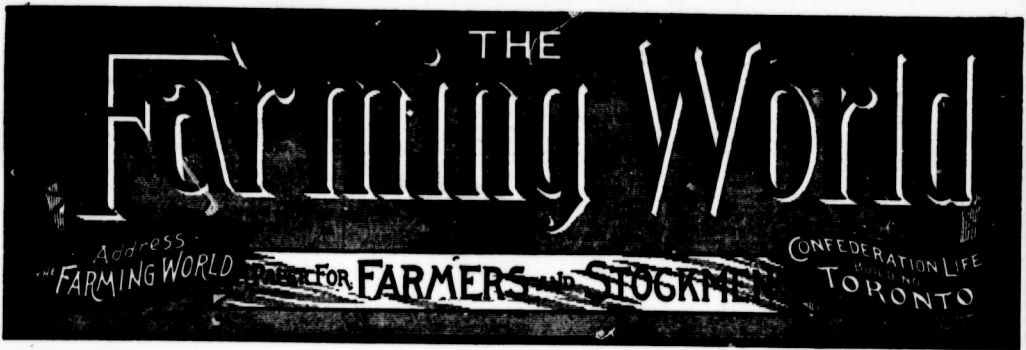


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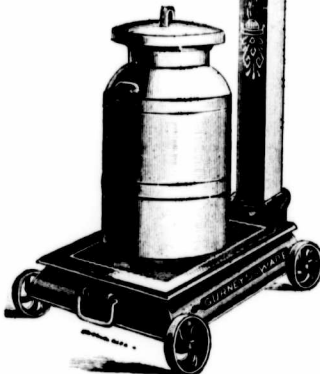
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XXI.

AUGUST 5th, 1902

No. 6

Threshermen Fix Prices

A threshermen's association has been formed in Oxford County. The objects of this organization, as stated by a thresherman of that district, are: To unite the threshermen of the county for mutual benefit, and to put the business on a better paying basis. The association met a few days ago and decided upon a rate of \$12.00 per day or \$1.25 per hour for threshing. The price per bushel has not been fixed yet. There are sixty-three threshermen in the county, and fifty out of this number have joined the association, and it is claimed the remainder have raised their prices to meet the association prices. So it would seem that the farmers of Oxford County will have to pay higher prices the coming season to get their threshing done than formerly.

For some time threshermen in many parts of the country have been complaining of not making enough out of the business to pay their way and have a decent living. It is true the blame for it lies wholly with those engaged in the business. Of late years the number of threshing outfits in the country has greatly increased, and in many sections threshermen have been almost tumbling over each other in order to get business. To an outsider this would be an indication that the business was a profitable one or was believed to be such by many who were induced to invest capital in threshing outfits. But it would seem as if the business had been greatly overdone and now those engaged in it are endeavoring to put it on a more profitable basis.

Farmers, no doubt, will take a different view of the situation from what the threshermen take. We do not think that many of them will object to paying a fair rate for good work done. The rate per day fixed by the Oxford association seems somewhat indefinite. For a full day's work early in the season the charge seems reasonable. But how about later in the season, when the day's work must necessarily be from one to two hours shorter? We suppose the rate per hour will be used then in reckoning up a day's work. There certainly should be a considerable difference made in the charge for a day's work in the latter part of August and September and that for a day's work in November. The fairest way would appear to be to thresh by the bushel, and then the farmer would be paying for the actual work done.

But the difficulties in connection with the threshing business are not

all upon the side of the thresherman. The farmer sometimes has to put up with a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance in connection therewith. The system of going about from farm to farm threshing is one of the most fruitful sources for the dissemination of weeds that we have. We have known cases where a careless thresherman would leave a dirty farm, where noxious weeds such as wild oats, etc. were abundant, and move his outfit to a neighboring farm or one several miles away, without taking the trouble to clean the separator or any part of the outfit. Many a farmer to-day can point to this source for many of the weeds now prevalent on his farm. Every farmer should insist upon a threshing outfit being thoroughly cleaned before he allows it on his farm or to enter his barn. Then there are little delays in getting started or caused by some part of the machinery going wrong, that he should not have to pay for when hiring by the day. The work also should be well done. The grain carried to the granary should be reasonably clean and there should be as little of it as possible elevated to the straw mow. These are some of the things the farmer should look to at threshing time. And if the work is well and faithfully done he should not object to paying a fair price for it. But when the work is done in a slovenly manner and both time and grain wasted threshermen should not grumble if he objects to the higher price. There should be no objection on the part of farmers to an organization like the above providing it will ensure better work being done for them by threshmen. If rates are raised to a uniform price, there should be more uniform work done. There are threshers and threshers, and while many are well worth the rate the association has fixed there are others who would be dear at half the price. An effective organization should seek to remedy this by bringing all the work done by its members up to a uniform standard. Unless there is something done in this direction we are afraid farmers may have good ground for believing that such associations are formed purely and simply to raise prices.

Licensing Cheese and Butter Factories.

This question was discussed at the Ottawa Cheese Board a week ago. It will be remembered that at the Dairy Conference at Ottawa last April, a system of licensing factories so that only factories

with proper sanitary equipment would be allowed to make cheese or butter, and that each one should have the services of an instructor was recommended. The Ottawa Cheese Board deferred a decision upon the matter for a future meeting.

Whether a system of licensing factories be the wisest plan or not, something certainly should be done to improve the sanitary condition of many of our cheese and butter factories. Compulsory measures should not be needed to induce dairymen to conduct their businesses in the best possible way. But if they will not be influenced by reason and common sense, some means should be adopted to bring them to time. Every poor, unsanitary and badly equipped factory is injuring Canada's reputation for high class dairy products and lessening the profits of those who have a desire to conduct the business in the best way. If all the cheese made in one district were of a quality equal to the very best made therein, the whole product would sell for a higher price. Buyers nowadays work on a system of averages and in many cases do not pay enough for the product of the very best factories and too much for that of the poorer factories, and by averaging the prices up make a profit on the whole lot. That is, the product of the best factories helps to sell that of the neighboring factories making a much inferior quality. This condition of affairs should not be. The goods should be bought on their merits. There is, in our opinion, not enough discrimination, in price as between the product of good and bad factories made at our local cheese markets. Because of this lack of discrimination the poor, unsanitary and badly equipped factories flourish, and if such a condition is to continue there should be some system of regulating matters and bringing all the factories up to the same standard. A system of licensing factories under proper inspection opens a way for overcoming the difficulty and is well worth careful consideration by dairymen whose views we shall be pleased to have on this question.

Nova Scotia Fruit Interests

For some time the Nova Scotia fruit growers and shippers have had a grievance against the steamship companies sailing from Halifax. They complain that the steamers do not run often enough, they are not fast enough, and are not properly ventilated, etc. Through these drawbacks, the province every year, especially if there

Our Western Letter

The Winnipeg Fair—Live Stock Exhibit—Eastern Stock Sold—Harvest Hands

Winnipeg, July 28, 1902.

The great Industrial Fair of the West has once more come and gone and a week of pleasure and profit has been added to the procession of the past. We met many old friends and made more new ones through its means, and we learned many things and unlearned a few also.

There is a great deal to be said in praise of the Winnipeg Industrial and the press has been very busy saying it, but there are also a few things that demand utterance on the other side. One of the most noticeable deficiencies in the Exhibition is the absence of any adequate display of farm machinery. Engines and threshers occupied a large space, but that was the only machinery shown. In the interests of the farmers who patronize the Exhibition a greater effort along this line should be made. Again there is a growing sentiment against the overwhelming importance placed on the grand stand attractions, the mountbank performances and the races. These items cost much more than the legitimate exhibition, and even if they were less costly, their value and their propriety in such an exhibition is questionable.

On the other hand the encouragement given to stock and dairy exhibits is highly commendable, and the progressive efforts made to make these sections each year more and more attractive, are entitled to our emphatic endorsement. Horticulture is yearly attracting less exhibits, and this is most regrettable in view of the increasing public interest therein. It is only fair to the management to say that this latter is the result of the date on which the exhibition is held, and not due to any lack of interest on their part.

From the stockmen's point of view the fair is an entire success. From the standpoint of the city people, who pay largely for its support and reap most, if not all, the profits through the immense crowds attracted, it is a success. From the side of the grain-grower and the gardener there is still much to be desired.

Among the Eastern men in attendance at the Fair we had the pleasure of meeting the veteran breeder, Mr. Frank Birdsall of Norwood, who stopped over for a few days on his way home from a visit to the Coast and California. Mr. Birdsall expressed great pleasure in all he saw here. He speaks of the cattle exhibited in the highest terms, but is not so enthusiastic concerning the sheep and swine. Birdsall & Son have sold many animals in this country—among others, one to Hon. Thos. Greenwood. En route Mr. Birdsall visited the Virden and Carberry fairs and offi-

ciated as judge in some of the live stock classes.

Another noted visitor was Henry Wade, who was highly complimentary in his remarks about the stock shown, and equally strong in his denunciation of the lack of care which he says they show. Coming from the country of box-stalled cattle, it is naturally somewhat of a shock to Mr. Wade to find Short-horns actually permitted the run of a boundless prairie and curried-combed only when exhibition time draws near. This of course is due to the fact that most of our breeders keep their herds rather for raising beefers than for producing stock to sell at fancy prices. Those who make the breeding of fancy stock a business make it also their business to keep them always in the finest form, as witness the shape in which the Greenwood and Barron herds are brought out.

Mr. Wade assisted at a meeting of the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held during the fair, when the question of forming an association and inaugurating a Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book was discussed. He was able to give much assistance and advice to the breeders on the subject under consideration. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws and empowered to call a meeting during the coming winter for their ratification by the Association.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the distribution of harvest hands who may come up on the excursions next month. The Government report of the number required will be issued about the 1st August, and the dates of the excursions will then be announced. In the meantime forms are being sent to the station agents, and farmers are requested to register with them the number of men required and the date on which they are wanted. The figures will be reported each day at Winnipeg, so that the exact requirements of every part of the Province will be known at the distributing point. Tickets will be issued at starting point to Winnipeg only, and on their arrival at Winnipeg excursionists will receive free tickets for the point of destination. This will prevent the difficulty experienced last year by the accumulation of too many men at terminal points. The facilities for caring for the excursionists are better at Winnipeg than elsewhere. Farmers will be notified when men are expected, and all trains west of Winnipeg will be run in daylight to enable them to meet trains and hire their men. Each train will be accompanied by a Government agent, who will advise and assist the men in every possible way.

is a large crop, loses thousands of dollars because of their fruit reaching Great Britain in poor condition.

The fruit growers of the province not long ago appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government at Ottawa in regard to better transportation facilities. This deputation recently interviewed the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Prof. Robertson and others in regard to the matter and pressed strongly that the following clauses be inserted in the next contract which the government makes with steamship companies receiving subsidies for carrying fruit and other perishable products:

First—That when the trade of Nova Scotia requires it the government may insist upon the company increasing the steamship service to intervals of every ten days instead of fifteen, as now required.

Second—That the steamships provided by the company shall, when carrying fruit, be run at an average rate of speed of not less than twelve knots.

Third—Said steamers when carrying fruit shall be ventilated by forced draft to the satisfaction of the Minister or some officer appointed by him, and in such a manner as to secure a uniform cool temperature.

Fourth—Said boats shall not carry between decks more than five tiers of barrels of apples; that is, there shall not be resting on any one tier of barrels more than four other tiers.

Fifth—The handling, loading, stowage and unloading of fruit shall be under the supervision of an officer appointed by the minister, if he deem it desirable.

Mr. A. McNeill, Dominion Fruit Inspector, who has recently visited Nova Scotia reports fifty per cent. of a crop for that province, eighty per cent. for Ontario and sixty per cent. for the United States. He does not expect that there will be many apples to export from this side of the Atlantic as they will all be needed for the home trade. Prices, he thinks, will be good, which will be a bonanza for the Ontario growers who have a big apple crop in prospect. Owing to the poor transportation facilities and lack of cold storage, the Gravenstein, which has for years been the mainstay of the Nova Scotia fruit grower is gradually losing favor in that province. This variety will not stand the ordinary shipping facilities now in force there as well as some of the hardier later varieties.

"Some years ago," said Bishop Potter, in a recent speech, "I was travelling in Minnesota. A man approached me on the railway platform and scanned my features closely. 'Excuse me,' he said finally, 'but haven't I seen your picture in the papers?' I was compelled to confess that he might have done so. 'I thought so,' continued the inquisitive one. 'May I ask what you were cured of?'"



Judging Harness Horses at the Ottawa Fair, 1901.

The Industrial Fair at Winnipeg

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition has become, so far as agricultural exhibits are concerned, almost entirely a stock-breeders' exhibition. The dates selected, during the closing weeks of July, are too early for any other class of agricultural exhibits, and consequently less attention is each year given to them. Horticultural products are for the same reason limited to flowers and plants. Machinery is, through the organized action of the manufacturers, limited to threshers and engines, and a few articles, such as tanning mills, manufactured by small firms outside the ring. These defects are fully compensated, if compensation is a possibility, by the excellence of the live stock exhibits. The various breeds of cattle are this year represented by some of the finest animals they have produced, and the judges were unanimous in expressing their pleasure in finding such excellence in the entries. Horses, sheep and swine, while showing less superlative quality, are of a degree of excellence that can only be considered remarkable in a young country like this.

Judging was conducted in a covered pavilion or theatre with seating capacity for over one thousand persons, and during the entire time the benches were well occupied. A further improvement might be made by placing this pavilion nearer to the stock barns, and this will doubtless be done for next year.

SHORTHORNS.

This breed, as usual, occupied the premier position. In point of numbers the entries were nearly equal to all other breeds. John Miller of Bringham, Ont., officiated as judge and the only fault found with him is his aversion to taking the spectators into his confidence and pointing out the excellence or demerit upon which his decision is based. Then it must be considered that an exhibition of cattle, and the awarding of prizes, is not merely to give the fortunate breeder a triumph, but to educate others in the science of breeding. When these things are taken into consideration it will be recognized that, his decision reached, the judge owes his spectators a few words of explanation on the

reasons which led to the award. Judges in other classes recognized this fact, and those who officiated in the Shorthorn class in previous years have done the same. Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota, was last year most thorough in his explanations. Mr. Miller may, however, have thought his labors sufficiently heavy without such an addition, as he was occupied two full days in the discharge of his duties.

The honors of the exhibition went to the Prairie Home herd, owned by Hon. Thos. Greenway. In all classes and particularly in the sections devoted to animals owned and bred by exhibitor, J. G. Barron of Carberry was a strong exhibitor. Special prizes offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. brought out a large number of exhibits of these animals.

The silver medal for bull, any age, was won by Hon. T. Greenway's Sittytton Hero 7th, who also captured first in three year old class. In the latter class second honors went to Scottish Canadian, recently purchased by James Bray at the Lynch dispersion sale. In the four year old class Topsman's Duke XVI, owned by J. G. Barron of Carberry, and Sir Colin Campbell, owned by R. McLennan, Holmfield, were the first and second respectively. The first prize in the two year olds went to Lord Missie, owned by Wm. Ryan, Ninga; second to Barron's Pilgrim XVII. (imp.). Greenway's Moneyful Banner was the best one year old bull and his Strousa Stamp got the blue ticket. In calves Mr. Greenway again got first place with Choice Goods; Sittytton's Choice owned by J. G. Washington, Ninga, second. Two calves of calendar year, Lavender Knight and Jubilee, both from Greenway's herd, won first and second in their class. In females, Hon. Thos. Greenway won first and second in all classes, except calves. Here J. G. Washington was second for heifer calf and J. G. Barron first for heifer calf of calendar year. Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Special for bull, any age, and female, any age, both went to Greenway, as well as first and second for bull and three females under two years. Greenway and Washington won re-

spectively first and second for three calves under one year bred and owned by exhibitor. In the sections devoted to Western bred stock Barron captured four firsts and two seconds; Greenway four seconds and four firsts; Washington two seconds. In the C. P. R. Specials for animals bred in Western Canada and not previously exhibited, Greenway got four firsts and two seconds; Barron three firsts and one second; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, one first and one second; G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, and Jas. Bray, Longburn, each one first; John Graham, Carberry, two seconds; R. McLennan, Holmfield, and H. O. Averst, Middlechurch, each one second. In all classes except bulls and females, any age, third and fourth prizes were given.

It cannot be said that the Shorthorns showed any improvement over last year, even in numbers, and some of the best animals of this year were prize-winners in 1901.

GALLOWAYS.

Next to the Shorthorns the keenest interest centred in the Galloways, where O. W. Swigart, of Champlain, Ill., was competing with Wm. Martin, of St. Jean, Man., for the honors. There were only two exhibitors of the blacks, but the forty animals shown were each and all almost ideal types. Among the entries were Maggie of Kilquhanity, who won first at the Highland show in 1900 as a yearling, and first at the Royal as a two year old. She had a calf at foot by Macdougall 4th, to which bull she was bred in quarantine last year at Quebec. Macdougall 4th was last year's champion at Chicago, where he sold for \$2,000. He is the sire of Randolph 2nd of Thornhill, also owned and exhibited by Mr. Martin. The three year old cow Norman 3rd of Avondale, champion in her class at the last Chicago show, was shown by Mr. Swigart. The animals shown by him are the cream of his herd, and it speaks well for Mr. Martin that he was able to carry off four firsts and seven seconds in the face of such competition. Twelve firsts and three seconds went to Swi-

gatt. The thirds were about evenly divided.

POLLED-ANGUS.

There were four exhibitors and nine animals catalogued in this class, which is not as creditable a turnout as the number of breeders in the province would lead one to expect. The animals shown were of good type and first rate quality.

HEREFORDS.

Herefords also failed to show up in the numbers that their pretensions to the premier position as range cattle would seem to demand. Twenty-three head only were shown. J. Wallace, of Cartwright, Man., won firsts in all bull classes except bull calf, which went to J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man. In the female classes he won first honors in all except three classes; J. A. Chapman capturing the firsts for cow three years, heifer calf, and two calves under one year. Seconds and thirds were fairly divided among the exhibitors mentioned were Bendick and Lorraine of Winnipeg.

HOLSTEINS.

This breed was out in larger numbers than any other except the Shorthorns. Some noted cows were shown and competition was keen. The DeKoll and Teake families were especially prominent. Three firsts, including silver medal, went to the Munroe Creamery Co., Winnipeg; eleven to James Glennie & Son, Longburn; one to J. Oughton, Stonewall; one to M. Oughton, Middlechurch, and one to A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Three exhibitors divided the honors in this class, which has up to the present very few backers in the West, being, perhaps, wrongly but certainly very generally, considered too tender for this climate. Jas. Walsham, Portage la Prairie, secured three firsts including silver medal; W. V. Edwards, Souris, ten firsts and seven seconds; E. Winkler, Gretna, one first and four seconds; John Webster, Portage la Prairie, and Munroe Creamery Co., Winnipeg, each one first.

AYRSHIRES.

A fine lot of animals were shown in this class, the chief fault to be found with them being that they showed a tendency to beef. Hon. Thos. Greenway's herd swept in all the first prizes excepting one which went to S. J. Thompson & Sons of St. James, and one to W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. The same herd also took seven seconds the other six being equally divided between S. J. Thompson and W. M. Smith.

GRADE AND FAT CATTLE.

Little interest was shown in these, the entries being few and showing nothing remarkable in quality.

The list of judges in the foregoing classes was as follows:

Shorthorns—John Miller, Brougham, Ont.

Herefords, Galloways and Polled Angus—Prof. Curtiss, Iowa Coll., of Agr., Ames, Iowa.

Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Grades and Fat Cattle—Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.

(To be Continued.)

Correspondence

Danish Co-operative Bacon Factories.

Editor of THE FARMING WORLD:

In your issue of July 22nd there is an article entitled "Co-operative Bacon Factories Not a Success," which I have carefully read and in which I fully concur. But Mr. Hodges made a mistake in praising the Danish co-operative factories, and saying that they are such a great success; which they really are not. Of course, the system of co-operation there is different from what it is here. In the first place it is an entirely political business, and every farmer who goes in is bound to deliver all his hogs to the factory, with a penalty of \$2.50 on each hog if sold to an outside buyer. Now, the Danish farmers deliver their hogs to the co-operative factories and each man's hogs are killed separately and he gets paid for them according to quality, 1, 2, 3, 4, and after dressed weight. If any hogs are sold or not well fed there is a severe deduction. There is also a lot of offal that is cut off before weighing that he does not get paid for, but that during the year amounts to a great deal of money. The few co-operative packing houses in Denmark that tried to buy hogs live weight in competition with the private packers, could not follow the competition and had to go over to buying after dressed weight.

If the Danish co-operative packing houses had been such a great success their bacon ought to bring more money than that of the private packers, whereas the contrary is the case, such private brands as the "Pink" and the "J. D. K." bring, on an average, 3d to 3d more the year round. In fact there are lots of co-operative packing houses which sell their bacon at lower prices than the best brands from Canadian packing houses. There are three brands especially, in Denmark that try to force Canadian bacon out of the market by underselling.

When I was home in Denmark last year I was surprised to find that many of the co-operative dairies, which one would think was the best thing for co-operation among the farmers, had gone over into private hands. In my opinion, co-operative butter-making should be the greatest success, because the small butter-makers, who only receive, say 65s. to 70s. per cwt., by going into a co-operative dairy company with skilled management and modern appliances, get their butter up to a class for which they can get 90s. to 100s., which is a great advance. This is not possible in the pork packing business, as the co-operative packers cannot improve the raw mater-

A short report of the exhibits of horses, sheep and hogs will be given in our next issue.

ial more than the private packers can, and in most cases not as much, as choice curing of bacon is only learned by long experience, especially the curing of bacon during the summer months.

If the Canadian farmers would just feed their hogs well with good grain and skimmed milk the last six weeks before shipping them, and then deliver them unled, they would always receive a very good price for their hogs, but it is impossible for any bacon curing factory to produce choice bacon out of poorly fed hogs. Stuffing hogs in the morning, before delivery, is just as big a swindle as putting water in milk before delivering it to a butter factory, and it ought to be punished in the same way.

Will you kindly insert the above in your valuable paper. Thanking you beforehand for your courtesy.

A Danish Packer.

Prices for Bacon Hogs

In an interview with the Globe's special correspondent last week, Mr. F. D. Fearman of the firm of Fearman & Co., pork packers, Hamilton, made the following statement in regard to the prices for hogs:

"The packers have been paying too high a price for hogs, but I think there will continue to be a good, steady demand during the next few months. The high price is occasioned in the first place by the higher price obtained for the product in England and in Canada; we had a better quality, and the world's market is higher for meats this year than before. A second cause is the competition among the packers for the hogs that are offered; if there were not so many buying hogs the price would not be so high. There is lively competition among the packers; I do not look for any advance in price. I think we have about reached the maximum price that the Canadian consumer will pay, and there is no use going beyond. It has been a good year for the farmer, though it must be remembered that feed has been high where it had to be bought. There has been a great improvement in the quality of hogs brought in, through better breeding and better feeding. I think the instruction given at the Provincial Winter Fair and the Farmers' Institute meetings, and by the speakers themselves, has led to this improvement. The English market has been steady and fairly good. The Canadian market is widening out in the west, and there is generally an increasing demand for pork products since they are put up in more dainty forms."

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets.

The beet crop is "laid by" for the season. No more work can be done, as the leaves overlap the rows.

Now prepare for the harvesting. Get your knives ready for topping, forks for handling, and your wagon box ready for hauling.

Arrange now with the sugar company for your beet pulling machine.

You will not harvest your beets before October, but it is well to bear in mind that 12 to 15 tons of beets per acre means a lot of work, and you should be prepared for it.

Every bright day now means larger beets, and beets mean money. You can almost feel the money dropping into your pockets from the crops.

And while you have nothing else to do, you should prepare your land for next season's crops.

Next year the factories will pay for your beets according to the sugar contained in them, the higher the percentage of sugar the higher the price.

The percentage of sugar is increased by careful cultivation. Select the proper soil and prepare the land for the crop.

In harvesting your crop, be careful to follow the directions given you by the Agriculturist. Any errors or omissions will be carefully looked after at the factory and deductions will be made for careless topping and for the dirt.

Beets which the factory would reject are worth something to you for feed, and they might better be left on the farm than hauled to the factory and get nothing for them.

A poor beet is worth nothing for sugar-making, but it is worth full price for feeding.

If your beets are good and you have a fair crop, over 1 ton of granulated sugar will be manufactured from each acre.

And while you are doing it, you'd better arrange to store a large quantity of beet pulp. You will find it come in handy during the winter.

Do not imagine because beet pulp costs you nothing the first year, that it is of no value. Cattle will eat it readily and do well upon it.

The sugar factories know the value of the beet pulp, and want to create a market for it. When you know the value of it, they will know what to charge for it.

When you draw a load of beets to the factory, take home a load of pulp.

Do not make any mistake about pulp. Take all you can get of it, and if you cannot feed it all, spread it on the land. Mix a little lime

cake with it and you have the best kind of fertilizer.

Lime cake you can get free of charge from the factory, and take all you can get for nothing.

In giving you these things free the factories are looking after their own interests as well as yours. The better the land the more beets. More beets, more sugar; more sugar, more profit; and profit is what we are all in business for.

Make beet raising a thorough business, and watch it thoroughly after you once go into it. The growing of sugar beets will pay you better than any three crops on the farm.

The first year in raising beets is the same as any other business. You must learn by experience, but you will learn and profit by that experience. Each succeeding year you will find it easier, and your business will expand the same as in any other line.

What do you think of one man that contracts to raise 1200 acres of beets. He is making large profits out of it and does not own an acre of land. Rents the land and hires all the work done. It pays the farmer in that way, and also pays the other fellow, or he would not continue the business.

The Outlook.

That very few, if any, sugar factories will be built next year, is a foregone conclusion. The low price of sugar has discouraged the investors and, before going any further they will want to see the results of this year's operations by the factories now building. As the admission of machinery free of duty expires next April, and there are no builders in Canada familiar with the building of a sugar factory, it is not at all likely there will be any sugar factories built until some changes in the sugar markets of the world makes the investment more profitable than it appears at the present moment. It is not profitable to build and operate a beet sugar factory with a capacity of less than 600 tons of beets per day. Such a factory costing at the present time \$500,000 to \$600,000, and adding about \$150,000 duty will make it too heavy an investment for the profit there is in the business. There would be plenty of market for the sugar for a number of factories, but the capital is not available. Americans are not now looking for investments in Canadian sugar factories, and to secure all Canadian or English capital is entirely out of the question. For the next couple of years there will be very little or no further development of the beet sugar industry.

The low price of sugar will cause the present factories to develop some scheme to utilize their refuse and work them into a profit. Already one factory is figuring on putting in a system for working up their waste molasses and creating a market value for it. The additional plant, if installed, will mean an outlay of \$50,000, and while the output appears to be profitable and would pay a good dividend on the investment, they hesitate to spend the amount in addition to their present investment of over \$500,000.

The beet sugar industry is here to stay, but the development will not be as great as was expected a year or two ago.

Harvesting.

The crop having been "laid by" there is nothing more to be done until harvesting. At the present time there is no machinery invented that will pull and top the beets successfully, but there are pullers that materially assist. Most of the factories will have beet pullers that they will sell or rent in harvesting. The pullers are run through the beets and lift them up, allowing them to remain in the furrow. The pullers are followed by men or boys, who grasp the beet by the top with the left hand and pulling them up, cuts the tops off with the knife made for that special purpose, carried in the right hand, and throws them in piles ready to be taken up by the wagons. The beets are trimmed close to the bottom leaves, and the dirt well shaken off. Care should be taken to cut the tops off nicely. Cutting off too much means a great deal of waste, and not trimming enough means that the factory will make a deduction from the weight of the beets, and you will have your haul for nothing, besides losing quite an amount that is of value on the farm. Full instructions will be given, when and how to pull the beets by each factory and it will pay every farmer growing them to follow the directions carefully.

Wiaraton.

The factory at this point is progressing favorably. The bricklayers and masons are now at work on the upper story. Machinery is arriving constantly and is being put in place and coupled up as fast as possible. Notwithstanding the delays caused by changing the foundations in the spring, and the want of some machinery, the contractors are well satisfied with the work done up to date. Work upon the warehouse and machine shop is being pushed and the beet sheds will soon be commenced. The acreage is well looked after by Mr. Snider,

who reports the beets to be in excellent condition, and prospects good for a large crop. It is expected the factory will be ready for operation by November 1, possibly a little earlier.

Cost of Growing Sugar Beets

The cost of growing sugar beets is a matter of much conjecture among most farmers, for as a matter of fact they do not keep a close account of all items in the expense bill. Last season one farmer in Otero county expended on ten acres \$17.85, which included rent of land, seed, spring plowing, leveling and harrowing, planting, cultivating, irrigating, thinning, harvesting and hauling. From this land he harvested 218 tons of beets from which he received \$17.75 a ton or \$1,021.25 for his crop, giving him a net profit of \$993.75 on the beets. Under ordinary circumstances the expenditure of over \$41 an acre on the crop would be considered excessive, as the beets should be produced at a cost of not more than \$30 an acre.—Lamar Sparks.

A cost of \$30 per acre is all right for an average tonnage, but it should be remembered that there is cost connected with the delivery of beets. The more tons produced the greater the total cost, but no grower kicks at the added expense caused by the cost of delivering a large tonnage.—Rocky Ford Enterprise.

Beet Leaf Stripping

Is a subject that was thoroughly examined some years ago. It has, however, again attracted some attention among agronomists. The Eishen experiments are interesting. Beets were cultivated in four separate patches, from one of which there was removed 16 per cent. of the total leaves; upon another in two operations the stripping represented 85 per cent. of the leaves, and the remaining patches were left intact. Even a very limited stripping reduced the yield and sugar percentage. When the leaves were removed in excess the sugar of the beets was changed to non-sugar with a decreased yield to the acre. Such roots are worthless for sugar manufacturing purposes. Previous experience has shown that the stripping always means elongated necks and very impure juices, the larger the necks, the greater will be the percentage of salts and the lower the c.p.

Crop Looking Well

Reports from the different Canadian territories where sugar beets are being grown for factory use this season are to the effect that the crop is generally in fine condition, in advance really of the Michigan crop. The crop was in the ground early and generally the ground was in excellent condition. The Canadian farmer is a grower of roots, and naturally took to the beet crop. The Canadian farms are well tilled and the

fertility is kept from year to year, and land is not cropped out as in many sections of Michigan and consequently was ready for the beet crop. The season, too, has been more favorable to the crop and while help has been higher than in Michigan and producer gets less for his beets, still farmers express themselves as well pleased with the crop up to this time.

Good progress is being made with the construction of the plants and all indications at this time point to a most satisfactory campaign.—Michigan Sugar Beets.

Home-seekers' Rates from Missouri River via Union Pacific

August 5 and 19, September 2 and 16, October 7 and 21, to many points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. One lowest first-class standard fare, plus \$2.00, for round trip. Minimum sailing rate from Missouri River, \$9.00.

Correspondingly low rates from intermediate points.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to G. G. Herring, G.A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Of every description. Special attention given to plants for Beet Sugar Factories, Glucose, &c. Get our quotations.

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125 7 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

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Specialties:—BUILDING OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES;
AND BEET SUGAR FACTORY SUPPLIES.

We have the record of building modern equipped and economical running factories. More than 20 years' experience in this special business. Correspondence solicited.

We are also sole representatives of BUETTNER & MEYER, Urdingen, Germany, manufacturers of the best pulp drier in the world. This drier received the prize of 20,000 marks offered by the "Centralverein für die Rubenzuckerindustrie" in Germany.

The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and Kirtland Streets, Cleveland, Ohio New York Office: 220 Broadway.

Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

The Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$2; Swine Breeders', \$3.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the Swine Breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the Swine Breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head, non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale are published once a month. Over 10,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers, resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs: that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 30th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy, or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock Associations. In the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following should be given: particulars as to the kind of work to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and references, age, particular department of farm work in which a position is desired, wages expected and where last employed.

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—A man to work on a farm in Manitoba. Must be able to plough well and handle horses. Wages \$90 for three months. Will engage for a year if suitable. Apply, giving references. No. 117. a.

Wanted—A man to work on a dairy farm about a mile and a half from Gravenhurst, one accustomed to general farm work, the care of stock and able to milk. Single man preferred. State age and wages required. No. 118. a.

Wanted—An active young man of good habits to work on a dairy and fruit farm near Burlington for four months. Wages \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month. Permanent engagement if satisfactory. No. 119. a.

Domestic Help Wanted

Wanted.—A housekeeper, a thoroughly good woman, middle age preferred, to take charge of the work on a 100 acre farm where dairying is done. Woman will not be expected to do milking. Must be an economical housekeeper, with first-class references and must be willing to work. May come on

trial for one or two months, and if satisfactory will be engaged by the year. House very comfortable, heated with hot water and supplied with all modern conveniences. Three men employed all year. No washing to do except for the Manager. Methodist, Presbyterian and English churches within two miles of farm. Neighborhood good. Permanent home to right party. No. 107. a.

Wanted—A first-class herdsman, suitable to take charge of a dairy farm, the poultry, garden, and lawn. Good wages will be paid to the right person. Must be sober, industrious, and trustworthy. Apply, giving references, No. 120. a.

Wanted—Situation as farm manager by a Scotchman, 38 years old, married and four of a family. Desires to return from New York State to the old flag. Eight years experience on a leading dairy farm in Canada. Up-to-date farmer, balanced ration feeder, butter-maker, bookkeeper, honest and stands on his merits. Correspondence solicited. Apply No. 604. a.

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.

Farmers' Institutes.

Under the head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to Institute work. This will include instruction to secretaries and other officers, general information about Institutes and Institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. He will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way he hopes to give Institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive, on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any time desires further information along any of the lines discussed, by applying to the Superintendent he will be put in direct communication with the Institution that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Education of Farmers' Daughters

BY MISS BELLAR DOME, OWEN SOUND

The subject "Education of Farmers' Daughters," covers an immense field of thought and may be viewed from many standpoints. This essay, while intended specially for farmers' daughters who may become farmers' wives, is not meant to imply that all farmers' daughters will be in the future farmers' wives.

It is the duty of all farmers to give their daughters the advantages of a thorough public school education. This is within the reach of all, but very frequently it happens that they are denied that privilege. Now this is to be greatly regretted, as it is not just to them that they should be brought into the world and then denied that very important essential which would more fully enable them to perform their duties and hold their position in the struggle of life.

Education in itself does not mean the acquiring of knowledge alone, but also how to use the same again. Education to the mind is like cultivation of a field, the more thorough the work, the better the result. It broadens and strengthens the mind and even after school days are over the daughter's intellectual growth should continue and never come to a standstill. With all the possibilities of acquiring knowledge in this vast universe and with the numerous facilities of education, public and high schools and colleges; it seems that no one need lack the opportunities of a liberal education. But we find a large number of our country girls have ceased to grow intellectually, or worse still, are forgetting nearly all they have learned. In nearly every village there is a mechanics' library and if the books are carefully selected and well read, it will be found to be one of the greatest sources of usefulness to our young women.

Never was there a time in history when knowledge was in greater demand than now, and the farmers' daughters of to-day cannot afford to lose the opportunity of keeping themselves well informed on the topics of the day, or of developing their minds to the highest degree.

There is no better way of getting knowledge of truths, facts, great people and grand principles than by reading the good literature which is to be found in all the libraries throughout the country.

Parents should encourage their daughters to make the best of themselves. They should know what they want for their children, whether they want them to be truly

good and great and faithful. The careful selection of books cannot be too strongly impressed on the parents' minds, as books either lit up and strengthen or weaken and destroy the mind of the young reader.

One aim of the school is to make people capable of thinking and acting, and to accomplish this the minds of the young people must be brought into a knowledge of the lives and thoughts of truly great people. This can be done by introducing into the reading course biographies and historical books. This course, if intelligently followed out, will give ample compensation and real enjoyment for the labor, and in time a love of good literature will be cultivated which will never pass away. Parents will do well to have coming into their homes good magazines and periodicals which always discuss the newest and best topics of the day.

During the winter months in many country places literary societies are organized, and girls as well as their brothers should attend these. By means of these much important information is acquired, which will give them intelligent views on many subjects. Education in itself should never unfit any girl for farm life. It should be a help to her and make her more observant of the world about her and the life in it.

Education is just as necessary for the farmers' daughter as for the highest of the land, and it is hardly possible that anyone can be too well educated.

The great aim of the farmers' daughter should be to have a knowledge of how to make a home. She does not necessarily have to marry to do this. But at any time she may be called upon to manage the house. This is a woman's true sphere, where she is specially intended to excel, and the one in which she should take pride in making herself capable. There is a great deal in being a good housekeeper. Educate a girl to the best of her ability and it will be very incomplete if she has not a thorough knowledge of how to cook a meal and manage every other branch of the housekeeping as well. There would be less unhappy homes if daughters were given a thorough domestic education and training. Bad cooking makes dyspepsia and cranks, and much misery is brought into a home which would otherwise be happy.

Many girls find farm life dull and do not take the interest they should in the work. Now, they should have an interest on the farm. Let them have a share of the income from the dairy produce for their own use and disposal. This will give them something to work for, and will stimulate them to fresh endeavors. Many farmers take pride in having the very best stock and crops and try to beautify their farms. Now in the house, the girls should take just as great pride in reaching that height of excellence, and the dairy especially is where they will find scope for their

energies. How delightful is it to go into a well appointed dairy and see the cream being changed, by the process of churning, into butter, and then worked into rolls or packed ready for the market or home consumption. This is a part of farm work which any farmer's daughter may be proud of being able to do, and it is certainly a part of her education. Thus we see that while an intellectual education is good for the farmer's daughter, the domestic education is just as necessary.

Apart from this education, there are accomplishments which a girl can cultivate if she has time, inclination and talent. A great amount of pleasure and profit can be derived from music in the home. It lifts the mind above the small worries and frictions of everyday life. It is not the one who has the gift who alone has the pleasure, but the whole family is cheered and brightened by the melody of sound. Farmers' daughters have talents and tastes like other girls and they should have every advantage to develop these to the best of their ability.

The great majority of these girls will in time have homes of their own, and they will need all the knowledge and perfection of mind to train up the next generation. If the parents would take an interest in their daughters' welfare and progress, how much help it would be. In the meantime the farmers' daughters should fit themselves for the life which is before them, doing whatever their hands find to do, and doing it in the very best way they can.

Peel Women's Institute

REPORT OF SECRETARY, PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

In looking back over the year's work and noting the progress made it is with a feeling of satisfaction that I take the liberty of presenting to the members a report for the year.

Organized as we were in January 1901, and feeling our ignorance and inability to carry on the work, I think the officers realized that it was only with the hearty support of the women of the county that our Institute could be made a success. The result of this year's work has amply demonstrated that wherever we have had meetings there have been those who would assist in every way possible to make them interesting.

The growth of our society may in a measure be seen when we state that whereas we closed our first year with thirty-nine (39) members and \$3.60 to our credit, this year we can report a membership of one hundred and ten (110) and a balance of \$26.82 in the treasury.

Since our last annual meeting we have held sixteen meetings, with the following attendance:

Brampton, October	16
Brampton, November	50
Cheltenham, November	44
Streetsville, November	51
Sandhill, January	45
Charleston, January	32

Alton, January	46
Belloumount, January	30
Churchville, January	30
Cooksville, January	12
Brampton, January	175
Malton, January	26
Bolton, February	23
Brampton, February	62
Bolton, March	90
Brampton, March	250

Making a total attendance at all meetings of 982 persons.

In all 43 addresses and papers were given. In addition to local papers, Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, and Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton, were sent by the Department, and we must not forget to thank the gentlemen who so kindly assisted with our closing meeting, viz. Rev. W. C. Clarke and Mr. Robt. McCulloch.

At the regular course of winter meetings where the Farmers' Institute were holding meetings at the same place and day as our meeting, we joined them in a union meeting in the evening, when addresses were given by our lady delegate and also our president or secretary. We left those meetings to be a mutual help.

In conclusion let me express the hope that encouraged by past results, our members will enter another year of institute work full of zeal and with a strong determination to press on the good work and make even more progress in the future than we have in the past. I feel sure that we who were present at most of the meetings throughout the county, and saw the good attendance, the interest taken and the splendid discussions on the papers given, were quite convinced that the work of the Institute is appreciated, and that if our officers and directors do their duty in the matter of coming together and making arrangements to carry on the work, they will not fail to receive the hearty support of the women of the county.

Josephine W. Hunter, Sec'y.

How a Government Cheese curing Station is Run

The Consolidated Curing Station at Woodstock is now in running order and a number of cheese have already been received from the surrounding factories. The Sentinel-Review describes the building and method of operation as follows:

"The station is situated at the C.P.R. station about fifty yards north of the depot. It is a one storey building with flat roof and is very neat and clean in appearance. In the basement is situated the curing room proper and above are the shipping room, receiving room, experimental rooms and business offices. The departments throughout are lighted by electric light and contain every equipment for the proper curing of cheese.

"The curing room in the basement is a model of cleanliness and has a capacity for 3,000 cheese. These are placed upon long tiers of racks built side by side throughout the length of the room. To each factory is given a certain number which distinguishes the several

racks belonging to it. The cheese belonging to the factory each bear the factory's number and thus they are kept track of. It is in this room that the process of curing takes place, if process it can be called, for the cheese simply remain in the even temperature of the room until they are cured through the natural process within them. The temperature is maintained at an average of about 62 degrees Fahrenheit. About three weeks is the time in which the process takes place.

"The cured cheese are hoisted on a hydraulic elevator from the curing room to the shipping room above. This department will store about 1,500 cheese. Great precautions have been taken in the building to have this room so that an even temperature can be maintained. The walls consist of six thicknesses of boards and four of paper, while the windows are double with four thicknesses of glass. The doors connecting with the adjoining rooms are very thick and are lined with felt. The temperature of this room is cooled by the air coming through the shaft from the curing room and in it the cheese are boxed and prepared for shipment.

"Four small rooms are set apart for experimental purposes. Samples of different varieties of cheese are to be cured in these rooms at different temperatures and conditions with a view to ascertaining that in which the most effective results may be obtained. There is also a room set apart for the purpose of comparing the results of the work at the station with that in the factories. In order to do this the comparing room is kept as the same temperature as that at the factory and the sample compared with the cheese cured by the station proper. The difference in the shrinkage is here noted and the value of the difference charged to the factory.

"In the large receiving room is placed the machinery used in regulating the temperature of the different rooms.

"Perhaps the most interesting feature and the one which requires the most attention from the operators is the regulating of the temperature in the curing room, experimental rooms and the shipping department. The Linde system is used, which is on the same principle as the manufacture of artificial ice. The equipment, which is divided into three parts, is manufactured by the Linde British Refrigerator Co., of Montreal.

"The system is based upon the condition of liquid anhydrous ammonia gas, which when under atmospheric pressure liquifies at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, Fah. From this it may be understood how with the aid of compressing machinery the low temperature is obtained and distributed. There are three divisions in the plant at the curing station. They are the "compressor" in which the gas is compressed, the

"condenser," in which the heat engendered in compression is abstracted and the compressed ammonia gas formed into a liquid, and the "refrigerator" in which the liquid anhydrous ammonia is allowed to evaporate or boil under low pressure, thereby cooling the surrounding brine which surrounds the coils of pipe in this portion of the equipment.

"From the refrigerator the gas is carried in pipes through the different departments and they, being intensely cold, from the expansion of the gas, and covered with frost, absorb the heat from the air. This is the manner in which the temperature is cooled. By working the compressor, which by the way is run by a gas engine, in a few hours enough cold air can be stored in the refrigerator tanks to last over night. The temperature in the room is registered by means of a "thermograph" practically a thermometer, which registers by means of a tracer on a graduated chart the rise and fall in the temperature. This is a very delicate instrument and is very accurate.

"The cheese is collected at the cost of the Department of Agriculture who take charge of it at the station, insure it and become responsible for its value from the date of receiving it until it is ready for shipment without expense to the patron. Boxes are provided and the cheese, when cured, are shipped in refrigerator cars. The only charge made is a sum equal to the value of the weight of the cheese saved on account of less shrinkage on the cheese of every week's make and the selling price.

"The cheese are stamped on each end before shipment with the words 'Consolidated Cold Storage Cheese,' and 'Woodstock Cold Storage Cheese.'"

American Twine Market

The binder twine situation shows little change over a week ago. Reports from sections in the States where harvest is in progress show that the supply of twine is practically exhausted outside of the large concerns which are holding stock to fill agents' orders. This situation would be serious if it were not for the belief that dealers generally have supplied themselves and will be able to take care of the needs of their customers. There is a possibility of the oat harvest requiring a larger supply than was at first anticipated and consequently additional stocks may be needed. The situation in the North-Western States shows little change. Some mills have accepted orders up to August 15th. The warehouses in that section are reported to be well stocked with twine. Some dealers are reported to be holding off expecting a break in prices later on, but from the present outlook this is hardly likely this season. The available stocks of American twine are said to be in the hands of large concerns that can hold for high prices if they want to.

Superb Climate

In Colorado all the conditions of health are met. There is a sufficient altitude to cause lung and chest development; there is the dry exhilarating mountain air, with an almost absolute absence of malaria; there is the tonic effect of a bracing climate, without its rigors; an atmosphere filled with ozone; cool nights in summer, a bright, sunny sky almost every day in the year, conducive of cheerfulness and bringing a new pleasure every morning, constantly stimulating both mind and body.

To enable persons to reach these favored localities without unnecessary expenditure of time or money, the Union Pacific has put in effect very low rates and splendid train service, three trains leaving Missouri River daily for Denver, one of which is "The Colorado Special," the finest and fastest train in the west. Accommodations are provided for all classes of passengers on these trains, the equipment including free reclining chair cars, dining cars, buffet, smoking cars, drawing room sleepers and day coaches, &c.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to G. G. Herring, G.A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Four Lovely Diamond Rings

Mounted in our own factory, with Diamonds personally selected in Amsterdam, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, seventy-five dollars, one hundred dollars. Every one of these Diamonds are of such quality that the most critical cannot find fault. Send for catalogue.

AMBROSE KENT & SONS

MANUFACTURERS JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS
156 YONGE ST. TORONTO
257 KING ST. WEST TORONTO

WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing
SCALES

Write To-day.

C. WILSON
& SON



50 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

The Farm Home

The Old Dinner Bell

ANNA G. DRUMMEY

I think with love of the old farm house,
How it shelters the home folks dear;
Its memories are ever near.
In fancy I see the roomy old barn,
With its background of wooded dell,
But dearer than all to my boyish heart,
Was the sound of the old dinner bell.

As a lad, when I toiled in planting-time,
Imbedding the various seeds,
How that old iron clapper seemed to know
The might of my boyish needs!
How I watched for a form at the kitchen door,
Whose errand I knew so well,
Then sweetly o'er meadow and waving grain,
Came the sound of that old dinner bell.

How the horses joyfully neigh and prance
As the sounds reach their listening ears,
And we boys, with the keenest of appetites,
Feel like rousing the place with cheers.
The dog whisks backward and forward,
As if he were frantic to tell
Of his joy o'er the bone that is waiting,
Foretold by the old dinner bell.

'Twas mellow with joyful tidings,
And we quickly replied to the roll
Filing past the old rusty clapper,
Where it swayed from its cedar pole.

I've heard the chimes of St. Peter's
And a monarch's grave funeral knell;
But naught will play on my heart-strings
Like the sound of the old dinner bell.

When Wedding Bells Ring.

To every woman the subject of marriage is interesting and therefore no apology is needed for recalling some quaint sayings and customs relating to it. When a maiden is asked by her lover to name the happy day which will make her his own, of course she thinks of what will be a suitable time. She avoids the season of Lent, for if married in Lent you are sure to repent; and then if she be prudent she remembers the following ancient adage:

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.
There are countless sayings about

marriage which have come down to us from long ago, many of which still find favor, such as "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," and, though it is not so well known, "Great joy shown in a bride's lace presages misfortune." In the latter saying praise of that old-fashioned virtue—reserve—is evidently intended. "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on" is a saying often quoted by anxious gazers at the weather on the morning of the day when some fair friend of theirs is to be married.

"Thrice a bridesmaid, never a bride," is remembered by many a fair damsel who has twice acted as bridesmaid and who is again asked to attend a bride to the altar, but modern girls are strong-minded enough to defy fate and to undertake the office of bridesmaid as often as may be desired. The choice of color in the matter of a wedding dress is most important, not merely because one color is more becoming than another, but because

Married in white, you have chosen all right;

Married in gray, you will go far away;

Married in black, you will wish yourself back;

Married in red, you will wish yourself dead;

Married in green, ashamed to be seen;

Married in blue, he will always be true;

Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;

Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow;

Married in brown, you will live out of town;

Married in pink, your spirits will sink.

Speaking of marriage reminds one of the bridal orange blossom and of how the custom of wearing it originated. The following is an ancient Moorish tradition: A Moorish king sent a fine orange tree in magnificent blossom to a Spanish monarch. Never before had such a wonderful plant bloomed in the royal gardens. Everyone wanted a slip of it, but in vain; the slips were too precious.

At last one day a spray of the glossy leaves and beautiful blossoms was accidentally broken off and the gardener gave it to his pretty daughter, who was betrothed to a poor man. The girl had no dowry and accordingly her engagement seemed a hopeless affair. Still she was not too out of heart to take delight in enhancing her charms, so she fastened the spray of orange blossoms in her hair. Just then a foreign ambassador was walking in the garden and noting the lovely spray of flowers and leaves in the girl's dusky tresses he desired to have it. In exchange for the flowers he gave her a sum of money sufficient for her dowry and soon afterwards the marriage

was celebrated. Since then the blossom has been in such favor for bridal wreaths that it has almost ousted the bridal rose—its Greek rival—from popularity.

Prudery in Extremis.

We have all heard of the American ladies whose sense of modesty was such that they clothed the legs of their tables and chairs in nether garments. The following occurrence at one of the great London hospitals is illustrative of feeling every whit as nice. A cold-storage chamber was being constructed in connection with the post-mortem room, and the secretary of the hospital, on going to see how the work was getting on, found that the chamber was being fitted with double doors—and those of small size—instead of one large door. He made inquiries as to the reason for this deviation from the original plan, when the chief carpenter, who was superintending the work, replied: "Oh, sir, we are putting in double doors and a wooden partition in order to keep the sexes apart!"—The Lancet.

Brown Bread.

Sift together one cup of corn meal, one cup of rye meal (or graham, whole wheat, or white flour), one-half teaspoon of salt, and one scant teaspoon of soda. Mix with one-half cup of molasses, and one cup of thick, sour milk. If the meal is very coarse use a trifle less or add a few spoonfuls of water. Put in a greased tin, with or without cover, and steam for three or four hours. When sour milk is not available use one-fourth teaspoon of soda to neutralize the acid of the molasses, and two teaspoons of baking powder. If more convenient to bake than to steam, the can containing the bread may be covered and put on a trivet in a larger can or pail, in which put a pint of boiling water and cover closely. With tight-fitting covers on both cans the bread is in no danger of burning. The effect of the outside can of water is the same on the loaf of brown bread as the use of a steamer.

This is also an excellent way to reheat brown bread. A quicker way is to slice it, spread on pans, and put it in a quick oven for a few moments, piling the slices evenly together as soon as heated through.

Two loaves of brown bread may be made at once, one served fresh and the other reheated several days later. It will be as good as if just made.

"I can safely say that no man ever attempted to bribe me, gentlemen."

Voice in the crowd: "Don't be down-hearted, old chap, your luck may change."—Tit-Bits.

Hints by May Manton

WOMAN'S PLAITED SHIRT WAIST 4195.

Shirt waists with deep overlapping plaits, that are stitched with one or more rows to form tucks at the edges of the plaits, are much in style and are exceedingly effective. This smart example is made after one of the latest models and is admirable for the many wool and silk waistings as well as for cotton and linen fabrics, but as shown is of white mcerized chevot and is worn with a tie of blue edged with white and a blue belt. The original is unlined, being of washable material but the fitted lining will be found an improvement to both silk and wool.

The lining is cut with fronts and back only and is fitted by means of



4195 Plaited Shirt Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

shoulder and under-arm seams and single bust darts. The waist is laid in deep plaits at front and back that can be stitched one quarter of an inch from edge to give an effect of tucks or left plain as preferred. The sleeves are in the new bishop style, small at the shoulder and forming big soft puffs above the cuffs. The cuffs are straight and narrow and are buttoned over at the inside seams.

To cut this waist in the medium size 4 1/4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 2 1/8 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern 4195 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

The price of above pattern post-paid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

New Use for the Throat.

It is a generally accepted belief that the sense of taste lies in the tongue and the palate. People speak of a fine palate, and many persons express astonishment that they can enjoy a delicacy as well after having had a plate fitted to their mouths by a dentist as they could before they paid a visit to that clever gentleman.

But it appears from the observa-

tions recently made by an Italian doctor that the sense of taste is not confined to the tongue and the palate, but extends down the throat. You taste also with the epiglottis—that little valve at the base of the tongue, and the larynx, to which the epiglottis acts as an assistant, also takes part in the process. Concerning the palate, it is noteworthy that we taste with the soft part, which is at the back of the mouth, but not with the hard (or front) palate; that explains the mystery of the dental plate.

The Universal Heart.

Since hoary-headed Time was young,
Since Art and Music found a tongue;
Since the first rose, with dew impearled,
This heart has throbb'd through all the world.

It bleeds for freedom and for love—
Dreams of beatitudes above—
And yearns with everlasting pain
For those who never come again.

It thrills to genius and to worth,
Yet loves the lowliest thing on Earth—
Is scarred with sin, and rent by grief,
And stripped of bloom like autumn's leaf.

Coeval with the rolling spheres,
It holds the burden of the years,
And beats like pulses of the sea,
This great heart of Humanity.
—William Hamilton Hayne, in the June Era.

Origin of the Wedding Ring.

The wedding-ring is the subject of quaint historical facts and endless superstitions. It was probably chosen as the symbol of marriage more for convenience than anything else. It is supposed to be a symbol of unbroken love and of power and to carry special curative virtues with it. The old good-luck saying about it is, "As your wedding-ring wears, your cares will wear away." The ancients, Pliny among the rest, believed that a delicate nerve ran directly from the "ring-finger" to the heart, and that the ring placed on that finger was very closely connected with the heart. In early Christian marriages the bridegroom put the ring first on the bride's thumb, then on the first finger, then on the second, and, last of all, on the third, saying as he did: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The thumb and first two fingers represented the Trinity, the next finger was the one the ring was left on, to show that, next to God, a woman's duty was to her husband.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Our market reports are reliable and up-to-date. They are written specially for The Farming World and are of inestimable value to every farmer.

Breathing Disease.

Infectious diseases are breathed into the system from those affected with disease or from bad smells; yet how many women breathe daily the offensive steam from common soaps made from rancid fats, and keep their hands for hours in such solutions, and the clothing from such soap suds is worn next the tender skin. No wonder disease and eczema are prevalent! Users of Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—know the difference between that and the pure, healthful smell from the vegetable oils and pure edible fats in Sunlight Soap. 208

DRAINAGE.

FARMERS SHOULD ORDER A SET OF OUR moulds for manufacturing concrete pipe. All the leading municipalities are adopting them and farmers can make their own bridges and drains of concrete, which lasts a lifetime. Write for prices of moulds. All sizes. Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



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all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It softens and soothes all skin irritations. Keeping it healthy and fresh.

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LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

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"About Heating"

is the title of a short common-sense treatise on the subject which we have just issued and which we desire to place in the hands of everyone interested.

It is brimfull of information and advice and no householder should be without it.

If you send us a card saying that you are interested we shall mail you a copy immediately, free of charge.

CLARE BROS. & CO.,
PRESTON, ONT.

The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. MANNING, ——— PUBLISHER
J. W. WOODGATE, B.A. ——— EDITOR

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TORONTO.

To Prevent Sore Shoulders on Horses

Mr. J. W. Clark, Brant County, writes:

"It might be of value to many of your readers to know a good preventive for sore shoulders on horses in the hot weather. I had a horse that it seemed almost impossible to prevent from galling on a hot day, till I tried this means of prevention: Take a sweat pad, and cover the surface next to the shoulder with white soft oil cloth, sew neatly on so as not to wrinkle too much. By doing this you prevent the sweat from soaking the pad and making it very hot. The oilcloth is very smooth and soft and is always cool and dry. It will not cost much to cover a pair and they will last for years with care."

Large Prizes for Cheese

The Eastern Townships Bank is donating the sum of \$500 to be given as prizes for cheese at the Sherbrooke Exhibition to be held August 30th to Sept. 6th. The first prize in each case will be \$100. The competition is open to the Dominion. Full particulars may be obtained from Wm. Tomlinson, Secretary, Sherbrooke, Que.

Poultry at Toronto

We have called attention in some of our late issues, regarding the class of dressed poultry that the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto is offering to the farmers of Ontario this year. Instead of showing these in pairs, they have made a class for single birds, and as many of our readers do not have a pair of birds suitable for showing, they can enter a single bird.

As to the way that these birds are to be shipped, we are informed

that each bird should be thoroughly cooled before being packed, and each one wrapped in parchment paper, so as to prevent any bruising, and so as to retain the natural color of the flesh, and doubtless it they could be placed on the train at a time suitable to reach Toronto in the evening or early in the morning, they will arrive in much better condition, as the temperature is much cooler than in the day time.

We trust that our readers will patronize this new department, which will be along the educative line, and assist in furthering the interests of the poultry industry.

Ontario Veterinary College

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Toronto, Canada, has just been issued. The session will commence this year on Oct. 15. From the number of applications received for entrance, there are excellent prospects for a successful session.

Tomato Leaf Spot and Muskmelon Blight

(Press Bulletin, July 28.)

The Ohio Experiment Station warns tomato growers to be on the alert for tomato leaf-spot and to begin early in their measures for its prevention. The prevailing wet weather is favorable to this disease which may again prove as destructive as in 1898 and 1900. Spraying the plants with Bordeaux mixture at intervals of two or three weeks promises very large returns should such moist weather continue.

Gardeners and truckers are also warned to begin spraying for the downy mildew of muskmelons and cucumbers, should their plants promise to yield after the middle of August. Earlier spraying for this disease was not required, but from the present date forward, treatment should be made at intervals of 8 to 10 days if a late yield is anticipated.—A. D. Selby, Botanist.

The United States Milk Product

The agricultural tables of the U. S. census give the aggregate quantity of milk produced on farms in the United States as 7,266,394,674 gallons or (in round numbers) 63,000,000,000 lbs. This was the product of 17,139,674 cows, reported from 4,514,210 farms or 3,680 lbs. per cow. The quantity of milk produced has been criticized as being too large. But they are as given by the census and show that the average cow of the United States produced in 1899 over 3,600 lbs. of milk.

The Central Fair

Just think! Only three weeks more and the Central Canada Exhibition will be on. We have frequently wondered why the directors of this great show, invariably ex-

STOCK

DAVID McCRAE, Janefeld, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Gallows Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

British Columbia Farms.

If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia. No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloud bursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 510, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing please refer to this paper.

NO HUMBUG & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS

Hudson's No. 1 Stock Marker and Calf Detector. Shows color of all ages from marking. Makes different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extras: Horses, Flocks made from. Price \$1.00 each. For trial, if it works send balance. Paid U.S. Mails. 127-129 1/2 St. Canada Bldg. 17, Old Bldg. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.A.



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Scotch and Scotch-topped choice young cows and heifers for sale at moderate prices.

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Registered

Six ram lambs, four shearing rams, one two shear ram, one stock ram, ewes all ages. Extra good blood. Prices reasonable.

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara, Ont.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

J. A. RICHARDSON.

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BREEDER of Holsteins, Dorset-Horned Sheep Tamworth Swine

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Sheep all ages. Shearing Rams for Stock Headers and Ranching Purposes. Yorkshire pigs all ages. Plymouth Rocks.

John Cousins & Sons,

Harriston, Ont.



When writing to advertisers always mention THE FARMING WORLD.

periencing cold and wet weather in the latter end of September, did not many years ago change the date to August. The latter end of August, with its fine weather, is a better time for a holiday than in September and the thousands who generally visit Ottawa and the Experimental Farm during that month will this year undoubtedly wait for the fair and see this grand show as well as the many other attractions of the Capital and its suburban resorts. It is generally agreed that nowhere can a holiday be more pleasantly or profitably spent than at the seat of Government, now looked upon by tourists as the prettiest city in the Dominion and to contain more attractions to strangers than any other place in Canada. As usual, there will be very low excursion rates to Ottawa during the Fair, which opens on August 22nd and closes on August 30th.

What a Beef Steer Yields

During the recent "Beef Trust" agitation in the United States, a great many statements were made, false and otherwise, as to what the packers actually get from a beef steer. The manager of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, took the matter up and gives the following statement of what a 1,200 lbs. steer will yield:

	Pounds
Hide.....	75
Head, feet and knuckles.....	45
Butter fat.....	80
Liver, heart and lungs.....	35
Cheek meat and tongue.....	10
Raw tallow and entrails.....	84
Liquid blood.....	46
Paunch and contents.....	106
Lip and weasand meat.....	4
Tail trimmings and casing.....	15
Carcass.....	700
Total.....	1,200
Carcass will yield--	
2 ribs.....	64
2 loins.....	124
2 rounds and rumps.....	172
2 chucks.....	239
2 plates.....	55
2 flank suet, etc.....	45
Total.....	699

He points out also that the effects of the drought in the West last summer is showing very plainly on the cattle they are getting this season. In ordinary years prime native steers will dress 60 to 62 per cent. This year what the Armour Company have been getting will dress only from 57 to 59 per cent. These will sell on Kansas market at from \$7.80 to \$8.00 per cwt. Cattle selling at \$8.25 per cwt. will dress 62 per cent.

If the drought affects beef cattle in this way, what effect will a wet season like the present one have? There should be no complaints like the above in regard to the 1903 supply.

Combination Auction Sale

Large Yorkshire Hogs

GUELPH, ONTARIO

Thursday, August 21st, 1902

One hundred carefully selected hogs (boars and sows) from the herds of the following well known breeders will be sold:

- J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.
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- ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Guelph, Ont.
- SANDERS SPENCER, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hunts, Eng.

The special attention of Agricultural Societies is called to the sale. For catalogues and further information apply to

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PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.

Pine Grove Shorthorns and Shropshires

150 | Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of thirty head. | 150

The following celebrated families are represented:
 Misses, Nonpareils, Brawith Buds, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Lancasters, Secrets, Clippers, Amaranths, Mayflower, Roan Lady, Minas,
 Headed by the famous Marquis of Znda 157854, own brother to the \$6,000 Marr imported Missie 153, assisted by Sittytan Champion 166076, Lord of the Manor 166069, and Village Champion (by Scottish Champion). Our new Catalogue will be sent to all applicants.
 Our flock of Shropshires is a large one, and choicely bred. We have on hand and for sale a grand lot of rams, also a few ewes, all bred from imported stock.
 For further information address--
 Manager, J. W. BARNETT, Rckland, Ont.
 W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Rckland, Ont.

Horn Fly Oil

Keeps flies off animals,
Kills vermin,
A splendid disinfectant.



Sold in Cans (with directions)--
 QUART, each, 25c; doz., \$2.70. GALLON, each, 60c; doz., \$3.30
 BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT AT PURCHASERS' EXPENSE.

Ask your dealer, ADELAIDE and JARVIS STS., TORONTO.
 or send direct to **WM. RENNIE, JARVIS STS., TORONTO.**

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 Cows, 2 Bulls, and a number of Calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa. **Come and See or Write for Prices.**
 Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

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OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS. The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Cattle

Mr. W. H. Caldwell, Secretary American Guernsey Cattle Club, writes—The following records of Guernsey cows have recently been made in accord with the requirements for entry in The Advanced Register of Guernsey Cattle. These records were made under the supervision of an Agricultural Experiment Station or Public Institution. Three of the records are of cows who were members of the Guernsey herd in the Pan-American Model Dairy Breed Test. These are Mary Marshall, Cassiopeia and Vega whose owners carried forward their year's record after their return.

Mary Marshall 5601, owned formerly by Ezra Michener, of Carversville, Pa., and now by A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis, Minn. Year's record, 8212.57 lbs. milk; 488.40 lbs. butter-fat.

Cassiopeia 1885, owned by Jas. Logan Fisher, of Philadelphia, Pa. Year's record, 8,528.23 lbs. milk; 565.15 lbs. butter-fat.

Vega 7214, owned by Messrs. M. M. & E. J. Hollingsworth, Landenburg, Pa. Year's record 7,917.91 lbs. milk; 461.41 lbs. butter-fat.

Maggie Hastings 10,503, owned by Ezra Michener, Carversville, Pa. Year's record, 6,900.78 lbs. milk; 414.57 lbs. butter-fat.

Queen Bee 6768, owned by Ezra Michener, Carversville, Pa. Year's record, 6,984.15 lbs. milk; 454 lbs. butter-fat.

Cottie of Elm Place, 14,157, owned by G. B. Tallman, Perry, N. Y. Year's record, 7,710.5 lbs. milk; 382.94 lbs. butter-fat. This animal was but three years old. She calved in May, 1901. Her record commenced June 1, and she dropped another calf April 18, 1902, being dry from March 24 until calving.

Elite of Maplehurst 8452, owned by G. B. Tallman, Perry, N. Y. Year's record, 9,197.35 lbs. milk; 472.06 lbs. butter-fat.

Dairymaid of Elm Place, 14,197, owned by G. B. Tallman, Perry, N. Y. Year's record, 7,945.8 lbs. milk; 473.17 lbs. butter-fat.

Belle Oceanic, 10,060, owned by G. B. Tallman, Perry, N. Y. Year's record, 9,182.7 lbs. milk; 487.36 lbs. butter-fat.

Portia of Maplehurst, 10,071, owned by G. B. Tallman, Perry, N. Y. Year's record, 11,622.65 lbs. milk; 602.37 lbs. butter-fat.

Mr. Tallman has recently sold a number of animals to A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis. He writes of this sale: The price received for Portia is \$1,000. Pride of Maplehurst, No. 10,070 (whose year's record is

neatly completed and who will enter The Advanced Register), and her daughter, Katrina of Elm Place, 14,198, bring me \$1,000. For Elite of Maplehurst 2d, 15,057, a four weeks calf from Elite of Maplehurst 8452, is paid \$300. Mr. Loring secures to head of this Maplehurst family of Mr. Sisson and myself—any one of them carrying about 75 per cent. of the same blood of all the others, and any one of them giving promise of making cows capable of 500 lbs. or over of butter-fat, and carrying perfect udders. Mr. Murphy selected them and has displayed much skill and good judgment. There are about 30 females in this family, and only one among the number but carries a perfect udder. I have secured the balance of the family, including a full brother to Portia-Malcolm of Maplehurst 5626.

Hints to Shropshire Breeders

Mortimer Levering, secretary of the American Shropshire Association, writes:

As this is the season to wean lambs, they should be carefully marked with ear labels before separating them. If you do not have the labels write to the undersigned.

It will be well to record all of your lambs while their pedigrees are fresh in mind.

The high price of beet has materially increased the demand for mutton, and higher prices will be paid for pure bred sheep this season than ever before. Registered Shropshires are still maintaining their lead as the most profitable wool and mutton sheep. Our membership increased more during the past year than ever before in the history of the Association.

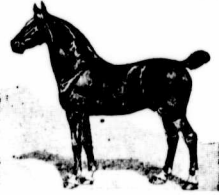
If you have any good photos of your sheep, or any unusual records in the increase, or weights of lambs, kindly send them to the secretary.

North Waterloo Fair.

The North Waterloo Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Berlin on October 9th and 10th next. The new beet sugar factory will be opened at the same time. Mr. W. J. Moody is secretary of the Exhibition Association.

A Holiday Resort.

The Victoria, B. C., Tourists' Association have issued a neat booklet illustrative of that city as a resort for tourists. The opportunities for fishing, hunting and sports of all kinds at Victoria are almost unrivalled, while the climate is superb.



WILL NOT SCAR OR BLEMISH.

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HORSES and CATTLE

and supersedes all cautery or firing. It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, a Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

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THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio,
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FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE

Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free if you ask for Pamphlet No. 257. Fleming Bros. Chemists, 26 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

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Freston, Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg.
Toronto, Aug. 14th, 1902.

The general commercial situation continues about the same. The fine warm weather during the week has helped the farmer out considerably and insures a good yield of spring grains. On the whole prospects are brighter for a good fall trade. Money rules steady at 4½ to 5 per cent, and discounts are unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent, on commercial paper.

Wheat

The wheat situation on the whole is not as strong as a week ago, though on the local market here prices are higher due to a local scarcity of old wheat. Crop conditions have very much improved during the week especially in Europe, and consequently prices in London and European markets have taken a drop. At Chicago prices had been boomed because of the bad weather scare, and consequently they dropped again as soon as it was known that the damage was not as great as at first supposed. It is also expected that because of the bad weather there will be a lot of poor quality to market which will reduce values. And likewise a great deal of the new crop especially in the Western States was taken in wet and consequently farmers will market it as early as possible. No. 1 Northern Manitoba is quoted at 74½c and No. 2 at 72c for first half of August, delivery at Fort William. Old red and white is scarce here and is quoted at 80c to 82c. A car of new winter wheat was offered for 78c west, but was not taken as dealers think they should get it for 75c. On Toronto farmers' market red and white is quoted at 80c to 85c, goose at 77c, and spring file at 80c a bushel.

Oats and Barley

The oat market rules strong and the better crop reports do not appear to have the same depressing effect upon prices as in the case of wheat. Prices rule steady here at 41½c to 45½c at outside points. On the farmers' market they sell at 52c per bushel.

On Toronto farmers' market malt barley sells at 53½c to 60½c and feed barley at 53c to 54c per bushel.

Peas and Corn

Peas are lower here at 74c high freights west and 70c to 76½c east.

American corn crop reports continue favorable. At Montreal the market is easier at 70c for car lots on track and 71c in store for

American mixed. Here the market is steady at 64c for Canadian west.

Bran and Shorts

Ontario bran is quoted at Montreal at \$15.00 to \$15.50 and shorts at \$21.50 to \$22.50 in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$17.50 and shorts at \$22.50 in car lots L.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans

Owing to increased supplies new potatoes are selling at Montreal down to \$1.25 a bbl. for choice large ones and 90c to \$1.00 for smaller size. New potatoes are quoted here at 55c per bushel to the trade. On Toronto farmers' market they bring 60c a bushel.

The bean market shows a firmer feeling at Montreal where jobbing lots are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel. In Chatham district car lots are held at higher prices than these.

Hay and Straw

There appears to be an excellent demand in Great Britain for Canadian hay and some large export orders have been filled during the weeks late and the fine weather of buying on American account east, and prices at Montreal are higher. At country points in Quebec, the Americans are paying \$7.50 to \$8 L.o.b. The season there is several weeks later and the fine weather of the week has enabled a large amount of the crop to be saved in good condition. Dealers here complain of the poor quality of the hay offered of late. The scarcity of old stock keeps up prices. The outlook for the new crop is more encouraging than a week ago. Some sales of new baled hay have been made at \$9.50 in car lots on track. No. 1 old hay now sells at \$11.00 on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market old timothy sells at \$17.50, new at \$10.00 to \$11.50 and sheaf straw at \$11.00 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry

There is a marked improvement in the English market for fresh eggs at 7s. to 7s. 6d. But dealers claim that they cannot afford to export at the prices they have to pay here. Last year with cable quotations at 6s. 3d. they were able to ship at a cost of 11c to 12c. But this season at a cost of 16½c to 17c for No. 1 fresh candled stock the old country market will have to go higher than it is at the present time to admit of a profitable business being done. Selected candled stock is quoted at Montreal at 16c to 17c and good stock at 15½c to 16c in case lots. The market here rules steady at 15c for selected fresh and 14c for the

ordinary run of candled stock. On Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs bring 16c to 18c a dozen.

On the farmers' market here live and dressed chickens bring 50c to 70c and ducks 60c to 80c a pair and turkeys 8c to 12c a lb.

Fruit

The apple crop still gives prospect of being a big one both for fall and winter varieties. English dealers are reported to be looking forward to shipments from this side. It is also reported that in some sections west of here that packers are offering \$1.00 a bbl. and are also making liberal offers for orchards in bulk. On Toronto fruit market quotations are as follows: apples, 20c to 30c; gooseberries, 60c to \$1.00; red currants 50c to 60c; black currants 90c to \$1.00; huckleberries 80c to 90c; Canadian peaches, 75c to 90c; plums, 75c to 90c and peas 50c a basket, and red raspberries 6½c to 8c and black ones 6½c to 8c a box.

Cheese

The cheese market has dropped again from 10½c to 10c and cheese shipped last week at a cost of from 10½c to 10¾c could be bought now at from 9½c to 10c. The lower prices in England have stimulated the demand and it may be that there may be a reaction shortly. At the local markets lower prices have ruled, from 9½c to 9¾c being the ruling figures. There have been large shipments of cheese during the past few weeks and yet the statistical position is encouraging. Up to July 23rd, the shipments from Canada and the United States are only 60,653 boxes in excess of those of last year for the same period, whilst they are 303,574 boxes less than for the same period of 1900. There has been a large falling off in American shipments this season.

Butter


The butter market is easier and stocks on this side are said to be accumulating. The English market however, holds steady and notwithstanding liberal receipts, stocks are not piling up. The Trade Bulletin of last week says:

"There is undoubtedly an easier feeling in creamery butter, choice factories that were holding at 20½c and 20¾c a week ago having offered to sell at 20c, and we hear of over 1,000 pkgs of choice selling yesterday and to-day at 19½c to 20c, one lot of 200 boxes of a very fine Eastern Townships' factory being placed to-day at 19½c. The receipts of butter in this city have been very heavy during the past four weeks, amounting to 133,327

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WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ont.

pkgs., whilst the shipments during the same period were 69,927 pkgs., so that it is evident that stocks in cold storage have accumulated of late. The receipts for this period last year were 64,452 pkgs., and the shipments 64,018 pkgs. In spite of statistics, however, some well posted men do not look for much lower prices as we are now nearing the fall make."

The market here rules the same at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for choice creamery prints and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for solids and 15¢ to 16¢ for choice pails and lb. rolls. On Toronto farmers' market, lb. rolls bring 15¢ to 17¢ and crocks 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 14¢ a lb. Cattle.

The cattle situation shows little change. There has been a scarcity of choice at nearly all the markets. American included, and too many half-finished, lean beef cattle offered. At Toronto cattle market on Friday, receipts were light, comprising 419 cattle, 121 hogs, 550 sheep and lambs, and 30 calves. The quality of the fat cattle was, generally speaking, not as good as earlier in the week. Trade was inclined to be slow, few good lots of shipping cattle being offered, while local butchers, having purchased most of their supplies earlier in the week, were indifferent about purchasing. Prices in most of the classes remained fairly steady. Feeders and stockers sold at steady prices. One load of heavy feeders, 1,225 lbs. each, sold at \$4.80 per cwt. Stockers weighing from 500 to 750 lbs. each, at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt., as to quality. Milch cows are in fair demand, the bulls sell at \$30 to \$45, choice ones, selling for \$50 each. Good veal calves are firm under light offerings.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.50 per cwt, medium exporters \$5.50 to \$5.75. Heavy export bulls, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 and light ones at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt, choice export cows sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to

the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.60 to \$5.85 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.10. Good cattle at \$4.50 to \$5.00, medium at \$4.40 to \$4.85 and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.00 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Light steers, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Stockers.—Well bred young steers weighing 400 to 900 lbs. each, sold at \$3.00 to \$3.75, and of colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Calves.—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

Milch Cows.—These sold at \$30 to \$50 each.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep ruled steady at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt. for bucks. Lambs were easier at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. There is reported to be a good crop of lambs in the country this year. Erick Bros., Live Stock Commission, East Buffalo, write us in regard to Canada lambs as follows:

"There are a few coming and the quality of them is very good and they have been selling on the basis of \$6 to \$6.25, prospects steady."

Hogs

Hog deliveries were light, and prices were the same, at \$7.25 for select bacon hogs and \$7.00 per cwt. for lights and bats.

For the week ending August 9th, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ for select bacon hogs, \$7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for lights and \$7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for bats.

The Montreal market is lower. Packers there are paying \$7.00 to \$7.25 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 24th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"Despite liberal imports from Denmark the market holds firm for Canadian at former prices."

Little Walter was eating lunch when he gave his arm a sudden shove, and splash! down went his glass of milk.

"I knew you were going to spill that," said Mama angrily.

"Well, if you knew," queried Walter, "why didn't you tell me."—The Little Chronicle, Chicago.

The Man Behind

In every paper we pick up, we're always sure to find

A lot of silly gush about the man who is 'behind.'

There's the man behind the counter and the man behind the gun.

The man behind the buzz-saw, and the man behind his son.

The man who is behind the times, the one behind his rents.

The man behind the plow-share and the man behind the fence;

And the man behind the whistle and the man behind the bars,

And the man behind the kodak and the man behind the cats,

And the man behind his whiskers and the man behind his fist—

And every man, 'behind' a thing, is entered on the list;

But they've skipped another fellow of whom nothing has been said—

The fellow who is even, or a little ways ahead,

Who always pays for what he gets, whose bill is always signed—

He's a blame sight more important than the man who is behind;

All we editors and merchants and the whole commercial clan

Are indebted for existence to this good and noble man.

He keeps us all in business and his town is never dead—

And so I take my hat off to the man who is ahead.

—Farm and Real Estate Journal.

Dairy Exhibits and Dairy Work

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, were in Toronto on Wednesday last, giving advice in regard to the arrangements for exhibits, etc., in the new dairy building at the Industrial Fair. Both these authorities pronounce the building as being well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

Mr. Ruddick was returning from a visit to the Central Curing Station at Woodstock. He reports the work there as progressing very favorably. An interesting experiment is being conducted in dipping the cheese in heated paraffine to prevent mould and to keep the cheese clean. The other stations, at Brockville, Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe, are in full working order. Thirty-four factories in all are contributing cheese to these stations, which have a capacity for curing nearly 10,000 cheese. At the Woodstock station at the present time there are 3,000 cheese curing. The plan of regulating the temperature by the use of ice, which is in operation at Brockville and Cowansville, is working exceedingly well. Mr. Ruddick believes that this is the coming method for the ordinary cheese curing room. It is less expensive than the mechanical refrigeration plan, and could be easier managed by the ordinary cheese-maker.

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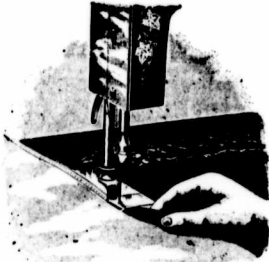
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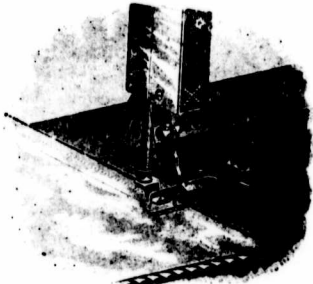
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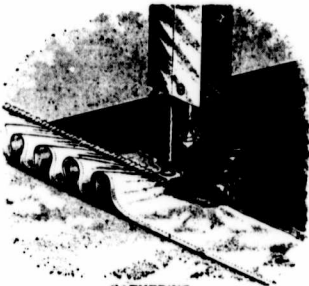
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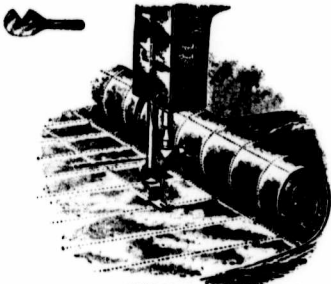
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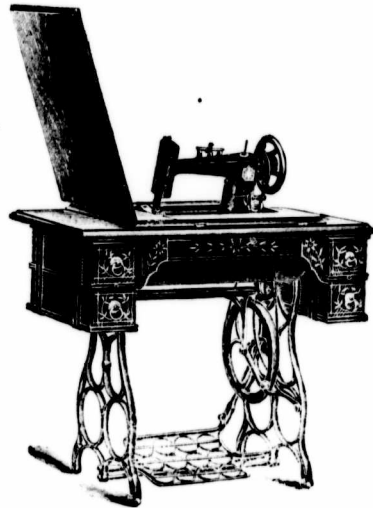
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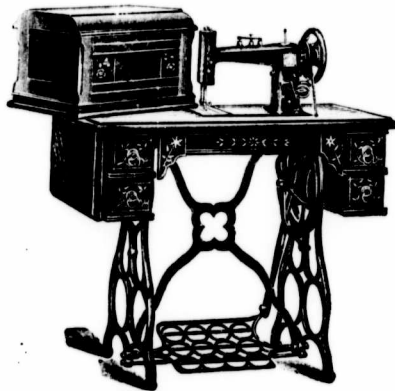


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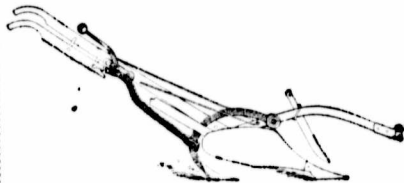
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