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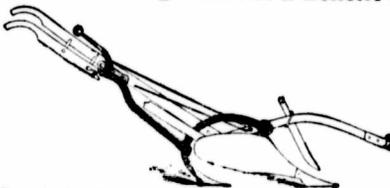
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XXI

JULY 29th, 1902.

No. 5

Effects of the Wet Weather.

THE continued wet weather is playing serious havoc with having and fall wheat harvesting arrangements in many parts of the country. The hay crop, which, from all reports, is a very good one, is in serious jeopardy. In all probability there will be very little well cured hay to market, while the bulk of that saved is weather beaten and in many cases almost worthless. It is rather unfortunate that this should be the case. During the past year or two a large market has developed in Great Britain for Canadian hay. The quality required for that market must be of the very best. The hay must be well cured and in such a condition that its best qualities will be retained. Of the bulk of this year's crop this cannot be said and it will be of little value except for feed. There are compensations, however, and if as large a share of this year's crop cannot be marketed abroad, as was the case with that of last season, it can be utilized for feeding live stock, which, at the present time, forms the most profitable branch of the farmer's operations. Besides, it is not the best policy to sell any crop off the farm. It is a much better policy to convert it into live stock, dairy and other products. However a great many farmers, more especially in the east and in Quebec, depend largely upon their hay crop for a revenue. To these the injury to the crop will prove a serious one.

As regards the fall wheat crop reports from the western part of the province where the grain is cut show it to be growing in the head in many places. Farther east farmers have found it almost impossible to work the binder on the soft ground. In some cases two teams of horses have not been sufficient to pull the machine through. The spring grains are not suffering particularly and should a reasonable amount of dry weather prevail during the next few weeks there will be an abundant crop of these cereals. Oats are reported to be lying down badly in several localities. The corn crop is likely to suffer more, perhaps than any of the others. The weather has not been favorable for corn; the crop is not as far advanced as it should be at this season, and the outlook is that much less than an average crop may be looked for. Roots are excellent and on the whole farmers will have abundance of feed.

This is the situation as far as we are able to size it up from reports from several parts of the province, and it is by no means a

pleasant outlook in so far as the hay and corn crops are considered.

Sheep Worrying by Dogs

A few weeks ago we referred to some new legislation that was being discussed in England to prevent loss from sheep worrying by dogs. The two letters in this week's issue in response to that article show that the question is a live one in this province at least. It may be, as Mr. Johnson points out, that the low price of wool and the development of dairying, etc., have had considerable to do in inducing many farmers to give up sheep raising or to lessen their operations in this particular. These factors, no doubt, have influenced and are influencing a great many, but they do not account for everything. We believe, with Mr. Tufts, that there are many farmers in all parts of the country who would keep sheep and others who would largely increase their flocks if it were not for the danger there is of having them injured by dogs. The correspondence a year ago, to which Mr. Johnson refers, proved this and showed clearly that this whole question of sheep worrying by dogs was a very live one.

But what is to be done in the matter? There has already been a large amount of legislation on the question, which, if properly enforced, should do much to remedy matters. The evil still exists, however, and prevents many a farmer from engaging in a profitable branch of stock raising. Would an amendment to the law such as we outlined in July 1st issue, that of preventing all dogs from straying from home during any or all of the hours between sunset and sunrise, help matters? Would this be any great hardship on the dog owner? Would it tend to put out of existence some of the mongrel curs, which Mr. Johnson speaks of? These are some of the questions that we would like to have an expression of opinion upon.

The Binder Twine Supply

During the past week or two the binder twine situation has improved somewhat in so far as the supply of twine is concerned. Though there will be no large surplus, if any at all, when the harvest is over, the likelihood of a famine is farther away than it was a couple of weeks ago. The harvest this year is later than usual, which will give manufacturers time to make more twine. The Chicago Farm Implement News of July 17th has this to say of the situation: "The

prospects now indicate that harvest as a whole will be later than usual, thus affording additional time for the manufacture of twine. A careful survey of the whole situation leads to the conclusion that all danger of an actual shortage is passed and that while there will be no surplus to speak of, practically all requirements will be met. In some sections there may possibly be twine famines on a small scale, but nothing of a serious nature is now anticipated."

Canada May Have Remount Stations.

The announcement made by Major Rowe last week that the British Government intends establishing remount stations throughout Canada for the purchase of horses for the army, comes somewhat as a surprise, after the withdrawal of all the purchasing agencies for South African purposes. When these were withdrawn nothing at all was said in regard to continuing the buying of horses in Canada for remount purposes. In fact many concluded from the way the business was wound up that nothing further would be done. Therefore the news comes as a surprise; but we shall be glad to see the scheme carried out, and the sooner the better. The farmers who supplied the 10,000 horses purchased in Canada for South Africa know something of the type of horses required for army purposes, and if these permanent stations are established definite information should be forthcoming at once so that farmers may, while interested, give some attention to raising remounts for the regular army. If they are assured of a good market at fair prices they may give the matter some attention; if not, it will pay better to breed for other purposes.

The Uses of Lime

We have had occasion several times recently, in answer to correspondents, to refer to the uses of lime. We believe the application of lime on many soils will do good, but care should be taken not to apply too much at one time. If applied judiciously in small quantities lime will prove of benefit to a great many crops.

Our views on this matter are borne out by experiments that have for several years back been conducted in England by Dr. Somerville at Cockle Park Farm, Northumberland County. Dr. Somerville is one of the most noted agricultural scientists in Britain and is at present scientific adviser to the Board of Agriculture. In a report

Correspondence

on his work for several years back, just recently published, he says.

"In 1898, plot 18 received a general dressing of artificial, consisting of rape meal, basic slag, and kainit, while plot 19 got the same artificial, together with 1 ton per acre of finely ground quicklime. The result was the reduction of the crop of swedes from 21 tons 14 cwt. to 20 tons 6 cwt. Other experiments have shown that the application of quicklime immediately before a tillage crop is about to be grown is bad practice. Apparently the lime interferes with the conditions of growth, probably through disturbing the vital activity of the living organisms in the soil. Small dressings of lime in many cases produce excellent results, but instead of being incorporated with the soil at a time when vegetation is active, they should be applied in late autumn or in winter.

"Although common lime when used alone has so far done nothing to improve the pasture, a very different result has been got on plot 8, which, in 1897 and again in 1899, received 1/2 ton per acre of pulverised lime as an addition to superphosphate. This plot, in fact, has been treated exactly like No. 5 so far as the superphosphate is concerned, but whereas No. 5 received 1/2 ton, No. 8 was dressed by lime as indicated. Comparison of these two plots will show that the lime has each year added to the aggregate production of mutton, the gross gain on the four years being 60 lbs. per acre. The lime of plot 8 has been gradually improving its position, until in the fourth season (1902) it has, in conjunction with superphosphate, produced the largest live weight gain of the whole series of plots.

While Dr. Somerville, as above, found that a 1 ton dressing of quicklime applied once in a course of years was wholly unprofitable and that even a 1/2 ton dressing of quicklime in the first year at least reduced the crop an appreciable degree, he found on the other hand that a 1/2 cwt. dressing in alternate years gave an exceedingly satisfactory result. This bears out the conclusions reached elsewhere, notably at the Dalmeny Experiment Station where for years an annual dressing of 5 cwt. of lime has given most advantageous results. Tending, it is claimed, to stimulate the vital activity of living organisms in the soil.

Maritime Winter Fair

The new building at Amherst, N. S., being erected for the Maritime Winter Fair is under way. The building will be large enough to house the whole live stock exhibits and provide seating accommodation for 2,000 people, when the judging will take place and lectures delivered. The building will cost \$10,000 and is being erected by the town of Amherst, where the show will be held for the next ten years. The dates of this year's fair are December 16th, 17th and 18th.

Sheep Worrying by Dogs

Editor of THE FARMING WORLD:

Editor The Farming World:—

We note your article of July 1st, in regard to the worrying of sheep by dogs. If time would permit, we would like to take up that very thing, for we have, with many of our neighbors, been great sufferers in this way and it seems about impossible to get any redress. We still keep to the sheep, though in reduced numbers, and hope still to be able to keep them for we think they are a valuable asset to the farmer. Sheep matter is one of the first things we look for in the farming papers and hope yet to know that we are getting some relief from this sheep worrying by dogs nuisance.

Robt. Tutts, Sr.
Tweed, Ont., July 17th, 1902.

The Sheep and Dog Problem

Editor of THE FARMING WORLD:

I notice that in The Farming World of July 1st, you invite an investigation on this subject. I would cast in my mite. I was very much amused with some of the letters that appeared in your columns some little time ago. The discussion was then so warm that I do not wonder at the calm that has taken place since, nor have we heard of any new legislation on this line as an outcome of those letters.

This is a serious problem to work out. We have plenty of law at present to protect the sheepowner, but in my opinion it is used in a very poor and a very unjust way to the dog owner where the law is in force. I think at present any township or corporation can pass a by-law imposing a tax of \$1.00 on each dog in said township, and to rescind said law 25 voters or taxpayers may petition council against collecting the tax for that year. At least, if you will refer to the statutes you will find this is the outline of the laws. Now where the injustice comes in is that a tax is levied by the township on all dogs and collected, which goes to swell the treasury. Dogs attack a flock of sheep and, of course, more or less damage is done. The sheepowner applies to the council for pay for damage. There is no inspector, the owner is the valuator and, of course, no culls of a man's flock would be injured and the good ones left, so the sheep are valued high in every case, the council pays two-thirds of the value per head for those killed, no account being taken of the wounded. The outcome is the sheepowner gets full pay for his dead sheep.

Now, if the owner of the dogs that killed these sheep is known and the fact proven, he has to put his hand in his pocket and pay all damages if he is worth it, or it can be collected from him. If not, the council pays it. Where the owner of the dog pays the tax on his dog

each year, that money goes to pay the loss of sheep.

I say that the owner of the dog should not pay this loss in any case, but should be made to destroy said dog or dogs when proof is positive that they were known to have worried sheep, and the sheepowner should collect his loss from the corporation. I will give you a case which occurred in the township in which I live, which will more fully explain my meaning. In the Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward Co., in the year 1901, the amount of money collected from dog tax was over six hundred dollars; the amount paid out for sheep killed was fifty-six dollars, hence you see that five hundred and forty-five dollars went into the treasury for township purposes, instead of keeping it as a fund by itself for this purpose only and taxing only when funds were needed for this purpose.

Why should I pay a dollar a year for the privilege of keeping a dog while my neighbor does not keep one? My dollar goes into the treasury and my neighbor's does not go in. Where is the equality of this law? I am also liable for all damage done to my neighbor's sheep, while if he killed my sheep, I could not get one cent for my loss. Is this square law or justice to the dog owner?

A good dog is of as much value to the farmer or herdsman as is his horse and in many cases more so, and as he is the only animal in creation that leaves his own race to follow man, he should have a prominent place as he deserves, and not be stamped out of existence as some of your former correspondents on this subject would wish them to be. The sheepowner is fully protected where the present law is in force and need have no fear of a loss on this line, as the object of the law is to encourage more sheep raising.

There is a large falling off in the sheep-raising industry, and if you ask a farmer now-adays why he quit raising sheep, he will generally tell you that there is not the profit in them as of old. The wool to-day hardly pays a man for the washing and shearing of the sheep and the carcass is of little more value than years ago. People are manufacturing very little of our wool to-day and I think I notice it is worth for best grade 15 cents per pound, where years ago it brought 35 cents to 40 cents per pound, which made a good profit to the sheepowner. And the fact that farmers have gone into the dairy and beef trade and are keeping all the cows their land will support, sheep are thus crowded out where dairying is engaged in to a large extent.

I do not uphold by any means the keeping of so many worthless curs as are to be found in every neighborhood

Bruce E. Johnson.
Pitton, Ont., July 18, 1902.

Royal Show at Carlisle

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was this year held at the old border town of Carlisle, the first week in July, opening Monday, July 6th, and closing Friday July 11th. The first show of the society was held at Oxford in 1853, and with one exception a show has been held every year in some part of England. This, the third, closes the series and the next year will see a permanent site near London as the new home of the annual exhibition. Like our own Canadian shows it was found that the erection of buildings every year for the exhibits was made at great cost. Here in Ontario it will be remembered that four centres were fixed and part of the buildings made of a permanent character. The Royal Show has done all the work these years without receiving a dollar of government aid and the work done has been of great assistance to British breeders. The site at Carlisle was excellent and the arrangements very good, but the weather broke on Tuesday and rain fell heavily, greatly restricting the attendance, and this continued for some days. The special stock features were the Shorthorns and Galloways amongst cattle and the Clydesdales and ponies amongst the horses, Border, Leicesters and Cheviots being well represented in the sheep.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

In the Shorthorns, the King's champion bull Royal Duke (75,503) was first. He has now won champion honors at the leading shows in England, Scotland and Ireland, and is the triple champion of the breed. He was bred by Her late Majesty the Queen, calved St. Patrick's day 1898. Is a beautiful roan, thick fleshed, and shows in great bloom. The King also won third prize with Pride of Collevine (75,248), a roan bred by Mr. Duthie. Second place went to a very big bull, Baron Abbotsford (76,087), a roan by Baron Alnwick (69,918). This bull has been first at the Highland and also in Yorkshire and Northumberland, and was made reserve champion. In two year olds there was a close contest, first going to Mr. Jno. Handley, Milthorpe, for Pearl King (79,531), a roan, and the little compact white bull C.I.V. very good as far as he goes. He is owned by J. Deane Willis and beat the King's Champion at the Royal Counties show. There were 29 yearlings shown, J. Deane Willis won with Bapton Florist, a roan by Silver Plate (75,633). He is big for his age, well haired, with good front and ribs. Fifteen cows were entered. Lord Calthorpe won with Warrior Queen, by Liberator (64,260), a massive wide framed cow. White Heather was second, she was Champion at Cardiff last year and is now owned by J. Deane Willis. She is a very big cow but was a trifle off bloom. The champion fe-

male was found among the two year-old heifers in Mr. George Harrison's Flora 6th, by Easter Gilt, a bull bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill. She is a roan of good size, thick and level in flesh, has grand lines and a well filled shoulder, but her face and her quarters might be criticised. She was first at Hereford and champion at Otley and Nottingham and is by far the best heifer of the year, though lacking in style of showing herself. There were 21 yearling heifers. The King was a popular winner with the red and white heifer Sylph, by the champion bull Royal Duke, the first of his get to enter a show yard. A feature was the prizes for Lincoln Red Shorthorns. It is claimed that these Shorthorns are the best grazing type of the breed. P. and R. Chatterton, Steingot, Lincoln, had the chief winners. There was also a class for white Shorthorns to breed the bluegrey Galloway cross so popular as feeding bullocks.

GALLOWAY

Carlisle being the centre of the home of the border black skins, as was to be expected, there was a great display of the Galloways, and the greater proportion of the exhibit was very high class, some being exceptionally good. Strangely enough there was no class for two year old bulls, which was an omission which caused deep disappointment and kept away some good animals. No bull over four years old could be shown, which also kept away many good old sires. The champion bull was Mr. D. Brown's Campfollower of Stepford (7476), one of the best bulls in the show of any breed. His levelness and fleshiness are quite remarkable and he carries himself well. He has been shown for three years and has never been beaten. He shows a strong shoulder and a heavy forearm, and as a very natural consequence is somewhat slack behind the shoulder which may fill out with age. He is sired by Black Prince (6846) and out of a cow by Contender IV. (5994), the sire of several Toronto winners of last year. For the yearlings 14 were shown. Andrew Montgomery, of Nether Hall, was first with Scottish Chief 3rd, of Castlemilk (8054). He was first at the last Castle-Douglas show and has good Galloway points, but was not in as good hair as at the former show. There was a fine lot of cows shown. Mr. Robt. Wilson, Dalbeattie, was first with Maggie X., of Torbreach, by Campfollower (5042) and out of a cow by Scottish Border (6699). She is a big cow but was not a popular winner, being a trifle long in face and not carrying her flesh down the thighs as well as breeders could wish, but has good ribs and a good back and loins. Another get of Campfollower, Baroness II., of Torbreach, was second, while Sir Robert Jardine had third and fourth with Nancy Lee III (15,019)

and Lady Lee (15,910), two splendid cows of unusual size and substance. There was a beautiful lot of 19 two-year-old heifers, the best for many years seen at any show of Galloways. Lady Douglas (16,657), won first and the female championship for Mr. Montgomery. She has a big body compact and well made on short legs. She was champion at Castle Douglas in April. Second went to Sir R. Jardine, for Alice of Castlemilk (16,352). She is a very nice heifer, level lines, great style and fine coat; both heifers are by Patherider III 5991. There was a good class of 19 yearling heifers, but they had not the same merit as the two year old class.

RED POLLS

The Red Polls from the east coast of England made a fine show, one of the best ever seen. Lord Amherst had the champion, a fine level bull named Delance. Hon. A. E. Fellowes had the champion female in the cow Ardent, full shaped and very level. Aberdeen Angus had 45 entries. The champion bull was Elate (16,513), bred by Arthur Egerton, Hull, and shown by I. I. Crillin, Gloucester. He is even and smooth and a very good type. In cows the King was first with Gem of Abergeldie. She is a daughter of Prince Inca and is compact, thick cow with loins and quarters well covered. Her shoulder may be a trifle strong and her tail head not quite perfect, but she was a distinct winner in a strong class. In two-year-old, the Earl of Strathmore was first, Preciosa of Glamis, and he had also the winning yearlings. Slate won the championship. There was a very small show of Herefords and a rather larger exhibit of Devons and Sussex, and only eight West Highlanders.

DAIRY BREEDS

This was not a strong dairy show. Quite near the home of the Ayrshires they did not turn out in the numbers expected. Mayflower 10th, was the winning cow and a fine one she is, owned by Mr. Robt. Wilson. Jerseys were a fair-class. In aged bulls, Lord Rothschild won with Tudor Boy, and the Marquis of Winchester had the winning cow in Garanté 5th. There were few Guernseys and larger classes of Kerries and Dexters. There was a class for dairy Shorthorns which might be pedigreed, but those without were not barred, and a fine show of "blue-grey" feeders and steers. These cattle, so very popular in the north of England, are bred from Shorthorns and Galloways and are splendid beefing animals.

HEAVY HORSES

The Shires had the place of honor at the Royal, but the classes were not well filled. The same week there was a show at Peterborough which is a popular Shire show and many good ones were there. Only four aged stallions. They were headed by the London winner Lockinge Forest King, bred by the late

Lord Wantage. In the two-year-old colts ten were forward. Harold's Heir was placed first. He has short legs and good bone. Hendrie Royal Albert was second and a popular ring side favorite, a bigger growtlier looking fellow. General Favorite won amongst the yearling colts for A. H. Clark. He was a clear winner and a good type of a young Shire. Only two mares and the same number of three-year-old fillies made a small show. The two year old fillies filled better. Here Hendrie Birthright won for Lord Llangatock, though she was beaten for the championship by the three year old Ladysmith 2nd, shown by Wm. Jackson and a get of Naldstone Conrdeia. This filly has beautiful shape and moves well.

CYDESDALES

The Cydesdales made the best show seen at the Royal for many years. In three year old stallions the Seaham Harbor stud won with the black colt Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride out of a Maegregor mare. He was first at the Royal and Highland last year but was only third at Avr this spring. Royal Baron, the Avr winner was second. He is a smaller, sweeter horse of fine quality. Royal Sturdy was third. Both these are owned by A. & W. Montgomery. In two year olds the same owners were first and third with King's Crest and Baron Graciel, a capital pair, second went to A. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, for Lamachan, by Prince Sturdy. In yearlings the same exhibitors had again first and third. There was a lot of very fine mares of splendid quality. Mr. Thos. Smith was first and second with Cedric's Princess a four year old, and Royal Rose ten years old. The latter, as clean in the legs as a two year old and has been an excellent breeder, is by Maegregor out of a Top-gallant mare and in her young days was almost unbeaten. The Earl of Rosebery was third with Princess Beautiful, a sweet mare bred by Col. Holloway, Alexis, Illinois. The class for three year old fillies was one of the best in the show. A lot of extra good animals faced the judges. Mr. St. Clair, Cunningham, won with White Heather, by Baron's Pride. She was first at Avr and is of extra fine quality, with very good feet and pasterns but not a big mare. Second went to Mr. Smith's Lady Primrose by Prince Pleasing, a big black filly, and third to Earl of Rosebery, for Pomona hitherto unbeaten. Pomona has not grown out as might have been expected, but some judges would have put her up a place. Mr. Smith again won in two year old fillies with Royal Ruby by Baron's Pride out of Royal Rose. She is big and has quality in feet and legs and moves nicely. Earl of Rosebery was second with Pyrene and Mr. Smith third with Jenny Lind. All three fillies by Baron's Pride. Yearling fillies were a good lot and a big class. Seaham Harbor were first with L. Pilkington second. Cham-

piop honors went to A. & W. Montgomery for their yearling colt, though many preferred the same owners' two year old; and for females the two year old filly Royal Ruby was the winner with White Heather as reserve.

LIGHT HORSES

Ponies were out in force and many of them sharing a good deal of quality. There were over a hundred entries of hunters in a dozen classes and none of them were outstanding, though many were good animals. Cleveland Bays and Coaching horses were fewer than they were 25 years ago at the last Carlisle show. The Hackney classes also were badly filled, there being only 29 entries in seven classes. Most of those shown were chestnut or chestnut roan. The Irish bred FitzRose was first in the three year old stallions. Mr. Galbraith won in the two year old class with Administrator, a tall, strong colt. This colt was awarded the gold medal with FitzRose as reserve. In brood mares, Mr. Galbraith won with Rosadore by Rosador, the champion mare at London and also here. Second went to Sursingle by Danegelt, a long, low, powerful mare. Sir Walter Gilbey won in three year olds with Merry Sunlight, by Royal Danegelt.

SHEEP

The Oxford Downs were given the place of honor, first on the list, followed by Shropshires and Southdowns, with Hampshires and Suffolk making up the middle wool classes. There were 34 Oxfords. A. Brassev, M.P., had very strong lamb pens, with J. T. Hobbs a close second and the winner for aged rams. Shrops were a good show, very even and uniform and showing extra good quality. Messrs. Evans and R. P. Cooper had a close run for rams, with the former first, while the latter was first for shearlings. Mr. M. Barrs won for ram lambs. Sir P. A. Muntz won for shearing ewes with W. F. Inge second, and he was first for ewe lambs. In Southdowns, C. A. Deane, J. Colman in aged rams, Col. McCalmont had the first prize yearling and the champion. The King had out a good flock from Sandringham, but he was left very often with a highly commended ticket.

LONG WOOLS

The Lincolns were not in force. The falling off in the export trade is said to be the cause. Mr. T. Casswell had the champion with R. & W. Wright, Acton Heath Reserve. Mr. Henry Dudding, Ribby Grove, won for pens of lambs. Cotswolds were but a small show with W. T. Garne, Aldsworth, and Wm. Houlton, Northbeach, setting the best prizes. Leicesters were out in large numbers. Geo. Harrison, Darlington, E. F. Jordan, Driffield, and D. and J. Sterling, Ainsworth, were the chief prize winners. Kentish or Romney Marsh, Wensleydales and Welsh were also represented, and there was a great show of

Cheviots: Mr. John Elliot, Hindhope, having the champion ram. The Border Leicesters made a fine show. Messrs. Nicholson, Manor House, Lanchester, being first for aged rams. T. and J. Wood, of Brighton, were first for pen of lambs.

FISGS

All the English breeds were well represented and in great favor. The classes were somewhat different from those in Canada. These were large whites, middle whites, and small whites, with Berkshires, Tamworths and Large Blacks. In the large whites the Earl of Ellesmere and Sir G. Grenall led with Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, and D. R. Davbell also in the list. In the middle whites, S. Spencer had two firsts with A. Hiscock also a winner; and for smalls, Hon. D. P. Bonnerie, Coleshill, had the best. The Tamworths showed up very well. D. W. Phillips, The Ashes, Whiteacre, won the championship. H. C. Stephens, M.P., Childerton, Wilts, was also a winner. Berkshires were a large class. R. W. Hudson and Russell Swannick with Hon. C. B. Portman had good ones. The large blacks are a breed not generally known in Canada and now coming to the front in England. C. E. Marriner, Woodbridge, winning first with excellent specimens which should win favor with the breeders, as they are a fine type of hog.

Russian Crops

According to a bulletin issued by the Russian minister of agriculture, the condition of winter grain in European Russia was not greatly changed during the month which ended June 23. Continued cold weather added to the unsatisfactory condition in the bad districts. In the north and northwest the spring grain was withering from drought, in New Russia and the lower Volga province it was greatly retarded and in the northern zone it was a complete failure. Spring and winter grain crops were probably so in the Taurida peninsula. Generally speaking, good harvests are expected.

A Practical Institute Talk

Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College in addressing a Farmers' Institute meeting at Bedford, P.E.I., recently, which was held in the open, had three cows in the ring from which he discussed with those present, "The Good and Bad Points of a Dairy Cow." This proved to be a very acceptable innovation that was very much appreciated by those present. This is the kind of practical talk that make institute meetings of value. We should have more of this kind.

"Can I get this note shaved?" he timidly asked the money lender.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the broker as he glanced at the date. "It's old enough to need it."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets

Keep ahead of the weeds.

The more you cultivate, the better the crop.

A few hours' extra work with the cultivator means many extra dollars at the end of the season.

Do not let the earth bake around the beets, use the hoe freely.

The beet sugar industry is purely an agricultural one.

Upon your cultivation of the beets depends the profit to you. Nature has done a good deal, but if you do not assist the results will be poor.

The beet sugar industry will do more for the farmer than any other enterprise.

The beet sugar industry and dairying go hand in hand.

With the assistance of the beet sugar factories, more stock can be kept on a given acreage. Cattle, sheep and hogs thrive upon beet pulp.

The tops and leaves can be utilized for feed if necessary, but the pulp supplied by the factories will supply all you require in that line.

Beet pulp can be siloed and kept for years, or you can feed it fresh from the factory.

Beet sugar is used extensively all over the world, three-fourths of all the sugar is made from beets.

Ninety pounds of sugar out of every one hundred pounds used in Canada is made from beets.

If it were not for beet sugar, only the very wealthy would be able to use sugar at all.

The markets could never be supplied with cane sugar.

The beet fields will be laid by in a couple of weeks more, and there will be no more work upon them until harvesting.

September is the great sugar making month for the sugar beets. Every day increases the sugar in them.

The early beets will be ready for harvesting the first of October.

It will depend somewhat upon the weather, whether it is advisable to pull the beets so soon as ripe.

The factories will take the beets as soon as they can get sufficient to keep them running.

The low price of sugar does not affect the price paid for beets. The farmer has the advantage, knowing what he will receive for his beets before seeding time.

A surplus of beets will not affect the market price. A factory will take the entire crop at price agreed upon.

A heavy crop of grain or hay means low prices. With beets the price is the same no matter how large the crop.

The greater the crop of beets, the better satisfied are the sugar factories.

Do not be discouraged if your tonnage is not as large as expected the first year. You will do better each year, if you give the crop proper attention.

Remember that you have something to learn in growing sugar beets, and it is not all learned in a day.

Each year finds the sugar beet crop easier to handle. As it becomes better known a way will be found to save labor.

Machinery will be manufactured to do the work now done by hand.

If hill planting is a success, that will solve some of the difficulties.

The Crop Outlook

The warm weather has improved the crop wonderfully, many fields that looked like complete failures are now coming forward rapidly. Owing to the deep seeding which many farmers did not understand, the beets did not come up as expected and it has made many fields late, but the warm weather has changed all that. In most sections all the thinning has been completed and the cultivators are in constant use. Indications are that an average crop will be from 12 to 15 tons per acre.

Influence of Rolling Upon the Yield

There can not be the least doubt that rolling has a most excellent effect on the subsequent development of the beet. The operation must be conducted during the early stages of the beets' growth. In Russia, the question of rolling has been thoroughly examined. The experiments lasted during a period of three years, the beets having been sown after wheat, and the soil which was dark in color, containing a reasonable amount of sand and clay, thoroughly worked before the winter. The yields per acre during the three years were as follows:

	1895	1896	1897
Lands not rolled.....	9.6	8	9.6
Lands rolled.....	10.4	9.2	10

The yield through rolling has been increased, and the difference noticed was greater when the weather and general climatic conditions were generally unfavorable to sugar-beet cultivation. Even during very wet seasons the rolling did not cause a reduction in yield per acre.—The Sugar Beet.

Beets to Follow Corn in the Rotation

In several of our exchanges we note that it is recommended to cultivate beets after corn in the rotation. This we consider a great mistake and should not be encouraged. The corn crop leaves behind a stubble, which, do what one may cannot entirely removed from the soil. Many plans have been suggested, such as hand pulling, etc., but to our practical knowledge their objectionable features are not overcome. The beet in its development demands a soil entirely free from obstructions; if these are met, the rootlet, with which it comes in contact, grows around it, and the ultimate sugar beet is irregular in shape and offers many subsequent difficulties for harvesting on the field and slicing in the factory. It is to be noted that sugar beets penetrate sixteen and frequently more inches in the soil. Our regular modes of sub-soil plowing do not admit a furrow being made to cover the stubble and keep it beyond the reach of the beet in its descending growth. While by recent improved modes of beet cultivation, weeds can always be handled, it is better to adopt every possible means to use a soil where there are comparatively few contend with. A weed takes from the soil its plant food and there remains just that much less for the beet to absorb, and it is just as objectionable in its way as is the corn stubble mentioned in foregoing. Our advice is that wheat follow corn in the rotation and that the next year only should the beet seeding be allowed.—The Sugar Beet.

Transplanting Small Beets

Time and again we have pointed out the exceptional advantages that would be derived by sowing beet seed broadcast over a certain protected area, and when these had attained a given size, say four leaves, to transplant them at regular distances in rows. Under these circumstances only the strongest beetlet need be used, and the expense and difficulties of weeding could be entirely done away with. The operation seems easy, but offers many difficulties, and its cost is, on the long run, greater than by regular modes. It gives excellent results when beet-seed cultivation is one of the objects in view, and in many of the European beet-seed farms it finds yearly application. Some time since we were much interested in learning of a transplanting mode that offers certain original features; but we very much doubt if it could be pro-

fitably practised on an extended scale. The beet seed is placed in paper cylinders into which a certain amount of soil and fertilizer have been placed. These are transplanted when the seeds have sufficiently developed. When practical results have been attained, we shall be pleased to call our readers' attention to same. The American Beet Sugar Company's agricultural manager has already accomplished wonders, and nothing would surprise us! The time and cost of making the paper tubes, the time needed for tiling with soil, etc., etc., are all practical items that need consideration.—The Sugar Beet.

Beet Sugar Industry in Prince Edward Island

Canada imported last year 336,694,000 pounds of sugar only about 20 per cent. of which was made from cane. Between 25 and 30 factories would be required to manufacture this amount of sugar in Canada and one or two new factories would be needed each year to meet the constantly increasing demand. Those who advocate the establishment of beet sugar factories claim that one of the great advantages in connection with this industry is that it provides employment to a class of labor for which there is now but little employment. The sugar factory at Berlin, Ont., will this season pay out \$25,000 for hoe and finger work. This will be paid chiefly to women and children, the latter mainly pupils from the city and surrounding country who will thus be enabled to spend profitably time which otherwise would in all probability be spent in idleness and mischief. From this it may reasonably be inferred that the establishment of 25 or 30 factories throughout the Dominion would mean the distribution of an immense amount of money and the employment of an immense amount of labor which otherwise will probably not be employed at all. To no other province in Canada does the proposition apply with as much force as P. E. Island. Here we have no factories and can have none except such as are possible along agricultural lines. Our manufacturing industries will therefore be very limited and must be confined to finishing the products of our soil. A beet sugar factory offers large advantages but the farmer must first be reckoned with. He must be convinced that raising sugar beets will yield him at least as good a revenue per acre as any other crop. He must be assured that it will pay him to set apart a certain number of acres yearly for this purpose. This done the factory will assuredly follow, and the question is worth solving.—The Island Farmer.

"Do you know what they call hash at our boarding house?"

"No; what?" "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."—Washington Times.

Dog Show at the Fair

Admirers of dogs—and who does not admire a fine dog?—will have the opportunity of seeing the finest in Canada and several of the United States at the Central Canada Fair in August this year. A monster dog show has been arranged under the direction of the Ottawa Kennel Club. The old Machinery hall building has been given over for the show of bow-wows, which the members of the Kennel Club, say will be one of the best ever held in Canada.

Remember the Ladies

The directors of the Central Canada Fair, in their many arrangements for the improvement and success of their great show at Ottawa, have not forgotten the ladies this year. Glass cases of various kinds, all calculated to display the article exhibited to the very best advantage, have been secured in large numbers so that every piece of ladies' work that will be displayed at the show in August this year will be under glass.

The ladies will appreciate this move.

Copper and Brass Work

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

COULTER & CAMPBELL

185 7 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

The Booth Copper Co., Limited

COPPERSMITHS

Established 1866

COPPER WORK FOR



Sugar Houses

Breweries

Distilleries, Etc.

115-123 Queen Street East, TORONTO, CANADA

The American Construction & Supply Co.

Main Offices:

71 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Western Department:

305 Telegraph Block, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and
Kirtland Streets,

Cleveland, Ohio

New York Office:
220 Broadway.

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

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 25th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. He data will be published in the most convenient form.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secy. ary.,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

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

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

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

Domestic Help Wanted

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

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

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Perseverance.

BY JAMES PHIMISTER, SAULT STE. MARIE.

Perseverance is a quality in man resulting from cultivation. Humanity as found in the cradle is as much alike in mental capacity, and in inherent qualities as it is in form and feature. It is quite true that all infants are not exactly alike in avioridupois, in shape and in color, but on the whole, babies are as much alike as beans; nevertheless, they are, as we all know, vastly different in their destinies. Two boys are born on neighboring farms. The parents of one are poor, of the other well-to-do. Years

rear them to manhood, the son of poverty becomes the President of the United States, while the companion of his youth is lodged in one of its jails. What made the difference? One had perseverance, the other had not.

If then perseverance be not a natural product, but must be acquired during youth, it is important that we should know how to acquire it.

The American Indian is noted for his lack of perseverance. If he is repulsed in his first attempt, he skulks off into the woods to howl over his defeat in a low monotonous moan. Yet this native of America was born heir to the plains of a vast continent. At will he could roam through its endless forests, or sail on its watery highways. His wants were abundantly supplied. He had little need of long-sustained exertion and, therefore, lacked in perseverance.

The now civilized Saxon on the other hand had his birth on the barren shores of the stormy Baltic and North Seas. From earliest infancy to manhood he was taught to endure, from early boyhood up he toiled at the oar or tumbled the giants of the forest and hewed them into huge ribs for the vessel that was to bear him safely through boisterous winds and waves to the fertile fields of Kent, and Northumbria. He waged war with the Celts. He won from him his island home and called it England. He filled it full of his descendants and though conquered and reconquered by the bold Norman he finally overcame his foes and gave his language to the nation.

Perseverance brought him face to face with the ocean. Perseverance bore him over its billows and made him monarch of the seas. Perseverance gave him possession of the lands of the perseverance-lacking Indian and perseverance will one day give his character, his institutions, his language to the world.

Did God endow the savage Saxon with more brains than the savage Indian? Had the Saxon a better constitution, a keener intellect, a more lively imagination than the Indian? No, in all these the Indian was superior; the difference lay here: the Saxon learnt to endure, to persist, to persevere.

What is true of these two races is true of individuals. A man without perseverance is like a cork on a troubled sea, ever shifting, as useless, as restless. The persevering man is a pillar of strength, a marvel of success and a memory forever.

If a young man is not as good a

student as his fellows, he may be sure he has not their perseverance. Study is not less tiresome for one than for another. If a man is not as good a mechanic as his fellows he will find it is because he has not their perseverance. Labor is not less tiresome, less difficult for one than for another. We may console ourselves for our inferiority by saying that we hate books and study, while our rivals love them, but the truth is they persevered with them till they learnt to love them, while we dilled over them till we learnt to hate them.

The great works and feats of the world enjoin perseverance. Perseverance built the pyramids in the midst of Egypt's plains. Perseverance erected the seven-hilled city. Perseverance walled the Chinese empire. Perseverance scaled the cloud-wrapped Alps, cabled the continents together and brought the moon within fourteen miles of the earth. Perseverance cut Venus from a block of marble, perseverance pinned the shadow of a man's face to a pasteboard card, perseverance spun a thousand spindles, flashed a thousand shuttles, animated the locomotive, tunneled the mountain, annihilated space and spread commerce over the face of the deep. Perseverance piled up the fortune of a Gerrard, a Rockefeller, a Rothschild and an Astor. Perseverance furnished the brains for a Newton, a Howard, and a Canning. Perseverance will make a man what he wills to be.

This great quality must have opposition. Defeat means power, difficulty means exertion, danger means courage. None of these can exist without another. No, the race of life, genius and talent are the offspring of perseverance. Make your foes your servants, let your watchword ever be Excelsior.

Culture of Flowers

BY MRS. A. R. ORSER, STELLA.

When asked to contribute a paper on the "Culture of Flowers," I felt that it would be difficult for me to do so as my knowledge of the subject is limited; but having promised to do what I could, I feel that I ought to at least make an effort to do so. I have written only of those I have been successful in growing. Plants of more difficult culture, I have left for persons better competent to give them the treatment they require.

REQUIREMENTS OF PLANTS

Flowers, like people, have their likes and dislikes, and if we would be successful in growing any one variety, we should acquaint ourselves with its habits, and so far as we can, meet its requirements. Some like partial shade, others like a full southern exposure the entire day, others prefer the morning sun only, while others like best, entire shade. Some require a great deal of water, others not so much, and others very little indeed. Nearly all require good

drainage, and the kind of soil they will thrive in best.

GERANIUMS

If I could have but one plant, I would choose the Geranium, for the reason that it is easy of culture. Its requirements are, good soil, suitable drainage, sufficient water, only when needed, and a southern exposure. If given these, any one can be successful in cultivating geraniums.

BEGONIAS

The Begonia, too, is a popular house plant, and requires no more attention than can be easily given. They never do well in a window where they get the sunshine, so should be grown in a window with an eastern exposure. They delight in a moist atmosphere, and a soil of leaf mould, loam and sand. They are seldom attacked by insects, but sometimes are by the mealy bug, which is easily routed by the application of an emulsion of fir tree oil and kerosene.

FUCHSIAS

The fuchsia is one of the best summer blooming plants. It begins to blossom early in the season and will continue until late in the fall. It should have a soil of leaf mould mixed with sand. The pots should be well drained, as stagnant water at the roots will injure the plants. If soil and drainage are what they should be, too much water is scarcely possible. As soon as it becomes root-bound, it should be removed to a larger pot. The morning sun is best, but it may be placed with perfect confidence in a window with a northern exposure. If attacked by the mealy bug or aphids, the fir tree emulsion used according to the directions given, will entirely rout them out. Tobacco tea is often used in fighting the green aphids. Make the tea about the color of tea to be used on the table. Plants should be dipped in this tea and allowed to remain about five minutes.

TO KILL ROOT WORMS

Plants are often injured by little white worms in the soil. To destroy them, take a piece of perfectly fresh lime as large as an ordinary-sized tea cup and put in an ordinary-sized pail of water, let it dissolve, and pour off the clean water, apply enough to the soil to thoroughly saturate it.

I use as a fertilizer, liquid ammonia, one table spoonful to about three quarts of water. Water the plants thoroughly with this once a week for a period of six weeks, spring and fall, when a marked improvement will be seen in the growth and color of the foliage and in the abundance of bloom.

In conclusion, let me say, if we, who have plants, find them a delight and blessing, which I can say they are to me, let us not be niggardly with them. 'Tis true, one cannot always slip a plant, for there are times when to do so would annihilate it, but when we have one to spare, let us give it to

one who has not, and our prunings, instead of throwing them away, let us pass them on that they may be to others what they have been to us, a joy and a blessing.

Systematic Housekeeping

BY MRS. A. BECK, GODERICH

In order to become a systematic housekeeper or be successful in any business, we must make it a pleasant duty. Aim at perfection. Have for our motto "What is worth doing, is worth doing well." Ambition, energy and perseverance are beneficial. Have a place for everything and see that everything is kept in its place. Retiring early at night and rising early in the morning places the housekeeper in advance during the day. Before baking or cooking, much time is saved by having the material on hand and proper utensils to work with. The secret of your success in baking will be a good, hot fire. A very helpful system is to time yourself while doing your work. Buy a good article, it will prove to be the cheapest in the end. For eating it will taste better, for wearing it will last longer and look better, and for your house you will take more care of a good article than a poor one.

I fail to find a systematic housekeeper who is absent from her duties five days out of six. I am speaking in particular of a woman who manages her own house and home and does her own work. By washing early in the week, Monday if a fine day, gives a good start for the week, ironing and baking bread on Tuesday. Wednesday is a very good day for cake baking. Go over the house with the carpet sweeper and dust up, wipe off kitchen floor, on Thursday, sewing or mending, shopping, visiting or calling. On Friday, thoroughly sweep and dust the main part of house, wash windows, clean cupboards and silver, order in groceries for Saturday morning. Saturday have a general clearing up and preparing for the Sabbath. Some women have the vague idea that housekeeping is not so ennobling as to be a fine musician or painter or needle worker. Stop and think if the happiest homes are not where the best housekeeping is done. Housekeeper, feel that you are occupying one of the highest professions on earth and doing as much good in the world and fulfilling the mission that God has given you, as the best temperance lecturer. In fact if home duties were a little more properly cared for, there would not be so many unhappy homes to-day. Let us aim at making our homes more attractive and pleasant.

Much satisfaction is derived from keeping a daily account of your expenditures and often avoids disputes with merchants. Be moderate in your dress. If you cannot afford all the home comforts and dress too, do without the dress. It is well to have some knowledge of dressmaking and tailoring. One often gets more wear from a made

over article than when new. Be a fond, loving mother but do not spoil your children by not teaching them how to be good housekeepers, modest and obedient.

Systematic housekeeping is one long life-time experience, learning something new every day and keeping in practise the knowledge you have gained in the past. The better way would be to take one subject at a time and thoroughly discuss it. For instance housecleaning is one of the important duties of to-day. Having some experience in that line, I do not favor upsetting the whole of the house at once, but prefer taking one room at a time, commencing at the attic and ending at cellar or back-kitchen.

Hints on Raising Chicks.

Percy W. Shepard gives in Practical Poultryman and Star the following:

The first difficulty is in the hatching. The feed is not all there is in raising chicks. Proper housing and yarding are as necessary. A chick will not thrive without either.

A mistake of many is in throwing a soft feed (mash) on the ground. The chicks will thus eat much dirt and filth, which may bring on disease.

If there are any germs in the ground where you feed them in that way they will not be able to escape picking them up with the food.

There are not always germs of disease in the ground for them to get, but after all it is a poor manager who would throw soft food on the ground. They thus waste about a third of it.

Another fault is in giving sour feed. Some may mix up a lot of raw meal or other ground grain and leave part of it until next meal. The result may be bowel trouble. Don't do it.

If you must feed raw stuff, be sure to mix it up fresh every time. Only mix up just enough and not too much. If you leave meal wet it sours very quickly—in the course of a couple of hours. Never feed any meal that is musty or decayed. Any kind of grain or feed not in good condition should never be fed to fowls or chicks. Musty grain or meal has likely lost some or perhaps most of its valuable qualities.

Any food not in first-class condition is liable to cause some derangement in the chick's life and bring on disease. The best is none too good. The best alone will favor rapid growth and good development.

A good way is to bake the ground feed. Take a mixture of meal, bran, ground oats, etc., mix it with milk and bake. A very little salt and some soda may be used. The result is something that may be kept a couple of days and does not need to be mixed every time you feed.

Wheat, cracked corn, millet, etc.,

are good to feed after the chick is older. Begin to feed these after the chick is a week old. The quantity may be gradually increased as the other feed is left out.

Never feed too much. A little and often is a good rule to follow when the chicks are young. Feed five times a day when beginning. After three weeks they may be fed only three times a day.

Exercise is always necessary. The best kind is that obtained when roaming over the fields instead of being shut up in small yards and then made to exercise there.

Never neglect them. We do not always realize the loss of occasionally neglecting them. We may think that, "Well, it won't do any harm to neglect them just this once." The result is that we soon neglect again, thus much loss.

The secret of success is in keeping them continually growing. Allow them to stop growing and they never amount to much. If kept growing until matured they usually make fine fowls, if kept healthy.

Hens are out of date in raising chicks. Brooders have superseded them, yet at no time will hens be given up altogether for this purpose. Brooders, good ones, are easy to manage and as sure of results.

Too much heat or too little heat both have an injurious effect on the chick's life. Keep the heat so they will be comfortable.

Grit, charcoal and fresh, pure water must be given. No chick can be expected to thrive without them.

Proper cleanliness is essential. Filth breeds disease. Disease means loss. A short time taken each day in cleaning out the brooders and coops will more than repay you in better chicks.

Sudden showers, dew or dampness of any kind is fatal to chicks. Make proper arrangements to keep them dry.

Hawks, rats and other enemies will try to carry them off. Watch out and keep their depredations in check.

Those little deformed, crippled or otherwise worthless chicks had better be killed at once. They never amount to anything, and are only a bother and in the way of some healthy one.

A chick that is not out of the shell until a day or two after the three weeks never is strong and perfect. Such are usually cripples, and it doesn't pay to bother with them.

Plenty of fresh air is necessary for the chicks both day and night. Be careful about drafts. They may get colds which will seriously interfere with their growth.

As the early bird catches the worm, so the early chick catches the largest and best prices.

You'll have to be careful about the lice, especially as the season advances. Cleanliness is an enemy to lice.

Yellowstone National Park

This famous National Park offers to the tourist and sightseer more novelties and curiosities than perhaps any other spot on earth. The stage ride from Monida is through scenery hardly inferior to the Park itself, and this ride is one of the many enjoyments of the trip.

The New Route to the Yellowstone is via the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Railroads to Monida, Montana, thence daily by palatial Concord Coaches of the Monida & Yellowstone Stage Company to all points in the Yellowstone National Park.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. G. Herring, G.A.,
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60 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

The Farm Home

An Indolent Fantasy

I wish dar was a money tree;
De maple's purty fine,
But 'tain't enough to satisfy
Dese pressin' needs of mine—
A tree whose leaves was dollar
bills,
Whose fruit was coins of gold;
I tells you what, it would be fine
To watch dem buds unfold.

I'd lie aroun' dar all de June;
I'd lie dar in July;
I'd never quit dat shady spot
Till summer time went by,
I'd doze an' dream an' take my
ease;
I'd loaf an' never stop
A-waitin' foh dem leaves to fall
An' foh dat fruit to drop.
—Washington Star.

John VIII. 3-11

BY M. E. GRAHAM

A sermon even by one who does not get a salary for preaching may not be amiss, and to prepare a correct sermon one must choose a suitable text. Read then the eighth chapter of John from the third to eleventh verse inclusive and you will find my text in the last part of the seventh verse. It is this, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," and also in the eleventh verse—Neither do I "Condemn thee."

I had thought that this particular part of the country was more addicted to this particular method of sinning than are other districts, but I believe history repeats itself the world over. And does it not almost make one laugh when one sees human nature in spite of our boasted civilization exactly the same as it was nineteen hundred years ago? We find the sinning woman caught and brought to the front, and all the men, yes and other women standing around with great, big stones in hand ready to fling at her. The same old story year after year, one might almost reproduce that scene with modern people in every district. Well in the foreground we see perhaps a young, pretty, untaught girl, one who has not been trained regarding the care and use of her body, one who has been considered by loving parents as but a child, innocent and modest and has been allowed to gain the knowledge of herself from some mean, sneaking fellow, instead of being by her parents or teachers intelligently taught the science of anatomy and how to keep her mind and body pure and healthy.

Where do we see the man or boy in the case? He is not caught, nature does not make it impossible for him to escape, he may be speaking around the corners of the crowd listening to what is said of the girl, but he is not man enough to

take his place by her side and say "I am the one to blame, she would never have been guilty had I not tempted her." No it is human nature since the days of Adam to lay the blame on the girls, but parents I tell you this, "If you teach your boys to be pure you need have no fear of the girls," but the parents as well as the public think they must have their girls pure and it does not matter so much about the boys. Give them both an intelligent knowledge of their bodies, let no prudery or false modesty prevent. But above all train your boys to realize that there is no worse crime than that of leading a girl into the position of the one here described. Boys, do you know that impurity is just as criminal in you as it is in your sisters, he men, not resembling sneaking sheep killing dogs. (Do I insult the dogs?)

To complete our picture we have the girl, beautiful, shrinking, yet defiant, with probably in her arms an innocent baby, condemned already to a life of slights and sneers by the father, a no-account fellow in the extreme background. You can tell him by his guilty, brazen face, and he is ready to talk nice to other girls and close around are the men and women with stones. Here is the mother of several correct daughters whom nature nor man will ever cause them to commit this sin, but you can tell by the way they hold their faces and figures that pride of their purity is their besetting sin. There are several other women and girls who are already taking aim. They condemn the girl, not because of the sin, but because she was so green as to be caught. Here are men looking with lustful eyes on their neighbors' daughters. Here are the men who filled the guilty youth with immoral tales and low suggestions. Here are backbiters by the dozen who say all manner of evil of the girl and of all her kith and kin, and here are even preachers who have been too modest (?) to preach against this sin, who were afraid of losing a well-paid situation or the fees from wealthy members by talking openly of tabooed subjects. Here a church member, and did I hear her say—"I would throw a stone at her if she dared to speak to me," yes and others "if she came down the same street with me." They forget that there are other sins, that there are ten commandments not one only, that there are the sins of pride, deceit, lying, uncharitableness, selfishness, backbiting, drunkenness and scores of other sins not mentioned in the decalogue to which the world is prone and from which perhaps this girl is free.

If we could again hear the indignant voice utter the words of the text—"He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," we would then see perhaps one after another "go and

crawl into a hole;" but nowadays we are too busy making a noise throwing stones to be able to hear such simple personal words.

This one incident would serve to prove the speaker as more than human, were he human, he too would have found a stone to fling, but all the modern crowd might follow the example of those in the old story and sneak off one by one and then she too might listen and hear the words, "Neither do I condemn thee."

The most courageous girl is she who will refuse to marry the fellow who led her into sin and left her to suffer alone for months, and who is not sufficiently manly to wish to give his name to his own child and its mother. She is most courageous who elects to live alone and train and care for the child which is so peculiarly her own. Far better is she than if she consented to a tardy marriage with one who so lacks manliness and consideration for her.

Let us quit throwing stones at her who may be so constituted that to resist him whom she loves as well as mother-nature were an impossibility, I do not overlook the offence, but there are others.

Home Nursing

We have before us a copy of a new publication, entitled "Home Nursing." The object of the book is to give practical instructions how to take care of the sick by the inexperienced. In training schools for nurses, instructions are of course given in all matters of this kind, but let any woman ask herself, "Could I give a bath to a person in bed without wetting the clothing, or change the undersheet while the bed was occupied?" and she will smile at the seeming impossibility; yet when she is shown, she will wonder why she did not discover the right way herself.

In this little book practical instructions are given for the performance of all necessary offices pertaining to the sick. The knowledge of any of them is not taken for granted, and the writer has tried to do it in such a plain, simple manner that no one need mistake the easiest way.

A sample copy of this valuable book can be had upon application to the publishers, Davis & Lawrence Co., 64 Grand St., New York City, enclosing to them 5c in stamps or coin to pay the expense of mailing and stating the name of this paper.

"Do you think it would improve my style?" enquired the varsity man who had got into the crew through favoritism, "if I were to acquire a faster stroke?"

"It would improve the crew," replied the candid trainer, "if you got a paralytic stroke."—Tit-Bits.

Hints by May Manton

WOMAN'S ROUND YOKE WAIST. 4188
To be made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

Dainty waists made with fine tucks and either lace or needlework are in the height of style and are always charming. This smart example is made of handkerchief lawn combined with Valenciennes lace and beading threaded with black velvet ribbon, and is unlined, but the design suits soft silks and delicate wools as well as linen and cotton fabrics and the waist can be



4188 Round Yoke Waist
32 to 40 bust.

made over the fitted foundation, either with or without a transparent yoke when such treatment suits the material.

The foundation or lining is smoothly fitted but closes with the waist at the centre back. The waist proper consists of the round yoke, tucked backs and a slightly full tucked front. As illustrated the yoke and low collar are joined by the beading, but the stock can be made separately if preferred. The sleeves are in elbow length, tucked in clusters and trimmed to match the waist and are finished with deep lace-edged frills.

To cut this waist in the medium size 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required with 8½ yards of insertion, 12 yards of beading to trim as illustrated; or 5 yards of insertion, 10 yards of beading and ¼ yard of all-over lace or inserted tucking for yoke when such material is preferred.

The pattern 4188 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

Agriculture and Domestic Science.

The Ohio State University has issued a handsome catalogue of the Ohio College of Agriculture and Domestic Science for the season 1902-1903. The course seems to be a most complete one and well suited to training farmers for their calling.

Grammar in Rhyme

Three little words you often see
Are articles—A, An and The.
A Noun is the name of anything,
As School or Garden, Hoop or Swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As Great or Small, Pretty, White or Brown.

Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand,

Her head, His face, Your Arm, My hand.

Verbs tell of something being done—
To Read, Count, Laugh, Sing, Jump or Run.

How things are done the Adverbs tell—

As Slowly, Quickly, Ill or 'Well.
Conjunctions join the words together—

As men And women, wind And weather.

The Prepositions stand before
A noun, as In or Through a door.
The Interjections show surprise.

As, Oh! how pretty. Ah! how wise,
The whole are called nine parts of speech.

Which reading, writing, spelling, teach.

—Woman's Chat.

Cold Water as Medicine.

A daily bath is as much a matter of course with most people as breakfast or any other fixed event of the day. To a very great number of them an internal bath is a new proposition. Yet for the normal human being with the normal number of digestive ills, uncomfortable but not serious, the internal bath is very often the short cut to a clear brain and a comfortable body.

Where other troubles complicate one's physical horizon such miracles are too much to expect, but cold water judiciously used will almost always assist in a cure if it cannot accomplish it alone. One of the best methods of taking water as a medicine is in four doses—a glassful half an hour before breakfast, one in the middle of the morning, another in the middle of the afternoon, and a final one on retiring at night. If cold water before breakfast is distasteful hot may be substituted. Taken at these times when the stomach is comparatively empty, water is cleansing and purifying and tonic in its effect.

It sometimes happens that indigestion is the result, too, of not too little water, but of too much at the wrong time. The man who drinks four or five glasses of ice water at a meal and then wonders why in the world his food does not digest is in this class. If he will indulge his love for water only between meals he will find himself healthier and a happier man. The less fluid the better at meals is a safe rule for anyone who must take anxious thought of what he eats. Cold water particularly lowers the temperature of the stomach, retards the process of digestion and makes easy the path of dyspepsia, while water between meals is only beneficial and desirable.

Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

DRAINAGE.

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

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Beware
of using imitations of our celebrated **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.

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Dr. Jones' Restorative, restores health and vigor to the generative organs, \$2.00 per bottle.
BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto

Don't Allow A Pimple or

a boil to grow into an ulcer or disfiguring sore—Cure it at once with the No Chi-Mo-Win Indian Herbal Salve and Resolvent Treatment—It's easy now.

If the damage is done, if the ulcer, painful, disfiguring, poisonous, has developed, don't delay one single hour—get the No-Chi-Mo-Win treatment which is curing so many others. It is not sold by druggists, but is mailed post-paid on receipt of price by the Chimo Chemical Co., Warton, Ont.

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The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. MCANISH, — — — PUBLISHER
J. W. WRIGHTON, B. A. — — — EDITOR

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published weekly, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

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Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A Colt With Scours.

J. W. H. writes: "I have a colt that has the scours quite badly since she has been on the grass. Her passage is quite thin and considerable wind passes. She eats well. Please tell me what to do for her?"

For such complaint as the above the following dose is recommended by a veterinary authority:

Half pint raw linseed oil, one dram powdered rhubarb; mix and give at one dose. Then give the following dose three times daily until diarrhoea is checked. Hyposulphate of soda, granulated, two drams; tincture of opium, two drams; fluid extract of golden seal, half ounce; starch gruel, enough to make one pint; mix.

Judging Live Stock in the West

The live stock interests of the West are being kept well to the front this season. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has been doing excellent work there in sending out expert judges to judge live stock at the summer fairs. During July Prof. Reed of the Ontario Agricultural College and Mr. Duncan Anderson, judged live stock at a series of fairs in the North-West Territories. Several of the fairs have been postponed till September owing to the extremely wet weather. A most successful fair was held at Edmonton. Mr. Anderson in writing of the live stock exhibit says:

"The exhibit of Shorthorns was very good. Mr. P. Talbot, of Lacombe, won sweepstakes on bull with a three year old of Mr. Cargill's breeding. He was good on top and had splendidly sprung rib.

Mr. G. Bennie, of Castleavery, Man., had 17 head on exhibition, and won second on aged bull with one of W. C. Edwards' breeding. He was good on top and had splendidly sprung rib. Mr. G. Bennie of Castleavery, Man., had 17 head on exhibition, and won second on aged bull with one of W. C. Edwards' breeding. The keenest competition was in yearling Shorthorn bulls, with eight entries. With the exception of the Toronto Fair I have never seen so many promising youngsters together. They were nearly all owned by small farmers near Edmonton, that is men farming from 350 to 600 acres. The first prize went to a strawberry roan 21 months old. This animal was particularly good from hocks to neck, thick through the heart, good chest handled right, skin mellow and soft, thick-set low-down, blocky type. Second prize went to a rich dark red, three months calf, just landed off the cars, and sent out by Mr. A. W. Smith of Maple Lodge. The man who is employed by the Ontario Live Stock Associations to bring out pure bred stock knows how to take care of them. This calf was in fine show condition after an eleven days' journey on the cars. The owner was well pleased with Mr. Smith's choice. The animal sent has lots of character and quality."

"Two small herds of Herefords were shown, among them a very fine ten months bull calf. The Berkshire and Tamworth pigs were good, especially the former. The first prize aged boar was, I think, as good as I have ever seen anywhere. For a pen of three bacon hogs first prize went to a pen of Tamworths that would in Ontario make No. 1 Wiltshire bacon. No Yorkshires were shown. Sheep were not much in evidence.

"On the last day of the Fair Dr. Reed and I gave talks on the different kinds of animals. The attendance at the lectures was good, and our remarks appreciated. Fifteen hundred hand-bills had previously been distributed announcing the lectures. From every point of view the Edmonton Fair was a success."

A Thrilling Spectacle.

The "Burning of Moscow" is the spectacular to be presented at the night entertainment of the Ottawa Fair, in August this year. It is said to be the most thrilling and awe-inspiring of the many spectacles arranged by The Hand Co., of Hamilton. A special company, assisted by several hundred of Ottawa's crack soldiers, will participate in the piece. The spectacle includes a battle between the Russians and the French, led by the great Napoleon.

Canada's Great Fair, Toronto

Entries close as follows and must be accompanied by the prescribed fees for which see prize list, which will be forwarded, along with the necessary forms, on application to

STOCK

DAVID McCRAE, Janesville, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydehead Horses, and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

British Columbia Farms.

If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia: No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloud bursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing please refer to this paper.

NO HUMBUS & PROPRIETARY

Humbus Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Detector. Signs water of all size from tracking. Makes 60 different ear marks all numbered and self-identifying. Returns Horses, Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial. It works and balances. Paid U. S. Mark. Office 1175, Canada Dec-17, 01, 1895. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.



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Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS.

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

HUDSON USHER,
Queenston, Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED

Chester White Swine

CHOICE PIGS, 6 to 8 weeks old, pairs not skin. Boars fit for service. Pedigrees furnished. Prices reasonable.

TILMAN E. BOWMAN,
Brooklin, Ont.

Shropshires For Sale.

Registered

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

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara, Ont.



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

BRANT'S OXFORD DOWN SHEEP



Yearling rams and lambs. Ewes all ages. First class stock. All registered. Extra type and style. Prices to suit the times. Brant Stock Farm J. H. JULL & SON, Burford, Ont. Burford Station Telegraph & Phone

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H. J. Hill, secretary, 82 King st. East, Toronto.

Live stock, dairy products, ladies' work, fine arts, honey and all classes of manufactures—Saturday, Aug. 9.

Grain, field roots and horticultural products.—Saturday, Aug. 16.

Dogs—Monday, Aug. 18.

Poultry—Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The exhibition will this year be held from Monday, Sept. 1st, to Saturday, Sept. 13th. Unlike other years proceedings will commence on the first day, Monday, which is also Labor day. A special program will be provided in order that the Fair may open in an imposing manner and in full swing. The new dairy building, so long promised, will be available and will be found equipped in up-to-date style with abundance of cold storage, well arranged operating rooms and a big hall for demonstrations, competitions and exhibits, surrounded by an amphitheatre affording seating accommodation for 600 people. In order to do honor to the occasion the premiums have been added to and prizes are offered for farmers and their wives, sons and daughters, and help, to compete for. Thirty-five thousand dollars, besides specials, will be distributed in prizes, mainly in the agricultural classes, which absorb six-sevenths, or 80 per cent, of the total amount. Additional prizes are also offered for bacon hogs, while several of the live stock classes have been re-arranged, in order to better accommodate the small exhibitors, who it is hoped will enter in larger numbers than has hitherto been the case. An important change in the horse department is that saddle, hunt and all harness horses can now be entered in any section or class for which they are eligible. In the breeding classes, however, the old rule prevails of one horse one class, except as regards sweepstakes, for which all are eligible. We particularly desire to direct attention to the following conditions in the prize list:

"All plants and flowers in pots must be delivered on the grounds and arranged on the tables by 1 p.m. on Monday, September 1st. Dairy products must be in place by Saturday, August 30th. Agricultural products, roots, grain and vegetables, must be delivered and placed on exhibition by noon on Thursday, September 4th. All other articles, implements, machinery, stoves, manufactures of all kinds, honey, fine arts and ladies' work, etc., etc., must be delivered on the grounds and placed in position by 6 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, August 30th.

"Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry may be delivered on the grounds any time on September 1st, but in no case will they be received later than noon on Thursday September 4th; cut flowers by 11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 9th, and all fruit by 10 p.m. on Monday September 8th."

Combination Auction Sale

Large Yorkshire Hogs

GUELPH, ONTARIO

Thursday, August 21st, 1902

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.
HON. JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.
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G. B. HOOD, Guelph, Ont.
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Guelph, Ont.
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The special attention of Agricultural Societies is called to the sale.

For catalogues and further information apply to

G. B. HOOD, Guelph

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The Typical
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Good
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ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

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INTERNATIONAL STUD BARN

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J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor



I am making the largest importation of Clydesdales and English Stud Horses that has been made into Canada by any one man in years.

I am also making a large importation of Spanish Jacks direct from Spain. They will range in height from 14½ to 16 hands high. Importation will arrive September 1st.

Write H. H. COLISTER, Salesman and Manager, Sarnia, Ont. for full particulars. Please mention the Farming World.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

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

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,

Lachine Rapids, Quebec

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.

Prices are reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Cattle.

In regard to several purchases of Polled Angus cattle recently made by Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., The North British Agriculturist says:

"Mr. Fenwick, Birtley Hall, County Durham, has sold to Mr. James Bowman for exportation to Canada the three-year-old Aberdeen Angus bull Price of Benton, 17,307. This bull, which was bred by Mr. Clement Stephenson, is a very fine animal, and is also of the highest breeding, his sire being the renowned Albion, 6525, and his dam Price of Aberdeen 9678, 22523, of the famous family of that name.

"Mr. James Bowman of Guelph, Ontario, has bought from Mr. Thomas Smith, Powrie, a fine three-year-old cow Pride of Powrie 1114, 29206, and an excellent bull calf at her foot, a turkey of Glamis, 18180. From Mr. Alexander McLaren Mr. Bowman has bought a beautiful yearling heifer, Marie of Auchmagie, 32353, a full sister to the noted show bull Marmere, as she is by Delamere, 13305, out of Marie 4th, 24753, by March 8th, 11093."

insert standing matter

The North British Agriculturist in a recent issue gives the following account of a Shorthorn importation recently made by Mr. G. Isaac, Bomanton, Ontario:

"Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, has just shipped a valuable consignment of twenty-seven Shorthorn cattle to Canada for Mr. G. Isaac, Bomanton, Ontario. They consist of twelve from the herd of Mr. Watson, Auchronie, viz., seven one-year-old heifers, three heifer calves, a two-year-old cow, and a bull calf, of the Magazine, Beauty, Lady Annie and Old Fry tribes, and got by the celebrated breeding bulls Clan Alpine and Clifton. Two very good yearling bulls, by Prince of Archers, were also in the consignment, one being Royal Archer, a roan, calved April 1901, dam Rosalie 5th, a half-sister of Ringleader, he is the seventeenth calf which this cow has produced. The other was Prince Sunbeam, also a roan, calved May 1901, from Sunbeam 4th, of the Mayflower family. This is a very wide thick bill which should find favor in America, where the Mayflowers are much esteemed. Four two-year-old heifers were got by the Uppermill-bred bull Morello and Master Hampton, and from Gordon Castle Lustre, Pirriesmill Dainty Duchess, and Minerva families; also two yearling heifers, got by Goldie's Pride and Blythe Prince, and from Forest Gem and Mayflower families. Four bred by Mr. Still,

Strathroy, were full of Crickshank blood, and were uterine sisters to the four that Mr. Flatt sold up to \$300 at his sale at Chi ago last fall. Mr. Isaac is lucky in having secured so valuable a lot of young animals, and we trust that they may arrive safely on the other side."

One thousand dollars was appropriated by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at its last annual meeting, to be awarded as prizes for long-period official butter records made under the following conditions: by cows registered in its Herd-Book:

1. The cows to be classified under the same ages and into the same number of classes as those making the seven-day records.

2. The records to be made under the same official authorities and governed by the same rules as the seven-day records.

3. The records to be reported in detail on the same blank forms used in reporting the seven-day records.

The Superintendent of Advanced Registry rules as follows: The same cows may compete for prizes offered for records of seven consecutive days, for prizes offered for records of thirty consecutive days, and for records of six months—one hundred and eighty consecutive days,—thus a cow may win three prizes.

According to the rules an owner can win but three prizes offered for the seven-day records, nor can an owner win but three prizes offered for thirty-day records, nor can an owner win but three prizes offered for the six-month records, but he has the possibility open to win nine prizes in the three divisions.

The official records of Holstein-Friesian cows from June 16th to July 1st, 1902, are as follows:

During this period four thirty-day records, one fourteen-day record, and thirty-nine seven-day records have been accepted. Of the thirty-day records: Belle Moore Zante 52126 heifer, age 3 years, 4 months, 28 days; days after calving 9; milk 1,560.1 lbs.; butter fat 54.827 lbs.; equivalent butter 50 per cent. fat, 68 lbs. 8.5 oz.; or 63 lbs. 15.4 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. Korndyke Queen 2d 54089, follows; age 2 years, 1 month, 21 days; days after calving 12; milk 1,219.8 lbs.; butter fat 44.372 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 55 lbs. 7.4 oz., or 51 lbs. 12.3 oz. 85.7 per cent. Inka Pietertje Hengerveld 54855 being the third; age 2 years, 1 month, 6 days; days after calving 27; milk 1,013.8 lbs.; butter fat 35.334 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 44 lbs. 2.7 oz., or 41 lbs. 3.6 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

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TORONTO

Market Review and Forecast

Toronto, July 28th, 1902.

There is little change in general trade conditions. A little more attention is being given to the fall trade in the country, especially in dry goods and hardware. The business in Canadian woollens has increased considerably and many of the mills are more active than they have been for some time. This should have some effect upon the wool market. Money is in good demand at from 4½ to 5 per cent. on call, and discounts steady at from 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The wheat market gained considerable strength during the week, and prices at the close were one or two cents higher than a week ago. The continued wet season and reports of injury to the crop in the harvesting have had the effect of stimulating values. At Chicago speculators are predicting \$1.00 a bushel for new wheat. The Price Current reports wheat further impaired. There has been some further business in Manitoba wheat for August shipment on the basis of 74½c Fort William. The old crop of Ontario wheat is said to be pretty well exhausted. The offerings here are light, and there is a fair demand with the market firm at from 79c to 80c outside for red and white. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 80c to 85c, goose 68c to 77c, and spring file 80c a bushel.

Oats and Barley.

The oat market like other grains has been somewhat irregular and under the influence of the speculative market. Owing to crop reports, there is more enquiry for Canadian oats in England. On this side the market is firm, quotations here being 41½c to 45c middle freights. On the farmers' market oats bring 45c to 51c a bushel.

Prices for barley are nominal. The market, however, is reported firm.

Peas and Corn

Peas rule quiet and steady with no change reported from last week's quotations.

Though corn throughout Ontario is reported very backward, reports from the Western States continue promising. Since the break in prices a few weeks ago, corn has been bobbing up and down in price at Chicago around the 50c limit. The market here is firmer at 65c to 66c for Canadian west.

Bean and Shorts

Ontario bean is much lower at Montreal where it is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 for car lots in bulk.

Shorts continue scarce at \$21.50 to \$22.50 per ton. City mills here sell bran at \$18.50 and shorts at \$22.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

Supplies of potatoes are plentiful at Montreal, and sell at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl. for new in large lots. New potatoes though plentiful are in demand here at from 60c to 65c a bushel in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market new potatoes bring 60c to 70c a bushel.

There has been considerable excitement during the week in the bean market. Advices from the bean growing section of Ontario gave gloomy accounts of the new crop, and the prices for new primes were rushed up to \$2.20 to \$2.30 per bushel, only to drop in a day or two just as suddenly to 60 to 70c a bushel and kept on declining. The crop is no doubt damaged considerably, but perhaps not as much as some dealers imagine. At Montreal prices are irregular, varying from \$1.15 to \$1.30 per bushel in small jobbing lots.

Hay and Straw

There has been considerable buying at Montreal both for export and local account. At Quebec points No. 2 baled hay is selling readily at \$7.00 l.o.b. More, however, is being paid by American buyers. New York market is very firm and \$1.00 higher. Here the market is steady under a fair demand at about \$10.00 for No. 1 timothy on track. On Toronto farmers' market old timothy brings \$16.00 to \$17.00, new \$10.00 to \$12.00, clover \$8.00 to \$9.00 and sheaf straw \$10.00 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

The egg market continues strong and firm. There has been enquiry for fresh eggs for export. At Montreal prices have advanced to 15½c for straights, and 16½c to 17c for straight candled stock. It is reported that country buyers east of here have been paying from 13½c to 14c a dozen in large lots. Supplies are not large enough here and the price keeps firm at 16c. On Toronto farmers' market, new laid bring 16c to 18c a dozen.

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

Fruit.

The outlook for a good crop of both early and winter apples is bright. There is some fear that too much summer and early fall fruit will be exported, thus injuring the sale of the later and better

winter fruit. On Toronto fruit market, harvest apples are selling at 25c to 35c, huckleberries, 80c to \$1.10, red currants 30c to 50c, gooseberries 40c to 50c, cherries, 90c to \$1.25, and Canadian tomatoes \$1.25 a basket, and red raspberries at 6c to 8c, and black at 5½c to 6½c per box.

Cheese

The cheese market is firmer and higher and 10c was reached at some of the local markets during the week. There is a firm undertone in the English market in the face of continued liberal imports from Canada. Dealers at Montreal reported to be very cautious about buying at the higher figures. Yet in the country these higher values have been readily paid. At the country markets early in the week prices ruled at from 9½c to 9¾c and continued to advance till 10c was reached at Brockville on Thursday. The ruling figures at the end of the week were 9½c to 9¾c. Exports of cheese continue to show large increases from Montreal. They are now over 165,000 boxes greater than at this time a year ago. The total exports from Canada and the United States so far only show an increase of 60,000 boxes over last season.

Butter

While Canadian butter exports so far show an increase of 40,000 pkgs. over last year for the same period, the total from Canada and the United States is over 2,000 pkgs. less than for the same period a year ago. The market rules firm however, with cables higher. The buying of the past week or two is said to be a little speculative. At Montreal several sales were made at about 20c for choice creamery with slightly higher values at one or two country points. The demand here for choice dairy and creamery keeps good, but there is too much medium stuff coming in. Choice creamery sells at 19½c to 20c for prints and 19c to 19½c for solids and dairy at 15c to 16c for tubs and pound rolls. On Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 15c to 17c and crocks 12½c to 14c a lb.

Wool.

There is little doing in Canadian wool. There is no export demand for it and consequently local dealers are buying but little. It is reported that some sales have been made east of here at 14c for washed fleeces. Otherwise prices are unchanged.

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Cattle

On the whole the cattle situation is not as strong as a week ago. At the American markets prices are easier with the exception perhaps of the finest quality. Cables were easier at the end of the week which had an easier effect on prices here. Clay, Robinson & Co. report trade in beef steers at Chicago last week as follows:

"Compared with a week ago the better grades of steers are strong to 10c's higher. Such cattle as sell from \$7.00 down are 10c to 20c lower, only moderate supplies saving them from a further decline. These light and medium-weight and grass natives are 50c to 75c lower than two or three weeks ago. Steers of that class intended for the early market should be shipped at once as the run of western grassers will soon be on in earnest, when the natives will be hard hit.

"A year ago to-day we quoted extra prime heaves at \$6.00 to \$6.75, with bulk of the good to choice dressed beef, shipping and export steers at \$4.75 to \$5.75, and common to medium grades at \$4.00 to \$4.75."

The stocker and feeder trade is reported by them as follows:

"There have been light receipts of stockers but quite enough for the supply. There is little demand and prices are hardly so good as last week. Good feeders, particularly those having some weight, continue to be in good demand. A load of fancy 1,026-lb. feeders sold at \$5.75 Wednesday with most of the fair to good at \$4.50 to \$5.00 and a few lots around \$5.25.

"A year ago to-day we quoted good to choice feeders at \$4.00 to \$4.50."

At Toronto cattle market on Friday receipts were light comprising 445 cattle, 1,473 hogs, 682 sheep and lambs and 40 calves. Though the market earlier in the week had been somewhat dull trade was generally good on Friday in nearly all the different classes owing to the light run. Prices, though lower in one or two lines than a week ago, held steady with a few

lines a little firmer than earlier in the week. Feeders and stockers remain steady as also do milch cows and calves.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.50 to \$5.75. Heavy export bulls sold at \$5.00 to \$5.60, and light ones at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.60 to \$5.90 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50. Good cattle at \$4.50 to \$5.00, medium at \$4.40 to \$4.85 and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$5.00 to \$5.35 per cwt.

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

Stockers.—Well bred young steers weighing 400 to 600 lbs. each, sold at \$3.00 to \$3.75, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Calves.—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

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

Sheep and Lambs

Lambs are scarce and sold at \$3 to \$6.00 per cwt. the bulk going at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Export sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for bucks.

Hogs

Though on Friday the hog market was not so strong prices remained the same as a week ago, or \$7.25 for select bacon hogs and \$7.00 per cwt for lights and fats.

For the week ending August 2nd, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.25 for select bacon hogs, \$7.00 for lights and \$7.00 for fats.

The Montreal market is higher. Packers there are paying \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

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

"A better demand has set in for Canadian bacon and holders have readily got 18 per cwt. more money."

Horses

Trade in horses is rather slack and will be for a month. There is

likely to be a brisk demand for heavy work horses for the lumber camps, etc., about the end of August and it looks now as if horses of this stamp will bring good prices. In the meantime dealers are not anxious to buy and are advising farmers to hold off for a few weeks. Quite a number of general purpose horses sold readily at Grand's last week.

Feeders and Stockers Scarce

Though the cattle markets for the past week or two have been considerably easier, there are evidences of a great scarcity of feeders and stockers in the country. This is especially true of feeding cattle of good quality. Practically speaking they are not to be had. Many farmers now regret that they have sold so many young stockers to go to the United States and elsewhere. If these had been raised by the farmers themselves they would to-day have a valuable asset as feeders ready for fattening purposes. If it will pay the American to come over here and buy stockers and convert them into beef, why would it not pay our farmers to keep these on their own farms for the same purpose?

Prevention of Pasture Weeds

There is a constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing lands. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under very various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seeds. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, carry seeds of weed plants from place to place. In such ways weeds suddenly come to appear in new and unexpected regions.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of the country, if left to itself, usually repels invaders. In an old plant region, as a forest or a prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, may lie dormant for some time in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow. Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself. The most common cause of weed invasion of nature pastures is overpasturing whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds.

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them

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will send up new sprouts. In the case of biennials or perennials with tap roots, cutting the latter underground and beneath the "crown" is effective. Perennials, like the bindweed, which spread by underground stems, are extremely difficult to deal with, because every bud on such a stem is capable of growing into a new plant. Plowing under simply spreads the plant by cutting the propagating stems and scattering the pieces. No very satisfactory way of eradicating weeds of this kind can be given that will apply for all cases and conditions. A straw mulch, by excluding the light, will sometimes kill them. Common salt applied to the soil is effective, and arsenite of soda, one pound dissolved in eight quarts of cold water, is recommended. Of course, any chemicals that will kill weeds will kill all the other vegetation for several months. Chemical methods of weed extermination then should be used only as a last resort and under expert advice.—American Gardening.

To Stop Cow's Tail from Switching.

To prevent cows from switching their tails when being milked, an Australian farmer has devised the plan of boring a hole in the post at the end of the stall and when the cow is tied up he takes up the tail and puts some of the hair in the hole, into which a peg is placed. He has practiced this plan for some time and states that it works admirably.

How to Clean Oil Paintings

I have before me a half-dozen requests for information regarding the cleaning of oil portraits and pictures. Several had read an article but had not saved it, hence it was lost to them. A reader of the household in the Field, Farm and Fireside, asks for the best and safest method, says she has some old family portraits and they need cleaning very much, yet she is afraid to attack them. The following method can be used by any careful person without fear of injury to the picture: Take the picture from its frame and lay it on a large table, face upwards. Have a bowl of tepid water and add a little pearline to it and use a good sized sponge. Peel a large potato and cut in half, then with the sponge and water go over the entire surface of the picture; then take the potato and go over it while wet. The dirt will soften and make the water quite black. Keep rubbing until all the spots disappear and then wash carefully with tepid water and place it where it will dry slowly. Never use soap on oil portraits.

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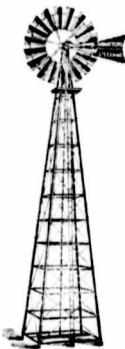
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