J. J. D. Halifax Co., N.S., asked for information concerning a vegetable seed drill. In reply to this D. E. B., Waterloo, Que., writes:

"The planter asked for is, I think, 'The King of the Corn Field,' made by the Belcher & Taylor Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. I have used this planter two seasons and find that it works well. It will plant all kinds of seeds from the smallest vegetable seed up to corn. It will be the best distributor apart and at the same time distribute the fertilizer on each side of the drill. In planting small seeds don't forget to tie up the covers, as the wheels alone passing over the seeds will cover them sufficiently."

**GROWING WILLOWS**

Could you give me any information about this subject or tell where I could get plants to set out and at what price?

R. B. Baynes, d.C. Definite information on willow growing in Canada is hard to procure. A few years ago the Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin on the subject. We know of no place where willow plants can be secured. If any of our readers can give this information, we shall be glad to hear from them.

According to information published by the Minnesota Experiment Station a couple of years ago the white willow is the standard willow for prairie planting. It is of European origin, is pretty certain to grow if it

gets a fair chance and does wonderfully well on very dry land. The Russian Golden Willow, a variety of the white willow that makes a round top-tree, is one of the most ornamental of the hardy willows. It is well adapted for the purposes of a shelter belt. It is easily grown from cuttings. A basket willow that has proven very satisfactory and produced nice rods well adapted for basket-making is the *Salix purpurea*. It is a perfectly healthy tree that could be raised at a profit for basket making if so required.

**LUMP ON JAW**

I have a grade Jersey due to calve in April. A small hard growth appeared on inside of jaw bone two months ago. It is now about two inches long as a closed hand and has begun to discharge blood and matter. From the first it seemed painful. Is it lump jaw? If so is it contagious? Can anything be done for it?

Subscriber, Picton, Ont., N.S. From the description given, though it is not very specific, the trouble seems very much like lump jaw or actinomycosis. Lump jaw has been classed as a contagious disease, but according to the recent views of some good authorities on the subject it is not contagious. The iodide of potassium treatment is often successful, though, if properly administered, it is rather expensive. This treatment is to give each animal affected one dram of iodide of potassium three times a day in solution in soft feed till the effects of the drug are visible in the production of slaving of the mouth, loss of appetite or scurfiness of the skin, then stop it for a week or ten days and repeat. This condition will develop so as to be seen usually in ten or twenty days. A couple of months of this dosing will usually cure all of those affected in the soft tissue. The above dose is proper for a three-year-old steer weighing 1,400 pounds. Smaller and younger ones should get proportional doses.

**WHITE DISCHARGE**

I have a cow that has a continued white discharge. She is in calf and is there any cure for it?

L. Kashonok, B.C. This is probably a case of leucorrhoea, though white matter may often come from a decaying fetus or afterbirth. In the case of leucorrhoea or "rotted" the uterus is often an abnormal and unhealthy condition. In the present instance the probability is the cow is not in calf. Syringe out the parts with tepid water and inject twice a day for a week or more a little of a solution made of one-half ounce carbolic acid and one-half gallon of water. Feed on nutritious but light diet and give in the feed a tonic powder made of sulphate of copper 3 drs., gentian 2 drs., powder 1 dr., foenogreek seed 1 dr. Powder and mix and give as one dose and repeat morning and night for a week or two.

**SOFTENING OF TAIL**

My cattle have Lecombe afflicted with horn distemper and soft tail. I feed well, but my cattle are running down. Can you give a cure?

J. H. W., Stormont Co., Ont. The softening of the tail, as you term it, is an indication of weakness and a depraved condition of the animal's system. Look very to the feed and the purity of the water your cattle drink and also the hygienic condition of the stables. Your cattle are run down and out of condition due to improper feeding, bad water, or the impure atmosphere in which they are kept.

**DROP US A POST CARD TO-DAY**



**FREE BLACK SATEN UNDERSKIRT**

Write to us for a 7 1/2 inch wide, long, under-skirt, made of the finest black satin, with a full, flowing, and elegant design. It is made of the finest quality of satin, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a perfect fit, and is a most desirable addition to your wardrobe. Write to us for a free copy of our catalogue, and we will send you a free copy of our new book, 'The Fashionable Girl's Guide to Dressmaking'.

**The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 302 Toronto.**

**TALKING DOLL FREE**



Girls! Would you like to have a doll that will talk to you? We have a new and improved talking doll, made of the finest quality of porcelain, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a perfect fit, and is a most desirable addition to your wardrobe. Write to us for a free copy of our catalogue, and we will send you a free copy of our new book, 'The Fashionable Girl's Guide to Dressmaking'.

**FUR SPRING SALE**

**Alaska Seal Caprine WORTH \$16.00 FOR \$3.65**

We have a large quantity of Alaska Seal Caprine, made of the finest quality of seal skin, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a perfect fit, and is a most desirable addition to your wardrobe. Write to us for a free copy of our catalogue, and we will send you a free copy of our new book, 'The Fashionable Girl's Guide to Dressmaking'.

**FREE GOLD GOLD RING**

We have a large quantity of Alaska Seal Caprine, made of the finest quality of seal skin, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a perfect fit, and is a most desirable addition to your wardrobe. Write to us for a free copy of our catalogue, and we will send you a free copy of our new book, 'The Fashionable Girl's Guide to Dressmaking'.

**FORTUNE TELLER FREE**

We have a large quantity of Alaska Seal Caprine, made of the finest quality of seal skin, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a perfect fit, and is a most desirable addition to your wardrobe. Write to us for a free copy of our catalogue, and we will send you a free copy of our new book, 'The Fashionable Girl's Guide to Dressmaking'.





## PURE-BRED STOCK

## NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

This department is open to sellers and buyers of pure bred live stock. If you have sold or bought a horse, bull, ram, or boar, send in a line or two about it for insertion in this department. It will do you more good for to have this inserted than it will us to publish it. And yet we are willing to make the sacrifice in your interest. You are interested in knowing what other breeders are buying or selling, and they likewise will be interested in knowing what you are doing. If you can send us an advertisement, no matter how small, along with your news item so much the better. But if you cannot do so just at present send in the stock item in any case. It will be just as welcome as if you sent in a \$50 ad. along with it.

But have you tried our advertising columns for live stock. With a list of 40,000 readers in all parts of Canada and comprising the leading farmers in the Dominion, The Farming World and Canadian Farm and Home, offers special inducements for live stock advertisers. We have a special rate for live stock men, particulars of which will be sent you on application. If you have a good photograph of a good animal that you would like to have reproduced, send it along and we will run a cut of it in the Farming World charging you only for the cost of making the photographing. This is a splendid opportunity to get your stock before the public. An advertisement appearing every issue during the year will do you a lot of good and make business for you.

The following is a list of the breeders, together with names of the animals, granted pedigree exportation certificates for Canada by the English Shorthorn Society from December 10th, 1902, to February 3rd, 1903:—Wolferston 82652, His Majesty the King (Sandringham); Flashwood, Mr. R. Gordon;

Lady Gray and Mary Gray 2nd, Mr. A. Gray; Crocus 26th and Waterloo Princess 16th, Mr. G. Shepherd; Devon Side, Mrs. Smith.—Mark Lane Express.

We learn that Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery have just completed an extensive sale of Clydesdale stallions and fillies to go to Canada. To Mr. Sorby, Guelph, Ontario, they have sold the splendid breeding and show horse Prince Romeo, and the Baron's Pride horse Argus (a winner of numerous prizes), Golden Victor (a right good stallion, which travelled Bute last season), Black Baron (a rising four-year-old horse, full brother to Baron's Crown), and a good horse by Prince of Carruchan. To Mr. O. Sorby they also sold a prime Baron's Pride yearling filly, which is full sister to Lord Rosebery's two-year-old filly that won first prize at Edinburgh, and second at the "Highland" last year. It will be remembered that Mr. Sorby also purchased two very good mares and a yearling colt at Lord Arthur Cecil's sale. To Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Messrs. Montgomery have sold eighteen three-year-old stallions and five fillies. The stallions include Baron's Gem (a three-year-old Baron's Pride Horse, bred by Mr. George Alston out of champion mare Vanora); a Macgregor horse, bred by Sir John Gilmour; another by Macgregor, bred by Mr. Johnston, Sand; an Up to Time horse, bred by Mr. Findlay, Whitorn; and a Baron's Pride horse, bred by Mr. Wm. Hood. The other stallions are got by Prince Thomas Elator, Prince Sturdy, Gold Found Woodend Gartley, Boreland Pride, Prince Attractive, Black Rod, &c. The fillies are by Baron's Pride, Graphic, &c. This is one of the largest and best shipments of high-bred Clydesdales that have ever crossed the Atlantic:—North British Agriculturist.

## The Pitman

### on the Massey-Harris Mower

is equipped with oil reservoirs at either end.

This is a special Massey-Harris feature, and is covered by patents in Canada, Europe and Australia.

See this Pitman.

## A GOOD LINIMENT

For 91 cents a gallon can be made as follows:

Absorbine	"4 ounces
Vinegar	1 quart
Water	2 quarts
Salt-petre powdered	1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Bruises, Strains, Gout, Swellings, to toughen the shoulders for work. Horses will reduce Swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

## ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Lyman Stone & Co., Montreal, &c. who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00 in a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formula of Veterinary Remedies.



## TWIN CITY HERB FOOD

has no equal as a Horse, Cattle or Poultry food. It is made in Canada and costs less than one-half the price of any reliable food. Farmers write for particulars to

HALLMAN & CO. Berlin, Ont.  
Sole Manufacturers

## UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE

We will sell by Public Auction at our farm, Ridgewood Park, Goderich, Ont., Tuesday, April 14th, 1903.

### Seventeen Head Registered Shorthorn Cattle Ten Females and Seven Bulls, of Choice breeding.

These cattle were nearly all purchased from the herd of Robert Miller, Hensville, J. Douglas, of Caledonia, and J. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, and are a nice lot of healthy cattle and in first-class condition. The heifers and cows are all in calf to either Geneva's Prince—34743—, by Valley—21806—, or World's Fair King—28431—, by Bone's Ideal—21854.

Catalogue supplied on application. Conveyances will meet it and 1.50 trains. R. O. & E. C. ATYLLS, Goderich, Ont.

## FREE



## STEAM FIRE ENGINE

new delivery of iron, best and brass, beautifully finished, with driving wheel, shaft and piston, polished brass boiler and steam chest, flexible iron furnace compartment, brass fire box, with a section hose and a long iron hose, with a brass nozzle, given for nothing. The boiler is made of the best iron, and is beautifully painted. It is a real fire engine. Write for a catalogue. The Engine, by mail, or by express. People said they were sure. A 50c certificate free with each package. Write a Post Card today and we will send you the books postpaid. Dominion Road Co., Dept. 317, Toronto.

## The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg	Victoria
	13	12	9	9	9	5
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 70	\$ 0 70	\$ 0 87½	\$ 0 88	\$ 0 73¼	\$ 1 05
Oats, per bushel.....	32	31	43	43	32	50
Barley, per bushel.....	45	47	50	50	32	1 00
Peas, per bushel.....	70	70	72	72	.....	1 50
Corn, per bushel.....	45	39	40	41	.....	1 00
Flour, per barrel.....	4 50	4 40	5 10	5 05	4 40	6 00
Beans, per ton.....	17 00	9 60	23 00	23 50	15 50	24 00
Shots, per ton.....	18 00	21 60	24 00	24 00	17 50	25 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 10	95	1 80	1 85	67	75
Beans, per bushel.....	1 60	1 95	2 00	2 05	.....	2 40
Hay, per ton.....	8 20	9 60	10 00	10 25	6 00	14 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 50	6 25	6 50	.....	10 00
Eggs, per dozen.....	17	18	18	18	20	40
Chickens, per pair, d.w.....	75	13 lb.	70	75	12½ lb.	1 20
Ducks, per pair, d.w.....	25	13 lb.	85	90	10 lb.	1 50
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	14	15½	16	17	15	30
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	9½	11	11	11	10	25
Apples, per barrel.....	2 00	2 00	4 00	3 00	3 50	1 75 box
Cheese, per pound.....	13	13	13	13	14	20
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	21	23	24	24	40
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	17½	19	18	18	21	23
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 50	5 00	4 50	4 50	4 50	9 d.w.
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 25	4 45	4 30	4 40	.....	11 d.w.
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 35	6 50	6 50	6 50	.....	11 d.w.
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	6 00	3 50	3 75	.....	12 d.w.

## Our Fortnightly Market Review

## The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 13. Though general trade has been a little quieter of late, due largely to bad roads in the country, the main features are unchanged and the same unbounded confidence in a good year's business permeates all branches of the wholesale trade. The money market is a little more pliable, which has given rise to more speculation.

## Wheat

The wheat situation shows little change—and prices have ruled fairly steady during the fortnight. During the past week there has been more export buying, which has helped to steady things on this side. A decrease of 2,000,000 bushels in the world's supply in sight also helped to keep the market strong. As to the future it looks as if there would be ample supplies for the trade till the new crop appears. Should bad weather prevail during the next few weeks and the growing crop injured, prices may run up quickly. Locally the market is quiet and prices rule steady at 69 1-2 to 70c for red and white 65c. to 66c. for goose and 70c. for spring east.

## Coarse Grains

Oats appear to hold their own and steady prices rule. Choice clean Ontario oats command a premium. Peas are a little easier at quotations. Barley rules quiet but steady. Canadian corn has been offering in small quantities and prices rule steady.

## Poultry and Poultry

Receipts of new laid eggs have increased during the week, and though there is a good demand values tend towards a lower level. The English market is lower. Dealers here are talking 7 cent eggs in the near future. They may be loaded up with supplies and wish to keep receipts light. The dressed poultry trade is about over so far as a continuation business is concerned. The market, however, keeps firm at table quotations.

## Hogs

The seed market is firm with a good demand. Wholesale prices at Montreal are: Alsike, \$6.50 to \$7.-

75 per bushel f.o.b. at Ontario points; red clover \$6 to \$7.50 per bushel and timothy \$3 to \$4.50 per cwt. Here there are more buyers than sellers and prices rule steady at \$6.50 to \$8 for red clover, \$5.25 to \$8.50 for Alsike and \$2.75 per bushel for timothy. All seeds released from warehouse.

## Hay

The hay market has developed an easier tendency, offerings are more liberal, and farmers are bringing out their surplus stock in larger quantities. At country points east car lots of baled hay have sold at \$6 f.o.b., and at some points for less money.

## Dairy Products

The butter market does not show

any marked improvement. There are no signs yet of the higher values that often prevail during March and April. There seems to be a lot of stock held back which helps to keep prices at a low level. Really fresh creamery sells readily at from 1c. to 2c. above ordinary stuff.

The cheese market rules strong, though there is little business doing owing to there being no old stock on hand. Some new fodder goods have arrived at Montreal, the quality of which is said to be very good. Contracts for this quality are reported at 11c. to 11 1/2c.

## Live Stock

Receipts of live stock have fallen off considerably of late. The quality of fat cattle offering has been only fair, very few well-finished exporters being offered. Trade has been much the same for the past week or two. The bulk of the exporters sell at \$4.15 to \$4.50 an fair to good lots of feeders and stockers are selling at \$3.80 to \$4 per cwt. for the former and \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. for the latter, according to quality. Milch cows sell at from \$10 to \$20 each. Veal calves are worth from \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs have been coming forward in small quantities, and all of good quality find ready sale at \$4.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. for yearling lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.25 for ewes and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks.

Hogs have taken a step upwards. Selects are selling at \$6.35 and lights at \$6.10 per cwt. Receipts have ruled light and it looks as if these higher values will continue.

## Horses

Quite a bunch of horses were sold at Grand's on Tuesday last. There were several buyers present. These parties bought mostly good general purpose horses, for which they paid from \$90 to \$160 each or an average of \$110. One western buyer bought a mixed lot, including some drivers. One good driver sold for \$187.50. Ordinary to good second-hand horses sold at from \$40 to \$170 each.

## 98½ POINTS

## Highest Score at any Dairymen's Convention

this season, was received by butter made from cream separated by a U. S. Separator at the Vt. Dairymen's Meeting, Rutland, Jan. 6-8, '03.

## THE U. S. SEPARATOR WINS HIGHEST HONORS AT MANY OTHER STATE CONVENTIONS

New York, JAMESTOWN, Dec. 9-11, '02  
THE HIGHEST SCORE ..... 98 POINTS.

Maine, WATERVILLE, Dec. 25, '02  
HIGHEST, SECOND HIGHEST AND THIRD HIGHEST SCORES.

New Hampshire, LITTLETON, Dec. 2-3, '02  
HIGHEST IN DAIRY TUB, DAIRY PRINTS AND CREAMERY PRINTS.

Nebraska, LINCOLN, Jan. 22-23, '03  
HIGHEST SCORE OF ALL.

Buy the U. S. Separator if you wish to make the Best Butter.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

**Maritime Markets**

Halifax, March 30, 1903.  
The local market for principal items of farm produce has been very dull for the last two weeks. This to some extent is due to the increased quantities coming down here from Montreal, but commission merchants say the enquiry is light and consumers and jobbers are well stocked for some weeks yet. The local creameries are presently limited supply and are only obtained for the current output. The situation in dairy butter is less favorable for the home producer, as merchants are kept well supplied with western rolls and tubs which are bought in the Montreal market at a figure bringing the price here at about 18 cents. There has been much improvement in the quality of Nova Scotia dairy the last year or two, and yet the city consumer prefers the western article when it can be had at the same price. The chief objection to the local make is its excessive saltiness and the inferior packages in which it is marketed. The local government by its travelling dairy school and public lecturers is doing much to educate Nova Scotia farmers in approved methods of better production, and in time the quality of our butter will be such as to hold at least the local market. Stocks of cheese are now in very limited compass and about the only business doing is in undergrades, for which the price of finest is being realized.

The egg market has for some time been demoralized on account of the large lots of Montreal "cold storage" goods in being here at 4c to 16c. Nova Scotia fresh eggs are in limited supply, and in case lots command 22c., while farmers' baskets from nearby points realize 27c.

Beef is from 1 to 1-1/2 cents easier this week. Hogs are very firm, the purchaser paying 6 1/2-7 cents. The supply of dressed hogs is very light and were it not for those placed in cold storage this article would be extremely scarce. There is very little poultry on the market at present, and anyone having good stock can get fancy prices just now.

The hay market remains quiet at \$10 to \$10.50 in carload lots. There has been less Quebec hay than usual on this market this season, but we hear of several lots contracted for to be shipped later.

It is expected that the grain shipments from St. John this season will amount to about 600,000 bushels. About 4,500,000 bushels was the most sent forward from that port in any previous season.

**Important Sale**

Messrs. E. C. & E. C. Atrill, Goderich, Ont., will offer their herd of Shortorns for sale on April 14th next. The animals to be offered are healthy and in first-class condition. They were nearly all purchased from the herds of R. Miller, J. Douglas, and J. Douglas & Sons, and are of good breeding. The heifers and cows are in calf either to Genora's Prince or World's Fair King. Fuller particulars will be given next issue.

"Any news from local seats of war?"  
"Yes; Kentucky, St. Louis and New Orleans all send word they are very much ashamed of each other."  
—Indianapolis Journal.

**WANTED**

Wanted farm hand for dairy farm; must be a good milker and know how to handle a team; I will pay \$20.00 per month for six months, or will live for the year at \$275.00 if suitable. The Mission Dairy Farm is on the line of the C. P. R. and 3 miles from Mission Junction. An early reply will oblige, as one of my men is leaving April 1st.

A. W. HAINI,  
Mission Dairy Farm, Dewdney, B.C.

**Champion Berkshire Herd of Canada**  
(Blooded by the 1000-10.)

**SILVER MEDAL**  
**CHAMPION BOAR OF CANADA**  
(and other noted Prize Boars)

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition. The great growth and size of my hogs, at the different ages, was really contemplated on by the best judges many of whom assured me such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST HOGS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class, and at every age. I have a grand lot of young hogs, ready for service, young sows bred to prize boars, and young pigs from my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. Come and see them, or send for picture of my winners, showing part of the group that won at Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto P.O., Canada.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and dairy education, to work in an office, 800 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch office of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

**NO HUMBUGS IN OUR**  
FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

**Live Stock Labels**  
Send for information early before the rush.  
R. W. JAMES,  
Bownville, Ont.

**STOCKMEN**

The establishment of the large yearly increase in my old created business is High Quality.

Old Oats, Fine and Coarse,  
Lined Meal

Lowest prices on application to John McGowan  
Lined Crusher Elora, Ont.

**FOR SALE**

Large English Yorkshires. Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; boars and sows 5 weeks to 3 months old, from imported and Canadian bred sows. Write JAMES A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

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

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm**

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

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

**Scotch Shorthorns**

Imported and Canadian Bred Shorthorns. Imported bulls, cows and heifers of the best families, bred by the Glasgow Co.-actor Imp. and Vintner, bred by Lord Lovat.

**Large White Yorkshires**

A choice lot of boars ready for service, direct from stock of the best herds in England. Also young pigs and sows bred or old enough to breed.

Address H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

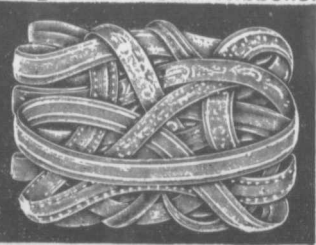
Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

**PURE BRED STOCK**

I have just now in fine condition a number of specially good animals, and shall be glad to quote prices and give full descriptions if stockmen will let me know their wants. For many years I have given the most careful personal attention to the selection and improvement of my herd. At present I have for sale 3 SHORTHORN BULLS from fine milking strains; colors roan and red; 3 pigs from five to seven months. Stockmen will also be interested in 7 AYRSHIRE BULLS which I have for sale. These are fine animals, ranging from seven to eleven months old. They are a fine dairy type, sired by "Blair Athol" and "White Prince." I have also AYRSHIRE COWS and HEIFERS, all ages, many of them sired by such bulls as "Dominion Chief," "White Prince" (imported), and "Silver King." I offer a fine lot of YORKSHIRE BREEDING SOWS and YOUNG PIGS two to four months old; also BOARS FIT FOR SERVICE, proper bacon type.

JOHN H. DOUGLASS, Warkworth, Ont.

**Bargains in Silk Ribbons.**



We have bought an immense stock of ribbon, much below cost, and are now offering the lady readers of this paper a grand bargain. The ribbons are all from the 1/2 yards to length, and are of the very finest quality. Every size, every color, every shade of silk ribbon, and many other fine articles. Also, the richest and shades and widths suitable for dresses, hats, necks, etc. etc. You cannot better buy than at my place. I have for many times my price. Read what my lady readers say. "Mrs. R. H. Hamilton, Sarnia, Ont. says: 'I am highly pleased with the ribbons. I think they are worth double the money.'" "Mrs. J. A. Brown, W. Kent, Ont. says: 'I am well pleased with my purchase.'" "Mrs. J. A. Brown, W. Kent, Ont. says: 'The ribbon purchased at Kirk I ordered from you proved very satisfactory. I am highly pleased with them.'" You will see what a value I place on the goods for you are getting in. From my store where you can buy at a low price, we are filled with goods. Millinery Supply Co., Box 212, Toronto.

# DRESSED DOLL FREE!



**GIRLS**, would you like to have this beautiful dressed doll? If so, send us your name and address on a post card, and we will send you one, **DOZ**, large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds postpaid. Sell them at 10c each, return us \$1.00 and we will immediately send you the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen. Doll is fully and fashionably dressed, including a stylish hat, under-wear trimmed with lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. She has lovely golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and jointed body.

For offer, see advertisement, N.Y. said: "I received your pretty Doll and am very much pleased with it. I'll be a perfect beauty and an excellent teacher." **Leona Hamilton, Swedish, Mass. said:** "I received the doll and think it is a Perfection. It is the prettiest doll I have ever had." **Lucy Brown, N.Y. said:** "Thanks very much for my beautiful Doll. I am sure I'll be a perfect beauty."

**GIRLS**, just stop and think what a truly wonderful bargain we are offering you. You can get this lovely big Doll completely dressed for selling only **ONE DOZEN** packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in 12 colors and contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They are wonderful sellers. **Everybody buys.**

**Maggie Stewart, Barbours, Okla. said:** "I sold all the seeds in a few days. It is a pleasure to sell. I am a young girl." **Myrtle, Mass. said:** "I am a young girl and I am a perfect beauty." **Edna, N.Y. said:** "I received your Doll and am very much pleased with it. I'll be a perfect beauty and an excellent teacher." **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**



## FUR SCARF FREE

Soft, warm, glossy hair, 4 to 6 inches long, 6 inches wide, a band of colored fur forms also with 6 fur hat tails. A handsome, stylish fur, gilt on, free for selling at 10c each, only 10c each. **Age of Llama, Vail's and Almond Fur Scarf Free.** This package contains the most beautiful fur scarf and is the best. **Everybody buys.** Every household has one of them. A lot, outside fur with each package. **Mrs. J. Stewart, Grand Lake, Colo. says:** "I sold my Fur Scarf in a few minutes. I can sell it just for as you can handle it." **Write us post card today and we will mail the Fur Scarf Free postpaid. Don't delay. Mary Murphy, Michigan, Okla. says:** "I am delighted with my fur. Everybody likes it. It is beautiful." **Standard Fur Scarf Free. Age of Llama, Vail's.**



## IT WILL MAKE A CAT LAUGH

**True Cat Laugh** is a new and wonderful product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**



## BARGAIN SALE

**Remnants of SILK RIBBONS** also FREE. We have some beautiful remnants of various colors and widths. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**



**FREE PARLOR ACCORDION**. This is a new and wonderful product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**



## \$1.95 FIELD GLASS

**Regular \$4.00**. This is a new and wonderful product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**



## FREE SWEET TONED HAIR

This is a new and wonderful product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**

## FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON



**LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE GIVEN AWAY FREE.** This is a new and wonderful product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**

**WE TRUST YOU**. This is a new and wonderful product. It is a true and reliable product. It is a true and reliable product. **Everybody buys.** **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 32, Toronto.**



**\$50.00 FREE**  
**GOLD WATCH**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

In every imaginable order. There are wonderful watches. Every body says - Frank Price, Brampton, Ont., said - "I have just received 14 pieces my friends were all said." Write to a Post Card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**Earn This WATCH**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**HANDSOME WATCH FREE**  
 For selling only 12 for each package of **Swamp Peas** seeds at 10c. A beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**FREE WATCH**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**ENAMELLED WATCH FREE**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**SEEDS ON CREDIT.**  
 We've just got a large quantity of **Swamp Peas** seeds to sell for as little as 10c. Write for a post card today and we will send you the seeds on credit. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FREE**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**SLEEPING DRESSED DOLL FREE**  
 Girls, you can get this lovely doll for selling only 12 for each package of **Swamp Peas** seeds at 10c. A beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the doll free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**Columbia Graphophone FREE**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**STYLISH DRESS HAT FREE TO YOU**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**GIRLS! EVERYTHING YOU SEE FREE**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**FREE VIOLIN**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**FREE PARLOR ACCORDION**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

**FREE WATCH**  
 With polished silver case and bezel set with 14 carat gold. This watch is fitted with a fully jeweled movement, genuine American jewels, and a very elegant case. It is a beautiful timepiece and a very elegant gift. Write for a post card today and we will send you the watch free. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 211, TORONTO.**

## Every house needs a

### New Century Washer.

It is the best, you cannot

afford to deprive your wife of so valuable an aid.

It has ball bearings and strong spiral springs—thoroughly cleanses a tub-full of clothes in five minutes.

Have your dealer show it to you or write us for booklet.

THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., LTD.,  
HAMILTON, ONT.



This is the kind of test that only one fence can stand

This actually happened to a **Page Wire Fence** on the farm of Joseph M. Reist, Alsfeldt, in Normandy township, Grey County, and this is what Mr. Reist writes about it:

"Last spring I purchased 200 rods more and had the fence erected in the woods. Later these fell these trees over it, crushing it to the ground without breaking any wire. After the trees were removed the fence went back to its place and is as tight as before. I can say from my experience, the Page is the cheapest, best and only fence worth a man's time and money to put up."

"Page Fences wear best"

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited

Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. John, N.B.

## Seeds

THAT SUCCEED

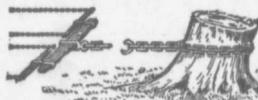
The Seed House of J. A. SIMMERS has had nearly 50 years' experience with seeds, and the results of this are placed at the service of farmers, gardeners or amateurs in a finely illustrated catalogue issued FREE. No user of seeds, professional or amateur, can afford to be without the valuable information contained in this catalogue. **SEND FOR IT.**

## J. A. SIMMERS

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants  
TORONTO, - ONT.

Dept. E.

A Chain is no Stronger than its Weakest Link and a Wire Fence is no Stronger than its Uprights.



The Frost Strongest



Lock Made.

No one should expect a fence to hold up of itself between the posts.

The Frost upright wires are large and strong. The Frost Lock holds them in place and each support its own share of the weight. Light the wires give no support. Bending it weakens them and they are apt to break when the strain is severe. Frost Fence never breaks.

Write for Catalogue.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Welland, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Gained

A Selkirk Fence Machine will Save you many Pennies.

A Catalogue will be mailed you if you will send name and address.

SELKIRK FENCE CO., Welland, Ont.

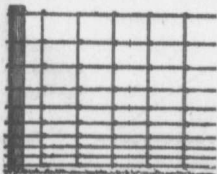
## LADIES' ENAMELED WATCH FREE

For selling at \$20.00 each only 7 die large beautiful new style of Sweet Pat. Gold, decorated in 12 colors and containing 45000 the most elegant and large Swarovski crystals in very beautiful color. A fine, ornamental case with each package. Mailed Free. Send \$1.00 to receive. We will send the watch to school children and will return all in 10 minutes. The dainty gold bracelet, every link, even tried and tested, guaranteed. Send \$1.00 to receive. This watch is better than any other. It is beautiful with any dress. It is certainly a fine gift. Write for a Free Card for more details. **THE PRINCE OF WALES CO., DEPT. 22, TORONTO, ONT.**



## THE OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED

OSHAWA, ONT.



HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG, HOG PROOF  
Our cable fence will guarantee the best wire fence ever placed upon the market and has merits which no other fence possesses.

Also gates.  
Write for catalogue and prices.

Agents wanted.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

# BETTER SEEDS

JAS CAMERON  
MAR 05  
CAMPBELLVILLE ONT

we know the value of High Quality.



**SUGAR BEETS**  
The greatest milk producing root the world has ever known. Yields immense crops and roots always nice and clean. Pink and white color, growing considerably above ground. A profitable crop to grow. 1 lb. 10c. - 4 lb. 30c.  
**Pound 30c.**  
**4 Pounds \$1.00.**  
 Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.



**RIZE SWEDE.**  
The Very Best Purple Top Swede. —The result of judicious selection. Flesh sweet and rich. Is one of the hardest, most productive and most nutritious varieties in cultivation. Excellent keeper. 1 lb. 10c., 4 lb. 15c.  
**Pound 25c.**  
**4 Pounds 80c.**  
 Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.



**PERFECTION MANGEL.**  
Mammoth Red. Holds the record for heaviest weight grown. Roots of gigantic size. A single specimen, 90 pounds untrimmed and 74 pounds trimmed. Possesses extraordinary feeding qualities. Very free from fibrous roots and readily cleaned for storing. 1 lb. 10c., 4 lb. 20c.  
**Pound 30c.**  
**4 Pounds \$1.00.**  
 Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

**TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.**



**PRIZE BULBS.**  
**6 Single 50c**  
**2 Double 75c**  
 Scarlet, White, Tiger Stripes, By Mail, Postpaid.  
**DAHLIAS**  
**5 CANNAS 25c**  
 1 Double, 1 Double, 1 Single Dahlia, 3 grandest and richest colored large flowering Cannas, all different.  
 The 5 for 25c. (Bulbs and Roots ready April 15. Order to-day.)

**NEW POTATO—EARLIEST SIX WEEKS.**



Holds the hat in a test of over 35 varieties of earliest potato-tubers and yielding at the rate of 464 bushels per acre. Unsurpassed in quality by any potato in any stage of growth or maturity. Cooks evenly. 1 lb. 7c., 4 lb. 25c., 10 lb. \$2.00.  
 Purchaser pays freight on order.

**IMPROVED ELEPHANT SWEDE.**



A specially selected strain of this popular Crimson Top Swede. Vastly superior to the ordinary stocks usually sold under the name of Elephant. A heavy cropper and extra fine quality. 1 lb. 10c., 4 lb. 15c.  
**Pound 25c.**  
**4 Pounds 80c.**  
 Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

**ANY 10 PACKETS 25c.**

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BY MAIL POSTPAID.

- VEGETABLES.**  
 1. Beans, Golden Wax.  
 2. Beans, Blister, round.  
 3. Beans, Flat Egyptian.  
 4. Beans, Long Smooth.  
 5. Cabbage, Winter-stand.  
 6. Cabbage, Boston.  
 7. Carrot, Half Long Scarlet.  
 8. Carrot, One or Two 1/2.  
 9. Cauliflower, Early.  
 10. Celery, Self Bleaching.  
 11. Corn, Early Minnesota.  
 12. Corn, Perfection.  
 13. Cucumber, Pickling.  
 14. Cucumber, 4 Green.

15. Cucumber, White.  
 16. Herbs, Sage.  
 17. Herbs, Borage.  
 18. Herbs, Nasturium.  
 19. Lettuce, Boston.  
 20. Lettuce, Tender M's.  
 21. Melon, Boston.  
 22. Water Melon, Early.  
 23. Onion, Long Red.  
 24. Onion, 1/2 to 1 flower.  
 25. Parsley, Curled.  
 26. Parsley, Flat-leaf.  
 27. Peas, Field and Road.  
 28. Peas, Little Green.  
 29. Peas, Early King.

30. Pumpkin, Large Green.  
 31. Radish, Boy Gem.  
 32. Radish, Breakfast.  
 33. Radish, Long Scarlet.  
 34. Radish, Mammoth.  
 35. Squash, Hollow.  
 36. Squash, Hollow.  
 37. Turnip, Red Top.  
 38. Turnip, Green.  
 39. Tomato, Champion.  
 40. Tomato, Extra Early.

- FLOWERS.**  
 41. Alyssum, Sweet.  
 42. Aster, Single.  
 43. Balsam, Wood.  
 44. Carnation, Wood.  
 45. Chrysanthemum, Wood.  
 46. Helianthus, Wood.  
 47. Impatiens, Wood.  
 48. Morning Glory, Wood.  
 49. Nasturium, Flat.  
 50. Nasturium, Heart.  
 51. Petaluma, Wood.  
 52. Petaluma, Wood.  
 53. Petaluma, Wood.  
 54. Petaluma, Wood.  
 55. Petaluma, Wood.  
 56. Petaluma, Wood.  
 57. Petaluma, Wood.  
 58. Petaluma, Wood.  
 59. Petaluma, Wood.  
 60. Petaluma, Wood.

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