

Toronto, July 15, 1903

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

A patent has just been granted for a hay-tender attachment for a mowing machine. This is said to be a unique contrivance, and the manufactured article will likely make its appearance next season. The patent was secured through Marion & Mariou, Patent Attorneys, Montreal.

A College Man's Opinion

C. F. Curtis, Iowa State Agr. College, Ames, Iowa, writes:—
"We have continued to use Zenolene as a disinfectant and dip for pigs and sheep on the college farm during the past year, and we have been entirely pleased with its results."

Cures Swollen Gland

Passumpsic, Vt., Jan. 20, 1903
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Valuable mare had a swelling in her throat. People said it was in a gland and would prove serious. I used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and mistered it and it took all swelling away. Her throat is just as smooth as ever and she is all right. I would not be without it in my lively stable.—C. H. ANNIS.

A Canadian Mill on Top

In a test of wind-mills held in Great Britain recently, at which eight American, thirteen English and one Canadian, or twenty-two in all, competed, the Canadian Imperial, made by Good, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, Ont., won above all others. So important did Lord Strathcona consider this victory that he cabled the Canadian Government at Ottawa immediately on the result being announced. The Brantford people naturally feel elated over the victory, and right well they should. It was no mean honor, and we take this opportunity of extending our congratulations to Messrs. Good, Shapley & Muir upon winning so great a victory. The Brantford mills have always held a high place in the estimation of Canadians, and we are pleased to learn that their good qualities are being recognized abroad.

The Winnipeg Fair

The Winnipeg Industrial Fair, to be held this year from July 20 to 25, promises to be a great success. The list of attractions is good, and a display of live stock is promised second only to that at Toronto. A visit to Winnipeg at this time will enable one to obtain a splendid impression of the West, its products and people.

Canada's Great Fair

Don't forget that the Toronto Industrial this year is to be a Dominion Exhibition, and that the Dominion Government has made a grant of \$50,000 towards the cost. A large share of this grant will be given in special prizes for live stock and in equalizing freight rates on exhibits from the outlying provinces. Every Canadian should take a personal interest in Canada's big show. If you cannot come or make an exhibit yourself, get your neighbors and friends to do so. The prize list is ready and may be obtained from Dr. J. O. Orr, 70 King street east, Toronto.

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Duty

Honest Recommendation of Carnefac from any of Canada's leading stockmen and veterinarians,—men known to every farmer,—is testimony carrying conviction and that cannot be gainsayed. The following is one of many letters received:

Thomas Shaw, former Professor of Agriculture, Guelph, Ont., now Professor at Minnesota State Agricultural College, and Editor of the St. Paul Farmer:—

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food have been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them that I am satisfied they are all beneficial. If properly blended, they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is out in the least working order. They will act as an appetizer and will also tend to stimulate the digestion, so that when fed to animals not in good condition of health, the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting in some the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.

Exhibitions are coming on. The winner in the ring must have a purely healthy system. His digestive organs must be working properly, giving heavy flesh and a glossy coat. The most successful breeders testify that Carnefac is indispensable for their production. Ask your dealer for it at once.

Try Carnefac only by Food for drooping birds and for irking fowls.

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as to Ontario's advantages in this regard, and desire to better your position, write for information to

HON. E. J. DAVIS
Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO, ONT.

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Change of Address

In the advertisement of the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Company, Limited, on page 465, the address should be Grille, Ont.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII.

TORONTO, JULY 15, 1903

No. 12

Our Annual Crop Report

ON our next issue we intend publishing reliable information relative to crop conditions in all parts of the Dominion. This will be prepared from special reports from a number of selected crop correspondents in the various provinces, and will be as accurate as any information obtainable under similar conditions. Farmers will profit by a careful reading of that issue.

A Plea for Canada

Our British correspondent, this issue, touches upon a topic which, though more or less familiar to every Canadian, will be found of interest, as coming from a prominent citizen of the Old Land, who has given Canada and her resources a close study for nearly a quarter of a century. The change in the attitude of the British public towards Canada is most gratifying, though it has been a little long in coming. But now that the tide has turned, Canada is bound to come to her own, especially when she has such sturdy representatives as our correspondent is to make known her resources and uphold her claims upon the British public. Though not directly bearing upon practical agriculture, we gladly give space to this eulogy of Canada and her resources.

A Semi-Government Trans-Continental Line

The decision of the Ottawa Government to build the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific running from Moncton to Winnipeg as a Government road is the most important announcement made in Canada since the Canadian Pacific Railway was projected. It is important for several reasons. It insures the operation of the road as a purely Canadian enterprise; it brings freight and other charges under Government control; it does away with all chances of monopoly and keeps for the settler the valuable lands along the route; and last, but not least, it is a distinct step in advance toward Government ownership of public franchises and public utilities.

The plan in brief is this: The Government will build the line from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg via Quebec, and lease it to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years. The first five years no rental will be asked, for the second five years, the company will pay the net surplus of receipts over working expenses, and for the remaining forty years, 3 per cent. on the cost of construction. Other railway

companies are to be granted running rights over this section. From Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast the Government will guarantee the bonds, through the Prairie section up to \$13,000 per mile and through the Mountain section, which has been arbitrarily fixed at 500 miles, up to \$30,000 per mile. A majority of the directors of the new company must be resident in Canada, and as far as possible, all materials for building the road are to be of Canadian manufacture.

Such, in brief, is the outline of this new trans-continental line, which its promoters hope to have ready for service in from three to four years. It cannot be rushed forward too quickly, and it is hoped that during the bill's course through Parliament nothing will be done to prevent constructive work from commencing this fall. With a crop of over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in prospect this season, and a probability of this quantity being doubled in a few years, there should be no hesitancy on the part of the Government or of the company itself in getting this much needed outlet to the West completed as soon as possible. Another blockade or two like that of last fall will seriously hamper Western progress and development. Let the work begin at once and let it be pushed forward with all the vigour and strength that a strong Government and a powerful corporation can give to it. Already a lot of time has been spent in deciding upon ways and means, all of which means a loss to the Western farmer.

Radial Railways and the Farmer

The attempt of the Toronto Street Railway to obtain, through the Toronto and Hamilton electric road, in which it is interested, a franchise from the Dominion Government that would give them in time free access to the streets of this city, shows the need of some definite and permanent legislation governing the rights of companies to build roads and the rights of municipalities to control franchises. In our opinion all electric railway legislation should come through the provincial parliament, the members of which are much more familiar with local conditions affecting the district interested than are those at Ottawa.

But however this may be, it would be interesting to know just where the farmer stands amid this turmoil of companies seeking franchises and municipalities preventing their being granted. His interests are being sacrificed in this extended fight between cor-

porations and city councils over matters that are purely of local import, and it is time parliament dealt with this whole question in a broad and generous spirit, looking to the benefit of the public at large rather than to the interests of any particular municipality or corporation. There must be a way of doing this without jeopardizing the interests of any city or town and retaining to the municipalities a reasonable and safe control over their franchises.

Radial electric railways branching out twenty or thirty miles into the country from the large centres of population would greatly benefit the farmers within this radius. They would have cheaper transportation, a better service and quicker access to the markets and business centres of the country. As it is these constant bickerings over obtaining franchises are preventing progress and keeping in the background many of our most populous farming districts. Let our legislators rise up to the occasion and grapple with this question in a way that will give permanency and incentive to more radial railway building in Canada.

Yellow vs. White-legged Fowl

In our poultry department this issue appears some matter bearing upon the value of yellow-legged chickens in the British market. In The Farming World of May 1st last appeared an article from a correspondent who signed himself "Ad Unquem," in which he characterized the cry against the yellow-legged bird as merely a myth, and instigated by unscrupulous dealers in order to keep down the price of this class of fowls. Upon receipt of this communication we wrote our English market correspondent asking him to look into the matter. His reply is published in this issue, and it is to the effect that the highest prices are paid on the London market for white-legged fowl. In this issue also, Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, replies to "Ad Unquem" and states that the cry in this country against yellow-legged chickens does not come from any authoritative source.

In this position the question stands and we appear to be no nearer a solution of the difficulty than we were when the discussion began. That there is a special market and a special price for white-legged and white-fleshed fowl in England is undoubtedly true. We had a short chat the other day with Mr. E. T. Brown, head of the poultry department, Reading College, England, who is

on a visit to Canada. He practically corroborates what our English correspondent says in regard to yellow-legged fowl, but states that the enhanced value of the white-legged bird is largely a sentimental one. The question then to be considered is whether it would be worth while to reorganize the whole poultry business of this country in order to obtain an entrance to this high class trade, where higher values are only a matter of sentiment. If the yellow-legged and the yellow-fleshed fowl is intrinsically as good in quality as the white-legged and white-fleshed bird, why not undertake an educational propaganda

and educate this high-class English trade as to the good qualities of the yellow-legged bird. But as Canadians well know, who have endeavored to sell food products in the British market, the English man's ideas as to quality, whether they are based upon sentiment or not, cannot be easily changed. The course, therefore, open to the Canadian poultry raiser seems to be either to change to white-legged fowl or to ignore that type of bird and be content with the prices now obtainable in the British market for yellow-legged fowl, which have on the whole been fairly satisfactory. We shall be glad to hear from others on this point.

Manitoba and the West

Winnipeg Industrial—New Live Stock Sheds to be Ready
—Edmonton Fair—Editors Well Pleased—Largest Elevator in the World

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

The officials of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition are working their hardest these days making their final arrangements for Western Canada's great exhibition to be held from the 20th to the 25th of the present month. This event is looked forward to by the whole population of Manitoba and the Territories as their great annual holiday. Winnipeg is always a crowded city. The visitor is at all times under difficulties in securing hotel accommodation and naturally during fair week this difficulty is greatly increased. Intending visitors will therefore be pleased to learn that the city council has opened an office with a competent staff in charge where visitors can be directed to lodgings with or without board, thus avoiding the unpleasantness and delay of hunting up sleeping accommodation for themselves.

Considerable loss and inconvenience has been caused by the unfortunate fire which destroyed the cattle, sheep and swine sheds on the exhibition grounds last week. The fire occurred on Sunday and on Tuesday morning contractors were already at work removing the debris preparatory to erecting new buildings. The contractor promises to have the buildings ready in time to receive stock shipments for the exhibition.

The fire arose from a cigarette stump discarded by a small boy who was watching the operations of the 13th Field Battery, who are camping on the exhibition grounds. The battery boys did their utmost to extinguish the flames and the fire brigade was promptly on the scene, but frame buildings containing straw and fodder offer the best chance possible for a conflagration, and the Exhibition Association may be thankful that the loss was limited to the sum of \$8,000.

Another event which happens unfortunately for the exhibition is the Provincial election, which takes place on the 20th inst. It was feared that this date would prevent a large number of exhibitors who might be obliged to accompany their exhibits from attending and therefore deprive the exhibition of their exhibits. This turns out to be largely overdrawn and although the exhibition will undoubtedly suffer to a slight extent, yet the damage done will not be nearly so great as was at first anticipated.

Edmonton celebrated Dominion Day by making it the biggest day of her exhibition. The whole town was gaily decorated and although the weather was showery, the ardor of the large crowds that attended the exhibition did not seem to be in the least dampened. Fully 8,000 people were on the grounds. The exhibition was an entire success. From the shooting tournament to the Indian pow-wow everything was most satisfactory to visitors, citizens and officials. Too much cannot be said of the splendid exhibition of live stock which did great credit to the Edmonton district. Both horses and cattle were much superior to last year's exhibits in both number and quality. The sheep, hogs and poultry and the agricultural and dairy products were well arranged and of good quality. Indians were very much in evidence and there was a large village of them in camp near the exhibition grounds for the purpose of celebrating Dominion Day and enjoying the exhibition.

A short reference was made in last issue to the visit of the American Agricultural editors who passed through Manitoba and the Territories on their annual excursion. Before leaving Winnipeg a meeting of the visitors was held at

which the following resolution was passed:

Whereas: We, the editors and representatives of a number of the leading agricultural journals of the United States, being cognizant of the development of the Canadian Northwest, and having long desired to study agricultural conditions there and having had such desire amply gratified by a two weeks' trip through this territory, therefore be it resolved, that we keenly appreciate the courtesies shown us by the Canadian Government, the Canadian Pacific railroad, and the Great Northern railroad, whereby every opportunity was afforded for extended observation and comfort in travel. We are especially indebted to the officials of the Canadian Government and Canadian Pacific Railroad for making it possible to see so much of this great country; also Messrs. J. L. Dennis, Wm. Toole, C. W. Paterson, W. C. Whyte, J. Obed Smith, G. H. Grey and Canadian Irrigation Company for their personal attention and courtesy. To the citizens of Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Indian Head and Brandon we are truly grateful for the opportunity of seeing the herds and flocks, examining the soil and farm implements, viewing the churches, schools and public buildings in and tributary to the above named towns.

To Mr. A. B. Brightman we are primarily indebted for this delightful and profitable tour of inspection. It was he who conceived the idea, made the plans, worked out the details, and was mindful of our comfort at all times. For all this we extend to him our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Among the improvements perfected by the Canadian Pacific railway during the present summer may be noted the large increases in the grain storage capacity at Fort William. Steel Tank Elevator D is now undergoing alterations and additions which will make it the largest in the world with a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels. This will all be required during the present season, though the present indications are that this year's crop will not be so heavy as that of 1902. Further improvements are announced for the Moose Jaw stock yards. A new site has been selected and the present plans show a larger accommodation than at any other point west of Winnipeg. The company are also improving their sidings at that point which has been selected by the stockmen of the west as the most eligible feeding and shipping point between Winnipeg and Calgary.

The list of animals sold and the prices received at Hon. Thos. Greenway's sale on June 25th is published elsewhere in this issue. Some of the visiting agricultural editors who were present at the sale entered bids on some of the animals, but were unwilling to keep pace with Manitoba buyers.

The Royal Show of England

The sixteenth annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was opened at the new show yards, Park Royal London, on Tuesday, 7th June, and closed the following Saturday. For 63 years the Society have been going, about in England to various show yards; now they have permanent grounds near the capital and have begun the new era of a permanent show yard and hope soon to have substantial permanent buildings. The weather was not all that might have been wished for. The preceding week and especially the Friday recorded a great rain fall, and the new grounds suffered in consequence. We, in Canada, know something of what that means, and a wet time at the Toronto Industrial sometimes gives country visitors good specimens of clinging clay—but the London clay of the new Park Royal seems to be quite as persistent as any that can be found in Toronto, and may even rival Winnipeg. A well-known Scot on his return from the show writes: "London clay is of a nice, kindly, loving and clinging disposition. It won't let you go until you have blessed it." The show itself was favored with a fairly dry weather, but the excessive rains left the grounds in a condition that injured the attendance and the first Park Royal Show was only a moderate success. On Wednesday, the King, Queen and Royal party paid a long visit. The Prince of Wales, as President this year, gave a lot of time to his official duties during the show, and made a very good speech at the annual meeting.

HORSES.

The show of horses was only a moderate one. There were 475 entries, but many were deterred by the wet weather of the previous week from exhibiting, and this made the horse show fall below the average. There was a fair display of harness horses and ponies. The champion harness horse, sired by Hackney, a wonderfully good goer, was owned by Miss Ella S. Ross, Beechfield Sale, and named Rowton Blackthorn (5,778). In the regular Hackney class for females the champion was "Queen of the South" (12,246), a very handsome mare with a splendid coil at foot. The stallion championship went to T. & R. Black, of White-wall, Malton, for St. John (8,390), by Garton, Duke of Connaught (3,089). This horse was also the champion Hackney at Edinburgh. He is a dark chestnut, with white hind socks, a good back, and short, stout legs and a very attractive look about him as he walks and moves. There were very small lots of Cleveland Bays and Coach horses, and also a very small display of Hunters. The Shires were disappointing—nothing like the numbers turning out at the London shows. The champion was

Hendre Royal Albert (19,686) by Hendre Baronet; he is a gay smart mover with plenty of size, good legs and feet, white stripe on face and four white legs, white socks in front and white almost to the hocks behind. He is owned by Lord Llangatock, the Hendre, Monmouth. The champion mare was Sir I. Blundell Maple's well-known winner "Queen of the Shires." She is one of the best of the breed ever seen, possessing size, shape, quality and a perfection of bone and style. She was brought out in perfect bloom with a fine foal at foot. She is now nine years old and has been a winner since shown as a foal.

Clydesdales were also few in numbers. Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Nether Hall, Castle Douglas, Scotland, won the stallion championship with the three-year-old colt, Baron's Stewie, by Baron's Pride, out of Winsome, Charteris, by Prince of Kyle. The same owners were first for two-year-olds, with Premier Pride, another son of Baron's Pride. The champion mare was Royal Ruby, a three-year-old, owned by Thomas Smith, Racon Point, Chester. She is a beautiful bay with white markings. She was a winner all along the line last year and was first at Ayr and at Edinburgh this year.

CATTLE.

The cattle were the feature of the show—944 were entered— Jerseys and Shorthorns heading the list for large entries. The champion Shorthorn bull was Pearl King (79,531), a roan shown by J. Handley, Greenhead, Milnthorpe. He was a winner last year in the two-year-old class. He has a straight, well-covered top line, and was well brought out. It was a close contest with Baron Abbotsford, a four-year-old, of massive build and a stylish mover, but more inclined to be patchy. Mr. J. Deane of Bapton Manor, won in the cow class for the third time with White Heather, a five-year-old. The champion female was the King's two-year-old heifer Sylph, by Royal Duke. She was the winning yearling last year at Carlisle Royal and has done well during the year. King Edward VII. also won the male Hereford championship with Fire King (22,135), a very fine specimen of the white-faced breed. There was a fairly good show of the ruby red Devon, and also of Sussex. Sir W. O. Colbert had the champion Red Poll in Albert, a bull of size and style and a former winner at local shows. Aberdeen-Angus were shown by several English breeders and never before did they make such a display at the Royal, and a few good ones from Scotland helped the exhibit. The championship went to Maramere (18,160), owned by T. H. Bainbridge. He has a good loin and well covered back, but a little

round in the quarters. Galloways made a creditable display. H. C. Stephens, Cholderton, Salisbury, won first with his two-year-old bull Jasper (8,142); he is well ribbed and good lines above and below, but has a plain head. John Cunningham won for cows with Lady Harden 2nd (14,354), eight years old, but still fresh and youthful looking; already he has bred three first prize winners.

Ayrshires were led by Gay Lass III, a handsome red cow which calved at the show and won for her owner, Andrew Mitchell, of Bar-cheskie. She is a big useful dairy cow. In Jersey Mrs. McIntosh had first for her cow Gloriosa III., and for heifers Lord Rothschild's Joyful was the winner. For milking registered Shorthorns, Lord Rothschild's had first and second prizes—won with Crocus and Butter Scotch.

SHEEP.

There was a fair exhibit of sheep. There was a much larger number of breeds represented than we have in Canada. In addition to the Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxford Downs in medium wools and Cotswolds, Lincoln and Leicesters in long wools, we sometimes see Hampshires and Suffolks and always Dorset Horns, but we, in Canada, are not as familiar with Kent of Romney Marsh, Wensleydles, Devon long wools, Dartmoors, Exmoors, Cheviots, Black-faced Herdwicks, Lons, Welsh Mountain or Ryelands, all of which have classes at the Royal of England.

There was only a small show of pigs, with many entries absent. The classes were Large White, Middle White, Small Whites, Berkshires, Tamworths and Large Blacks.

There was a large and excellent poultry show, Orpingtons being the leading breed as to numbers and excellence in quality. There was also a large show of Dorkings and Indian game.

Prepare for the Fall Fairs

With too many of our farmers the only preparation that suggests itself in connection with the fall fairs is to put on one's best suit of clothes, pay the admission fee and see what is going on. All this is well and good. But how much better it would be to begin now and prepare some animal or some exhibit for the fall fair. You will have a personal interest in its outcome then and will derive much more benefit and pleasure from the exhibits.

The local or county fair is the best place for a beginner to exhibit. And there are few farmers who could not with profit to themselves, turn out a creditable exhibit in some line for the fall fair. Live stock intended for this purpose should be given a little more attention now, and fed a little extra (not pampered) from now till showtime. You will be more interested in your exhibit

and will take more pride in winning if a little special attention is given, than in picking out an animal at hap-hazard on show day.

If you are not inclined to show yourself then, give your boy a chance. A boy on the farm could receive no better training than to allow him to fit a few animals for the fall fair. And if the boy by his own skill and energy wins a prize, let him have the prize money to do what he likes with. Ten chances to one he will put it to good use in preparing for next year's fair.

Farmers often complain that their boys have no liking for the farm nor a desire to become farmers. Is it any wonder when the boy is made a drudge of, has no opportunity given him to show what he is made of and is only part of that great machine, whose only mission with many a farmer is work, work, work, constant work and no play? Don't treat the boy thus. Give him some animal to train for the fair or some grain or roots to select. He will take pride in doing so and will render more faithful service in so far as the farm work is concerned. He will feel that he has an interest in the farm and will we are sure, turn out an exhibit that the farmer himself need not be ashamed of. Give the boy's a chance at the fall fair.

◆ The Binder Twine Supply

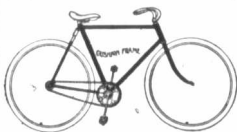
Our views on the twine market as published some weeks ago have been borne out by recent reports from the harvesting areas of the States. At present there is every indication of plenty of twine for this season's harvest. In some of the Western States, where harvesting has already begun, the consumption of twine has not been as large as was at first expected, owing to light crops. Not only will there be plenty of twine, but farmers are buying a couple of cents per lb. cheaper than in 1902. It will take a lot of twine to harvest the Canadian crop. But with a surplus over from the States already harvesting, there should be more than enough to go round. Dealers are anxious to sell all this year's supply, as it looks as if lower prices would prevail a year hence. Farmers would act wisely also in not buying any more than is needed for this year's crop. Of course, present predictions may be all out, but those competent to judge are inclined to the view that much cheaper twine is coming.

◆ Wants Canadian Chickens

Mr. F. H. Bizant, a large poultry dealer of Liverpool and London, England, interviewed Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, in reference to purchasing Canadian poultry. His firm wishes to develop a poultry trade with Canada, and he is desirous of getting in touch with Canadian shippers of dressed poultry.

Useful Wheels

We know of no more useful thing on the farm than a good reliable bicycle. Such a wheel is the



"Massey-Harris"

It is built of good material by experts of acknowledged ability. It has all the big improvements, and one that is responsible entirely for the reingering of wheeling—the

Hygienic Cushion Frame

that makes all roads smooth, that is to wheeling what the "Pullman" is to railroading.

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

A Bicycle so equipped puts your neighbor and the post-office at the turn of a pleasant spin.

Write for our pretty new booklet, "In Bicycledom."

Canada Cycle & Motor Company Limited

Head Office and Works
Toronto Junction

◆ Another Canadian Pronoted

Mr. W. C. Kinsella who succeeded Mr. J. A. Ruddick, as Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, when he returned to Canada in 1900, has accepted a similar position with the Transvaal Government, South Africa, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Mr. Kinsella has done effective work beneath the Southern Cross since he left Canada some half-a-dozen years ago. We wish him success in his new field.

◆ Prof. Day Will Remain

It is most gratifying to learn that the Government have sufficiently increased Prof. Day's salary as to induce him to remain as head of the Live Stock and Agricultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

◆ Principals Appointed

Mr. Wm. H. Muldrew, Principal of the Gravenhurst High School, has been appointed Dean of the new Macdonald Institute at Guelph, and Miss M. N. Watson, of Ayr, lady principal. Mr. Muldrew has for several years given forestry and nature study special attention and has published a valuable handbook on the subject. Miss Watson comes equally as well recommended.

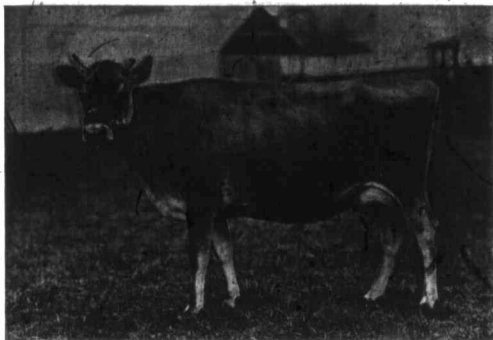
◆ Favours Koch's Theory

When, a couple of years ago, Prof. Koch announced that tuberculosis in animals was non-communicable to man and vice versa, the health department of the city of Berlin, Germany, appointed a commission to make a systematic investigation of the matter. A partial report of that commission was presented by Prof. Kossel to the Berlin Medical Society on July 8 covering the experiments conducted with infecting calves with human tuberculosis. The report is summarized by the commissioners as follows:—

"The series of experiments strengthens Prof. Koch's view that animal consumption as the cause of human consumption does not play the role generally attributed to it, but definite judgment requires further experimentation."

◆ Don't Forget Our Essay Contest

Don't forget that The Farming World is offering prizes to the value of \$75 for the best essays on a series of subjects to be competed for at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, this year. These prizes are well worth looking into. If you have not yet obtained a copy of the prize-list write Dr. J. O. Orr, 70 King street east, Toronto, for one giving full particulars as to this contest. Entries for this contest close August 8th and all essays must be in by Aug. 25 next. See that yours is sent in early.



W. C. W. Arncliffe's Jersey Heifer "Invincible," Jersey Champion and 1st prize at Bath and West of England Show at Bristol, June, 1903.

A Scotchman's Plea for Canada

It ought to be a question of absorbing interest to the people of Great Britain, that there has, of late, been an enormous influx of settlers to Canada from the United States. That it is not so, points clearly to two conditions—the insular apathy with which the people of Great Britain regard their colonies, and the crude and general ignorance which prevails as to the immense and valuable resources of Canada.

Notwithstanding these two conditions, one would think that past experience of the "cuteness" and pushfulness of our American cousins would lead Britain to suppose that the interest Jonathan is now taking in Canada, is due to the fact that he sees dollars in all the sources of material wealth which are now being so rapidly developed. It is only because of ignorance that English capital and English labour is being forestalled in this direction.

VAST RESOURCES

By one who has made several pretty extensive tours in Canada, who has traversed her great arteries, not only on the railway from St. John and Halifax in the East to Vancouver in the West, but also her great waterways of the St. Lawrence, and that chain of inland lakes which stretches from the Atlantic to the centre of the continent—who has seen some of the great mining and lumbering interests of the East, the fine agricultural developments of Ontario, the great and fertile prairies of Manitoba, Assiniboia, and the North-West Territories, the ranching land of Alberta, the enormous mineral fields of the Rocky Mountains, and the apparently inexhaustible timber resources of the Pacific Coast, and who is, nevertheless, convinced that the half has not been seen or understood, it can hardly be conceived that a territory so vast, resources so enormous and varied,

and natural facilities so potential, should as yet be possessed by a population no greater than can be found in London and two adjoining counties. When we mention that there are millions of acres in the middle of this great territory that can annually produce, with the minimum of labour, and without manure, and that for many years in succession, crops of from 18 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. That the same land, when devoted to animal husbandry will produce beef cattle of prime quality in little more than a pasture, and that, in spite of the sparseness of population the mining, manufacturing and shipping interests are being rapidly developed, it can readily be seen how large a share of material wealth awaits those who will first lay hold upon such possibilities.

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

The enormous and phenomenal developments of the United States has hitherto overshadowed Canada. The citizens of that great republic have had a certain confidence in their own almighty and a scarcely veiled contempt for the British Colony to the north of them, but that is now being changed. The advantages of Canada are too obvious to be longer despised and already not a few of the best and greatest elements of the wealth of Canada are controlled and operated by American capital. It has doubtless long been a source of annoyance to Canadians that this is so, that the money and population of the mother country should so long stand aloof from such a field—and that strangers for whom they have no special warmth of heart should get such a share of the good things of the land. "But," say they, "we need population, we need capital to develop our country, and better have American people and American dollars than none."

WHAT THE FUTURE HAS IN STORE

It is idle for the average Englishman to speak of Canada in groups of figures, but just let him take a map of the world, let him compare the extent of England, Scotland and Ireland, may even the continent of Europe, with the extent of Canada, and then let him think that the population of the British Isles is six times greater than the population of this British colony that stretches across a continent. Let him look at the outlet of Lake Superior, where it pours its surplus water into Lake Huron, and then consider that at present the tonnage passing through the two canals which connect these two lakes, is greater than all the tonnage passing the Suez Canal, that the great territory to the north and west of Lake Superior is as yet only being opened up and developed, and may have some idea of what the future has in store for those who will inhabit and develop this land.

FROM A "REVIEW" FIRMLY CONVINCED

From my earliest visit to Canada in 1878 to my most recent, 1902, I have marked with satisfaction the growth and progress of Canada and the enterprise of her people. My first impression of this founded a conviction which has never since been shaken or weakened, that the commercial policy of the Mother Country, both as regards her home interests and that of her colonies, was weak and short-sighted. When I considered the high tariff levied on English exports, the wall of exclusion to English goods, which was built by countries to whom England was the best customer, and the consequent development of material resources, calculated not only to make these countries independent in their own markets, but powerful rivals in the markets of the world, I could not help advocating retaliatory measures. To hint at a tariff on imported food stuff or manufactures was enough to bring ridicule on myself as a reactionary protectionist, and the ultimate bearing of such a policy as never to break down the tariff of other countries, was never even looked at.

ENGLISH OPINION HAS CHANGED

How far a change has taken place in public opinion on this subject is not easily estimated, but that a great and deep wave of thought is now swelling in the minds of the English people on this subject, is no longer to be denied.

The advantages of commercial combination with our colonies of the lines of preferential trade would seem to be obvious, and it is suggestive that the first overtures in this direction should come from Canada. That no advances have as yet been made on return is no proof that they will be permanently refused. There is a strong under-current at work. Our artisans and manufacturing population have begun to realize the effects of fore-

ign and often bounty-led competition. They have seen markets lost, demand slackened, production restricted, wages lowered, factories closed, and felt the pinch of privation and want—and the lessons will be laid to heart. The loyalty of our colonies, their active sympathy and help during the recent war in South Africa, has done much to bring England and her colonies together. The feeling of common interest in military service will create one of common interest in commercial and industrial pursuits, and in the near future, I trust, to bind these together that the Empire will be secure in arms and strong in all the arts of industry, commerce and peace.

“Thistledown”

British Disinfecting Methods

The British authorities have always insisted and demanded from countries seeking admission for their cattle into the British market, the closest kind of attention to every detail in the methods adopted to stamp out and prevent the spread of disease among live stock. But the following extract from a recent issue of the Glasgow Herald would seem to indicate that the methods followed in the home land are nothing short of being ridiculous:

“The disinfecting eye is good, but as practised at Yorkhill cattle wharf is the cause of much unconcealed hilarity. On the arrival of a steamer two or three squads of laborers are started to get the vessel clear of the cattle, and on completing their work, which, as a rule, occupies but a short time, they are marched into the cattle shed, where a small narrow, wooden chamber has been erected. In this a brazier containing disinfecting materials is emitting the usual sulphurous, stinging odors. Through this chamber the laborers go at a gallop, laughing all the time, run out into Pinthouse Road, and back to the ship! No members of the ship's company, who have been in contact with the animals all the voyage, pass through—only those who have been engaged for an hour or so among the beasts! But justice has been done, and the big liner sails over to her discharging berth with the purged and unpurged contacts on board.”

What could be more farcical than this method of preventing the entrance of disease as practised at the port of Glasgow. It is the form and not the substance, and only places British quarantine regulations in a most unfavorable light in the eyes of countries shipping cattle to the English market.

Expectancy

The distant hills were misty gray,
A spectral outline in the east;
Sere were the woods, and, sealed
in frost,

The brooks their melody had
ceased.

The heavens were veiled in gentle
gloom—

And yet the spirit felt a glow,
A rapture wild that leaped to meet
The coming glory of the snow!



At peace with his neighbors and their animals

Mr. James Martin, of Rounthwaite, Manitoba, gives the following eleven reasons why he likes Page Wire Fence. Could anyone wish a better recommendation? He says he likes it,

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|----------------------------------|--|
| Because it is a permanent fence. | Because it is always ornamental. |
| —It is the strongest fence. | —It makes you try to improve it. |
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“BUG DEATH” kills Potato, Squash and Cucumber Bugs, Currant, Gooseberry, Tomato Canker Worms, and all bugs and worms that eat the leaves of plants. It keeps the vines green and growing from ten days to three weeks longer, which gives it many more growing days at the time the plant needs it. Potatoes mature better, are more starchy and less liable to rot; and “Bug Death” kills the bugs.

Our free booklet gives valuable information. Send for it.

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

The PETRIE Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Guelph, Ont.

Ontario, April 6th, 1903.

Gentlemen—I am pleased to inform you that the Magnet Cream Separator which I bought from you several months ago, has been in continuous use in my dairy of forty cows. It has been very carefully and severely tested, and I am glad to inform you that it has given perfect satisfaction.

It runs very lightly, skims well, and separates beyond the capacity guaranteed by you.

I have no hesitation in saying that Canadian farmers would find it to their interest to buy machines made in Canada, rather than those imported from foreign countries and assembled in Canada. The reasons are obvious and need no explanation.

Yours very truly,

F. W. HODSON (Live Stock Commissioner)

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

A Catalogue for the asking

PETRIE MFG. CO. GUELPH, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

Chickens for the English Market

Type Required—The Yellow-legged Question.

By our regular English Market Correspondent, London, Eng.

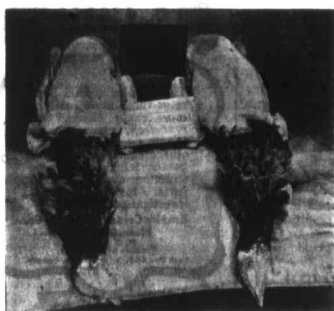
I have been asked by the editor to tell the readers of *The Farming World* something about the type of chicken required by the London dealers and consumers and also to say something about the question of birds with yellow legs. I understand that in Canada it is believed that the objection to yellow legs is a myth and that it is only a subterfuge of the dealers in order to reduce prices. Let me straightaway, however, assure my readers that such is not the case. There is a very real objection to the yellow legs among the highest class dealers and birds that are thus marked are never quite at the top of the tree.

good in table birds) if reasonable care is taken in mating."

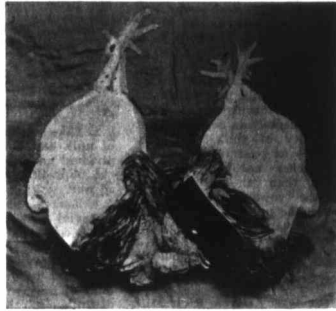
So much for the type of bird which is at the top of the tree as regards prices in the London markets. I need hardly point out the stress laid upon the color of the bird and the importance dealers attach to white flesh and legs. The point is perhaps only a sentimental one, but it must be admitted that a bird with white legs free from leathers and showing plenty of white flesh is more appetizing than the appearance of his yellow-legged brother. It is in the best class of poultry only that such insistence is made as regards color and in the lower qua-

the facts of the case are perhaps unknown to the other readers of *The Farming World*, I ask for space to state them.

(1) Full information with regard to each lot of chickens shipped to Great Britain by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and also the majority of the large private consignments, is forwarded to the Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying by one of the agents for the Department in Great Britain. There are five agents stationed in the old country, in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol and London. Their reports are accurate and are given with a complete knowledge of the demands of the market and the requirements of the dealers and consumers. Hence it is not possible for this Department to be "misinformed" by dealers in Great Britain. The dealers



Dressed Indian Game Chicken—Wings of Silver Medal, London Dairy Show, 1902.



Indian Game and Dorking Cross—Winners of Challenge Cup, London Dairy Show, 1902.

Many readers are probably aware that the finest chickens and those that make the best prices in the English markets are bred and fattened in Sussex, where there is a distinct type of fowl especially suited for the purpose. The Sussex fowl is the result of almost indescribable crossing, but is altogether unlike the common or barn-door fowl. It is of no fixed type and of no standard, but is the outcome of long and systematic breeding for the London markets. In mating the first consideration has ever been size, color and quality of flesh, squareness and compactness of form and rapidity of growth. Suitable birds of any and almost every breed have at times been used to produce this type. As regards color the Sussex birds are for the most part 'red,' although there is a fairly large proportion of lighter colored birds due to the more general introduction of a light Brahma cross with a view to increase of size to meet the requirements of the London markets, which have recently had a tendency to demand size. The cross alluded to above, a practical and successful breeder tells me, "should come with white legs, innocent of feathers (a point to the

lities so much importance is not attached to color. Unfortunately it is the low grade qualities which do not pay the producer, as they have to compete against the Russian and Italian birds. Take those from Russia, for instance, many of the birds have not only yellow legs, but the skin all over almost approaches a saffron, and it is these which occupy the lowest rung in the market ladder.

The above remarks will, I believe, prove of interest to readers of *The Farming World*, and although Canadian dealers apparently lay too much emphasis upon yellow legs in order to keep prices down it will be gathered that top qualities in the poultry markets are always noted for their whiteness both of flesh and legs.

Re Yellow-legged Chickens

In the May 1st issue of *The Farming World* I notice an article which states that the leading Canadian poultry experts have been misinformed by poultry dealers in Great Britain regarding the requirements of the export poultry markets, and that there has been an unnecessary fuss raised in Canada over yellow-legged chickens. As

report to our agents, who investigate the matter on the spot.

(2) Who raised the unnecessary fuss over yellow-legged chickens? The writer affirms that yellow-legged chickens are discounted in Great Britain. I know of no poultry expert who gave this information. I have always recommended the shipping of yellow-legged chickens to Great Britain; black-legged chickens are what the British dealers and consumers object to.

I will be glad to mail "Ad Unquem" a copy of the revised edition of my bulletin "Profitable Poultry Farming," in which he will find information regarding the necessary quality of chickens to be exported. F. C. Hare, Chief Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Chicken Fattening Ration

The ration fed to fattening chickens on the Ontario Agricultural College is composed as follows: 2 lbs. ground buckwheat, 2 lbs. ground oats with hulls out, 1 lb. of corn and 5 lbs. of skim milk. Aside from being a good combination for fattening it has the advantage of having a tendency to make white meat.

In the Dairy

Dairying in Nova Scotia

Mr. F. M. Logan, government inspector of creameries, reports that there are 35 creameries and these factories in operation in Nova Scotia this season. Steady progress is being made, but the farmers of this Province have not yet thoroughly realized the great importance of the dairying industry. According to the census returns, the total output of the creameries is only \$100,000 worth a year, which is not sufficient to supply the local markets.

Little Variation in Quality of Milk

Prof. Clinton D. Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College, after five years investigation of the milk question, publishes the following conclusions: "1. A cow yields as rich milk as a heifer as she will as a mature cow. 2. The milk is as rich in the first month of the period of lactation as it will be later except perhaps during the last few weeks of the milk flow, when the cow is rapidly drying off. 3. There is little difference in seasons as to the quality of milk. While the cows are at pasture the milk is neither richer nor poorer, on the average, than the milk yielded when the cows were on winter feed. 4. The milk of a fair-sized dairy herd varies little in composition from day to day and radical variations in this respect should be viewed with suspicion."

Why the Jersey Gives Rich Milk

The following from one of our English exchanges should prove of interest to Jersey and Guernsey breeders and to dairymen generally:

"The pastures on which these cattle graze in summer are orchards or small crofts, and from their birth none of the animals are allowed to roam at will, even in those small enclosures, but are always tended by children or tethered. This method of treatment, and the great care bestowed upon them at all times and seasons, have made the Channel Islands cows very docile and gentle, though it may be they are less hardy and vigorous than they otherwise would have been. The comparative want of exercise has, however, done more than affect the character and physique of the breed—it has influenced it also with regard to the exceptional richness of the milk. Where there is little or no exercise there is no hard breathing and consequently only a moderate degree of oxidation or combustion of carbon in the animal economy; and, as the hydrocarbons of the food the animal eats are converted into butter, the less exercise the animal takes the richer the milk will be in the fats of which the butter is composed. On the other hand, physical exercise tends to the formation of muscle rather

than of milk—that is, the food of the animal is in part diverted away from the production of milk, and especially of rich milk. Such being the case it naturally follows that animals treated and bred in the way the Jerseys have been for generations will acquire as one of their marked features the capacity to produce milk very rich in quality."

Is the above theory regarding the richness of milk borne out by experience? Has anyone tested the milk of cows brought up in a wild state and found it poor in fat content?

Feeding Dairy Cows

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has been investigating the feeding of dairy cows. The results of this work are summed up in a bulletin recently issued as follows:

1. Select cows of dairy type. While pure-bred dairy animals will bring a higher price, they will also tend more to reproduce the dairy type, and are therefore recommended.

2. Take strict account of the cost of milk and butter from each individual cow of the herd, so that the unprofitable ones may be culled out.

3. Exercise and pure air are very essential to the best results from milch cows, but exposure to severe weather, especially cold rains, should be avoided.

4. Feed to get the largest amount of milk with profit. The yield of milk, and thereby the yield of butter, is greatly influenced by the amount and character of the feed, the percentage of fat remaining fairly constant.

5. Increase the amount and the length of the season of pastures, for they represent profitable gains in dairying.

6. Good roughness is essential in dairying, and the more palatable these foods may be, the more of the higher priced grain feeds they will replace. Of our coarse feeds grass, corn silage, alfalfa and clover hay rank high.

7. Study the profits in grain feeding in order to avoid giving more grain than the value of the resulting increased yield. Our leading grain ration is a combination of ground corn and bran. This ration may, under some circumstances, be bettered or cheapened by the addition of certain by-products of cereal and oil mills.

Nova Scotia Travelling Dairies

Miss Laura Rose and her sister, both of Guelph, are operating travelling dairies in Nova Scotia under the auspices of the local government. Miss Laura Rose has conducted a travelling dairy so successfully in that province during the past two years that it has been found necessary to have two dairies this season in order to meet the demand.

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Buckets, Buckets, A Multitude of Buckets, Buckets full of radish graters, buckets full of discs, buckets full of vanes, buckets full of blades, buckets full of contraptions. All separators have these "touch at bow!" except just one, the Tubular! a distinct type, an improved separator entirely different from all others. Simple, convenient, safe, durable and efficient. Skims closer and requires less power to run than any other separator. Free catalogue No. 102.

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The Empire Cream Separator turns more easily, is more easily cleaned and kept clean, is more satisfactory in every way than any other cream separator made, because it is simplest in construction and has fewest parts. It will pay you to investigate. Book free.

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FAVORITE CHURN

Patented Foot and Lever Drive
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 Superior Workmanship
 and Finish



If your dealer will not supply you, write direct.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
 St. Mary's, Ont.

Brief Pointers for Stockmen

Care of Breeding Mares

Farmers as well as stallion-owners should give some attention to the care and treatment of breeding mares. Every farmer is interested in getting a large percentage of colts and should make a note of the following rules on the subject suggested by Prof. Ewart, a well-known Scottish authority:

1. Mares which have been indoors during the winter, and which are to run at grass during the summer, should be acclimated to the change before being served. This is well understood by horsemen, who generally follow the above suggestion, which provides for the mares getting accustomed to the changes in food, temperature and surroundings. It is well known by all practical horsemen that digestive troubles are quite serious in their effects on the pregnant female.

2. When any signs of being in season are detected in the mare she should be removed from bars believed to be already in foal.

3. Mares, more especially excitable ones, should be served in the evening and kept shut up apart from other mares and geldings over night, and should, until all signs of heat have disappeared, be kept from any chance of teasing by other horses. In the case of a valuable mare, it would pay the breeder to retain a competent veterinarian to tide over the excitable periods when a calumet, both constitutional (such as chloral or opium) and uterine (as black hawk) might with benefit be prescribed.

4. Each mare, when bred, should be carefully watched from week to week, and every ninth or tenth day be tried until the critical period (end of the seventh week) be passed.

5. Mares in poor condition should not be bred, but be gotten into condition by the addition of grain to the daily ration.

6. For at least two months after service the mares should be neither excited, over-heated, nor chilled, neither over-fed nor stinted from their usual allowance, and any drugging except under professional advice, should be at all times sternly deprecated.

Does not Want American Stock Excluded

To say that the farmers are in favor of excluding American breeding-stock from the Western market by establishing a prohibited tariff is a mistake. They are not so blind as to thus put themselves at the mercy of syndicates of eastern breeders and a soulless railroad corporation. It is to be hoped that the Government is long-headed enough to refrain from meddling with the tariff along this line, as it would only force the Western farmers to breed from their scrub stock.

The writer has for the last three

years paid an average of four cents an egg transportation charges on eggs for hatching purposes. Add to this the price paid the Ontario breeders for the eggs and it makes it very expensive, particularly as very few if any of the eggs hatched because they are so poorly packed that they cannot stand the rough treatment they receive in transit. If we meekly submit to paying the eastern manufacturer a high tariff on his goods and an eastern railroad corporation an equally high rate for transporting said goods, we think that we are doing for the east about all that can be expected in Alberta.

Cattle Exports Increase

The shipments of cattle from Montreal so far this season show an increase of 100 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. The exports of American cattle in bond for May and June were 20,650 head, and the total of Canadian and American, 44,595, or more than 50 per cent. of the grand total for 1902. There has been a falling off in sheep and horse exports.

Pastures Five Sheep per Acre

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been able to carry during the summer months from 20 to 35 breeding Shropshire ewes on a paddock containing 3½ acres which produced grass only. This work was continuous for six years and the breeding animals averaged to weigh from 110 to 150 pounds each; shearing 8½ pounds of wool, and yielding an average of 1.5 lambs each per year. During that time the animals were in perfect health. One of the investigations with sheep of interest is an attempt to determine the limits of intensive work by setting apart a tract of 10 acres of good clay loam plow land and devoting it to the summer feeding and pasturing of about 50 ewes and lambs. The number will be increased or diminished as the food produced on the land indicates as necessary.

Another phase of work going on at this station is the breeding of winter lambs from Dorsset sheep. The high prices of light weight, but fat lambs, during the spring months argues strongly in favor of this system over summer and fall marketing of the later born lambs. The chief difficulty encountered is in getting the ewes to breed sufficiently early and a number of expedients to overcome this are now being tried.

Give the Hogs a good Run

Don't keep the hogs shut up too close these hot months, give them a little outing. They will be the healthier for it and will thrive better. A little exercise is just as necessary for the fattening hog as

for the breeding animal. The breeding hog should, however, have a great deal more exercise. It will give strength to the bone and keep it in good thrifty condition. If a hog is allowed the run of a pasture or clover field, feed a little grain, as the green food alone will not keep the animal as strong and vigorous as it should be.

If it is necessary to keep fattening hogs inside, see that the pens are properly ventilated and kept clean and tidy. A great many of the troubles that farmers have with pigs are due to filthy and unhealthy pig pens. Always remember that the pig is naturally not the dirty, filthy animal people think it is. No animal on the farm will respond more to cleanly and careful treatment than the hog. Fresh air, lots of exercise and good, clean surroundings will give as good returns with hogs as with other farm animals.

A Sow's Family

The following item from an English agricultural exchange will be of interest:

"Lancashire stock breeders are rejoicing in the belief that their country has achieved another record. A sow of some local eminence has just had a litter of five, making the total number of her family 196. This number, it is said by Lancashire agriculturists, is a record for the whole country, if not for the world."

While this record is a large one it is not by any means a record for the whole world. Gilbert White in his "The Natural History of Selborne," mentions a sow which was the proud mother of 300 pigs. At the age of fifteen her litters began to be reduced to four or five, whereas her average for ten years had been two litters a year of about ten each, and once above twenty. When the average declined, and the sow gave unmistakable signs of age, she was killed, and, if we are to believe Gilbert White, became "good, juicy bacon."

America is yet to be heard from. What is the record for sow families for Canada? Has anyone kept a record? A sow that will produce 300 porkers would be a gold mine.

Will buy at Junction Yards

W. Levack, one of Canada's largest cattle dealers, has consented to do some business at the Toronto Junction stock yards. This is a strong point gained by the Junction people in their fight against the city, which is still wedded to that old mud-hole known as the Toronto cattle market.

For National Roads

At a meeting of the National Good Roads Association of the United States held at St. Louis in April last, at which President Roosevelt and W. J. Bryan were addresses, strong resolutions were adopted favoring state and national aid for road improvement.

From all Over the Dominion

Prince Edward Island

The weather, with the exception of a few days, has been very cool up to July 3. Crops are looking well since the late rain, but the hay crop in some localities is expected to be rather below the average. Pastures are also looking better. On account of the late drought the mills have been unable to run full time. Codfish and lobsters are reported scarce. Good catches of mackerel lately.

The market was **lately** as follows on July 3. Wild strawberries sold for 30c. per quart. Beef by quarter 65 to 70c., small 6 to 12c. per lb. Mutton per carcass, 6 to 7c.; lamb 65 to 85c., fowl per pound, 9c.; butter, fresh, 20 to 22c.; cheese, 10c. per lb.; eggs, 11 to 12 cts.; flour, \$2 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2.50 to \$3; potatoes, 40 to 45c. per bushel; turnips, 18 to 20c. per bushel; codfish, 8 to 25c. each; lobsters, 5 to 15c. Oats, 35 to 36c. per bushel, hay 60 to 65c. per cwt.

Beef cattle are reported hardly saleable at present. Horses are in good demand. A Clow took over six horses to St. John on July 3rd. Potatoes are looking fine, but the bugs are already here.

The S.S. Bonavista sailed on June 29th for St. John's, Nfld., via Sydney, and North Sydney, C.B. Her outward cargo from here consisted of 1,500 bags oats, 60 tubs butter, 25 boxes cheese and sundries. Deck cargo, 72 head cattle, 4 horses and 168 sheep.

Cows are milking better lately and business at the cheese and butter factories is increasing.

A large number of chickens have been hatched this year. There is expected to be good demand for them in the fall.

The auction sale of the Westwood poultry farm on June 24th was largely attended. Everything was sold, and fair prices realized. Mr. W. H. Hankin bought the large poultry house, 220 feet long, for \$580. He also bought the large 380 egg incubator, the other buildings and a good deal of stock.

Some pure bred stock was bought by Mr. George Matheson, Messrs. Mark Wright, Amear, and McMillan purchased the other incubators.

Joseph Read & Co. shipped 300 bags of potatoes by the Northumberland on June 28th for the Boston market. A. R.

Nova Scotia Consolidated Rural School

The board of trustees for the Nova Scotia Consolidated Rural School to be established in the district of Middleton, held their first meeting last week. Norman Beckwith, Nictaux, was elected president and C. C. Slocumb, East Brooklyn, secretary. Resolutions were adopted thanking Sir Wm. C. Macdonald and Prof. Robert-

son for their efforts in securing a consolidated rural school for the Middleton district. A scale of salaries was fixed and a staff of teachers secured with the exception of the vice-principal, who will be engaged later. The principal will be Prof. G. B. McGill. It was recommended that the teachers engaged who have not taken the short summer course at Turo, should do so.

In and About Quebec

A peculiar season is this of 1903. The fine weather of April was responsible for much early sowing of various crops, which for the most part were destroyed by the hard frosts about the 26th of May. What survived suffered from the prolonged drought, and as a general thing, I believe, the crops are backward. Early sown grain on fall plowing is looking very well indeed, but spring plowing has come up very unevenly and will not amount to very much; this applies to wheat, oats and barley. Not much pease has been sown this season, but what has looks fairly well. Buckwheat was not put in early enough to have suffered much from the dry weather, and appears to be doing well.

Corn is only a medium crop. Bad seed owing to the wet season of 1902, seems to be the cause of a poor catch in places.

Potatoes alone seem to have come through the drought in good shape. Other roots are very poor, especially mangels, and a lot of turnip seed is being used to replace misses.

A large prospective crop of apples almost entirely disappeared after the frosts in the latter part of May. Small fruits are scarce, although wild raspberries will be plentiful. Plums are not to be thought of.

Hay will not be more than half a crop, although the present weather is very favorable for its growth, but it lacks bottom entirely.

Pastures are picking up, but the usual June flush of milk has this year been conspicuous by its absence. H. W. P.

Northwest Institute Meetings

Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., is addressing farmers' institute meetings in the Northwest Territories. Writing regarding his work, Mr. Anderson says: "Our meetings are quite successful; they are generally held in the open air, but when the weather is unfavorable, we make use of a large tent or skating rink. The farmers are much interested in the demonstration work. I have demonstrated every day on heavy horses, dairy cattle and beef cattle, and have had some very fine Clyde and Shire stallions, also Shorthorn, Hereford and Ayrshire cattle for object lessons.

Alma College

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

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St. Thomas, Ont.

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A. H. NOTMAN
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
71 Yonge St., Toronto.

Christian Endeavor, Denver.

For the International Convention at Denver, July 9th to 13th, the official route selected by the transportation managers for Ontario and Quebec is via the Chicago and North-Western and Union Pacific Railways. Special train of tourist sleeping cars through to Denver. Tickets on sale July 6th, 7th, and 8th. Return limit August 11th, 1903. Very low rates from all stations in Canada. Write for official Christian Endeavor folder, rates and full information to B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto.

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

Canary Birds and Yellow Warblers.—Destroying Plant Lice. —Maple Scale.

BIRD NOTES

Already the purpose for which some of our migratory birds visit us, has been attained; their young have been reared, have left the nest and are in some cases able to care for themselves, the parent birds will now renew their plumage by moulting, and some of them before another month has passed will have returned to the south.

During the first week of July the young Baltimore orioles were nearly all out of their nests, for a few days they were unable to fly for any distance, so they remained in and about the tree in which they were hatched and were still fed by the old birds. They seem to be most impatient youngsters, clamoring tremulously for food all day long. They soon acquire the use of their wings and then they disappear for a time. Where they go to is a mystery. Perhaps only to the thick woods, where the old birds



American Gold Finch (Wild Canary).

pass through their moult and the young gain the strength required to enable them to undertake their journey southward; at any rate we rarely hear or see anything of them until about the fifteenth of August, when they may again be observed. They are then very quiet in manner and seldom utter their notes. The song of the male oriole and of many other birds ceases the day the young leave the nest.

Of all the large family of warblers which visit us in the spring and fall the only really familiar one is the yellow warbler. This pretty bird regularly establishes itself as an inmate of our gardens from the time of its arrival early in May until its departure at the end of August. Owing to its yellow colour it is often mistaken for the wild canary, from which, however, it is easily distinguishable when the markings of the two species are known. The yellow warbler is clear golden yellow, shaded on the back with olive green, the wings and tail are dusky, marked with yellow blotches, and the breast and sides are streaked with reddish brown; the female is duller and less streak-

ed; there are no black markings anywhere on this species. The male wild canary in summer is bright yellow, except the top of the head, the wings and tail, all of which are black. The illustrations will better show the difference between them than many lines of description.

Yellow warblers frequently build their nests in the bushes on the lawn or in the orchard trees, and the nest is a beautiful specimen of bird architecture, composed of wool, moss and the down of various plants compactly woven and fitted together; in it are laid four or five white eggs, spotted with reddish brown.

This bird's nest is frequently selected by the cow-bird as the cradle for one of her young, but the warbler, as a rule, declines to be victimized and either pulls the nest to pieces and lets the cow-bird's egg fall to the ground, and then rebuilds the nest, or else she adds another storey to her nest and buries the cow-bird's egg under it. I have seen both these methods of getting rid of the objectionable egg adopted quite frequently, and have greatly admired the wisdom of the little creatures in thus disposing of their enemy. I can not recollect a single instance in which this warbler was engaged in rearing a young cowbird, so that I am inclined to think they never do so.

The song of this warbler is cheerful and sprightly, but short and somewhat monotonous; it is uttered constantly from early dawn until dark, from the bird's arrival here until the young are out of the nest, after which we hear it no more for the season. When the young are able to fly they, with their parents, leave the gardens and orchards and retire to the thickets of alder and willow, in which they remain until they go south for the winter.

The season of bird song is now nearly over; the veery, catbird, brown thrush, bobolink, orioles and many others having already ceased to sing, but in place of them the careful observer will soon hear some bird songs which he will have difficulty in identifying. These songs are usually uttered in a low tone and are queer, rambling efforts they proceed from the young birds of the year and are often quite unlike the notes of the adults.

INSECT LIFE

Several correspondents have, during the last two weeks, sent me specimens of various kinds of aphids or plant lice, with the request that I would tell them how to get rid of the pests. I would refer all these to The Farming World

of May 15th, in which I gave the general life history of insects of this class and the remedies. Amongst those sent were specimens from the rose, mountain ash, oak, maple, and some red vines without the food plant, which I imagine were taken from *Rudbeckia* or golden glow, as it is sometimes called. On garden plants these insects can easily be destroyed by puffing pyrethrum over them occasionally, or by sprinkling the plant all over thoroughly with a solution of soap and water. On a large scale a thorough spraying should be given with a solution of whale oil soap in the proportion of one pound of soap to eight gallons of water. I am afraid, however, that it is almost too late for any remedy to be effective upon large trees, as by this time the leaves will have curled over the insects so as to prevent the solution from reaching their bodies. I notice, however, that in this neighborhood the lady-bird beetles are becoming abundant so we may soon notice a decrease in the aphids. These little beetles



Yellow Warbler.

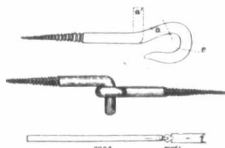
deposit their eggs in the aphid colonies; as soon as hatched the larvae feed continually upon the aphids and soon bring down their numbers.

I have also received from a correspondent a number of maple twigs covered with the cottony maple scale (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*). I have never found this scale in sufficient numbers to be dangerous here but in some parts of the United States it has proved terribly destructive to shade trees. At this season, when the females look like little tufts of white cotton with the dark scale on one side of it, they are easily seen. In this stage they may be washed off the trees with a strong stream of water from a hose, but if allowed to remain until the young have dispersed they must then be treated with a strong contact insecticide. Last year the elm tree scale (*Gossyparia ulmi*), appeared for the first time in Canada, I believe, and may have spread, but so far I have not received any specimens of it this season.

Farm Conveniences

Cheap, Light Door Hinge

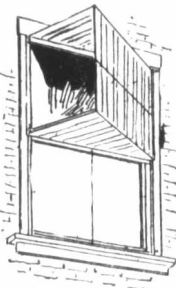
A cheap and convenient style of hinge for hanging light doors is illustrated herewith. It is made from ordinary screw hooks which may be obtained in various sizes at any hardware store. To form the right-angled hook cut off one of the hooks at A. To form the



eye cut it at E and bend until closed. With these hinges it is an easy matter to have the doors swing both ways, thus rendering them most convenient for use between stalls and compartments in all kinds of farm buildings.

Window Ventilator

An excellent ventilator for use in summer is shown below. It may be attached to a window casing to direct or force air into a room through the open window. The device comprises a hood of canvas or awning material, or it may be formed of metal or wooden slats designed to fold one on the other similar to Venetian blinds. The front, or open end of the hood

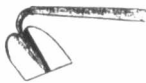


is attached to a metal bow which has swinging connection with one side of a frame, the other edges being secured to rails on this frame. The ends of the bow are connected to spiral springs which serve to hold the hood in its open position. By drawing the cord fastened to the centre of the bow the hood can be folded back so as not to obstruct the light from the window. The frame to which the hood is secured is mounted to slide in vertical guide-ways in the window casing. It may be drawn up to

any desired position by operating the cord attached to the frame, and passing over a pulley at the top of the window casing. It is designed that the opening of the ventilator shall be placed in the direction of the wind. If it be desired to change the direction of the ventilator, this can be easily done by taking out a fastening screw of one of the guide-plates of the window casing. The ventilator-frame can then be removed and reversed. In warm weather this device affords an efficient ventilator, shutting out the heat of the sun, and at the same time causing a greater circulation of air in the room, than would result were the open window not provided with this device.

Old Hoe Made Over

A worn-out or discarded hoe, by cutting off the sides as shown, leaving the central portion attached to the handle, can be made into a very useful instrument. This should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at lower edge, which may be sharpened when dull. It can be used in the laying off of rows, or in working fine seed beds and



around small plants in the garden, by pulling it between the rows plow fashion, enabling one to work much closer than with a larger tool. It can also be employed as a hook for drawing the branches of fruit trees neater when gather-

ing the crop, and lastly, with handle shortened to six inches, it will be found useful in the stables for the cleaning of horses' feet.

Women's Institutes

Three hundred Women's Institute meetings are being held this month in Ontario. The meetings are arranged in eight districts and are being addressed by sixteen young ladies properly qualified to discuss topics of interest to women. Two meetings will be held at each point visited, one in the afternoon, consisting largely of demonstrations, and one in the evening, when practical addresses on home and other topics, will be given.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has succeeded in producing a dry Bordeaux mixture containing copper in the same form as occurs in the properly made liquid mixture. Bulletin No. 60 gives directions for making this dry mixture, which is in the form of a very fine powder.

Leg and Body Wash.

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

Tuttle's Elixir

For restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild sponge bath and put on light blanket. Sponge the legs and put on light bandages.
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For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. Address all letters to
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THE HOME WORLD

"Contentment is the best riches"



If you would be happy remember to do these things:

- Keep your temper.
- Gain a little knowledge every day.
- Make few promises, and speak the truth. Give full measure and weight with a just balance.
- Consent to common custom, but not to common folly.
- Be cautious of believing ill, but more cautious of reporting it.
- Have courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.
- Count your resources; and not what you are not fit for, and give up working for it.

When the Horn Begins to Blow

Of all the sounds we love to hear
Amid our homely toil,
There's one that makes the heart beat light
Among tillers of the soil.
Ah, when the sun betokens noon
And shadows shorter grow,
I'm ready for my rations
When the horn begins to blow.

I see mother in the meadow,
She is standing by the gate;
I drive up with the horses,
She stops to pet old Kate,
And I am feeling hungry
And tired of the plow,
I felt a secret pleasure
When the horn began to blow.

Oh, yes, I've heard the sweetest strains
From Sousa's famous band,
The music seemed to transport me
Into another land.
And yet when dinner time arrives,
I leave it all behind me,
For other music hath no charms
When the horn begins to blow.

Home and Authority

In a recent address by a local clergyman some good points were given on the matter of home influences. The following summarizes what he said on the need of authority in the home: Wise and loving authority is a great safeguard of the home. There can be no home without a controlling power, and that power should be found in the united judgment and will of the parents. It is necessary to the welfare of the child that he should early learn to recognize properly constituted authority. In this matter the parent has the prime responsibility. That child has been sinned against, who learns first of an authority that must be obeyed, from the school teacher or the magistrate. The home is the place for wise, loving and definite teaching of that lesson. This wise authority should be exercised in various ways:

- (1) In the companionships with

boys and girls are allowed to form with others. If the parent is tactful there will be some true oversight and influence at this point. One of the greatest perils of childhood is evil company. In this way vile thoughts are communicated, and bad words and deeds become familiar.

(2) In regard to the spending of the child's time, specially the evenings. The effort should be to make home the most attractive place to every boy and girl. The child is on the road to all kinds of misbehavior who is allowed to roam the streets after night fall.

(3) In regard to the use and saving of money. In this connection the system of "School Savings Bank" is to be commended. Where there is no such system in operation, the home should encourage the child to save for some worthy purpose.

(4) In regard to the cultivation of a taste for good reading. Parents should interest themselves in reference to what their children read. No pa-

per or book that gives false views of life, or tends to immorality, should be allowed under the roof. In some literature of the day, false sentiment is so interwoven with truth, that it requires constant care on the part of the parent to prevent the tender mind of the child from becoming warped and contaminated.

When a Man Tries to Help

We heard recently of a helpful husband who tried to lighten his wife's work, with results almost as painful as the case of that amateur cook who in a moment of abstraction tried to raise a batch of biscuits with tooth powder. He arose very early, and, being fond of doing little jobs around the house, he decided that the front



A Spinning Bee in Eastern Nova Scotia. In the Scotch settlements the art of spinning and weaving has not yet died out, and the housewives sometimes gather thus for a neighborhood old-fashioned bee.

porch was dirty and that it would be a fine thing to clean it. Chuckling to himself to think how surprised his wife would be when she came down, he went to the kitchen, got a scrubbing brush and a package of what he thought was soap powder and a bucket of water, and started in to work with an apron tied around him. It was very early, the neighbors were not yet stirring, and he thought it was a great lark. Gaily he sprinkled the soap about, and then, moistening the brush, he got down to work. But the more he scrubbed the more pasty was the result, and after a while bubbles began to show themselves in a mess of what looked like yeast. Just then his wife appeared at the door.

Get Rest

"Why, Jack!" she exclaimed. "What in the world are you doing?" "Scrubbing the porch," replied Jack. Mrs. Jack picked up the package which the zealous husband had supposed contained soap powder. "Good gracious!" she cried. "You are using buckwheat flour!"

This should be a special aim of every housewife during the summer months, the season above all others when she should take care of herself. Many will claim that they haven't the time, cannot afford to take it, which is all wrong. You cannot afford not to take it if you value either health or economy, and it is both. A vigorous mind and a strong body will enable you to accomplish much more than when in a state of extreme fatigue, and too, better, quicker and easier. Lie down, relax your nerves, take a nap if no longer than ten minutes' duration, and you will be surprised how much it will invigorate



Faith's Letters

My A B C of faith is this:
All men were sold in sinfulness,
But blood-drops shed on Calvary
Cancelled the debt and made me free.

Could I, who now a little know,
Be satisfied thus far to go?
Ah! not dear Lord, the more I learn,
And that whole alphabet would learn.

Take Time to Serve God

It is said of a certain railway engineer that his duties call him at a very early hour—three o'clock in the morning. He is a Christian, and, knowing full well that his soul must utterly perish without reading and study of the Bible and prayerful devotion, he rises at two o'clock in the morning. More than that, led of the Holy Spirit, without effort or affectation, he finds many an opportunity for pointing the wayward back to the Cross, and sometimes of exhorting cold-hearted Christians upward to sunlit heights of holy living and Heavenly happiness. He is a happy man. You may be so too.

Religion is not a cunningly devised fable. Our Redeemer is mighty to save, strong to deliver, limitless in love, longing to make you happy. Believe Him now. Do like that early-rising engineer—take time to be religious. Read and study your Bible every day. Talk to God every hour in the day. Believe what He says. Do what He tells you to do. Get the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Join the forward movement for a million converts for Christ. Put at least ten upon your prayer list. Lay them on the altar for God. Do not give up until they are converted.—F. W. Robertson.

The First Twenty Years

A minister once said in an address to young people: "Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the larger part of your life. They appear so when they are passing by; they seem so when we look back on them, and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that come after them."

"Take good care of the first twenty years of your life. On the way which you make of them your happiness and usefulness in after years will very largely depend. See that they are spent in learning right habits and cultivating good tastes."

The Love of the Spirit

God is love. The Bible tells much about the love of God the Father, manifested in His giving His only begotten Son, and much about the love of God the Son for sinners slain.

Comparatively little is said of the love of the Spirit; yet we find it mentioned in the very first chapter of the Bible—"The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." A more literal translation is "wooded," and the first meaning of this is, "tremulous with love."

The love of the Spirit is manifested, first, by His dwelling among men. We know how refined and cultured people give up all that makes life pleasant, and live amid the filth and misery of the slums. Thus the pure Spirit of God lives continually with sinners.

Second, by His patience. We resist His teaching; we seek to exclude Him from our hearts. But with infinite patience He seeks to keep us turned toward Christ.

Third, by His grief at our waywardness. It is because of the mother's love for her child that she is grieved at his wrong-doing. One who had no such love would not be grieved.

But the Spirit's mission is to be the Comforter. A little girl stands on the sidewalk, seeking to cross the street which seems to be alive with hurried traffic. As she is about to give up in despair, she hears a kind voice say, "What's the matter?" Looking up through her tears, she sees a great policeman smiling down upon her. He takes her hand and together they make their way in safety. He is her comforter.

Contrast, in bereavement, the homes where the Comforter is, and those where He is not. In the one reigns blessed hope and peace; in the other, wild despair.

Happiness in Work

By J. R. Miller, D.D.

Some people dream of happiness as something they will come to by and by, at the end of a course of toil and struggle. But the true way to find happiness is as we go on in our work. Every day has its own cup of sweetness. In every duty is a pot of hidden manna. In every sorrow is a blessing of comfort. In every burden is rolled up a gift of God. In all life Christ is with us, if we are true to Him.

If we have learned this secret, even the things that seem unpleasant and disagreeable yield joy in the doing. A traveller in South Africa saw some boys playing marbles, using pebbles. One of these rolled to the traveller's feet, and, picking it up, it seemed to him only a rough stone, without beauty or worth. But as he turned it over a gleam of light flashed from one spot of it. It was a diamond. Duties seem dull and dreary to us, unattractive, hard, but they unfold secrets of happiness which we find when we accept them with love and do them cheerfully.

"There are a great many discouraged people in the world. Even many of those who appear to be cheerful and confident are only whistling to keep up their courage. If we could look behind the curtain we might be surprised at the actual conditions in which the lives of some of those whom we deem most fortunate are lived. Like wise men and women, they do not wear their hearts on their sleeves."

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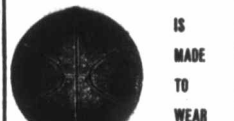
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(specially prepared) leather.

The Rubbers are

MADE IN LONDON (Eng.)
of the best super-grade red rubber.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Ball	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
Cover	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.50	1.70
Rubber	20	20	20	20	20

D. FORSYTH & CO., Berlin, Ont.
Sole Agents for genuine Scotch-made Thomlinson Belts.



A Ride on Calf-back

One of the competitors in our recent contest for the best accounts of a well-spent holiday told about a ride she had one day on calf-back. Her name is Adele Irene Dolsen, Chatham, and the calf which thus served as her strange steed was one that her father had given her and her sister to take care of when it was very small.

"We named our calf 'Julia Annis.' Father would tease us by telling us Jewel, as we called her for short, would do to put on the King's crown."

"Every Wednesday afternoon we put 'Julia Annis' in a large wash tub and gave her a good bath."

"When winter came we kept Julia in a box-stall and fed her oats. The next summer she was a year old, so we decided to break her to drive. At first we only had a wheelbarrow to drive her in, but that winter our uncle made us a fine big sleigh. Julia was strong and could pull four or five big children in the sleigh."

"The next summer we broke her to ride. This was not so easy to do, for she could toss us pretty easy. One nice summer afternoon my sister and I decided to go to the bush about a mile back of our house. My sister rode one of our horses and I rode Julia."

"I had a fine ride out to the bush, but as I was coming back Julia decided not to come, and she got stubborn, as cows generally do. The bride I had on her was too large and while I was watching my sister, she got the bit out of her mouth. She was the same as free then. She started to run, I on her back. She leaped two logs, but this did not throw me off. Then she put her head down and I slipped down on her neck. That was her chance; she threw me up in the air with her head so high that I turned over and lit on the ground sitting up. I was not hurt very much."

"After Julia had thrown me she galloped across the bush where the cows were eating grass, but I caught her again, put on the bridle and rode her home. She tried very hard to throw me after that, but did not succeed. I had a fine ride to the house."

"The young readers of *The Farming World* should try to ride a calf to see how easy they ride."

Getting the Worst

A boy came to the door of a lady's house and asked if she did not wish some berries, for he had been out all day gathering them.

"Yes," said the lady. "I will take them." So she took the basket and stepped into the house, the boy remaining outside, whistling to some canary birds hanging in their cages on the porch.

"Why don't you come in and see that I measure your berries right?" said the lady. "How do you know but I may cheat you?"

"I am not afraid," said the boy, "for you would get the worst of it."

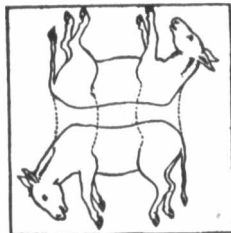
"Get the worst of it?" said the lady; "what do you mean by that?"

"Why ma'am," said the boy, "I should only lose my berries, and you would make yourself a thief. Don't you think that would be getting the worst of it?"

The boy was right. He who steals, or does anything wrong or mean just to gain a few pence or a few shillings burdens himself with a sin which is worse than all the gain. Let this be borne in mind; the one who does a wrong to another always gets the worst of it.

Trick Donkeys

Almost any little girl or boy can draw this picture on a sheet of paper, leaving out the dotted lines, and then puzzle friends by asking them to draw four lines and make the animals look very much alive.



The animals shown in the illustration are two apparently dead donkeys. To bring them to life it is only necessary to fill in the dotted lines and then turn the page half way round.

Animals that Weep

Laughing is believed to be peculiar to man, but the same is not true of weeping, which is a manifestation of emotion that is met with in divers animals. A recent writer quotes numerous authorities to show that many animals shed real tears, and for the same reasons that cause human beings to weep.

Among the creatures that weep most easily are the ruminants, with whom the act is so well known that it has given rise to a trivial but accurate expression, "To weep like a calf." All hunters know that the stag weeps, and we are also assured that the bear sheds tears when it sees its last hour approaching.

The giraffe is not less sensitive, and regards with tearful eyes the hunter who has wounded it. A hunter says of one which he had pursued for a long time:

"Flocks of foam flew from its mouth; abundant sweat had given to

its gray skin an ash-blue tint; Tears fell from its great black eyes, and it was evident that it felt its last hour had come."

Dogs weep quite easily. The same is true of certain monkeys. As for the elephant, there is abundant evidence of the ease with which it weeps. It sheds tears when wounded, or when it sees that it cannot escape, and its tears roll from its eyes like those of a human being in affliction.

Some captured elephants remain quiet, lying on the ground without manifesting their grief otherwise than by the tears that bathe their eyes and run constantly down.

Aquatic animals, too, are able to weep. Thus all authors agree in saying that dolphins at the moment of death, draw deep sighs and shed tears abundantly. A young female seal has also been seen to weep when teased by a sailor.

Washing the Dishes

Our Polly goes a-fishing, be the weather what it may,

Not less than twice and often thrice on every holiday;

She always starts right after meals, and, singing merrily,

She fishes and she fishes in her little soapy sea.

She'll catch the best pink china cups and play that they are trout, And when she drops her line again she'll draw upon minnows out. The plates, of course, are flounders (so round and flat, you know); The kitchen knives are hungry sharks out waiting for a foe;

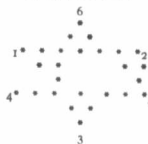
Each sauceman is a polliwog, with handle for a tail, And—"There she blows!"—the frying pan, how very like a whale! There's nothing left to pour out the tea and put the fish away

All high and dry and waiting to be caught another day.

—Youth's Companion.

THE PUZZLE CORNER

A Hollow Star



From 1 to 3, Interred.

From 2 to 3, Covered, as a building

From 1 to 2, A great preacher, now dead.

From 4 to 5, As much as a ship can hold.

From 6 to 4, Guides, or directs.

From 6 to 5, A pile of instruction.

Cross Word Enigma: A Great Battle.

Cross Word Enigma—A Great Battle

In walking, not in ride;

In husband, not in bride;

In ancient, not in old;

In silver, not in gold;

In grumble, not in wine;

In willow, not in pine;

In shallow, not in deep;

In sorrow, not in weep.

Answers on another page of this issue.



Some Vegetable Recipes

Tomato Soup—One quart can of tomatoes or twelve ripe ones, one pint of hot water, one tablespoonful of sugar, one fourth tablespoonful of salt, four cloves, four pepper corns, one tablespoonful of butter, one onion, two tablespoonfuls of flour and two sprigs of parsley. Put the tomatoes, sugar, pepper corns and cloves on to boil in a stew pan, put the chopped onion and parsley on to fry in the butter five minutes, stir in the flour and add the hot water, stir till smooth, add this to the tomato and boil five minutes, if too sour add a salt-spoonful of soda, and strain through a hair sieve.

Beet Salad—Boil the beets, and when cold cut them into dice. Cover them with tartar sauce, made as follows: Chop very fine a small piece of onion, a sprig of parsley, and one or two pickles, depending upon their size. Add to these a cupful of mayonnaise dressing and a little finely-chopped tarragon.

Creamed String Beans—Clean and string the beans. Melt in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter; add beans (one quart), one-half glassful water, one onion, one-half handful parsley, some salt and pepper and cook slowly for one-quarter hour. When ready to serve add two tablespoonfuls butter and two eggs beaten with one glassful milk. Do not allow to boil, and serve in a warm side dish.

What to Take to a Picnic

Meat sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, salt and pepper, coffee, milk or cream in a bottle, sugar, lemon juice for lemonade, cold chicken, buttered biscuits, cheese, pickles, fruit, cake, ice which may be kept several hours by wrapping first in several thicknesses of newspaper, and then in an ice blanket, and butter which will keep firm in a tin lunch-box, such as school children use, placed next to the paper wrapped ice, inside of the blanket.

A table cloth, with rubber cloth to be placed under it, if spread on the ground, knives, forks, spoons, cups and plates sufficient for the company. Wooden plates, tin cups and tin spoons, and if canned or bottled goods are carried, a can opener and a corkscrew.

A gossamer waterproof and umbrella for sudden showers.

A blanket shawl for a needed wrap or for sitting down on.

Thick, loose shoes that you can tramp in.

Lastly, a plentiful supply of nature, and a disposition to enjoy the affair, no matter what happens.

Chinese Washing Fluid

We recommend to the notice of housekeepers the following formula for making the above Washing Fluid, which will save labor, time, trouble

and the clothes as well.—I can Gillett's Lye, 1 1/2 oz. Muriate of Ammonia, 1-2 oz. Salts of Tartar, 1 oz. Sulphate of Soda. Dissolve in three gallons of water. For an ordinary washing use one teacupful of the solution to each tub of water, and soak the clothes therein over night, and next morning they will come out clean and beautiful without much rubbing. The Chinese Washing Fluid will not injure the finest fabrics. We advise the use of soft water whenever obtainable.

For Softening Hard Water.—Fill a coal-oil or vinegar barrel with water and add three or four teacupfuls of Gillett's Lye. The correct way is to prepare the water the day before washing day. By the use of this method it is always possible to have nice soft water that will not injure the finest goods, or do any damage to the hands. The Chinese Washing Fluid can be used in this water without risk of doing any damage.

Fruit in its Season

Fruit is so abundant that it should be used at every meal. Nothing can be more tempting or refreshing on the breakfast table than a dish of blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, sliced pine-apple or peaches. The fruit should be fresh and cold when served. If berries form a part of the meal, and green leaves can be obtained conveniently, garnish the dish with a fringe of leaves.

This, too, is the season for canning and preserving fruit. Many folks think that it is economical to buy a cheap quality for this purpose. This is an error; only the soundest and best of fruit should be taken, and it should be put up while it is fresh.

A good general rule is that all fruits are at their best for canning when they are ripe and firm, but they should not be allowed to pass to the stage of overripeness, for decay will follow quickly. This is especially true when making currant jelly. Watch the market and use the various fruits when they can be had in perfection.

Cream Rice Pudding—Boil gently till quite soft three ounces of rice in one quart of milk. When sufficiently cooked remove from the fire and add a quarter of a pound of fine sugar and a pint of cold milk. Flavor with vanilla and a little nutmeg. Pour the pudding in a large pudding dish or in several small ones and stand them in a moderate oven and let cook till a light brown over the top. Serve cold.

Boston Sandwiches—Mash a cupful of baked beans very fine and mix with them a tablespoonful of finely minced boiled ham. Season with pepper and a dash of French mustard and rub to a paste with a great spoonful of butter. Spread upon thin slices of crustless Boston bread and press the two slices firmly together. Keep in the icebox until needed. Salad dressing may be used in place of the given seasoning.

Makes
Women
Work



Childs
Play

With the

New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine

and a couple of five year old children—the washing need not stand over

five minutes to a tubful and you will have no use for wash boards, it cleans perfectly.

You cannot afford to be without it. Order through your dealer. We will mail you a booklet on application.

The DOSWELL MFG. CO., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

MELOTTE ...CREAM SEPARATORS

Tara, Ont., Feb. 13, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—The "Melotte" Separator which we got from you has given us perfect satisfaction in every way. The quality of the cream and butter is much better, and I am safe in saying that the increase is 30 per cent. What I regret is that I did not get it two years sooner.

Wishing you a successful year,
MRS SMITH SPEARS.

TRY ONE

NO CHARGE

R. ALISTER & CO. LTD
579 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.

GILLETT'S

HIGH GRADE



CREAM TARTAR

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS.
Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

IN-THE-SEWING-ROOM



WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST, 4383

Dainty blouses made with insertions of embroidery or lace will be greatly worn during the summer months. The very pretty model shown is made of white batiste, with insertion of embroidery applied between tucks, and is held at the front by tiny pearl buttons, but the design is suited to all the season's materials, linen, cotton, silk and soft wools. The original is unlined but the fitted foundation is an improvement to silk and wool fabrics.

The foundation lining is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the back and the fronts of the waist proper that are laid in tucks, between and under which the trimming is applied. The back is without fulness but the fronts are gathered at the waist line. The closing is made at the left of the centre. The sleeves are the new bishop sort that are tucked above the elbow and allowed to form soft full puffs below. At the neck is a novel stock in clerical cut.

NINE-GORED TUCKED SKIRT, 4432

Skirts tucked in various ways make a marked feature of the season's



4383 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



4432 Nine Gored
Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



4387 Child's Blouse
Bosque, 1 to 4 yrs.



4434 Blouse Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

styles and are exceedingly effective. This very desirable one is arranged to give a panel effect and also to obtain the least possible weight. As shown the material is canvas veiling stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with braid, but all the season's skirting and suiting materials are equally appropriate.

The skirt is cut in nine gores and is laid in tucks which form groups of two and conceal all seams. The tucks are turned one forward and one backward, so giving the panel effect, and between these tucks the trimming is applied. The fulness at the back is laid in flat inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 32 inches wide, 3 5/8 yards 44 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 52 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; 4 3/4 yards 32, 3 1/4 yards 44 or 2 3/4 yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

CHILD'S EMPIRE SACSUE, 4387

Simple little sacsue made loose and which can be slipped on and off with ease are always in demand for the little folk. This very pretty design is in Empire style, and both attractive and novel. As shown it is

made of pale blue cashmere and trimmed with fancy braid, but any of the lighter weight wools can be used and fancy stitching can take the place of the braid. Or, again, for summer it can be made of white batiste, the entire plaited part and yoke being made from flouncing and collar and cuffs from edging.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 2 1/8 yards 27 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide.

WOMEN'S BLOUSE WAIST, 4434

Nothing marks the season more surely than the bertha effects that are to be noted in many of the fancy waists. This very stylish model shows one of novel shape and combines with it sleeves that are among the latest shown. The original is made of shepherd's plaid, louisine piped with black, but numberless other materials are equally appropriate and many combinations might be suggested. A plain bertha on fig-

ured material, or figured on plain is effective, lace, embroidery, applique and the like all can be utilized.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that is faced to form the yoke at the back. The fronts proper are tucked to form a yoke and fall in soft folds below that point, but the back is laid in tucks that extend to the belt and give a tapering effect to the figure. The lining and waist are closed separately at the centre front, but the bertha is hooked over into place at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are new and are plaited to form full puffs above the narrow cuffs. At the neck is a regulation stock.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1848. INCORPORATED 1892

Manufacturers of

Ladies' Friezes, Mantle and Skirt Goods

from Pure Canadian Wools. Tweeds of all kinds, Yarns, Flannels, Sheet-ings, etc.

Drop card for Samples and Prices.

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CHATHAM, ONT.

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Salary or commission, \$500 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us in their district, introducing our goods, discharging large and small advertising matter, no experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. Sales Medical Appliance Co., London, Ontario.

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We assist the business of manufacturers, engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marlow & Marlow, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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How to speculate with one dollar. An entirely new plan. Full information sent on request.

The Weltner & Dunn Corporation,
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WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, taking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$50 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000 lb.
King Edward Scale

Try It. No better Scale on Earth.

Manufactured by

C. WILSON
& SON,
Limited



67 Eglantine Street, - Toronto, Canada

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.



What and When to Drink

The best time to drink water or other liquids in quantity is on rising, an hour and a half before luncheon and dinner, and half an hour before retiring.

Generally speaking, people do not drink water enough, or if they do, it is at the wrong time. If water be taken at the close of a meal, disorders of indigestion may follow. In fact, the desire to drink water copiously at meal time is often an evidence of indigestion. No more than two glasses of water or other liquid should be taken at meal time, and practically no water should be drunk when soup is served.

Hot water may be taken on rising and retiring for those who are sensitive to cold during the winter months. Hot water is soothing and quickly absorbed. It stimulates the secretion of bile, especially if the liver is repeatedly signaled by taking the water in sips. Cold water in the morning is to be preferred if there is constipation.

Pure water washes waste products from the system, but impure water, although it may be rendered safe by boiling, is of little use in removing waste from the system. The protracted use of hot water internally is debilitating, as is also its too free use externally. Ice-water, sipped slowly, retards digestion. Water that is refreshingly cool is best at all times, and there is no good excuse or reason for the use of hot water.

Milk may be taken with fish, fruit, eggs and cereals, but not with meat; and it should not be used as a beverage when vegetables are eaten. It should be used after any food in the mouth is swallowed. Coffee goes with meat, as do also cereal coffees and water.

Tea may be taken with eggs and fish, but should not be taken with meat. The tannin of the tea hardens everything, but is best taken in quantity on an empty stomach. Dyspepsia often begins in childhood, and is due to allowing children to drink too freely with their meals, especially children convalescing from diseases which affect the mucous membranes, such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough.—Youth's Companion.

Home Remedies

Raw eggs and milk are a remedy for poison of any kind taken into the stomach.

Before applying a poultice cover the skin lightly with glycerine to prevent any particles from adhering.

For chafing try fuller's earth pulverized. Moisten the surface first when applying it. Oxide of zinc ointment is also excellent.

One teaspoonful of glycerine to a tablespoonful of boiling water taken ten minutes before meals is said to be a certain cure for indigestion.

If a finger has been pounded or

crushed, plunge it into water as hot as can be borne. This will relieve the pain more quickly than anything else.

Hot milk sipped slowly is efficacious for relieving the throat irritation that frequently follows a severe cold or is an accompaniment of a bronchial cough.

Bee Stings for Rheumatism

A German doctor recommends the healing properties of bee stings in cases of rheumatism of the joints and muscles. It has been known from time immemorial as a cure among the poorer classes of people who have no faith in medical science. He has tested it thoroughly and proved its efficiency in 500 cases. If a patient is suffering from rheumatism the stung part does not swell at first, nor until the poison is frequently introduced. Then the rheumatic pain gradually vanishes. The doctor allows his patients to be stung at first by a few bees, and then gradually increases the number. In one sitting he allows seventy bees to sting the patient. He describes the case of a woman who suffered excruciating tortures from rheumatism. In the course of her cure she was stung 6,952 times, and this resulted in a complete cure.

Court Plaster

This convenient modern covering for slight wounds needs a word of warning as to its use. If the injury is very slight, of course it can be applied without much care, but if it is at all deep, like a cut, never use the plaster to cover the cut. Simply cut long, narrow strips and apply them across the cut to bring its edges into close approximation. Then the secretions of the wound can escape, and will not matter unless dirty. Never apply court-plaster to a bruised wound. Times without number do we see a wound converted into a painful sore by being covered with court-plaster. Its whole use is to bring together and hold together the edges of a cut, or to protect an irritated but unbroken skin.

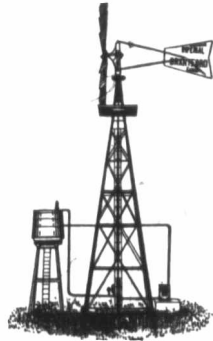
Points

Chloride of lime, in the proportion of six ounces to a gallon of water, is a good disinfectant for wooden vessels.

A man too busy to take good care of his health is like a wood-chopper, too busy cutting down trees to keep a keen edge on his axe, or a draughtsman too much engaged in drawing to sharpen his pencil.

Infants require drink as well as food. Thirst is as common to them as hunger, and should be relieved by good pure water instead of the breast or nursing-bottle.

If your child has the croup, equal parts of sugar and powdered alum, as much of a teaspoonful as he will take will produce vomiting.



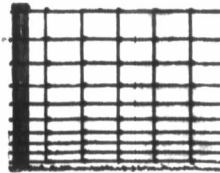
CUT OF

"Imperial" Pumping Windmill
Curtis which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 11 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a 2 months thorough trial.

Made by

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Brantford, Canada.

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LIMITED
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Our cable fence will guarantee it the best wire fence ever placed upon the market and has merits which no other fence possesses. Also gates. Agents Wanted.

Write for catalogue and prices.

IMPROVED POULTRY FENCE.
LATEST UPON THE MARKET

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ENGRAVING & CO.
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and Electrotyping
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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and their education, to work in an office, 600 a month, with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. French offices of the association are being established in each Province. A full description of the Bull Certificate, the Bull Veterinary & Scientific Association, London, Ont.

Fruits and Flowers

Weeds in the Flower Bed

Now is the time to look after the weeds in the flower beds. Weeds are willful intruders, and always appear where they are not wanted. Etiquette has no place in the life of a weed. Weeds form a good breeding ground for insects.

Don your comfortable dressing sack, short skirt, slippers and broad brimmed sun hat, and make a raid upon them. After the stray weeds have been pulled and destroyed, make an emulsion of soap suds which a tablespoonful of coal oil has boiled through, and spray your flowers and rose bushes, and you will have clean, healthy flowers and shrubs.

Prescilla E. Buchner,
Norfolk Co., Ont.

The Fruit Crop

Mr. A. McNeil of the fruit division, Ottawa, states that early apples are reported a good crop in all sections. Winter apples will be only medium. The fruit has been singularly free from ravages of insects and fungus diseases, though a few correspondents are noting the development of some since the wet weather has set in. The fruit division a few days ago issued a timely warning that spraying with the Bordeaux mixture would be doubly necessary as long as the wet weather continued.

Pears in Southern Ontario and Georgian Bay districts are a good crop. In Eastern Ontario they are a failure in many places.

Plums are a heavy crop in all the large plum growing sections but the rot is developing with the wet weather and will if it continues cause a serious depreciation.

Peaches are also a large crop. Mr. J. L. Hilborn of Leamington, Ont., says: "Peaches of all varieties except those subject to curl leaf are heavily loaded. The Elbertas, a variety much subject to curl, have suffered very little where they were sprayed early, but where spraying was done late or not at all many of the trees will probably die."

Small fruits are a heavy crop everywhere except in the eastern portion of the province, where the drought is responsible for a failure.

FRUIT IN NEW ONTARIO

Mr. A. E. Annis, Pioneer Farm, Wabigoon District, New Ontario, writes:

"Black, red and white currants are very heavily loaded. Raspberries, red, good, as also are strawberries. Gooseberries are too tender for our climate. All eastern grown trees (apple) even with protection in winter, freeze off. We have no grown from seed now three years old which are alive to the top bud. These were not protected in winter. It is hoped that one or more good varieties will be got from them.

IN THE GEORGIAN BAY SECTION

From personal observation and what reports I have received re the fruit crop in this section, apples will be unusually light this year—not more than one-third crop, but likely to be of fine clean quality.

Cherries, very poor.

Plums, fair to good, many orchards will have a full crop.

Peaches and grapes very promising.

Small fruits good—J. G. Mitchell, Georgian Bay Fruit Experiment Station.

How to Water Plants

Watering is an exacting labor, and yet half of it is usually unnecessary, says Country Life in America. The reasons why it is unnecessary are two—the soil is so shallowly prepared that the roots do not strike deep enough; we waste the moisture by allowing the soil to become hard, thereby setting up capillary connection with the atmosphere and letting the water escape. See how moist the soil is in the spring. Much it so that the moisture will not evaporate. Mulch it with a garden rake by keeping the soil loose and dry on top. This loose, dry soil is the mulch. There will be the moisture underneath. Save water rather than add it. Then, when you do have to water the plants, go at it as if you meant it. Do not dribble and piddle. Wet the soil clear through. Wet it at dusk or in cloudy weather. Before the hot sun strikes it, renew your mulch or supply a mulch of fine litter. More plants are spoiled by sprinkling than by drouth. Bear in mind that watering is only a special practice; the general practice is to so fit and maintain the ground that the plants will not need watering.

Top-Grafting Keifer Pears

My Bosc and Anjou pears top-grafted on Keifers are exceedingly fine. The union is perfect and the trees are bearing very heavy crops. I think it is necessary to take three years to make the change, working only two or three branches at a time. Many have failed by cutting the entire top in one year; hence this warning to take at least three years to complete the top-grafting.

G. T. Powell, N. Y.

Fruit Growers

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, warns fruit growers not to neglect spraying because the weather is wet. Cool, moist weather is peculiarly favorable to fungus growth and spraying should be done every fine day.

WINDMILLS



A Canadian
Airmotor

exceeds others
in its great

Simplicity of
Action

No new-fangled clap-
traps in order to make
sales.

A good thing—We stick to it.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND
PUMP CO Limited, TORONTO

Ideal Woven Fencing



THE BEST

Because it is

THE STRONGEST

The strongest, because in its regular styles No. 9 Hand Sted Wire is used for both Stays and Horizontals. There is no soft wire in the Ideal.

The lock cannot slip, and, being galvanised, will not rust.

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Limited

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Wide Metal Wheels

FOR WAGONS

Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada

Cultivate, Cultivate

The best advice one can give the sugar-beet grower just now is to keep the cultivator going. The cultivator should be started as soon as the beets show themselves above ground, providing the soil is suitable. Much effective work can be done before the beets are ready to thin, because at this stage more weeds can be killed with less exposure than almost at any other period.

One great object in the use of the cultivator is to preserve the soil moisture. It has been found by experiment that frequent shallow cultivation conserves more moisture than fewer deep cultivations.

The gradual development of the root systems during the season renders deep cultivation impracticable.

The Ontario Crop

Reports from the best-growing sections of this province show that the crop is coming along very satisfactorily. Thinning is now pretty well over.

A \$25,000 loan has been granted the Berlin Sugar Co. by that municipality. The people in that district seem to have the utmost confidence in the business.

Baden

Wole Kaufman reports general satisfaction among the farmers around Baden with this year's beet crop. The plants look healthy and the stands are fairly uniform and good, while some could not be beaten. There are a few instances where the growers tried to save in seed and have not gained thereby. They will profit in future by the lesson. Others sowed more than their contracts called for and they have full, even stands and are able to clean their beets at one-third less cost.

One farmer grew five acres last year, to clean which it took five hands one week. This year he grew the same number of acres, and blocked them with seven hands in one day.

It is gratifying to learn that there are more farmers in the country growing beets this year than there were last, though the acreage companies, composed of citizens, are minus this year.

Value of Early Thinning

The influence of early thinning on the yield and quality of beets has been thoroughly demonstrated in Germany by exhaustive experiments conducted by the best agricultural experts.

The report of these investigations states that four adjoining acres were similarly prepared, planted the same day, and, aside from the

time of thinning, all received identical treatment.

The first acre, thinned at the right time, yielded 15 tons. The second acre, thinned one week later yielded 13 and 1/2 tons.

The third acre, thinned two weeks after the first, yielded 10 tons.

The fourth acre thinned three weeks after the first yielded 7 tons.

Estimating the value of the beets at \$5 per ton, it will be seen that by thinning at the proper time the returns were \$75 per acre. One week's delay meant a loss of \$5.50 per acre; two weeks' delay caused a loss of \$25.00 \$25 per acre; while three weeks' delay resulted in a loss of \$40 per acre, bringing the returns down to \$35 per acre.

To Kill Sugar Beet Worms

"Seeing an advertisement in an eastern paper offering to send for 10 cents a sure remedy for destroying sugar beet worms, a Sanilac County farmer a few days ago sent along the dime and received in reply a postal card bearing the following legend: 'Catch the worm on a flat stone and hit over the head sixteen times with a brick.'"

—Caro (Mich.) Courier.

The Swarming Season

What an interesting moment! Who can witness the swarming phenomenon without catching the enthusiasm of the bees? Out they come, tumbling over each other like people when a building is on fire! They get tangled in the grass in their effort to leave the old homestead, without a thought of ever returning to visit the spot of their birth and early labors. Although the bumb of "locality" is so strongly developed in bees that they return to the spot from whence they started with unerring instinct, yet in this case they forget every familiar object and bid good-by to the old home forever. They frolic in the air, criss-crossing like a party of gay dancers in the ballroom.

It is the one hilarious outing of their lives. A new home is about to be founded and new duties are awaiting them. This brief respite from labor is to be followed by greater activity and harder work, for it is well-known by bee-keepers that a new swarm puts more energy and seeming enthusiasm into its activities than an old colony.

But unless increase is wanted, bees ought to be so managed that they will not swarm. To prevent all increase and to put all the energy of a fast increasing colony into honey gathering is a secret that I have not learned. But if sufficient room be given at the right time and the hives be properly ventilated and shaded, they will be less likely to annoy you with excessive swarming.—The Bee Keeper.



Why should you pay 40c to 65c for your woven fence when you can weave it yourself at a cost of 25c to 35c per rod.

The Selkirk Fence Machine will build a better fence the posts than you buy ready woven. Our steel Gates are Strong, Durable and Cheap. Although improved for 1903, they are no dearer than last year's. Write for a catalogue.

SELKIRK FENCE CO.
Welland, Ont.

Tank Pump Bargains



We offer the Windsor Tank Pump, capacity 2 1/2 barrels per minute, complete with hose bands, strainer and brass nozzle, for \$6.65. We guarantee it to be equal to any tank pump on the market, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied with it, we will send you either a Rubber or Mylar pump in place of it, without extra charge. For the Windsor Pump complete with twenty feet of two-inch wire-lined suction hose, made by M. V. Reising and Packing Co., and ten feet discharge hose, with hose bands, strainer, nozzle, etc., our price is \$15.00.

If you need a drive belt, get the best made. Our Veteran Canvas Drive Belt has twenty per cent. more rows of stitches than any other make sold in Canada; it weighs five to ten pounds heavier, being made from heavier canvas, and is fully twenty per cent. stronger and more durable. Our price for the six-inch, four-ply is 19 cents per foot; for the eight-inch, four-ply, 23 1/2 cents per foot; and for the eight-inch, four-ply, 26 cents per foot.

Our Veteran Rubber Drive Belt is made for us by the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co., the largest concern making rubber belting in the world, and it is guaranteed by them to be the best belt it is possible to make. Our prices for these are: six-inch, four-ply, 27 cents per foot; seven-inch, four-ply, 33 cents per foot; eight-inch, four-ply, 40 cents per foot.

For Heavy Headlights, our price is \$9.00; for complete set Rapp, Monitor Jr. Clever Fuller, \$15.00; for one-half barrel best Cylinder Oil, twenty-five imperial gallons, \$9.75; jacked can, holding eight imperial gallons, same oil, \$8.75; Walter Jack, capacity four tons, \$7.00; three-inch, four-tones Chinese Whistler, \$6.00; Thresher Teeth, 7 cents each; any machine, complete with all tools, \$10.00; tank, twelve barrels' capacity, \$11.00. Our 1898 Catalogue is ready for distribution. Every thresher and owner of an engine should have it. We send it free to all who write for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.
WINDSOR, ONT.

In and About the Farm

Silo Building

The silo none do recommendation to the twentieth century farmer. Its usefulness has been thoroughly established as one of the cheapest ways of preserving an abundance of good succulent food for the winter feeding of stock. A stock farmer without a silo is not in a position to make the most out of his time or opportunity.

So much has been written and said about silo building of late years that it hardly seems necessary to go into details. Eight or ten years ago the round stave silo was all the go. But it is only a temporary make-shift at best and we would advise building something of a more permanent character. A round or square cement silo is as good as any. It can be made strong and durable, lasting a life-time. The wooden framed silo lined inside with matched stuff having a smooth surface, will last a number of years, as will also a brick one. A round stave silo is better than none at all, and if properly made will last quite a while. They have the advantage of being cheap and easily constructed. On the whole the cylindrical or round silo is to be preferred. The main thing in building a silo is to secure an air tight compartment and to get one of a capacity to suit one's needs. The square of the diameter of the silo multiplied by .7854 equals the surface of the floor. This result multiplied by the height will give the solid contents. The circumference divided by 1.5708 will give the diameter.

A favorite size for a silo is one 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. The solid contents would be expressed thus: $196 \times .7854 \times 30$ equals 4618.152. By reducing the decimal the result becomes 4,618 cubic feet and 185 inches, within a very small fraction. The first two numbers in the equation multiplied together give the floor surface, which is a small fraction less than 154 square feet. Allowing one-fourth for settling and waste, there would be 3,403½ solid feet of silage for feeding. The weight for such silage is 40 lbs. per cubic foot. A new silo of the size mentioned should be capable of holding 69 tons and 540 lbs.

The average weight for a silo 20 feet high is estimated at 40 lbs. per solid foot. While this is in the main correct, the higher the silo the greater the pressure and consequently the greater the weight in a cubic foot space. The relative capacity of silos of the same height is found by comparing the squares of their diameters or circumferences. Thus a round silo 14 feet in diameter would hold nearly one-half as much as one of 20 feet.

Knowing the weight of silage per

cubic foot it is not hard to estimate the capacity of silo required. The rations fed to dairy cows vary. With other foods such as hay, grain, etc., the average of ensilage per day per cow would range from 30 to 40 lbs. If 35 lbs. be taken as the average then a silo containing 100 tons should feed 40 cows a little over six months.

Find out the size of silo you want then decide to build one for this year's corn crop and you will be well satisfied with the results.

Seeds for Root Crops

With the exception of a few farmers, who make a speciality of growing root crop seed, practically all the root seed sold in Canada is imported from Europe and is grown in France, Germany and England. A favorable climate and cheap labor have made these countries the seed gardens of the world.

Turnips, mangels and carrots are all biennial plants, producing seed the second year. In the first year nourishment is stored up in the plant to enable it to produce seed the second year. The best quality of seed is produced from selected and transplanted roots. In the north of Scotland seed of turnips and swedes is produced in this manner. The bulk of the seed for these crops used in Canada is grown in France and the south of England, where the climate is such that roots may remain unharvested through the winter and produce seed the following year. Some of the more reliable seed growers exercise a great deal of care in the production of their stocks. Seed is supplied from their own selected stocks to small farmers who grow seed under contract. The best seed sold in Canada is grown in this way. There is, however, a great deal of the seed of these crops offered in Canada of much inferior quality. The increased labor required to grow seed from selected and transplanted roots raises the price above the range of seed firms in this country. For this the seedsman is not to blame. Farmers have demanded cheap seeds without any regard to quality and the seedsman has only tried to meet the demand. Hence a great deal of the root crop seed used in Canada is grown by small, irresponsible farmers, whose chief object is to obtain a maximum yield, independent of quality.

The remedy for this lies with the farmers themselves, who should demand a good quality of seed from their seedsman even if the price is higher. It would pay farmers to grow their own seed. By proper selection and transplanting under their own climatic conditions, better and more vigorous seeds can be grown. It would hardly pay our farmers at present prices to grow seeds for the trade, though that might be a possibility.



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Gentlemen— I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I have had one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatment on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavin, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. It removes the pain and leaves no scar. Price \$1.00 per qt. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," if of address

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Look up The Farming World Prize Essay Competition at the Toronto Industrial Fair, 1903. Write Dr. Orr, Toronto, for a prize list at once. It will be worth your while.

of the future, when cheap seeds of poor quality are no longer in demand in this country.

Save the Manure

Along about the third five years of my boyhood, when I enjoyed yoking calves and breaking steers, my ideal farmer had a fine pair of Devon oxen with white horns, black tips and brass knobs. As I grew older I admired the man who understood how to buy, or raise, train, and sell a good horse. Farther on in life, I thought the man who knew how to have good cows, and make good butter, understood farming better than the horse or steer trainer. Often the horseman wasted his time, and failed to advance himself or his prospects, and the steer admirer often had nothing on the farm worth looking at except a fine pair of oxen.

It is long since I renounced these ideals, and after over three score years of observation and experience since I renounced my first ideals, I still remain convinced that a farmer may seem to be prospering. He may understand how to mate steers, and raise fine cattle, and horses; he may make lots of good butter, and, if he works himself and his family to their utmost limit, he may appear to be prosperous for the time, but if he is selling off the produce of his farm in the shape of hay, straw, etc., he is reducing the value of his farm. If he knows how to raise good horses they will be needed to pay debts, his cattle will be sold before they are finished sufficiently to get the high market prices. And if the manure heaps are under the eaves of the barn, in the rain, and the sunshine, I care not how hard they all work, the farm is running out. I care not if they work until they are cripples, if they do not take care of the manure they had better at once go to a country where the conditions are different, and where (as in the valley of the St. Lawrence in the memory of the writer) manure is worse than useless.

In Egypt the success of the farmer is controlled by the overflow of the Nile, in several of the States of America irrigation is the controlling necessity, and in this country also there is a controlling factor, and though the season may be too dry or too wet, if the land is well tilled and full of rich manure, the kind of season makes little difference in the yield of crop. And still a pile of rain washed or fire-fanged dung spread on the ground for days or weeks to a parching wind and scorching sun, is the usual spectacle on farms where they "haven't time" to save the manure. S. M. G.

After the Strawberries are Picked

A prominent American horticulturist gives the following method of dealing with the strawberry field after the crop is off: To grow two or three crops of berries from the same field, bar off with a turning

plow the strawberry rows, leaving unplowed a strip about a foot wide containing the plants. On this strip chop out the plants, leaving them about 18 inches apart. Always leave young (1-year-old) plants instead of old ones when possible.

In this chopping out kill all weeds and grass. Then split out the middles, throwing the earth closely around the plants, but not over them, or they will be smothered.

Whenever practicable, though with a large acreage it is not usually practicable, it pays to burn off the field or bed before barring off. To do this mow the foliage of the plants as closely as possible. Then loosen up the straw used as a mulch, and on a dry, breezy day, after the mowed foliage is dry, set fire to the field along the border to windward.

If there is a fair quantity of foli-

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\$2,000 WILL BUY 38 acres in Norfolk County, together with good frame house and barn, also store and post office in connection. Write for particulars, and ask for our Farm Catalogue. S. READ, Brentford, Ont.

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

EGGS, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular giving particulars free. JOHN R. FETTL, Frankford, Ont.

WHITE AND SILVER WYANDOTTES; best for quality and vigor. W. D. MONKMAN, Road Head, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Young Stock of both sexes for sale, also my stock Bull Imp Christopher 29000. Satisfactory reasons for selling. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

IMPORTED BUFF ORPINGTONS—Another importation just arrived. Cooks direct costing \$36.00 a pair. Orange and Lemon Buff eggs, imported stock, \$2.00 per 15. Canadian bred solid Buff \$2.00 per 15. Eggs reduced after May 30th to \$2.00 and \$1.00. Also breeds of registered Chesapeake shams and Yorkshire pigs, best quality. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Otonago, Ont. Write for catalogue giving particulars.

BEEES AND QUEEN—Wanted purchasers for either full colonies (prices on application), or queens. Imported queens direct from Carniola or Italy for these orders must be looked at least four weeks before delivery. Either kind \$4.00. Unassisted Italians before July 1st, each \$2.50, per six \$6.00; after July 1st \$3.00, per six \$7.50. Tanned before June 1st, \$2.00, after June 1st \$2.50. Best breeders \$2.00. Canadian bred before July 1st, each \$1.50, per six \$7.50; after July 1st \$2.00, per six \$6.50. Tanned before June 1st \$1.75, after June 1st \$2.00. Best breeders \$2.00. Am raising 500 to 600 colonies. Blood sells in bees, try it. Full directions sent for changing the name. Send money by P. O. order. Express orders or Registered letter, address R. F. HOLTERRMANN, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Carrying cash free Liberal pay weekly. Transients made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes now before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. FELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

HIGH PRICES FOR POULTRY—We are paying 15c. per lb. for broilers or spring chickens five or dressed, weighing between 1½ and 2½ lbs. each. Don't hold your chickens until the fall at extra expense and then sell for less per pair than we will give you for them now. Write us at once as these prices will soon drop. CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., Toronto.

age or mulch the field will burn quickly over, leaving the soil as clean as a floor. Weeds, seeds, and any insect pests that may be present will meet their judgment day, and to a novice the strawberry plant will seem to have done so, too. But seeming will be all.

In a week, or earlier if it rains, in the fire-blackened, Sahara-like field a magic transformation will take place. Every strawberry plant will have put forth leaves of the most vivid and beautiful growth. The rows can then be barred off, chopped out, fertilized, and treated as above directed.

Subsequent cultivation should be the same as for young fields, shallow plowing with a small-tooth cultivator and shallow hand hoeing frequent enough to kill all grass and weeds before they come and to keep the crust on the soil broken. This is all-important, as in a dry time it greatly lessens evaporation and minimizes the effect of drouth.

A Line Fence

A good lawyer learns many lessons in the school of human nature; and thus it was that Lawyer Hackett did not fear to purchase the tract of land which had been "law-ered over" for years.

Some of the people wondered why he wanted to get hold of the property with such an incubus of uncertainty upon it. Others thought that perhaps he wanted some legal knitting work, and would pitch in red-hot to fight the line-fence question on his own hook.

That's what the owner of the adjoining land thought. So he braced himself for trouble when he saw Hackett coming across the fields one day.

Said Hackett, "What's your claim here, anyway, as to this fence?"

"I insist," replied his neighbor, "that your fence is over on my land two feet at one end, and one foot at least on the other end."

"Well," replied Hackett, "you go ahead just as quickly as you can and set your fence over. At the end where you say that I encroach on your two feet, set the fence on my land four feet."

"But," insisted the neighbor, "that's twice what I claim."

"I don't care about that," said Hackett. "There's been fight enough over this land. I want you to take enough until you are perfectly satisfied, and then we can get along pleasantly. Go ahead and help yourself."

The man paused, abashed. He had been ready to commence the old struggle, tooth and nail, but this move of the new neighbor stunned him. Yet he wasn't to be outdone in generosity. He looked at Hackett.

"Squire," said he, "that fence isn't going to be moved an inch. I don't want the land. There wasn't nothing in the fight but the principle of the thing."—Christian Observer.

out a few good ones for the well-known breeder, Robert Ness, of Howick, Que. Two of these, Black Guide (11626), a thick, chunky son of Bata's Pride (9122) dam by Sir Harry (9411), and Garrate (11718) by Up to Time (10425), were purchased from A. & W. Montgomery. From Mr. Taylor, Kennew, he bought a very bonnie thick horse, Prince Fauntleroy (11800), and from Mr. Kilpatrick, Craigie, Mains, the got Senator's Heir (11525), a sweet horse of true Clydesdale type. Mr. Ness had also four French horses—cochers—one Hackney and one Percheron.

The Greenway Sale

Our Western correspondent last issue gave a brief summary of the Hon. Thomas Greenway's Shorthorn sale, held at Crystal City, on June 25th. The Clydesdale stallion, Royal Edward 2nd, sold at the same sale to John Menzies, Shoal Lake, Man., for \$400. The following is the list of Shorthorns sold with the name of buyer:

Cicely of Prairie Home: Calved June 29, 1901. Dr. McConnell, Morden, \$250.
Village Grace: Dark roan: October 18, 1900. J. G. Barron, Carberry, \$360.

Stirling of Prairie Home: July 17, 1901. K. A. Shore, Manitow, \$185.
Lavinia's Blossom 3rd: August 23, 1899. George Hamilton, Neepawa, \$400.

Matchless 25th: October 18, 1898. Albert Lawson, Thornhill, \$500.
Matchless 17th: September 18, 1899. J. Oliver, Manitow, \$235.
Salem Pink: November 19, 1898. Dr. McConnell, Morden, \$410.

Bright Light of Prairie Home: November 8, 1901. Dr. McConnell, Morden, \$135.
Ninga Jubilee Queen: February 14, 1898. J. G. Barron, Carberry, \$310.
Bracelet 8th: January 2, 1895. J. G. Barron, Carberry, \$225.

Cleopatra 2nd: roan bull calf at foot. E. Fawcett, of Gladstone, \$105.
Crimson Cloud, with calf at foot: July 18, 1897. Geo. Peaker, Yorkton, \$195.

Frieda: November 14, 1894. Alex. Kennedy, Winkler, \$260.
Village Princess: December 23, 1898. Alex. Kennedy, Winkler, \$250.
Matchless of Prairie Home: February 26, 1901. J. S. Robson, Manitow, \$205.

Pansy of Prairie Home: November 5, 1899. Wm. Gill, Crystal City, \$230.
Primrose of Prairie Home: November 6, 1899. L. E. Thompson, Deloraine, \$175.
Bull calf: Wm. Grevson, Newdale, \$175.

Lavinia's Blossom of Prairie Home: December 17, 1901. Geo. Peaker, Yorkton, \$165.
Miss Earl: February 17, 1894. white bull calf at foot by Sittvon Herby, calved Feb. 1, 1903. Geo. Peaker, Yorkton, \$200.

Crimson Flower of Prairie Home: January 2, 1902. James Bray, Longburn, \$145.

oth Ducks of Rosedale: November 18, 1894. Red bull calf, calved May 27, 1903, by Judge Jas. Bray, Longburn, \$170.

Hilda of Prairie Home: February 20, 1902. Rich. Wilson, Maringharout, \$60.

Scottish Queen of Prairie Home: July 17, 1901. Jas. Bray, Longburn, \$225.

Stock

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

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA, headed by 1000 lb. Silver Metal Boar of Canada and other noted prize boars. Write me for full description of my herd. Heaviest hogs of any class at last year's exhibition.

W. H. DURHAM, York Lodge,
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Twenty one ram and five lambs, two two-year-old rams, one stock ram. Good blood. Prices low.

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

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Queen of Athelstane: May 28, 1899. T. Fawcett, Gladstone, \$227.
Roan bull calf at foot. W. G. Styles, Rosser, \$165.

Bessie Bruce: August 25, 1899. Alex. Kennedy, Winkler, \$210.
Rose of Greenwood and bull calf at foot. J. Drewry, Cartwright, \$250.

Miss Evergreen: March 20, 1901. H. P. Brown, Morden, \$250.
Eric's Beauty: January 20, 1901. Geo. Peaker, Yorkton, \$135.

Nettie Bruce: March 14, 1899, calf at foot. Thos. Baird, Crystal City, \$250.

Ruby Bruce: May 10, 1899. Henry Johnson, Morden, \$185.

Roan Lady: January 6, 1902. Wm. Henderson, Wapoka, \$180.
Golden Rose: January 15, 1902. A. D. Macdonald, Napinka, \$110.

Matina (imp.): January 13, 1898. Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, \$275.
Ruby of Prairie Home: September 23, 1900, calf at foot. Jas. Bray, Longburn, \$175.

Princess Florence: March 5, 1902. Wm. Ryan, of Ninga, \$85.
Red Blossom 2nd: January 12, 1902. Wm. Ryan, of Ninga, \$100.

Daisy Member: October 26, 1901. Wm. McGill, Crystal City, \$90.
Sittvon Herby 7th: September 8, 1899. Geo. McKinnon, Regina, \$775.

Sittvon Herby: Yet. November 5, 1899. John Menzies, Shoal Lake, \$135.
Lambora: June 1, 1901. G. F. Tweed, Crystal City, \$160.

Roan Duck: November 15, 1902. W. Johnston, Deloraine, \$115.
Merlin: March 29, 1895, \$100.

Royal Master: E. K. Spoonheim, Grand Forks, N. D. \$75.
Royal Victor: May 13, 1902. C. Simpson, Pilot Mound, \$80.

Justice of Prairie Home: July 26, 1901. Angus McDonald, Brandon, \$220.
Royal Cathness: Geo. Holmes, Crystal City, \$165.

The Open Air Horse Show

While the Toronto open-air horse show which, because of rain, was postponed from July 3rd to July 4th, drew large crowds, who applauded the various turn-outs, it was not altogether an unqualified success. There were not as many fancy turn-outs as we had expected to see, while the trades element in the parade was below par. The postponement to Saturday, no doubt, prevented many a fancy butcher cart and delivery wagon from exhibiting. Why more of the wealthy citizens of Toronto did not show more of their fine carriage, saddle and driving horses we are at a loss to know. These could afford to do so without any loss or inconvenience to business; and if they were not sufficiently interested, the other classes should not be blamed for their absence. Of course, with so many classes, and one or two representatives in each class, quite a formidable procession appeared in Queen's Park, which pleased the sightseers. But as a horse show representative of what Toronto ought to do in this line, it was not what the citizens had a right to expect.

The arrangements for judging and displaying the different classes were very complete, and the committee is to be commended for having carried out their part of the programme so successfully. Better results may follow their efforts another time.

The Farming World

—and—
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

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

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

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ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Warning

In case there should be any misapprehension the editor of this column desires to call the attention of his readers to the fact that the law as to rights of inheritance, as stated in the issue of June 15th, applies to the North West Territories, and, therefore, does not necessarily hold good in the provinces.

Ran into Danger

Q I drove my team and wagon in to the lumber yard of one X, whither I went on business, having some staves to deliver there. I left my horses in charge of a man named C, who had previously driven into the same yard with another team of horses. While both teams were standing in charge of C, under a shed in the yard, a blast was set off by workmen who were digging a drain on the street alongside the yard, without any warning to C. The horses became frightened at the noise, and stones from the blast falling on the roof of the shed so alarmed them that both teams ran away. I was standing some little distance from the horses, and if I had remained there I don't suppose I should have been hurt either by the stones or the horses, but when I saw that the horses were getting away from C, I ran forward to try and stop them, which was a little distance ahead of mine; at that instant, however, my own horses broke away, and, although I tried to get out of the way, they knocked me down, and I was severely injured. I

Am I entitled to damages, and if so from whom?—A.B.D.

A. 1. Yes, it was negligence on the part of the workmen to set off a blast without giving any warning, and although in a certain sense you voluntarily placed yourself in a position of danger, yet you acted as a reasonable man ordinarily would under the circumstances, and in the hope of saving your property from probable injury and of preventing probable injury to the life and property of others, and therefore you are entitled to damages. You should sue whoever was digging the drain, probably the town in this case.

Verbal Promise No Good

Q A brother of mine who owned a piece of land close by, died without having made any will. He was a bachelor, and had always lived with me. A short time before he died he told my wife that the land was to be hers after his death. I have a brother living. The property is not very valuable. 1. Would my brother, who is living have any right to the land? 2. Has my wife or have I a right to claim a deed of the land, and how could this be got without much expense?—R.J.B.

A. 1. Yes. If you and your brother are the nearest living relatives, you would be entitled to equal shares in the land. 2. Your wife has no claim on the land. You would be entitled to one half. Perhaps the best way would be for you to buy your brother's share or for your brother to buy yours. By an amicable arrangement the expense of administration could be saved.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Sick Turkeys

In June 15th issue an inquiry appeared asking for a cure for turkeys sick with yellow cholera. Miss M. M., Douglas, Ont., sends in the following cure which we publish for what it is worth:

"I would recommend isolation as a protection to the other turkeys. Give the sick poult one-half a teaspoonful of hypophosphate of soda in their food. I usually give in bread wet with milk. This is the only remedy I have ever tried for this disease with success. I give it three times a day, and if taken in time it will usually effect a cure."

Horse With Worms

I have a yearling colt which has been tad with worms for a few months. I gave him worm powders, one every morning and night, but they did no good. What should be given? F.N.M.

Give the colt each night, for ten or twelve days, one tablespoonful each of flowers of sulphur and common salt in a bran mash, after which give as a draught one wine-glassful of turpentine mixed in three-quarters of a pint of raw linseed oil. The oil and turpentine can be repeated once in every ten or fourteen days, until three or four doses have been given. Those who have tried this remedy claim that it is most effective in destroying worms in farm animals.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

The Farm Mortgage

Sometimes there seems to be need of one. We cannot always do as we would like in this world. None of us likes to be in debt; but if we are, and there is a mortgage on the old place, what shall we do with it?

In the first place, do not promise to pay more than the legal rate of interest. Let there be no secret bargain between you and the man you borrow of, and do not give anything by way of bonus.

Keep the interest paid up, whatever else you do. Nothing in the world gives a man a harder race than interest overdue.

Make careful provision for the instalment of principal coming due. When the year is new, it sometimes seems a great way to the next time of payment, but it is not.

When you pay, figure the amount due yourself. Men make mistakes, the best of them. Two heads are better than one in this as in other matters. Take a receipt for all money paid, and see that the amount paid is indorsed in the book.

Keep on paying just as regularly as the day comes and go without some things you would like in order to do this, if need be.

The Price of Money

The following from one of our American exchanges, gives some good reasons for variations in the price of money.—"For the last five years, the tendency of the general rate of interest has been downward; now it is slowly turning upward. No citizen can escape the effect of this, unless he is an absolute pauper. Even the day laborer who pays out his whole wage for maintenance will feel soon or late the drain to pay higher interest on the capital available for wages.

"There is general agreement that one fundamental and permanent cause of the stock market decline is the gradual rise in the rate of interest that has followed the enormous absorption of free capital in big enterprises, and the remarkable rise in prices and wages. Railroad stocks go down when railroads are doing more business than ever, because the increased cost of operation reduces net earnings and the expectation of dividends. The roads earn more; but they have to spend more in proportion for wages, material and interest; that is, they must sell their bonds at a lower rate. Then, when it comes to paying dividends, they have less money for the purpose, precisely when investors expect more. Of course their stocks fall.

"Apart from temporary forces of speculation and manipulation, this is the great bear influence to-day. Investors who used to be satisfied with 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 per cent. on safe stock investments now expect 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 or not pay as much for the stocks by 20 to 25 per cent. It is as simple as a sum in elementary arithmetic. This consequence will reach every borrower and lender soon or late, as it has already reached public borrowers. Cities and doubtless credit have to sell their bonds at higher rate, just because everybody who lends money or buys bonds expects to get a little more income out of it than he did two or three years ago.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, July 14, 1903.

This is the quiet season for general trade, and yet the volume of business doing is good. There is a slight light for another big fall trade. There is a remarkable scarcity of labor in nearly all lines both on the farm and in the shop. Money is quiet at from 5 to 5 1/2 pc. on call. Remittances for this season may be considered good.

Wheat

The wheat crop outlook, generally speaking, is good, and no shortage in the world's supply is looked for. And yet the markets during the past week or two have ruled firm and higher without any apparently sufficient reason, unless it be that shippers and farmers are keeping their wheat off the market. An attempt is being made in the Central Western States to get the farmers to hold for \$1.00 per bushel, but it is doubtful if such a scheme can be worked in any large district. The English market is firmer and higher, owing to falling off in imports. The market here rules firm at 75c for red and white, 66c for goose, and 72 to 73c. for spring East No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted at 86c., and No. 1 Northern at 85c., at float Fort William.

Coarse Grains

The oat crop situation has greatly improved. Russia, which supplies the bulk of England's imported oats, has a large crop, and as Europe generally has a fair crop there is not likely to be a scarcity from that quarter. Oats at Montreal are now selling at from 11 to 12c. per bushel lower than at this time last year, and it looks as if they might go lower. Peas and barley show no new features. The corn market rules steady at quotations.

Seeds

The seed market in England is in bad shape. When prices were so high last February large quantities of seeds were exported from the United States and Canada with the result that a great many old-established seed firms in England became loaded up with high-priced seeds, and when the price dropped, had to go under. Because of this and other conditions the seed market just now is dull, and prices are largely nominal.

Eggs and Poultry

The recent hot weather has injuriously affected the quality of eggs and there have been some large losses. The market rules firm under a good demand at Montreal. Here, though receipts are large, the price keeps up to about 15c. wholesale.

There is likely to be a good season in dressed poultry this fall. Already several English representatives are in Canada looking up trade. It will pay farmers to fatten their poultry well before marketing.

Potatoes and Beans

Old potatoes are about out of the running now. New potatoes are coming forward in larger quantities. They are selling at Montreal at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bushel. New steels here are at 50c. to \$1.00 per bushel, with prices easier. Beans are quiet.

Hay

The hay market is not so strong as it was, especially East. At Montreal

prices have fallen considerably. Farmers, owing to the outlook for new crop being so much improved, are selling more old stock, and as Americans have been temporarily shut out of the New York market, owing to the embargo, prices have had to drop to about \$12 at country points. Here the market is steady at quotations. There is little demand for straw here.

Fruit

The strawberry season is over and raspberries, currants, etc., are in good supply. Quotations at Toronto fruit market are: Raspberries, 9 to 11c. per box; gooseberries, 40 to 50c. per small basket; black currants, 80c. to \$1.00; and huckleberries, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket.

Dairy Products

The cheese market has taken a drop from 9 3/8 to 9 1/2c. at factories. The situation, however, is healthy, and an increased demand has set in. The make has been large, and a lot of early June cheese had gone forward at considerably over 10c., upon which somebody will lose now that the market has dropped. Prices at the local markets last week ranged from 9 3/8 to 9 1/2c. Most of the June goods have been sold.

The creamery butter market, though exports so far have only been about half what they were last year up to this time, continues weak, with choice creamery quoted at Montreal at from 18 to 18 3/4c. The English market is quiet. The market here is steady at 18 to 19c. for creamery, and 15 1/2 to 15 1/2c. for choice dairy.

Wool

The market for coarse and medium cross-bred wools in England and the United States is more active, and prices are higher, especially in the old land. Here the new clip is coming forward very slowly, chiefly because buyers are not willing to give the prices asked. On Toronto market there is quoted at 15 to 16c., and unwashed at 8 to 9 1/2c. per lb.

Live Stock

The live stock markets have not improved any during the fortnight, and at time of writing, things are sluggish, with the exception, perhaps, of choice export cattle, which appear to be holding their own. At Chicago, prices are lower, the average for beef steers has been \$4.90 or very little higher than at Toronto. For this reason many Canadian shippers have been buying at Chicago where better quality can be secured for the money. At Toronto very few well finished exporters and butchers' cattle are being offered. On Friday's last fat cattle were dull. Prices for choice, stall-fed butchers' and exporters were firm, but grassers were easier and slow of sale. The best exporters bring from \$5.00 to \$5.10 per cwt., and medium to good, \$4.75 to \$4.90. Choice export bulls are worth \$4.00 to \$4.30, and good bulls \$3.60 to \$3.80 per cwt. Export steers sell at \$4.25 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, 1,025 to 1,100 lbs. each, sell at \$4.80 to \$4.70, fair to good at \$4.25 to \$4.60, and inferior to common, \$2.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Though feeders have been very dull at Chicago, they rule steady here at \$4.00 to \$4.40 for steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. each of good quality. Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, are worth \$4.50 to \$4.60 per cwt. Stockers are worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. for best, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for inferior lots. Milch cows sell at \$25 to \$50 each. Calves sell at \$2.00 to \$10 each, or \$1.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The sheep and lamb market is in very bad shape. There was an unusually large run on Thursday and Friday last, and more lambs sold under \$1.50 than ever. Sheep for ewes and \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for best, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for butchers. Spring lambs sell at from \$2.50 to \$3.75 each.

The hog market has dropped a little since our last report. Best select bacon hogs, 165 to 200 lbs. each sell at \$5.45, and lights and fats at \$5.40 per cwt. A cable report from England of July 9th states that owing to liberal receipts from Denmark the market for Canadian bacon is unsettled.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	13	10	13	11	13	11	13	10	13	10
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 75	\$ 0 77	\$ 0 76	\$ 0 78	\$ 0 81	\$ 0 81	\$ 0 81	\$ 0 81	\$ 0 81	\$ 0 81
Oats, per bushel.....	33	36	33	43	43	34	34	34	34	34
Barley, per bushel.....	43	49	50	51	35	35	35	35	35	35
Peas, per bushel.....	64	72	73	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, per bushel.....	52	56	54	56	54	54	54	54	54	54
Flour, per barrel.....	2 80	3 55	4 85	4 80	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Bean, per ton.....	17 00	18 25	22 50	23 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	20 50	24 50	25 00	17 00	17 00	17 00	17 00	17 00	17 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 50	1 00	2 25	2 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
Beans, per bushel.....	1 50	1 75	2 20	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay, per ton.....	9 50	13 00	15 00	16 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	7 50	8 00	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, per dozen.....	15	15	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickens, per pair, d. w.....	1 00	.....	70	75	85	85	85	85	85	85
Ducks, per pair, d. w.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkeys, per pound, d. w.....	15	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geese, per pound, d. w.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apples, per barrel.....	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese, per pound.....	10 1/2	9 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	13	13	13	13	13	13
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	19	18 1/2	21	22	20	20	20	20	20	20
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cattle, per cwt.....	5 10	5 00	3 75	3 75	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 75	5 50	5 75	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 65	5 00	6 00	6 00	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	.....	5 50	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

+ new; † old

Horses

The horse market has ruled about the same. The event of the past week was the big sale of Mexican broncos, sold by W. Harland Smith at the Junction Stock Yards. Prices ranged from \$6 to \$60. Over 100 were sold. It was rumored that these broncos had a bad attack of the mange, but this has been denied by veterinarians who examined them.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S., July 9, 1903.

The country market has been well supplied this week, and in some commodities prices have been easier. Hay is still the gut-ridden article, and there is very little to be had at \$14 to \$16 per ton. It is impossible to get a pound of Nova Scotia hay at any price, and the offerings are of New Brunswick and Quebec growth. The provinces have lately enjoyed good growing weather and crop prospects have consequently improved.

American mess port has lately declined heavily, but this has had no effect upon the product of local packers. Owing to the limited supply and the fact that the trade requires a certain amount of domestic mess, the Maritime Province packers are holding their product at about a dollar a barrel above the parity of the American article. There is every probability that prices will be much lower in the autumn as soon as the fall supply of hogs are available. Another company has lately been incorporated to go into pork packing at Sussex, N.B. There is no doubt that there is plenty of business, but the great difficulty is in getting farmers to raise sufficient hogs. In spite of all that has been done to increase the supply, packers declare there is very little improvement apparent. The present price for packing purposes is about 7c. per lb. for dressed hogs.

Potatoes are abnormally high. The supply available here is small, and the price has been forced up to the vicinity of one dollar a bushel. Flour also has advanced 25 to 30c. per barrel, and feeds and all kinds of coarse grains are very firm.

Eggs are very scarce. Prince Edward Island stock are selling here at 14c., but eggs from near by points command 16c., but very few of the latter are offered.

Dairy produce is plentiful and prices easier. Dairy print butter is in heavy supply at 21c. Local dairy tubs are scarce at 17 to 18c. There is much complaint regarding the inferior tubs in which Nova Scotia dairymen market their butter. Anything is accepted so long as they are cheap, and there is no uniformity as to size. Two travelling dairy schools under government direction are now visiting the butter-making sections, and it is hoped that the instruction disseminated will result in the adoption of better methods by our farmers. Creamery prints are worth 22c., and solids 21c. Jobbers are paying 10-14c. for cheese, f.o.b. at factory points, but expect a further decline. All lines of meats are dragging a little just now on the local market. Exporters have opened the price for New Bank codfish at \$3.50 on vessel, but the market is weak at this figure. Nova Scotia strawberries are now beginning to come in at 15 to 17c. per box. The Ontario berries are now out of the market. Business generally continues good throughout the Maritime Provinces, and the wholesale houses in

this city all express great confidence in the outlook for fall trade. There is a great dearth of labor and an idle man in these parts is now rightfully regarded as an object of suspicion. The South Shore Railway is calling for 2,500 employees, and the various towns of the province need men to work on municipal contracts. Miners and mechanics of all kinds are in demand at good wages. A number of miners from Europe have lately come here, but the demand for men is still far from being supplied. Farm laborers are very scarce, operations have been curtailed for this reason.

Answers to Puzzles on page 461

A Hollow Star.

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A Catastrophe

A tomcat lived

On a high board fence
In the back

Of a city yard;

On rats he thrived,

And he grew immense,

Tho, alack!

He was oft hit hard;

And he used to sit

All the livelong day

On the top

Of the fence described,

And he would not quit—

But he sung away—

Nor a stop

Could be begged or bribed.

Meeow! Meeow! I'm happy, any-

how,

And that's more than you can

say!

You may throw your bricks,
But despite such Irish tricks,
I am here—meeow! meeow! to
stay!"

II.

It happened that,

On a moonlit night,

He had asked

Quite a friend to dine,

Each smooth-groomed cat

Had his voice just right,

And they basked

In the moonlight fine.

Till a catechist

With a funny bone

Sprang a joke

On the singing crowd—

"Said the humorist:

"Now we're here alone,

Why, good folk,

Do you mew so meowed?"

Meeow! Meeow! That started a
row!

For that was a joke, you see!

And the consequence

Was a morgue-age on the fence—

A complete catastrophe!

—Baltimore News.

Special Prizes at Ottawa

No fair in Canada has as many special prizes on its list as the Central Canada Exhibition, held annually at the Capital. This year this list is as large if not larger than in previous years. Of these special prizes, 15 will be given in the horse, 13 in the cattle, 6 in the dairy, and several in the sections for fruit, grains, etc. The regular prize list for this year's show has also been greatly augmented, and Canadian pure-bred stock has nearly all the good things in it. Breeders should make a note of this fact, and write early to E. McMahon, Secretary, Ottawa, for a prize list. A good list of special attractions is being provided.



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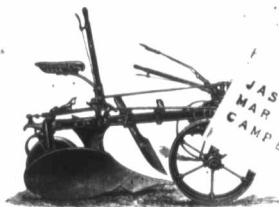
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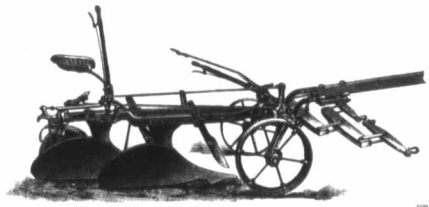
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JOHN T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

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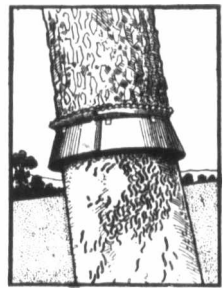
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