

Every Week—\$1.00 a Year.

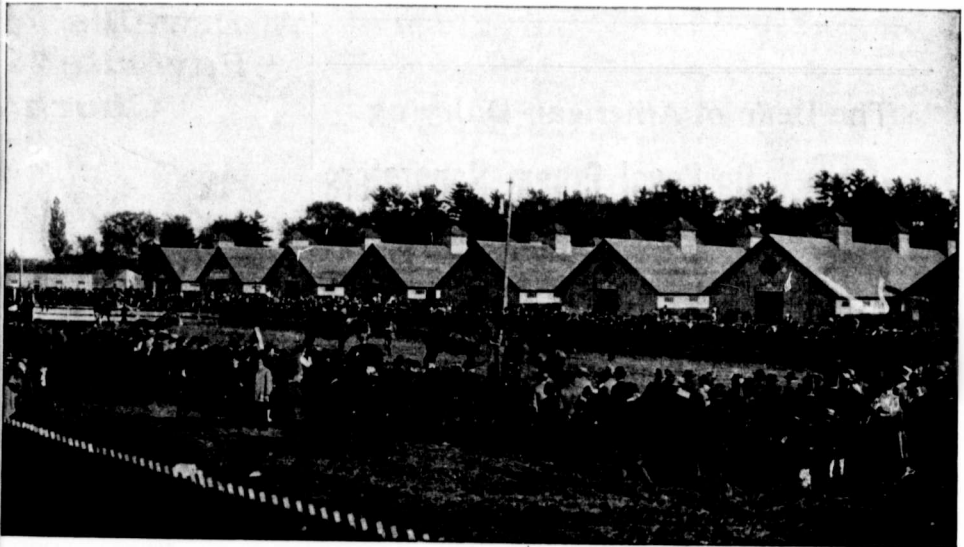
Toronto, July 16, 1901.

The Farming World

A PAPER FOR
Farmers and Stockmen

Central Canada Exhibition Association

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OTTAWA, ONT



September 13th to 21st, 1901

32 Gold Medals as Special Sweepstake Prizes in Live Stock Classes. The Annual Event of Eastern Canada.

Spectacular "Siege of Tien Tsin," showing Military Costumes of Many Nations.

For all information and Prize Lists, write—

WM. HUTCHINSON, President.

E. McMAHON, Secretary,
26 Sparks Street.

Address
The Farming World

Confederation Life Building
Toronto

Western Canada's Great Industrial FAIR

WINNIPEG. JULY 29th - AUG. 2. 1901.

\$35,000.00 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS

FOR PRIZE LIST AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
F. W. HEUBACH
GEN. MANAGER, WINNIPEG.

F. W. THOMPSON,
PRESIDENT

The Dean of American Dairying

ON THE

De Laval Cream Separators



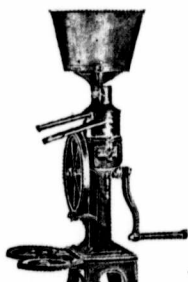
Mr. H. B. GURLER is well deserving of the title: the dairying public has come to affectionately give him—"The Dean of American Dairying." No man has given more unselfishly of his time and energies to the advancement of practical dairying, and no man's judgment of any feature of modern dairy practice or creamery operation can be more unreservedly accepted by everyone than that of Mr. Gurler. His opinion is simply the highest obtainable.

[Copy.] Clover Farm, De Kalb, Ill., March 9, 1901.
The De Laval Separator Co., New York:
Gentlemen—It is now ten years since I made the acquaintance of the "Alpha" De Laval Separator at the Wisconsin Dairy School. I was convinced at that time that it was the leader in the race, and this opinion has been reinforced from year to year as I have had more experience with it. With me the "Alpha" is first and the others "nowhere."
Respectfully yours, H. B. GURLER.

NEW 1901 20TH CENTURY DE LAVAL CATALOGUES—"Creamery" or "Dairy"—are now ready and may be had for the asking.

General Agents for Canada—**Canadian Dairy Supply Co., 327 Commissioners St., Montreal**

THE NEW CENTURY AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



No screw bowl top. Few parts and easily cleaned. Has increased capacity. Easy to operate. Most simple and durable machine made.

Write for full description and prices to

C. Richardson & Co.

Box 1053 . . . ST. MARY'S, ONT
AGENTS WANTED.

Don't Neglect Heating Arrangements

When building a new home or remodeling an old one. A **HOT AIR FURNACE** will give you a much more efficient, convenient and economical system than by using stoves. Write us about our

HECLA FURNACE

It will burn any kind of fuel,—coal, wood or peat. Its **PATENT FUSED JOINTS** keep it free from dust, smoke, or gas. Write us for estimates and advice.

CLARE BROS. & CO.
PRESTON AND WINNIPEG

Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



Patent Foot and Lever LIST I

| Drive. | No. | Holds | Capacity |
|--------|-----|--------|-------------|
| • | 0 | 8 gal. | 4 to 8 gal. |
| • | 1 | 10 " | 4 to 6 " |
| • | 2 | 16 " | 3 to 7 " |
| • | 3 | 20 " | 3 to 9 " |
| • | 4 | 26 " | 4 to 13 " |
| • | 5 | 30 " | 6 to 16 " |
| • | 6 | 40 " | 8 to 20 " |

Superior in Workmanship and Finish
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada.

ST. LAWRENCE COFFEE HOUSE

78 and 80 King St. East
"RESTAURANT" ☉ TORONTO

Dinner for 20c.

6 Dinner Tickets \$1 Served from 11.00 to 3
for : : : : \$1 and from 6 to 8

Farmers and their wives visiting Toronto and
this to their taste.

The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XIX.

JULY 16th, 1901

No. 3

The Beautiful Pan-American.

IT was our privilege last week to spend a couple of days at the Pan-American Exposition. To say merely that the outing was enjoyed is to put it very mildly indeed. A visit to the Exposition cannot but be pleasing to those who appreciate beauty of architecture and perfect symmetry in the grouping of buildings. A person would be dead to every sense of beauty and artistic taste, who would feel no inspiration or enjoyment in the midst of playing fountains, silent lagoons and the brilliancy of the electric display. The change from gathering darkness, as in the twinkling of an eye, to the most brilliant electrical display, perhaps, that man has ever beheld is worth a very long journey to see. From the beautiful electric tower, with its gushing Niagara, from every tower, gable, cornice, and entrance to the buildings, surrounding the esplanade, and from the magnificent triumphal bridge in the rear, shine forth, as if by magic, myriads of brilliant lights. One is enraptured by the sudden transformation which throws all tales of fairy land away in the shade. But the artifices of man have not stopped with illuminating above the horizon. They have descended into the depths and the hundreds of colored lights beneath the waters and the fountains produce a most enchanting effect. Indeed, so difficult is it to give in print anything like an adequate description of the scene, that our advice is to see it for yourself.

It is not our intention to give any lengthy description of the Exposition just now. We hope later on to be able to present our readers with a more detailed account, especially of what Canada is doing, accompanied by suitable illustrations. We can only repeat what others have said, that the Dominion, and especially Ontario, takes no second place in either the quality or quantity of her exhibits. In the Forestry, Horticultural and Mining departments, the exhibits of Ontario are not excelled by any other display, and are superior to the majority of those to be found in the buildings devoted to these branches. In the Agricultural building Manitoba is to the front with a well arranged exhibit of the staple products of the Great West. Indeed, no Canadian, in visiting the Pan-American need feel ashamed of his country.

Any description of the Exposition would be incomplete without a reference to the Canadian building. It is

tasteful, commodious, and restful. So well-arranged, so homelike, and so cheerful is it that a Buffalo journal describes it as being not merely the Canadian home, but the Pan-American home, so accustomed have visitors of all classes become to resting there and enjoying a quiet hour. No greater compliment could be paid to Canada than this, and Commissioner Hutchinson and the other officials are to be congratulated on having quarters so admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. Though placed near the live stock, dairy and agricultural departments for business reasons, the Canadian pavilion has become the rendezvous for many visitors from all parts of America, a condition of affairs that cannot but be of great advantage in advertising the great resources and wealth of the Dominion.

A Bumper Hay Crop.

There is being gathered in at the present time, one of the biggest, if not the biggest, hay crops Canada has ever had. Reports from nearly all points bear this out. Clover and clover mixed are especially good while timothy is looking very fine and where gathered in, as the bulk of it will be before this reaches our readers, is yielding away above the average.

The big hay centre of the Dominion is probably in Quebec. In that province, there is a larger area devoted to this crop than in any other part of the Dominion. And the reports from there are especially good and a bumper crop is being gathered in. On one farm alone in the vicinity of Montreal, where seventy-five tons were gathered in in 1900, over one hundred tons of this season's crop are already in the barns and seventy-five tons more are expected. And this from the same acreage that the 1900 crop was taken from. If we take this increase in production as a guide to what is being done in Quebec, there should be no lack of good feed for live stock for some time to come.

The value of this bumper crop to the country will depend to a large extent upon the manner in which it has been harvested. If reasonable care has been taken in handling and saving the crop it should increase the revenue of the Canadian farmer considerably. As we pointed out a few weeks ago, our export hay trade has undergone considerable expansion during the past year or two. With a

large surplus of good, well-cured hay our trade with Great Britain and the War Office can be greatly extended.

Spring Crops and Fruit.

Generally speaking the outlook for spring grains and roots in Ontario is good and unless something unforeseen transpires there will be above an average yield. In some sections, particularly in the eastern portion of the province, there was wet, cold weather during May. On some flat lands the spring crops are not looking well because of too much wet weather earlier in the season.

While apples and peaches are reported to give a rather poor outlook small fruits are generally speaking good with a big yield in prospect.

About Wheat.

The nearer harvest approaches the more conclusive seems to be the reports as to a big wheat yield, for America. The farmer in some parts of western Ontario is, no doubt, of a different opinion. He has had to contend with the ravages of the Hessian fly, which have been so drastic as to leave him with little or no crop of fall wheat to harvest.

But to speak in general terms a big wheat crop, is being, or about to be, harvested on this continent. The Price Current, the recognized exponent of market and crop statistics in the United States, in its issue of July 4th, says:

"Never before has the country reaped so large a crop of winter wheat of such splendid quality, as is assured for this season. Report after report is being received of grain weighing 61 to 62½ pounds to the bushel, sound, plump, and reasonably dry. The prospect is slightly better than a month ago, the average improvement amounting to a little over two per cent."

Regarding the European outlook prospects are perhaps not so rosy. The first official report on the Hungarian wheat crop, estimates an output of 134,000,000 bushels against 140,000,000 bushels last year. Rumania, Bulgaria reports favor full average wheat crops or more. General advice from Russia continues of good promise. The French crop is in the balance, there being a difference of opinion as to whether it will maintain an average or go above it. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom as far as we have been able to ascer-

tain, will do well if it reaches the average.

The Price Current, already referred to, analyzing the statistical position of the wheat market in the United States at the present time, says:—

"The present situation is one of a considerable surplus to supplement the new crop, which gives promise itself of being the largest ever harvested in this country, and which with the marketable surplus now on hand will undoubtedly be equal to 775,000,000 bushels—which will admit of 350,000,000 bushels or more for exportation, or a quantity decidedly in excess of what may be expected to be called for during the year now before us."

Economic Egg Production.

Commencing with April 22nd last, to be continued through the summer, Mr. W. R. Graham, B.S.A. Manager Poultry Department, of the Ontario Agricultural College, began an experiment to test the cost of producing eggs during the summer months. Many farmers are of the opinion that it does not pay to produce eggs in the summer months at 10 or 12c per dozen, and Mr. Graham's experiment is of value in demonstrating that when properly managed eggs can be produced at a good profit, even at present low prices.

The hens in the test are generally fed four times daily. The morning feed is of whole grain given in the litter or straw upon the floor. The noon feed consists of cut bone or meat, given three or four times a week, other days nothing being given at noon. At 4 p.m. a mash is given composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, and ground oats, mixed with skim-milk. Late at night, whole grain is fed, but in very small quantities. During the first month cracked wheat and pin-head oat meal were used for the morning ration. This Mr. Graham states, is rather expensive. But in the early spring at the College, the hens, especially the Rocks, are over-fat, due to the heavy feeding to force egg production. By using these very small grains in the litter, the hens are compelled to take an extra amount of exercise in securing the feed which tends to reduce the surplus fat. Excessive fat is one of the main causes of apoplexy or of hens dropping dead from the roost or in the nest.

The following tables show the cost of feed and egg productions for the different breeds and months of the tests to June 22nd:

APRIL 22—MAY 22.

ANDALUSIANS (13 hens, 1 cock).

| Kind of Feed. | Lbs. | Price per cwt. | Cost in cents. |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Mixed cracked grain..... | 14.5 | \$1 33 | 95.90 |
| Green bone..... | 13.75 | 1 00 | 13.75 |
| Mash..... | 35 | 90 | 31.5 |
| Wheat..... | 24 | 1 33 1/2 | 27.19 |
| Milk..... | 35 | 10 | 3.5 |
| Total cost of feed..... | | | \$1.0193 |

Eggs laid—20.5 dozen; costing 4.9 cts per dozen to reduce.

BARRED ROCKS (13 hens, 1 cock.)

| Kind of Feed. | Lbs. | Price per cwt. | Cost in cents. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Mixed feed..... | 17.68 | \$1 33 | 23.575 |
| Bone..... | 12.687 | 1 00 | 12.687 |
| Mash..... | 32.575 | 90 | 29.137 |
| Wheat..... | 21.875 | 1 13 | 27.79 |
| Milk..... | 33 | 10 | 3.33 |
| Total cost of feed..... | | | 96.529 |

Eggs laid—16 dozen, costing 6.03 cents per dozen (During the last week nearly all the Rocks were broody.)

MAY 22—JUNE 22.

ANDALUSIANS.

| Feed. | Lbs. | Price per cwt. | Cost in cents. |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Milk..... | 40. | .10 | 4 |
| Oats..... | 3. | 1 00 | 3 |
| Wheat..... | 35 48 | 1 133 | 46.15 |
| Mash..... | 40. | .90 | 36. |
| Bone..... | 11.37 | 1.04 | 11.37 |
| Total cost of feed..... | | | 94.32 |

Eggs laid—18 dozen and 2, costing 5.2 cents per dozen to produce.

BARRED ROCKS.

| Feed. | Lbs. | Price per cwt. | Cost in cents. |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Oats..... | 2.5 | 1.00 | 2.8 |
| Bone..... | 11. | 1.00 | 11. |
| Milk..... | 40. | .90 | 36. |
| Wheat..... | 40. | 1.10 | 44. |
| Wheat..... | 34 81 | 1.133 | 39.58 |
| Total cost of feed..... | | | 93.38 |

Eggs laid—13 dozen and 10, costing 6.82 cents per dozen to produce.

Canadian vs. American Bacon.

American bacon curers are evidently becoming very much alarmed at the rapidity with which Canadian bacon is supplanting that from the United States in Great Britain. Representatives in England of the large American Packing Houses have recently expressed themselves pretty strongly on this point, as the following extracts from a leading United States trade journal shows:—

"American provision importers in London view with dismay the Canadian project to build fast steamers to transport dairy and other perishable produce to British markets. They are strongly of the opinion that unless the United States Department of Agriculture speedily awakes to the seriousness of the situation Americans will be excluded from the British provision trade. Canadian bacon has already practically superseded the American product. This is shown by the statistic of imports. In 1889 Canada sent to England 4,000,000 pounds of bacon valued at \$384,000. The importation was increased last year to 135,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,750,000.

J. L. Atkinson, a member of the firm of Reynolds' Sons, bacon factors, said this morning: "Twenty years ago we sold 500 boxes of American bacon every week, but now we sell less than 100 boxes of it in a year. The question is one entirely of quality. Canadian bacon is from hogs that have been better fed than are American hogs, and is far superior to the American article, which is common and oily."

John B. Donaldson, London, manager of Armour and Co., said: "The whole question in a nutshell is a question of price. We do not want the English market when prices at home are higher. The two countries are working on different principles,

Canada desires chiefly to build up foreign trade, while America is constantly seeking the most profitable markets."

Live Stock Conditions in the United States.

Semi-annual reports received by the Secretary of the National Live Stock Association from all western states and territories, regarding conditions of the live stock industry on the range, indicate a most prosperous year for the industry as a whole. The winter losses were lighter than for many years, but heavy spring storms in some sections caused about the usual spring losses, but the average will not reach over three per cent. Many sections report losses from predatory wild animals greater than usual, showing that this pest must soon be met in some way. Another cause of loss has been thieves, who have been unusually bold, and successful during the last few months, especially on the horse ranches. Reports from round-ups show an average above the usual calf crop. At the present time, the only sections threatened with drouth are southern and eastern New Mexico, and southern Arizona. There is still time, however, for summer rains, to relieve these conditions. The northern half of Montana, and western North and South Dakota suffered from a late spring and drouth, but these conditions have lately been relieved, and the range feed, though late, was never better. There has been a large movement of stock cattle from the southwest, to northern ranges, approximating 150,000 head. The movement of western cattle has been very much lighter than usual, being principally from Pacific coast States to Montana and Wyoming. Many sections report the range badly crowded and early in the spring there were many clashes between sheep and cattle owners for possession of the range but the good rains and consequent improvement of the feed on the range has temporarily relieved this condition. Prospects are considered good for a heavy movement of western range grass cattle commencing about a month earlier than usual and probably continuing late into the fall. Prices on stock cattle have been from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per head lower than last year. Strictly high grade cattle are steady with a year ago and in good demand.

The sheep situation is not so satisfactory. Reports all indicate a general expectation of lower prices, due to the crowded condition of the ranges, and the absolute necessity of reducing the flocks to fit the range conditions. The lamb crop has been unusually heavy, owing to the mild winter and favorable weather at lambing time. The movement from the range to market will commence earlier than usual on both cattle and sheep and a heavy run of sheep and an average run of cattle is expected.

Cattlemen expect to market a larger per cent. of their cattle as beef than usual, owing to the good feed that has prevailed in nearly all sec-

tions. Owing to the general favorable conditions of the beef market, range prices are holding steady and cattlemen are looking for steady prices in the fall at about an average with last year. The strong demand on the Pacific coast for all kinds of stock has diverted many cattle in that direction that usually come east. The movement in this direction will continue this fall and is caused by the increased home and Asiatic demand for meats. This is particularly true of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona and western Wyoming. Quite a number of Montana cattle, mostly fat stuff, have also gone west instead of east, to market, and more will go in the fall. The movement of horses is unusually large owing to the generally remunerative prices prevailing in the east, and the ranges are being cleaned up of many bands which only a few years ago were considered worthless and a nuisance.

The situation in the corn states of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys is too uncertain at this time to enable a prediction as to the feeder demand in the fall. According to reports received at this office, the number of cattle on summer feed is very much lighter than usual, and the markets will be compelled to depend to a certain extent upon grass cattle. There are an unusual number of cattle on pasture in Kansas and Nebraska and grass conditions are reported to be very good in most sections, although the late warm wave has threatened the situation somewhat.

A feature of the western range situation has been the large demand for pure bred and high grade bulls and rams. This demand seems to be satisfactorily increasing, and as the western range man usually desires this class of animals in carload lots and prefers them already acclimated, it may be said that the demand is coming principally from ranchmen who are putting in pure bred leids for the purpose of breeding the stock needed on the ranch. This accounts for the unusual demand for female stock. The western range breeder realizes thoroughly now that he must breed a first-class grade of beef cattle and mutton, in order to compete with the small ranchman, and plans are being made to accommodate this demand on a liberal scale.

The outlook for the live stock business on the whole is good. While much depends upon the growing crops of corn and hay, stockmen are not looking for any advance in stockers and feeders, but they do anticipate a steady market at about last year's figures. Should the corn crop be unusually large these prices will be much firmer, but should it fall short they will expect to take something off the present prices.

C. F. Martin, Secretary.

Crosby—What is the largest price you ever got for a single poem?

Mr. Versely—Well, some verses I wrote to Miss Nuggets before we were married netted me about a quarter of a million.—Stray Stories.

How the Breeds Compare.

Report of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, giving average totals per cow of each herd complete from the commencement of the test May 1, up to and including the week ending July 2.

| NAME OF HERD. | Lbs. Milk. | Amount of Butter. | Value at 25c. per lb. | Value Hay fed. | Value Silage fed. | Value Grain fed. | Total Cost of Feed. | Profit. |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Holstein | 1513.2 | 56.94 | 14.23 | 1.50 | .70 | 3.44 | 5.04 | 8.59 |
| Shorthorns | 1355.6 | 55.70 | 13.93 | 1.80 | .65 | 3.35 | 6.30 | 7.63 |
| French-Canadian..... | 1080.1 | 50.26 | 12.57 | 1.40 | .69 | 2.83 | 4.92 | 7.65 |
| Guernseys | 1141.3 | 60.49 | 15.13 | 1.96 | .45 | 3.24 | 5.65 | 9.48 |
| Ayrshires | 1324.8 | 58.58 | 14.64 | 1.80 | .45 | 3.53 | 5.78 | 8.86 |
| Polled Jerseys..... | 894.3 | 45.34 | 12.09 | 1.81 | .34 | 1.81 | 3.96 | 8.13 |
| Jerseys | 1104.9 | 59.75 | 14.94 | 1.30 | .65 | 3.60 | 5.55 | 9.39 |
| Dutch Belted..... | 1132.9 | 44.36 | 11.10 | 1.63 | .52 | 3.68 | 5.83 | 5.27 |
| Red Polls..... | 1207.2 | 50.35 | 14.09 | 1.67 | .57 | 3.09 | 5.33 | 8.76 |
| Brown Swiss | 1338.9 | 56.94 | 14.24 | 2.16 | .52 | 3.53 | 6.21 | 8.03 |

Studies in Nature

Edited by C. W. Nash

BIRDS OF THE ROADSIDE.

Had my walks been taken on the 10th of September, instead of on the 10th of June, more of our hawks would certainly have been seen passing over, for at that time the hawk migration takes place and all our species are moving southward, but in June they are breeding, and for that purpose, they resort to secluded woods and thinly populated districts, having found by sad experience that no matter how useful they may be in protecting the crops, there is neither safety nor peace for them where the man with a gun lives. There are but two species of hawks which are injurious to the farmers' interests, and they are the Goshawk and the Sharp-shinned hawk. These two I have described and figured several times in *The Farming World* and elsewhere, so that a further description is, I hope, unnecessary. All the other hawks that we are likely to meet with about the farm are decidedly beneficial, and all our owls, with the exception only of the Great Horned owl, are equally useful. But few species of owls remain to breed in Southern Ontario nowadays, having, like the hawks, found that it was not good for their health to do so. The little Screech owl, however, often raises its young in an old orchard, if it can find a convenient hole in an apple tree to serve its purpose. This spring, Mr. Clifford, Zavitz, of Coldstream, found a nest of the Long-eared owl, containing eggs, in a cedar tree near that place, and I occasionally hear of a nest of the Short eared owl having been found in one of our larger marshes, and more rarely, a nest of the Great Horned owl is reported to me as having been noticed in some heavily timbered swamp.

BIRD NOTES.

A pair of fussy little house wrens have a nest in an outbuilding close to my house, in which there are now young birds nearly big enough to venture out into the world and start for

themselves, and they are evidently causing their parents some anxiety about it, for either one or the other, or both of them are incessantly scolding and chattering all day long, nothing that goes near that nest escapes a tongue lashing and a neighbour's cat, that sometimes ventures into my place must feel very small if she understands all the things that have been said to her about her 'respasses. These little wrens are most indefatigable insect hunters; ever since their little ones were hatched they have been continually catching caterpillars, etc., and carrying them to the babies. They begin at the first streak of daylight and do not cease until just before dark. House wrens have been observed to carry food to their young as often as forty-two times in one hour, and upwards of thirty times in an hour is no uncommon record. As at each visit they usually carry more than one insect, the number destroyed in feeding a brood must be enormous.

INSECTS.

During the last few days the number of White Cabbage butterflies, has considerably increased, but the more beautiful and harmless kinds which enliven the summer landscape are as scarce as ever, this will apparently be an "off year" with them.

The insect which attained a great deal of notoriety a few years ago as the "kissing bug" is again abundant this season about Toronto. It is one of the Assassin bugs scientifically known as *opisocetus personatus* and is a decidedly useful insect, feeding entirely upon other insects. It will often resent being handled by thrusting its proboscis into the flesh of its captor, but very seldom attacks a human being if unmolested. The wounds it inflicts are sometimes painful, but are really no more dangerous than a mosquito bite. These Assassin bugs have sometimes rendered good service in destroying the soft-bodied caterpillars that devastate our shade trees.

The Royal Show

Report of England's Great Annual Show. The Chief Winners.

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England was held this year at Cardiff, Wales, on June 26th to July 1st. On the whole the show was hardly up to the average of recent years. The number of cattle exhibited was considerably less than at recent previous shows while the display of horses especially hunters, hackneys and other light horses was the poorest in numbers for years past. There was a good exhibit of sheep and a very fine collection of pigs. The display of machinery, etc., was good. The attendance was not up to that of other years and it is doubtful if when the accounts are audited, a balance will appear on the right side.

HORSES.

The exhibition of the hunters, hackneys, and other light horses was numerically the poorest in the Society's record for very many years past. The entries were exceedingly low, and a substantial proportion of these were not sent in. South Wales and the immediately adjacent counties are not of importance as hunting centres, but the show was open to the whole kingdom, and even after due allowance for the inaccessibility of Cardiff there ought to have been a larger representation of hunters than 25, which is the number that entered the judging ring.

Shires constituted the mainstay of the draught section. In the senior stallion class the first prize and the championship medal were awarded to Desford Combination, a big, heavy brown horse, full of blood, exhibited by Messrs. Thompson, of Desford, Leicester, and the second prize to the Duke of Westminster's Phenomenon 3rd. In two-year-old stallions Lockings Forest King, belonging to Mr. J. P. Cross, was adjudged best, and Paplow Thumper, the property of Mr. Edward Green, of Welshpool, next. Lord Rothschild's Birdsall Meneskel was placed at the head of the yearling stallions' class before Lord Llangatlock's Hendre Royal Albert second, and the King's Topsis Bread third. In the mare class Mr. Fred Crisp took first prize and the gold medal with Southgate Charm, and Lord Rothschild's Windley Blossom was second. Sir Walter Gilbey's Fenland Lady secured first prize in the class for three-year-old fillies, the second going to Mr. William Jackson, of Knottingly. The Earl of Egerton headed a good class of two-year-old fillies, in which Mr. R. W. Hudson, of Great Marlow, was second, and Mr. Edward Green third.

For Clydesdales there were five very sparse classes. Mr. Herbert Webster, of Fence House, Durham, showed the best 1898 stallion, and Lord Arthur Cecil was next. In two-year-olds the Seaham Harbour Company were placed first, Messrs. Montgomery, of Kirkcudbright, second, and Lord Arthur Cecil third. In mares with foals the Seaham Harbour Company were first, and Miss E. C. Talbot, of Margam

Park, came next. Mr. Smith, of Chester, was first in three-year-old fillies, and Mr. Webster second. Suffolks were a poor department of three classes, but there was a good muster of colliery horses and draught animals.

CATTLE.

The total number of cattle exhibited was 553. Most of the breeds were represented by magnificent specimens, particularly the Shorthorns. The premier class in this breed, for bulls three or four years old, contain eleven examples. The King won first and second prizes, the first with Royal Duke a handsome scion of the noted bull Bull Prince Victor, three years old, and bred on the Royal farm at Windsor. This animal does not appear to have grown much since he carried off the prize at the Royal Show at York a year ago, but he retains all his fine form and character. The winner of the second prize was Pride of Collynie, a Scotch son of Pride of the Morning. At York last year he was second to Royal Duke, but among his other achievements in 1900 was the championship of the Bath and West of England Show. When the championship came to be awarded Royal Duke carried it off easily, and Pride of Collynie got the reserve number. There was a very strong class of two-year-old bulls of which Baron Abbotsford the property of W. Bell, of Alnwick, was first. In the aged cow class Warrior Queen the property of Captain Duncombe, of Wensley Park Hunts, was first. The female champion was included in the class for three-year-old heifers in J. W. Willis, White Heather.

The exhibition of Hereford cattle was of a high and level excellence. There were seventy-six animals in all, twenty more than at York a year ago and the merit was wonderfully even. The champion at Evesham, and a first winner at Shrewsbury, the property of Mr. E. Farr, of Fembridge, was first and champion, and the Earl of Coventry's Mercury, which was second at Shrewsbury, came into the same position at Cardiff. The two-year-old bulls were a capital lot and Albany belonging to Mr. J. Ludge was first. There was a keen contest in yearlings with A. E. Hughes first and second. The females were short in number but good. Mr. R. O. Cleasby scored first and took the championship.

The Devon breed was represented by thirty-two beasts in six classes. Seven of the thirty-two were aged bulls, and the judges regarded the lot with so much favour that they conferred mention on every one.

The first prize and championship was won by Drama, first belonging to J. C. Williams, of St. Austell. Sussex cattle showed up well, but Longhorns were few in number. The championship in Aberdeen-Angus cattle went to Mr. T. Smith, of Dundee. Galloway, Highland and Ayershires were well represented and there was a capital exhibit of Channel Islanders.

SHEEP.

There was a satisfactory section of sheep, the entries being a substantial average and the merit high all round. Shropshires were to the fore. There were seventy-six pens of this breed alone, and there would probably have been more for the grand display at Shrewsbury a week ago. Those exhibitors who did not come within the awards there declined to risk the same fate at Cardiff, at the heavy expense of a bootless journey to such a distant place. The seventy-six pens were therefore, the pick of the flocks. One of the chief winners was Mr. A. E. Mansell, who had first for two-shear ram, shearing ram, pens of ram lambs and five lambs, and second in pens of five shearing rams, Mr. R. P. Cooper taking first in this class. In pens of three shearing rams first went to P. A. Nuntz who was reported to have been offered a very large figure for two of the three to go to the United States. Southdowns, Leicesters, and some other breeds were fairly represented, but in the remainder the classes were rather thin. The champion awards in the sheep section went to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for Southdown rams, to Mr. James Flower for Hampshire Down rams, to the Earl of Carnarvon for Hampshire Down ewes, to Mr. Herbert E. Smith for Suffolks, and to Mr. J. E. Casswell for Lincoln rams.

PIGS.

There have been few Royal Shows that contained a finer collection of pigs than were penned at Cardiff. All the breeds were well represented, but Large Whites and Berkshires were the best features. The National Pig Breeders' Association gold medal and first prize in aged Large White boars were awarded to Sir Gilbert Greenall, and the second to Mr. S. Spencer; Mr. Philo L. Mills was third. The best pen of young boars was that of Mr. D. R. Daybell. Sir Gilbert Greenall scored success in "any age" sows. Sir Gilbert Greenall took three first and one second, and the breed championship in Middle Whites, and Mr. Spencer most of the other awards. In Small Whites the Hon. D. P. Bouverie carried off the championship, three firsts and a second, and Mr. Arthur Hiscock one first prize. In Berkshires the breed medal was awarded to Mr. E. Hayter, of Whitechurch, Hants, and with the same animal he took first prize in single boars. The best pen of this year's boar pigs was that of Mr. R. W. Hudson. This gentleman also exhibited the first prize single sow, and Mr. N. Benjafield the first pen of this year's sow pigs. Tamworths were not very numerous, but the pigs shown were especially fine specimens of the breed. Mr. R. Ibbotson carried off the championship medal with a breeding sow, and also the first prize in single boars, but in pens of this year's boar pigs he was beaten by Mr. D. W. Philip. Mr. W. H. Mitchell got the reserve number.

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets

Instead of crude material, the farmer should furnish as nearly as possible finished products. This principal applies to the beet sugar industry.

No part of the beet that grows above the soil is of value in making sugar.

Experience teaches two things clearly: (1) The beet crop will pay the expense of this intense cultivation; (2) all crops are materially benefited by this good cultivation. Many farmers successfully grow sugar beets following corn, and, in fact, it is as good a practice as any, if not the best, when possible. It takes only a little more work to prepare the ground, and the beet crop gets the benefit of the cultivation of the land during the previous year.

"A rich, deep soil, with a porous, well drained subsoil, should be selected. Where the climatic conditions are such that the beets are assured of abundant moisture for the first three months, and then a limited amount of moisture and dry, sunny weather, for the last thirty days, the lands are well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar beets."

There can be no objection to farmers planting all the sugar beets on muck they may choose, but they should not offer them as sugar beets for making beet sugar. They are good for fodder and good for nothing else.

Certain conditions of soil, both in chemical composition and texture, are best suited to the development of the sugar beet. The plant requires a good supply of potash and phosphates but its quality is injured by excess of organic matter and nitrates, causing a decrease of sugar and an increase of gum-like or non-saccharine matter, lowering the coefficient of purity.

Toronto Capitalists Interested.

The Ontario Sugar Company, Limited, of Toronto, will be launched in a few days, articles of incorporation are prepared and signed and application for charter is being made. The capitalization is \$1,000,000 with only one issue of stock. There will be no promoters or bonus stock as has been the case with a great many companies recently organized. The charter members are Toronto's best known men and are as follows: Edward Gurney, Robert Jaffrey, Hugh Blain, M. J. Haney, Thos. Robertson, M. McLaughlin, W. J. Gage, Col. Pellatt, Arch. Campbell, Jas. Fowler, N. B. Gash and others. The location of the factory has not yet been decided upon.

Pointers for Sugar Beet Growers.

The following extracts from the report of the committee appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the sugar beet industry will be found of great value to growers:

There is no better settled proposition than that the manufacture of beet sugar affords an opportunity for establishing these industries on the most economical and successful basis. The beet pulp is a cheap food, and in a food ration gives results not attained by any other element entering into any other ration. This comes not so much from the inherent nutrition of the pulp as from its ability to make the most of the other food eaten by the animal making available the nutrition in the ration as a whole.

Not only is the beet sugar industry profitable to the farmer; but properly managed, as all large manufacturing industries in order to pay must be, it is also profitable to the sugar manufacturer, who employs extensively both skilled and unskilled labor.

To agriculture, sugar beets afford a new crop that puts into the farmer's pocket money that would otherwise go out of his community and out of the country; by thus reducing the area of other crops it helps all farm values; the beet requires good farming, and is an educator in thrift and does not rob the soil.

To labor, the beet sugar industry offers a new field for employers of both skilled and unskilled labor of all ages and pays a satisfactory price for it in money that would otherwise go out of the community and out of the country.

To capital, it pays a fair return, and under proper management should prove an absolutely safe investment.

To other industries, the beet sugar business contributes largely. The annual expenditure for labor and materials, such as coal, lime, coke, bagging, chemicals, oils, etc., would amount to millions of dollars.

To real estate, the beet sugar industry creates value.

To obtain the best results in sugar beet cultivation for factory purposes, there must be regular rapid growth during the summer months, with maturity of beets at time of lifting, which to accomplish, requires warm, showery weather, particularly in early summer, and clear weather with cold nights in autumn.

Why Canadians Should Raise Sugar Beets.

The following are thirteen sound reasons why the farmers of this country should raise sugar beets.

1. As a question of National pride we should develop our country to the highest degree possible.

2. Because there is enough good beet land in Ontario to raise beets and

manufacture all the sugar used in the Dominion.

3. Because the "Beet Crop" will pay the farmer better than any other crop he can raise and it will improve the land for following crops.

4. Because a large acreage devoted to beet culture, will displace just so much land from other crops and will thereby enhance their value.

5. Because the manufacture of the Beet Sugar will add another industry to the country.

6. Because the development of beet sugar industry will cheapen the cost to the consumer.

7. Because it will keep in the country, \$10,000,000 now sent out for the imported article.

8. Because beet sugar is as good as cane sugar. We can grow beets and not the cane.

9. Because we are using beet sugar every day, 70 p. c. of the sugar of the world is made from beets.

10. Because sugar beet culture and the manufacture of beet sugar will give employment to additional labor and capital.

11. Because it will stimulate other lines of business, laborers, machinists, builders, carpenters and all kinds of skilled labor will reap a benefit.

12. Because it helps the wagon maker, blacksmith, harness maker, agricultural implement maker and many kindred trades.

13. Because it pays to grow beets and we are all after the mighty dollar.

Fall Cultivation.

If the beets follow fall wheat, the land may be plowed shallow, just covering the stubbles, as early after the wheat is harvested as possible and harrowed, causing the vegetable matter to decay and seeds to germinate. Late in autumn cross plow to a depth of nine inches, following in each furrow with a subsoil plow, loosening (not turning up) the soil several inches deeper. Leave the land thus plowed and loosened to the winter frost, which through alternate expansion and contraction, becomes disintegrated and mellowed. But in case potatoes or fodder corn precede the beets, early autumn cultivation of the potato ground should not be necessary, while that of the corn land may be modified for the purpose of disposing of the corn roots. Late deep plowing is an essential part, however, of fall cultivation of sugar beets on any soil; but subsoiling, as above described, may be omitted in exceptional instances where the subsoil is naturally free and open.

In case it has not been practicable to apply farm-yard manure to the crop preceding sugar beets, then the manure should be drawn out upon the suble land and just covered by the early autumn shallow plowing which is mentioned above.

Sugar Beets in Crop Rotation.

The major part of the preparation of the soil can be done in the fall, giving weed and grass seeds a chance to germinate and thus be destroyed, and giving the soil a better chance to become mellow and friable through freezing. But the main and most beneficial effect of a sugar beet crop in a rotation is the excellent condition in which it leaves the soil for following with any other crop. The deep plowing required, the necessarily intense cultivation employed, and the clean condition in which the ground is left will show their good effects on the land for several seasons.

Does beet pulp possess feeding value is not a question in my mind at all. Sugar beets, like other roots, are highly digestible and have, in combination with other fodders, an intrinsic value beyond their apparent value as determined by analysis. Treatment with hot water to remove the greater part of the sugar does not injure the nutritive value of the remaining portion of the beet called beet pulp.

United States to Produce Its Own Sugar.

Hon. James Wilson, the United States secretary of agriculture is extremely enthusiastic over the ability of that country to produce all the sugar it needs, and at the same time enrich the farmers who engage in this industry. When asked to-day why more beet sugar was not produced he said: "Over forty factories will be at work this fall, many with increased capacity. The principles now applied to this industry have heretofore been used in the production of oil. At Lehi, Utah, three new factories have been established, being located twenty, twenty-two and twenty-three miles apart.

"The juice is gotten out of the beets by defecation, and it is run in pipes to the central factory. There is activity in the sugar industry from New York to California. There has been a steady growth in those sections during the last four years. But there has been a pause since the discussion of the Porto Rican question began. When that discussion began capital hesitated to advance money to be invested in the beet sugar industry in this country.

"There is no doubt about the ability of our people to make sugar in com-

petition with any other sugar makers in the world, that is, as soon as we have had time to apply American ingenuity in the fields and factory and to utilize the by-products.

"While in San Francisco I met a few beet sugar producers. I inquired if it had occurred to them to press the water out of the pulp so it might be transported cheaper, and stored with greater facility. This is now being done and before long sugar beet cake will be an article of commerce. The pulp of the sugar beet is as valuable to the dairy cow as the entire beet, because the extraction of the sugar leaves everything required by the cow, as it gets the necessary sugar from fodders. I inquired if the test had been made of the value of the by-products in feeding dairy cattle.

"Claus Spreckels is feeding 600 cows with pulp, but this is not being done everywhere. The sugar is taken from the beet and the by-product sold for feeding cheap steers or otherwise wasted. Profits from the industry are expected only from sugar by a large majority. It is more economical to build large factories costing from \$350,000 and upward. We might have begun this industry as they did in Europe by making brown sugar and selling it to refineries. The American idea is to produce the finished product leaving the operators free from the power of the sugar trusts, that exist solely at ports of entry for the purpose of refining foreign sugar.

"I expect to see a combination of sugar and butter become common on the farms in the sugar belt. The by-products will pay all the expense of raising the crop.

"These crops easily average twelve tons to the acre in the states mentioned, making sugar beets worth about 850 an acre. Sugar and better are composed of carbonaceous matter which comes from the atmosphere and does not deplete the soil of its plant food, providing the refuse from the cow stables is returned to the soil.

"I may be oversanguine, as I said, but I believe within ten years the United States will produce all of its own sugar, principally from sugar beets. From 3,000 to 4,000 acres devoted to beet raising will justify the building of a factory. This requires co-operation on the part of the farmers, as there are few farms large enough to be devoted exclusively to the raising of beets. We are still sending imported sugar beet seeds all over the country, so that the farmers may test the soils in every neighborhood. Now that the constitutional

question is out of the way, capital will have less hesitation about advancing money for building factories.

"The farmers themselves could build factories, but this is a new business and they hesitate to embark upon it. The requirements of a neighborhood are that enough acres be planted and cultivated to justify the erection of a factory. There must be cheap fuel, limestone must be within reasonable reach, and pure water obtainable.

"A tremendous impetus would be given to a dairy neighborhood by each farmer growing enough sugar beets to give him pulp enough to feed his dairy cows. He would then not be put to the expense of buying mill feed, oil cake, bran, glucose factory meal, and would thus make the neighborhood independent of mills located long distances away. When once this combination is brought about it will continue.

"The farmer by pressing the water out of the pulp would be able to pile it up in a crib as he does oil cake, to be fed to the dairy cows in the winter as required. The by-products should belong to the farmer who grows the beets. He should sell only the sugar to the factory.

"Our people will learn when they engage in this work more extensively than they have already done that a complete system of rotation of crops will be wise. The intensive culture necessary to beet growing will thoroughly clean lands of weeds of every kind. The farmers will learn that beets should not be grown on the same field oftener than once in four years. Between the growing of the two crops of beets, such crops as clover, cow peas, or vetches should intervene to store the soil with nitrogen. The tops of the beets should be left on the ground and plowed under, as they contain a large percentage of mineral plant food. It has been ascertained by careful experiments in the states mentioned that all of them produce beets sufficiently rich in sugar to justify the enterprise. The arid states have the richest beets because of the richness of the soil. The plant food has not been leached out of it by rainfall. In some parts of Colorado there is produced 15 or 16 per cent. of sugar in beets, with a high percentage of purity of juice. The European beet sugar neighborhoods are content with 12 per cent. and work beets profitably with only 10 per cent. I do not know of any states along our northern border which have lower averages than 13 per cent.—Beet Sugar Gazette.

E. H. DYER & CO.
Builders of

SUGAR MACHINERY

Cleveland, Ohio

Will contract to build complete beet sugar plants, including all machinery and buildings; also furnish the necessary technical and skilled help to operate them.

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.

Building a Sugar Beet Factory.

Mr. J. G. Hamilton, of the Oxnard Construction Co., New York, says, in regard to the building of beet sugar factory:

"A small refinery is a mistake—too large a factory is also an error, and none should be considered unless you are positively certain of a full supply of the raw material at a fair price to both factory and farmer. A factory with the capacity for working 350 tons of beets per diem is the smallest factory I would suggest; such a plant would use the product of about 5,000 acres of beets each and every year, it should be situated where there is good drainage, and where you have an abundant supply of water, and near the supply your raw material (the beets). How much it would cost to build such a plant in Ontario I could not say, without very carefully going into many details—such as the cost of bricks, cement, labor, railroad freights, etc. In our country it would cost about \$1,000 per ton of its capacity, and even this would depend upon where it was to be erected; the larger the factory the less it costs in proportion—not only to build, but to operate for it requires but a few additional men to run a 500 ton plant than that of a 350 ton plant. As the erection of one of these plants involves the expenditure of a very large sum of money, it should be apparent to any intelligent man, that no cheap flimsy, poorly erected factory should for a moment be considered. Only the very best, embodying every known device for economical work, having an extraction process for working the waste molasses, and built by the most experienced people, should be considered. I caution you against listening to the ordinary promoter, the land speculator, the man who knows everything about the sugar business, and who in fact, knows nothing—the visionary optimist—for if you listen to these people, you surely will regret it. I would at the same time, encourage you to investigate this business most carefully, and where you have the

per locality and abundant means, to undertake it.

It requires about a year to properly erect and equip such a plant as I would recommend. A factory should be commenced in the summer, and the more time that one has to build and equip it, the better it would be, and the more economically it could be built.

The Farmers' Side of the Business.

The Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station publishes the following:

"It has been well said that the mechanics of the beet sugar industry has been brought to a high state of perfection in America, but that the agriculture of beet growing in our country has not advanced in proportion. If this be true even of states where the industry has been established longer than in Ohio, it is all the more certainly true with our people who have just begun. The point here worth making is that a considerable period of experience must be anticipated before great advances may be realized. If we but consider how much of experience is behind our usual growing of wheat, potatoes, and corn, and further how much seems to be unsettled and yet to be acquired, we may appreciate the need for greater knowledge in the handling of a new crop of the nature of sugar beets. In sugar beet culture the factory exercises a wholesome technical control by which we are supplied at once with a means of judging the results of our efforts; for corn and potatoes and even also for wheat the possible inferiority of the product is very often too much neglected.

The essential of the agriculture of the beet sugar industry must be some time mastered and possible improvements of methods must be applied before the grower will be able to command the situation in a manner at all desirable or acceptable to the progress of the industry. New experiences in the adaptations of his soil, the matters of proper plowing, the better dates

for planting and the most profitable rotation to follow, all crowd to the front and demand solution; nor can the final solution be secured in a limited number of years. Sugar beet growing, like corn growing, wheat culture and stock raising, is a matter to be taken with the grasp that contemplates a future of considerable duration and would utilize every feature for knowledge and for profit. The long, strong effort, not spasmodic effort, will be of most help.

The matters of distance to plant, space in thinning, and cultivation necessary are covered by factory instructions by men of experience. Repetition need not be made here. One point, that of interspaces should perhaps be mentioned, because of previous suggestions favoring small spaces, a thick stand and small beets. It is apparent that this is not a practical suggestion. The cost of harvesting and topping is increased by it and without adequate return. With 18 or 20 inch rows, thinning to 8 or 10 inches apart gives larger beets and fewer to top; this plan is that followed by the factory agricultural manager. The conditions of success are much the same as in any other line—close study, continued observation and prolonged effort. Most of the really valuable improvements must be worked out with experience in beet growing.

An open soil—a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, sandy soil, or gravelly soil—With a penetrable subsoil, is the ideal for growing sugar beets. A stiff clay with a hard pan is the most difficult to manage; and the muck beds are to be rejected entirely.

If the climatic conditions in any locality are too precarious, it would be folly to attempt the cultivation of sugar beets.

The texture of the soil is of great importance. The body of the beet should be entirely covered by the soil, only the crown and leaves appearing above it.

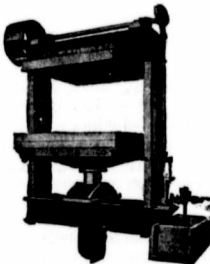
BEET SUGAR MACHINERY

ESTIMATES AND INFORMATION

—ON—

**BEET SUGAR MACHINERY, BEET CULTURE, ETC.
HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR CIDER PRESSING, ETC.
FILTER PRESSES FOR BEET SUGAR FILTERING,
CREAMERIES, ETC.**

Send for our Catalogue



William R. Perrin & Company

MANUFACTURERS

122 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

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', \$2; 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.

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 10th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

List of Stock for Sale.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shorthorns.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—Bull calves; cows; heifers; heifer calves.

Boneycastle, F. Campbellford.—Yearling bull; bull 9 months, bull calves; cows; heifer; heifer calves.

Douglas, J., Caledonia.—6 bulls, 8 to 16 months; young cows and heifers.

Gallagher, R., Perm.—10 young cows; heifers; heifer calves.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—2 yearling bulls; 8 bull calves; 6 heifers; 6 heifer calves.

Milne, D., Ethel.—14 bulls, 2 to 20 months; 30 cows and heifers.

Weber, L. K., Hawkesville.—3 bulls 10 to 12 months; 2 heifers, 1 and 2 years; 2 cows.

Polled Angus.

Phillips, F. W., Oakville.—Young and ripened stock, both sexes.

Ayrshires.

Taylor, F.W., Wellman's Corners.—4 yearling bulls; 2 bull calves; 5 heifer calves, 2 weeks to 4 months.

Jerseys.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—Bull calf, 1 month.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Leicesters.

Douglas, J., Caledonia.—Ram and ewe lambs; shearing ewes.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—Aged ram; shearing ram; ram lambs; aged ewes; shearing ewes, and ewe lambs.

Cotswolds.

Boneycastle, F. Campbellford.—7 yearling rams; 20 ram lambs; ewes; ewe lambs.

Southdowns.

Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head.—Aged rams; 2 shearing rams; 10 ram lambs, aged, shearing and ewe lambs.

Dorsets.

Phillips, F. W., Oakville.—Young and ripened stock, both sexes.

Shropshires.

Wren, C., Uxbridge.—Shearing and aged ewes; shearing rams; ram and ewe lambs.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Berkshires.

Boneycastle, F., Fampbellford.—Young pigs, 4 weeks to 3 months.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—Aged hogs; yearling hog; 2 sows, 4 months; suckers.

Yorkshires.

Phillips, F. W., Oakville.—Young and ripened stock.

Chester Whites.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—6 sows and 1 boar, 10 weeks.

Tamworths.

Fulton, J., Jr., Brownsville.—Stock all ages, both sexes.

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 son or daughter, is requested to forward his or her farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervelt, secretary, Live Stock Associations. In the case of persons wishing to employ help, the following to be done, probable length of engagement, wages, etc. In the case of persons wishing employment, the following should be given: experience and farm 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.

Farm hand wanted on a farm in Ontario County, for 5 months. Good wages paid for good man. No. 834. b.

Young man wanted capable of doing all kinds of farm work. Must have good habits. Will pay good wages. Employment for 5 or 6 months. No. 835. b.

Domestic Help Wanted.

First class housekeeper wanted at once. Cow kept for milk and butter. Hired help board themselves except a day laborer occasionally. One man only to work for. First class references required. Also state remuneration expected. No. 836. a.

Competent housekeeper wanted for widower with three children. Nurse kept for the children. No help board in the house. No milking.

Situation permanent to right person. No. 837. a.

Good strong girl wanted for general work on farm three miles from Toronto. Wages \$12 a month. Wanted immediately. Address Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Todmorden, Ont. a.

Situations Wanted.

Position wanted by young man 28 years of age, steady and competent. Used to all kinds of general farm work. Can commence work at once. No. 939. a.

Position as stock feeder wanted by young man. Recommendations furnished as to good success as feeder, and also as to good character. No. 938. 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 this 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 Institute that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Orchard Meeting in South Essex.

(Reported by the Amherstburg Echo.)

AT THE FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATION.

At 1.30 quite a large number assembled at "Inglewood," the beautiful summer residence of W. W. Hilborn, on the Ridge. This is where the South Essex Fruit Experiment Station is located. Among those present were Peter Inman, Walter James, Theodore Bruner, Simon Munger, Rev. Mr. Bull, Gordon E. Borrowman, M. J. Kennedy, M. G. Bruner, Sol Coatsworth, Andrew Fulmer, H. P. Jeffrey, Rev. Canon Matthews, Henry Matthews, Clarence Bruner, Adolph Scratch, J. E. Johnson, Leason Fulmer, Arthur Scratch, F. R. Webb, Louis Bruner, Isaac Wigle, Everett Kennedy, Herbert Kennedy, Geo. Harvey, Thos. Fleming, J. D. Fraser, James Hamby, George Cady, G. W. Coatsworth.

THE COLLEGE REPRESENTED.

Prof. Hutt, of the Agricultural College was present, as was also Hugh Fulmer, son of Andrew Fulmer, of Gosfield South, who has just returned from completing his second year at the O.A.C. and who took such a high standing at the exams, at college. He was congratulated on all sides by those present for the way he held up the honor of South Essex at the O. A. C. It is now the

intention of his father that Hugh should take another term at the college.

The meeting was held on the spacious verandah, of "Inglewood," and a more delightful spot could not be found in Canada for a meeting on a hot June day, than the shady verandahs of Inglewood, located on the high ridge, with its vines, shrubs, flowers, and fruit surrounding it.

President Shepley, who has the knack of saying the proper thing at the proper time and place, in a few words explained the new idea, in Institute Meetings, or "Orchard Meetings." He called on Mr. Hilborn.

THE DIRECTOR SPEAKS.

Mr. Hilborn was glad to see so many at this busy season of the year when the weeds need attention. The Farmers' Institute has been doing good work for the fruit growers as well as the farmer. He knew of no better way in which the information could be spread than by the delegates sent out to address Institutes. Few knew that we had an experimental station right here. The frost of two years ago injured all trees, and left our orchards in a very thin condition. There is no doubt but the trees shipped from the nurseries were injured and those planted out did not do as well as formerly. Much of the stock shipped in last year was very poor stock, and the question is asked "are we used for a dumping ground by the nurserymen?" Where trees were grown in soil that held the moisture, the frost did not do much damage.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The experimental work he was doing, was to test varieties of fruit that is most suitable to this part of the country so that the people will know what to plant and what to leave alone. He has been mostly testing peaches, but he also tests cherries, plums and apples. He has tested 75 varieties, Triumph, St. John, Bronson, Crane's Yellow, Fitzgerald, Banner, (late), Crawfords, Crosby, Ingal's Mammoth, Alberta, lacking in vigor. Greensborough, is not an advisable one to plant "Golden Drop," "Kalamazoo," Nanaper looks like the Alberta, but has more vigor. In reply to a question as to what he would recommend in planting peaches he said for commercial planting, after testing 75 varieties, would recommend the Triumph, St. John, Bronson, Crane's Yellow, Fitzgerald, Banner, Crawfords, Crosby, Ingal's Mammoth, Alberta, Golden Drop, Kalamazoo, Nanaper, New Prolific, Salary and Snow's Orange. "Greensborough," he said, "was a good variety to let alone." He told the good and weak points of every peach mentioned. White-flesh peaches he said have the best flavor, but the market demands the yellow flesh varieties. In plums, he had tested 20 varieties of Japaaese, they grow rapidly but are not up to quality. Burbank is a good marketable plum, Lombard, is about as good as any European plum; he knew nothing better. A pretty good soil is needed for plums, mixed sand

and clay is good. In cherries, "yellow Spanish" is one of the best, and in dark the Windsor is very promising. In grapes, Moore's Diamond, is a very good variety. The finest variety he has seen in the Campbell's Early. He believed it would be a good grape to ship to Europe. He has put out 20 varieties. Questions were fired at him from all directions and were willingly answered satisfactorily.

PROF. H. L. HUTT SPEAKS.

Prof. Hutt was glad to see so many present. Niagara was considered the Garden of Canada, until it was learned that in South Essex they could grow peaches by the 100 acres, which goes to prove the Garden of Canada, is to be found in Essex county. He heartily approved of the orchard meetings and he approved of having local men give talks at farmers' meetings. We all felt disappointed at the set backs received by the frost at the station, but we have confidence in Mr. Hilborn, and believe he will again work up the station to the old stand. Cultivation is a particular thing in fruit growing. It saves soil moisture which we must use economically. Every plant or weed is pumping moisture out of the soil. Keep the soil stirred and kill all the weeds. As soon as a crust forms during a dry time, work it up. Cultivation should cease about the middle of July. Two inches is deep enough to stir the ground,

COVER CROP.

A cover crop in an orchard is something that will make a good crop to cover the ground and hold the snow in winter, and to be plowed under in the spring. Weeds are nature's covering crop, they hold the snow, etc. This was proven in the freeze out in Essex two years ago. Clover should make a good cover crop here. Nothing will impoverish soil as much as keeping it bare. Sow something and plow under in the spring. Rye is a good cover crop. Keep changing each year. Buckwheat is good. It is hard to keep up the fertility of the soil of the orchard. Gypsum is good if passed through the staber. Sow clover and get nitrogen and spread wood ashes, and get the pot ashes. Barn yard manure is a general fertilizer, but it may cause a too rapid growth of wood. Ashes are better for fruit. Spread the fertilizer all over the ground, not just around the root of the tree. He spoke of thinning the peaches or apples on a tree when overloaded. If we allow them to overbear we will get an inferior quality of fruit.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED.

The professor invited all to ask questions, which was readily accepted and the questions were rolled in rapidly and thoroughly explained by Prof. Hutt. This brought on a discussion which lasted a couple of hours. The fruit growers expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the information so readily given on every question raised. It would fill

a volume to give the questions and answers as satisfactorily as given.

MORE ORCHARD MEETINGS.

The general opinion among those present is that the "Orchard Meetings" should come oftener, and the information which Prof. Hutt has, should not be bottled up, but he should make more frequent trips among the fruit growers of Ontario. It is all right to read his printed reports, but great assistance comes from one of his talks.

The meeting broke up after votes of thanks to Mr. Hilborn and Prof. Hutt.

Membership Reported.

List of Farmers' Institute members received during June, making a total of 20,258 members to June 30th, 1901.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Addington | 1 |
| Algoma, E. | 1 |
| Brant, S. | 3 |
| Bruce, C. | 2 |
| Bruce, S. | 28 |
| Bruce, N. | 16 |
| Cornwall | 1 |
| Dundas | 2 |
| Dufferin | 9 |
| Essex, S. | 5 |
| Elgin, E. | 3 |
| Elgin, W. | 3 |
| Frontenac | 23 |
| Grey, N. | 3 |
| Grey, C. | 1 |
| Grey, S. | 7 |
| Grenville, S. | 6 |
| Hastings, E. | 13 |
| Hastings, N. | 19 |
| Halton | 4 |
| Haldimand | 18 |
| Huron, W. | 22 |
| Kent, W. | 8 |
| Lennox | 5 |
| Lanark, N. | 10 |
| Lincoln | 1 |
| Leeds | 2 |
| Lambton, W. | 8 |
| Muskoka, N. | 53 |
| Muskoka, S. | 12 |
| Middlesex, N. | 3 |
| Middlesex, E. | 15 |
| Middlesex, W. | 4 |
| Monck | 2 |
| Norfolk, S. | 13 |
| Northumberland, E. | 2 |
| Ontario, S. | 30 |
| Ontario, N. | 139 |
| Oxford, S. | 24 |
| Oxford, N. | 2 |
| Parry Sound, E. | 13 |
| Perth, N. | 2 |
| Peel | 8 |
| Pt. Carling and Bala | 3 |
| Prince Edward | 5 |
| Renfrew, N. | 19 |
| Renfrew, S. | 2 |
| St. Joseph Island | 49 |
| Simcoe, W. | 7 |
| Simcoe, S. | 6 |
| Stormont | 2 |
| Union | 15 |
| Waterloo, N. | 7 |
| Waterloo, S. | 68 |
| Wellington, C. | 27 |
| Wentworth, N. | 4 |
| York, E. | 10 |
| York, N. | 2 |
| Total | 762 |

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Amherst Island | 40 |
| Brant, South | 17 |
| Bruce, South | 12 |
| Bruce, West | 12 |
| Durham, West | 20 |
| Durham, East | 5 |
| Hastings, West | 19 |
| Hastings, North | 7 |
| Hastings, East | 12 |
| Halton | 4 |
| Huron, West | 9 |
| Lincoln | 19 |
| Ontario, North | 3 |
| Victoria, East | 4 |
| Welland | 39 |
| York, East | 32 |

Report of the Executive Committee of North Hastings Farmers' Institute

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

To the Members:
Gentlemen.—

We, your Committee, beg to submit the following report of the operations of our Institute for the year now closing.

A STEADY GROWTH.

We are glad to report that during each and every year since its organization, there has been a very gradual but steady growth in both membership and interest; our membership at present being 570, an increase of 37 over last year's total, and we hope to at least reach the 600.

NOTICES SENT OUT.

I procured 100 notices for this meeting, and mailed them to 55 different post offices. Our total membership includes over sixty post offices. The progress made during the six years of our existence has been slow, but it is pleasing to know that it has been sure and continuous.

INDUSTRY AND FRUGALITY CHARACTERIZE THE PEOPLE OF NORTH HASTINGS

In coming in contact with the people of North Hastings from year to year one cannot fail to be impressed with their many valuable traits of character. First, perhaps, we might mention their industry and frugality, and while our circumstances largely compel us to be industrious, yet we believe it is the spirit of progress and improvement that animates and stimulates, shall I say, to the heroic efforts they are making for advancement. The gradual but certain improvements that are being made in the appearance and comforts of the farm homes and outbuildings, are, we think, proof-positive of the thrift and frugality of our people.

The intelligent and moral standing and character, as well as the kind-hearted, genial and friendly disposition manifested by our people generally has been the subject of much comment by the strangers who have visited the different townships and meetings as delegates. While this is true of many of our people, yet we find those who are following antiquated methods; whose live stock are bred, fed and cared for in the most

reckless and unprofitable manner, and whose stables are either too cold or too close, and poorly ventilated. We are convinced that much has been and is being done to improve these conditions. The knowledge of a more improved, systematic and profitable way of doing things is being sought and obtained by more people than ever before. When we remember that there are 98 Institutes organized in the Province of Ontario; that for the year ending June 30th 1900, there were 715 meetings held, 3,328 addresses delivered to audiences aggregating 138,982 persons, and that 18,158 of these people paid their fees and became members of the Institute, we can judge whether or not the people of our province are taking an interest in these matters.

While progress may be slow, yet we believe the object and aim of the Farmers' Institute is a high and worthy one, and should have the hearty support and sympathy of every citizen of our land.

Farming is becoming more of a science every day. The wise and studious farmer of to-day is producing more farm products per acre and without impoverishing the soil, than ever before.

No more noble or healthful calling exists. There is abundant scope for the development of the brightest intellect and the most intelligent study, and we hope that in the near future the Public Schools of our country—in the rural districts at least—will devote more time and labor to Agricultural subjects than heretofore. In the meantime we believe that the thousands of people who listen to addresses delivered at Institute meetings, many of which are very practical and instructive, will receive much information and make use of it themselves and spread it throughout the country. The influence of the Institute work is being felt, and will be felt and seen in the improved methods, improved stock, and other farm products, and also in the improved condition of the soil tiller.

MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE.

We held 21 meetings since last Annual Meeting, with an attendance of 2,756 persons. In 1899 the attendance was 1731 and in 1900 1775.

We are thankful for the prospects of another bountiful harvest, and the continued remunerative prices that prevail for our live stock and other farm products.

We owe thanks to many who by their influence and aid have assisted in carrying on the good work, and also to the press of our riding for their valued assistance on all occasions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. C. FOSTER,
Secretary.

"She's teaching me to dance," he explained.

"And how far have you progressed?"

"I have learned where to put my arm."

"And how long has she been giving you lessons?"

"Oh, a little over six weeks."—
Stray Stories.

Steer to Brandon
TO
WESTERN MANITOBA'S
BIG.. FAIR

July
23
24
25
26

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
GOVERNMENT

Harness Dressing

OIL

HAS NO EQUAL

Preserves the Leather. Leaves it with a Rich, Black, Glossy Surface, also Soft and Pliable.

For sale by all Druggists and General Store keepers; if not, get them to procure for you.

Best Preparation in the Market

MANUFACTURED BY

The **LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited**
TORONTO

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

The Farm Home

'Fore Daddy'd Go to Bed.

Each night for fifty years or more,
'Fore daddy'd go to bed,
He'd come 'round tryin' every door
From front hall to the shed,
And then he'd blow the candle out
And set it on the bin,
And, by and by, you'd hear him shout
'Is everybody in?'

And if it happened one of us
Young fellers still was out,
He'd walk aroun' and fret and fuss
And say he had no doubt
That somethin' had befallen us
Or we'd fell into sin,
But when he'd hear our tramin' feet
He'd say, "Thank God, you're in!"
And now I reckon he's up thar,
Awaitin' day by day,
To bid us welcome from afar
If we should go that way;
But one thing's certain, he won't rest
Until his kith and kin
Have passed the portals of the blest
And all are gathered in.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Country Life as a Factor in Character Development.

Some truths are so obvious that they appear to need no demonstration, and this may seem so plainly the case in the subject-matter of this essay that it will be deemed a useless task to dwell on what all men know. Yet the simplest truths often escape notice in our search after abstruse problems, and we fail to estimate, in our complex system of education, what the silent voice of nature is teaching us.

It is so much easier to believe that a man grows because of the active agencies of city life, its competition, the friction of mind, the restless struggle to be first, than that he develops because the foundation was first laid by the noiseless, unseen forces of the country. What are some of the salient features of a well-developed character? Let us see how many are bred in the country lads, how many are native to the soil. Let us investigate what the country does for us and see if we exaggerate its importance. The proof of a philosophy is in its products, and I venture to assert that it would be hard to find a great man who was not in touch with nature and whose early years were not moulded by the educative influences of the country. Emerson says that "all natural leaders come from the country" and that "their children must go back to learn the secret of their fathers' power." And Victor Hugo makes the strutting statement that "woods and fields make the education of all great men." It is certain the city alone never developed a great man nor a happy one, which last trait is more closely connected with virtue than one might at first sight think. A nation must be grounded in the ethics of nature before it conquers the world, and then it cannot hope to endure many generations if it does not go back to nature and renew its strength on her ample

and generous bosom. President Eliot once affirmed that the survival of particular families in the United States depended upon the maintenance of a home in the country. This statement applies more truly to our country than to Europe, for people there spend far more time outside of the city, holidays in the country are more frequent, and more persons go for long intervals to the country during the year. Nowhere can the evils of a great city be more painfully studied than in our large centres, and nowhere are the dangers from overcrowding more vividly exemplified. We are conscientiously studying our own social problems, and our progress in material things is a matter of fond national pride. Yet our civilization leaves much to be desired, and we are confronted with questions which we are unable to solve.

Humboldt remarks that "the specific work of civilization is to get the individual out of the mass and to exalt personality." If we accept this definition, it follows that the highest civilization must grow out of the virtues of the country-bred man, for personality is the salient feature of him who dwells apart, who communes with nature, who lives alone. In the country every man is an individual, every man has convictions. They may be false, that is probable, but it is well to nurse an original idea, since there are not too many of them. The country boy is self-opinionated; he feels that each problem worked out by himself is the first of its kind, and the knowledge makes him a king. The city boy hears so much that his confidence is weakened, and when it comes to trial he finds himself frequently without opinions. The country lad has more self-respect; he seems to himself to stand out more clearly against the background of things, and he feels his dignity more as a human being. Circumstances conspire to make him self-reliant, a fortunate state for any young growing thing, and he early learns from nature all that the wisest political economy can teach. There is a certain high quality of simplicity found in every great man, which is hard to dissociate from country influences. Nature has taught him to look at things in a large way; he is simple, because so sure of himself, and he is nowise blinded by conflicting standards. He is not easily wafted hither and thither, being so well grounded in his own principles, and he inspires others with his ability and weightiness.

There is a poise and depth in the man who lives close to nature which is lacking in him who has never come under the spell. We feel the artificiality of city life when we talk with the city child, whose heart has never expanded under the gracious ministrations of field and wood, who has never heard the woodland symphonies of tone and sound, and who has never thrilled under the mysterious pageant of the seasons. Free, happy denizen of the country! He learns the secrets of nature without let or hindrance; he

lays up stores of moral sweetness and strength; in him all the primitive virtues thrive. His senses are as alert as those of an animal, and he finds himself equipped with weapons which are unknown to his sophisticated brother.

Cities do not give the human senses room enough, and we hug our little stock of acquired knowledge so closely that we do not feel the deep, silent scorn of the country boy for our real dulness of perception. The city child is shut out from a thousand avenues of knowledge held by the country boy. Can he tell the time by the gently creeping shadows? Does he learn his natural history from the four-footed dwellers of the forest? And, chiefest of all, is he taught reverence and pity for all of God's creatures?

The child feels all this, if left alone to grow, but the old man recognizes its truth. Wordsworth speaks for him when he says:

"For I have learned to look upon nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes,

The still, sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh, nor grating, though of ample power to chasten and subdue."

All this and more the old man feels, and he looks upon a home in the country, perchance a farm of his own, as the ambition of his declining years. There he may go back to the happy years of his boyhood, to the haunts and nooks so richly peopled by retrospective fancy, and there forget the ineffectual struggles of middle life.

I run the risk of being trite in saying that the city must be recruited from the country, but this fact is brought out with startling clearness when some great crisis urges from the backwoods or far frontier a man hitherto unknown. Sometimes all the powers and virtues of city and country are centered in one rare human being, like Abraham Lincoln, and we have the phenomenon, appearing once only in many centuries, of a perfectly balanced man, native and at home in city and country alike, having the virtues of each, the vices of neither.

On the whole, character growth has the best of it in the country, and the parent or teacher whose noble function it is to forward such growth finds his beautiful task vastly lightened when the child is enabled to pass at regular intervals from city to country life. This would seem the ideal way to live, and by means of this gentle and habitual passage from culture of books and school to the culture of kindly nature, the character and the senses would grow into fair and beautiful symmetry.

But living in the country does not in itself make us virtuous or wise; we have strayed too far from nature to slip back at once into the habits and instincts of our more fortunate ancestors, we need a teacher, a guide, to open our dull senses and direct us till we can read the secrets ourselves. But when we have cast off the artificialities of city life and have given ourselves humbly into the care of Mo-

ther Nature, then will she reward her child with her infinite treasures of knowledge, health, beauty, and virtue.—Carina B. C. Eaglesfield, in Self Culture.

Crullers

Rub one tablespoon melted butter with two heaped tablespoons sugar until creamy; add the well-beaten yolk of one egg, then the white, one-eighth teaspoon salt, and the same of cinnamon or nutmeg, and then stir in flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out one-fourth inch thick, cut in rectangular pieces two and one-half by three and one-half inches; then make five incisions lengthwise, cutting to within one-third of an inch at each end. Take up every other strip, folding each strip slightly together in the middle and drop them carefully into hot fat.

They will spread into quite fantastic shapes when frying, and should be crisp and like pound cake in texture, not light like doughnuts. They will keep with care some time, but break easily as they are very brittle.

Old-Fashioned Shortcake.

The old-fashioned shortcake, made with a rich biscuit crust, has, in the minds at least of those accustomed to it in their youth, never been excelled, but the art seems to be in danger of extinction among the younger generation. The great difference between the old and the new way is in the preparation of the fruit, the modern method being to place the whole fruit in layers on the split cakes and to serve them with cream. Old housekeepers, on the contrary, put the hulled berries in a bowl before making the crust, chop them with a silver knife and cover them with sugar. When the cakes (they are baked in layer tins) come from the oven they are split and the fruit is piled on the outside of each, one being piled above the other. The balance of the fruit and juice is served from a bowl on the table as a sauce for the shortcake. If plain or whipped cream is to be used instead of the juicy fruit mixture, it will be better not to cut the fruit until just before it is put on the cakes, and not to sweeten it until afterward. Recipes for the biscuit paste can be found on all baking-powder cans. The dough should be rolled into sheets about half an inch thick. Cut it while hot with a hot bread knife. Individual shortcakes may be made by making baking-powder biscuit somewhat larger and thinner than the usual kind, splitting each and preparing it in the same way as the large cake.

Hints by May Manton.

3839 Kimona Dressing Sacque.

Ease and relaxation are well understood by all the Oriental races, and nerve-driven American women are wisely adopting their negligé garments, among which no one is more popular than the short Kimona. While by no means an exact replica of those worn by the Japanese, it in-

cludes all the essential features and makes an ideal dressing sacque. The model illustrated is admirable in every way, and is well adapted to many materials. The original is made from Japanese cotton crepe, with a band of plain colored Japanese silk, but flowered muslins and dimities are pretty for warm days. French and Scotch flannel and flannelette are ex-



3839 Kimona Dressing Sacque,
32, 36 and 40 in. bust.

cellent for cooler weather, and still handsomer sacques can be made of figured Oriental or foulard silks. The yoke is perfectly smooth and extends over the shoulders at the front. The skirt portion is simply gathered and seamed to its lower edge, while a band extends round the entire garment, making a finish. The sleeves are loose and flowing, with slight fullness at the shoulders.

To cut this Kimona for a woman of medium size, 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 32 inches wide, will be required, with 1½ yards in any width, for bands.

The pattern 3839 is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large.

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

Kitchen Kinks.

When a paring or butcher knife becomes loosened from the handle, take out the knife, fill the cavity two-thirds full of mixed resin and brick-dust, heat the shank very hot and press it in quickly; when cold the whole will be firm and solid.

To render tough meat or an old fowl more tender, cut the meat in suitable pieces for the table, and unjoint the fowl. Rub the surface of each thoroughly with dry cooking soda, and let lie twelve or eighteen hours. Then dip quickly in vinegar and cook at once.

Only vegetable oils—and
no coarse animal fats—
are used in making

"Baby's Own Soap"

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it
for Nursery and Toilet use.

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

It is often desirable to brown the surface of some of the dishes for the table which cannot be placed in the oven. A common fire shovel is a very good substitute for a salamander. Heat it very hot and pass it quickly over the top, taking care to brown, not scorch.

Brooms will last longer if they are dipped, before using, in hot soapsuds until thoroughly soaked. If dipped in hot, soapy wash-water weekly, the splints will become tough though flexible. Put a screw-eye in the end of the handle, by which to suspend the broom from a long nail in a convenient place.

When obliged to wash dishes in hard water, add half a tea cup of sweet milk to an ordinary-sized dishpan half full of water; the table-ware will look brighter, and the pots and stew-pans wash more easily. Borax will soften the hardest water and make the hands soft and smooth.

A Question of Diet.

He ate pork chops and sausages

And candied sweet potatoes,

His soups were full of onions and

Of garlic and tomatoes.

He ate salt mackerel and cheese,

And pastries and bananas;

And after having finished these,

He smoked a few Havanas.

And yet he oft, in mournful tones,

Was heard to ask this question:

"Why is it that I just can't find

A cure for indigestion?"

—Exchange.

"But," protested the wise one, "have you enough to marry on?"

For a moment the lover was thoughtful.

"How much is the license?" he asked.

"Two dollars."

"And the wedding fee?"

"Oh, you can give anything you want, from \$2 up."

"Then," said the lover jubilantly, "there is nothing to make me hesitate. I have a \$5 bill and 28 cents in change."—Chicago Evening Post.

The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher, - - - D. T. MCALINER.
Editor, - - - J. W. WHEATON, B.A.

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.

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

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

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

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

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note, or money order, payable to order of THE FARMING WORLD. Cash should be sent in registered letter.

Advertising Rates on application. Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

Business Notes.

A very handsome catalogue issued by The Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., illustrating dairy sizes and improved United States Cream Separators, has been received. Ask for complete illustrated catalogue.

The Grimm Manufacturing Co.'s catalogue has just come to hand, which gives the advantages of evaporated fruit over dried fruit. The Champion Fruit Evaporator is a very complete machine for the evaporation of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, portable and easily operated. Send your name and address to The Grimm Mfg., Co., 84 Wellington St., Montreal, and secure a catalogue.

The low handy wagon, with wide tire wheels made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., is certainly a profitable wagon, for the farm. The advantages to be derived are many. Farm work can be done in half the time, loads can be doubled with the same draft, which is a great advantage in gathering crops. Send for their catalogue to The Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., 9 and 11 Brock Ave., Toronto.

Name Omitted.

Will the subscriber who mailed from Lindsay post office \$2.00 as subscription to The Farming World kindly send his name and address to

One Teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water sweetened will cure almost any case of flatulency and indigestion. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

FITS Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred ailments is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is constantly recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from **EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,** or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured more everything else has failed. When writing mention this paper, and give full address to **THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto.**

this office as he omitted to give them in his letter. Unless they are given he cannot get credit for his remittance.

The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, held at Dentonia Park Farm, last month, of which a brief report appeared in The Farming World a couple of weeks ago, some business of importance to Jersey breeders was transacted. In the absence of the President, Capt. Wm. Rolph, through illness, the chair was occupied by Mr. W. E. H. Massey.

The secretary reported that he had written the authorities of the Toronto Industrial Exposition, as to the erection of a pavilion or arena for judging stock, with suitable seating capacity from which to view same; but that no satisfactory response had been received.

The committee appointed to consider the question reported that a charter had been granted by the Dominion Government incorporating "The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club." The charter defines its objects to be "To bring members together; to establish and maintain honest and cordial relations among them, and by co-operation to advance their common interests; to inculcate and maintain honest principles in breeding, in both theory and practice, in order to produce the most perfect cattle, which shall yield the greatest profit; to disseminate a knowledge of the characteristics and capabilities of the Jersey breed; to aid in their diffusion and increased sale for the improvement of dairy cattle, and thus accomplish the consequent advancement of the general dairy interests."

The charter, by-laws and constitution were taken up clause by clause and adopted. Then the chairman declared the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club was ready to be organized.

The following officials were then unanimously elected: President, Capt. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.; Vice-President, Ex-Mayor Robert E. Fleming; Second Vice-President, Mr. W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. Reid, Berlin, Ont.; Executive Committee—Messrs. George Davies, G. O. Bull, David Duncan, H. G. Clark and W. E. H. Massey.

Toronto's Great Exhibition.

The Toronto Exhibition prize list has been distributed. An increase in the premiums is noticeable in the live stock classes, especially for the short-horns, and the dairy production classes. A class for French Canadian cattle has been added. There is no annual exhibition in America that devotes so much attention to all that pertains to the farm as the Toronto Exhibition, a fact that will be easily appreciated when it is stated that this year upwards of \$25,000 in premiums will be awarded in this section alone. An interesting feature of the fair will be a demonstration in sugar beet cultivation under the direction of Prof. sor Shuttleworth, of Guelph.

BUTTER MAKER WANTED...

IMMEDIATELY, ON

ANNANDALE FARM

TILSONBURG ONT.

AGENTS WANTED

for the NEW PICTORIAL STOCK DOCTOR AND LIVE STOCK CYCLOPEDIA, revised to 1911 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address—

World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont

LOW HANDY WAGGONS



Wide Tire Wheels

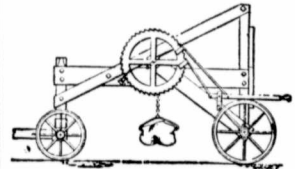
Made to fit any axle.

Send your address on a post-card for a catalogue, and learn the advantages of a Low Handy Wagon. You can do your farm work in just half the time, which is money in your pocket.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

9 and 11 Brock Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

LEMIRE'S STONE AND STUMP LIFTER



The New Stone and Stump Extractor invented by Lemire. Capable of lifting 15,000 lbs. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fences to 5 ft. high, and level the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted on the stones, the only thing to do is to pull the lever. You can lift up a thing, carry it and place it on a stone fence in 10 minutes. The agricultural societies and clubs of farmers should all buy it. Price moderate. For complete details address—John Amiraux, 40 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont., or Plessville Foundry, Plessville, Que. This Stone Extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fences.

Butter Flavor

Windsor Salt is an absolutely pure Salt. Because there are no foreign substances in Windsor Salt your butter will have the rich, delicate flavor that a pure Salt alone can yield. Successful butter makers use it.

Windsor Salt

Best Grocers sell it.

Prize lists, entry forms and any information desired can be had by addressing H. J. Hill, Secretary-Manager, 82 King st. east, Toronto. Entries close for live stock, dairy products, honey, ladies' work, fine arts and all classes of manufactures on Saturday, Aug. 3, for grain, field roots and horticultural products, on Saturday, Aug. 10, for poultry on Wednesday, Aug. 14, and for dogs, Saturday, Aug. 17.

Manager Hill has received the following letter from Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Canadian Commissioner of Live Stock at the Pan-American reallowing cattle destined for Buffalo the privilege of being shown at the Industrial without any extra charge for transportation:

"Your esteemed favor of July 8th just to hand, and in reply would say we sent out last week instructions to those who have charge of the collecting of the stock exhibits for the Pan-American that we would pay the transportation from point of aggregation to Toronto, allowing a stop-over at Toronto Exhibition, and thence to Buffalo, providing, of course that Toronto was on the direct line of communication."

This ensures the largest exhibit of live stock at Toronto Exhibition ever seen here, as the best Canadian cattle will meet at the Industrial previous to competing at the Pan-American. Manager Hill overlooks nothing in furthering the interests of live stock at Canada's Great Show.

Frog Farms.

The United States Fish Commission tells of a frog farm in Ontario, Can., which has been in operation for twenty years, and in 1895 and 1896 there were produced and sold five thousand pounds of frogs' legs and seven thousand frogs for scientific purposes, or for stocking other ponds. It is said that the annual frog production in the United States has a value to the producers or hunters of about \$50,000 a year, and costs consumers not less than \$150,000. The wet weather this spring has almost made us wish our garden watenanted with frogs, or tempted us to sow a few bushels of salt and plant a bushel of small clams. But there are many places which might well be devoted to growing frogs if once stocked with good breeding stock, and a species of the Eastern frog, known as *rana catesbiana*, which grows to eight inches long in the body is claimed to be one of the best for the business. They begin to breed at three years old, and are at the best size for market at four or five years old, when the hind legs of a pair will weigh about a half pound. That is the only part sold in Boston, and usually in New York, but in Philadelphia we have had the frog served nearly whole, excepting disemboweling and removing the head before frying.

"What is Dusty Pebbles barkin' fer? Has he broke to a dog?"

"Almost. He turned in a house an' ate a dozen biscuit. When he struck a light he found dey wuz dog biscuit."

CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.

TORONTO

Want Every Chicken in Ontario

AND WANT AGENTS TO BUY THEM.

CHICKENS

DUCKS

GESE

TURKEYS

WANTED

We forward empty crates to any express office in Ontario, and pay express charges both ways. As we have a steady demand for all the birds we can procure we would be pleased to purchase poultry at all times of the year and in any quantity. Write to us for further particulars, and if you have any time to purchase for us you will find it a very profitable employment.

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited - Davisville P.O.
Toronto Telephone, North 1030.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



are acknowledged to be the best type of bacon hog to produce the ideal carcass for the best English trade. CHAMPIONSHIP HERD AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR NINE YEARS also sweepstakes on Dressed Carcass at Provincial Winter Show. We have on hand now a large herd of different ages. Our prices are reasonable and the quality is guaranteed to be choice. Write

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,

Burford, Ontario

Sheep

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

J. H. JULL & SONS.

Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, and Ewes of all ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. Our flock is headed with the best imported rams in Canada—prize-winners in England, first prize at Toronto Industrial and all leading shows in Canada.

Brand and Plain View Stock Farms,
Mt. Vernon, Ontario, Can

OXFORDS

AT FARNHAM FARM

50 Superior Yearling and Two Year Rams.
2 Extra Fine Imported Lambs.
100 Ram Lambs.
And a number of good Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs.
—PRICE REASONABLE.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.

Stock

IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

10 Young Bulls from one month to four months, bred from Winnie R's De Kol.

W. H. SIMMONS,

New Druham, Ont.

The Up-to-date Herd Tamworths

Bred from sweepstakes herd.

Young stock of both sexes for Sale.

W. H. McCUTCHEON, BRUSSELS, ONT

RETTIE BROS.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS

A few choice young animals for sale. RETTIE BROS., NORWICH, ONT.

GLEN CRESCENT SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS.

A few shearing rams by imported "Royal Windsor 5th" and one two-year-old bull for sale.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD, Uxbridge, Ont.

W. R. BOWMAN

Mt. Forest, Ont.

Breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

Young Stock of both sexes for sale.



Any Lump Cured

If you have a real or suspected case of Lump Jaw among your cattle cure it at once with Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Don't take chances on a disease that always proves fatal if neglected. Don't waste money on experiments; use the remedy that invariably cures.

One bottle cures one severe or two or three ordinary cases. Cures any lump or enlargement on cattle or horses.

Argyle, Ont., April 3rd, 1900.
Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$2; send me a bottle of your Lump Jaw Cure. I got a bottle from you last fall and it gave good satisfaction.

ARCHIE McFARLANE.
Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5. At drug stores or sent by mail prepaid. Money promptly refunded if it ever fails.

FREE—Our Illustrated Pamphlet to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Room K, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.



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

Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World,
Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, July 15, 1931.

Things are quiet in wholesale lines but as regards the volume of business, it is fully up to that of a year ago. Money keeps steady at 5 per cent., and discounts at 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

Crop prospects are still the ruling features of the wheat situation and conditions still favor a big yield in the United States. A fair average yield is expected in Ontario while Manitoba from all accounts will have the biggest crop on record. All these conditions have the effect of keeping prices down. There was a slightly firmer feeling late in the week, but no great advance in prices, which have dropped from 7c to 8c per bushel throughout Ontario within the past two weeks. The old country markets have ruled weak and lower and most buying at Canadian points is for milling purposes and not for export.

Red and white are quoted here at 61c middle freights, goose at 61c, and spring wheat at 63c east. On Toronto farmers' market, red and white bring 67½c, goose 61½c and spring life, 67c per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

The oat market is firmer, owing to advance in English market, for Canadian oats. The demand here is good and the market firmer, at 31c north and west, for No. 2 white, and 31½c to 32c east. On the farmers market here oats bring 37c per bushel.

Prices for barley are merely nominal and little business is doing. On Toronto farmers' market, barley brings 43c to 44½c per bushel.

Peas and Corn

The market for peas is much firmer, though very little business will be done till the new crop arrives. Quotations here are 69c to 70c middle freights.

Owing to a recent drouth in the South-western States, the corn crop is not so promising. The market is a couple of cents higher. Canadian yellow is quoted at 64½c, Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

There is more inquiry for bran which is quoted at Montreal at \$12.75 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.50 in car lots, on track. City mills here sell bran at \$13.50 and shorts at \$14.50 in car lots, f.o.b., Toronto.

Hay and Straw.

The big crop and the need of room to store it, has caused farmers to bring out their old stock and consequently receipts are large at most centres, especially east of here. Montreal quotations are \$9.50 to \$10, for No. 2. Things are quiet here, though quotations are steady at \$9.50 to \$10 for car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market, old hay brings \$11 to \$13 new, \$8.50 to \$9; sheaf straw,

\$8.50 to \$9, and loose straw, \$5 per ton.

Potatoes.

Old potatoes are a drug, and about 25c per bag is the ruling figure in car lots. New potatoes are quoted at Montreal at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bag of 90 lbs. New potatoes are in demand here and the supply is rather short. They are quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bushel, out of store. On Toronto farmers' market, old bring 30c to 40c per bag, New bring \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl. and \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bushel.

Eggs and Poultry

A few fresh stocks of Canadian eggs continue to be exported. Cables, however, are lower, owing to increased home and foreign supplies. Local quotations in the regular lines are about the same. Here offerings are heavy and the market active at 12c for selects in case lots, 11 to 11½c for fresh gathered, and 8c to 9c, for seconds in case lots, On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 12 to 15c per dozen.

On the farmers' market here old chickens bring 50c to 70c, spring chickens, 40c to \$1.00, and ducks, 75c to \$1.25 per pair, and turkeys 11c to 11½c per lb.

For the week ending July 18th, the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, will pay 9c per lb. for spring chickens, and 4c per lb. for old hens live weight.

Fruit

The strawberry season is about over and raspberries are taking their place. Fresh stock of the former is firm, at 6c to 10c, while poorer quality brings only 4c to 5c per quart. Raspberries are in good demand at 13c to 15c per box. Cherries are quoted on Toronto fruit market at 50c to \$1.00, red currants 30c to 40c, gooseberries 25c to 30c for small and 60c to 75c for large basket.

Cheese.

The cheese market has ruled steady since the quick drop of a week or two ago and there is a much better tone at from ¼ to ½c advance on the local markets. Prices during the week ranged from 9c to 9½c with 9½c and 9½c the ruling figures. The English market is firm, under a good consumptive demand, with finest new Canadian quoted at 47s. and 44s to 45s for fine. Montreal quotations are 9½c 9½c for finest Westerns. The exports of cheese from Montreal, during the past week were 74,247 boxes and from Portland 14,625 boxes, making the total exports for the season from Montreal and Portland 466,542 boxes against 654,546 boxes for the same period last year. The total exports from Canada and the United States for the season show a deficit of 298,631 boxes.

Butter.

The Trade Bulletin sums up the butter situation as follows: "There is a quiet, but steady feeling in the butter market notwithstanding the prices paid at country points. In this market sales

of 750 pkgs creamery were made this morning at 19½c, said to be as fine as anything on the market. On the other hand a buyer stated this afternoon that he could not get strictly choice qualities under 19½c. Sales of seconds have been made at 18c to 19c. In dairy butter sales of Western have been made at 16c to 16½c. For a car lot in the West 15c f.o.b. was bid and refused.

"The exports of butter from this part during the past week were 17,055 pkgs, against 14,497 pkgs, for the week previous, making total shipments for the season, 94,960 pkgs, against 55,490 pkgs for the same period last year, showing an increase of 39,470."

Creamery holds steady here at 20c to 21c for prints and 19c to 20c for solids. The market is liberally supplied with dairy, the quality of which is not up to the mark. There is a good demand for choice lots at from 15c to 16c per lb. on Toronto farmers' market, pound rolls bring 14c to 18c and crocks 14c to 16c per lb.

Wool.

There is more activity in the Boston wool market, though there is not any material advance in prices. There has been a good demand at the London wool sales for merino which is 5 per cent. higher. But activity elsewhere has no effect upon the Canadian wool market which continues dull with little or no demand. Fleeces is quoted here at 13c and unwashed at 8c per lb.

Cattle.

The cattle situation, generally speaking, remains steady in tone, with little, if any change, in quotations, at Chicago, and Buffalo for the different classes. At Toronto cattle market on Friday there was a moderate run of live stock, composed of 796 cattle, 800 hogs, 523 sheep, and lambs, and 40 calves. Shipping cattle were lower than at any other time, during the week, owing largely to the fact that dealers had got supplies to fill all immediate space taken and were not compelled to buy for the future. The bulk of the best export cattle sold at \$4.90 to \$5 per cwt., while earlier in the week as high as \$5.30 had been paid for choice stall fed steers. Butchers cattle of good to choice quality were scarce and dearer. Only a few lots of feeders were offered. The Buffalo market for stockers has ruled slow and only the best quality are wanted there. The demand for milch cows and springers was slow at from \$25 to \$40 each.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.90 to \$5.15 per cwt., and light ones \$4.60 to \$4.80 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25, and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 980 to 1,125 lbs each, sold at \$4.65 to \$4.80 per cwt., good cattle at \$4.00 to \$4.50,

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

medium, at \$4.00 to \$4.20, and inferior to common at \$3.00 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Feeders—Heavy, well-bred steers, from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, each, sold at from \$4.10 to \$4.25 and other quality at \$3.90 to \$4.00 per cwt. Light steers 900 to 1,000 lbs each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Stockers—Yearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs, each, sold at \$3 to \$3.30, off colors and inferior quality at \$2.50 per cwt.

Calves—These are in good demand, at Buffalo, veals bringing \$6.00 to \$6.50 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$8 each.

Sheep and Lambs

There was only a light run of these on Friday, as compared with Tuesday's and Thursday's markets. The demand was fairly good at quotations which are \$3.25 to \$3.40 for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Prices dropped from 50c to 75c per cwt. at Buffalo on Friday due to over supply and inferior quality. Really choice quality are wanted there.

Hogs

There has been no change in prices for hogs and best select bacon hogs 160 to 200 lbs. each, unred and unwatered off cars, are still selling at \$7.25 and lights and fats at \$6.75 per cwt. Uncured car lots bring about \$7 per cwt.

For the week ending July 20th, the Wm. Davies' Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.50 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, and \$7.00 for lights and fats.

Horses

There is very little doing in horses just now and no active movement will likely take place till about the middle of August. There will be a number of rejected army horses sold at Grand's this week.

The man who limps from having his leg pulled should submit the other to the same operation, and then he will find himself in straightened circumstances.

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of 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.

Horses.

At the annual sale of Hackneys and ponies by Mr. Alex. Morton, Gowankbank, Darvel, Scotland, perhaps the most important fixture of its kind is "Old Scotia", very good prices were realized. The best figure paid for a harness pony was \$340 and \$320 was twice made. A thousand dollars was paid for a 16-hand gelding called Autocrat, sired by Roll Call, and Viceroy realized but \$25 less. The average was right at \$350 for the forty-three head of ponies and Hackneys offered.

Cattle

A subscriber to Breeders' Gazette, writing from Puerto Principe, Cuba, states that there is right now a good chance to make money in selling pure-bred cattle in Cuba. He states that if he was not otherwise engaged he would enter into such business at once. He goes on to relate that many of the native landowners and stockmen have asked him to procure for them bulls, horses and jacks. Prices are high, he says, as no one is in the business. It would seem as though here is a great chance for enterprising breeders of good stock to make some money.

During his visit to this country the Canadian Minister of Agriculture is to endeavor to secure an amendment of the law which prevents foreign cattle being landed alive in this country for grazing on our pastures. Under the circumstances it is interesting to note that the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture at a recent meeting passed the following resolution: "This Chamber protests against the continued exclusion of Canadian store cattle from Great Britain as most unjust to the grazing interest, and prays the Government to remove the restrictions at an early date, and to allow these animals to be landed for fattening by British farmers. In the opinion of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture Can-

adian stores are among the most healthy cattle ever fattened in Norfolk, and in view of the complete immunity from all serious contagious diseases of the flocks and herds of Canada there is no reason for their continued exclusion from this country."—Mark Lane Express.

A Work of Art.

A neat and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, showing the extent, resources, climate and industrial development of Ontario, has just been issued under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The pamphlet will be distributed largely to visitors at the Pan-American Exposition. The work in detail was prepared by Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization and Mr. W. B. Varley, Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture. These gentlemen are to be congratulated on having produced a work so well suited for the purpose it is intended, that of advertising Ontario abroad.

A quaint little four-year-old whose life had been wholly spent in the city, when finally given a sight of country life, with its mysteries, gave vent to the limit of childish enthusiasm. Cattle interested her especially, and when told the method employed in producing milk, nothing served to satisfy her until she might see the operations. Returning from the farm, she rushed to her mother, with cheeks aglow, and eyes shining. Her voice quite shook with excitement. "Oh, Mamma! it was such fun; the cow stood still, he did, and the man took hold of his tassels, much as four, and got a whole quart of milk."—Current Literature.

U S U
S U S
U S U
S U S
U S U
S U S
U S U
S U S

**The Improved
U. S. Separator**

HAS LED in the past,
IS LEADING at present,
WILL LEAD in the future,

because of its



Clean Skimming
Easy Running
One-piece Frame
Enclosed Gears
Simplicity
Durability
Etc.

Prices range from \$50.00
upward

Write for illustrated catalogues
221

V.T. FARM MACHINE CO. BELLINGHAM, V.T.

SHOO-FLY

**KEEPS
FLIES
OFF
ANIMALS.**

FOR PROTECTING CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, ETC.,
FROM FLIES OF ALL KINDS, GNATS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS AND OTHER INSECTS.
SOLD IN CANS (QUART, 25c.; GALLON, 60c.) BY LEADING MERCHANTS.

PURCHASER PAYS EXPRESS CHARGES.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO. DIRECTIONS ON ALL CANS.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or Membr. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses or Cattle.
As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.
that one tablespoonful of **WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or opium cure mixture ever made.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, U.D.I.

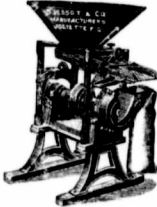
The London Daily ...Free Press

Second Edition at your Post Office daily. Contains latest cable dispatches and market reports.

Ask for Sample Copy ..\$2 per year.

THE LONDON FREE PRESS PRINTING
CO., Limited, LONDON, CAN.

Remember that the Joliette Grinder



IS THE ONLY ONE
THAT WILL RUN
SATISFACTORY
WITH A
2 FT. WINDMILL.

We will give you a trial to prove what we say.

S. VESSOT & CO.,
108 Front St. E. - Toronto
Factory at Joliette, Que.

For Best PORTLAND CEMENT

Address—
The Rathbun Company
310 Front St. West, Toronto

WILSON'S HIGH CLASS SCALES

Every Farmer Wants Our
Diamond Steel Bearing
2,000 lb. **SCALES**

SPECIAL JUNE PRICES!



WILSON'S
SCALE
WORKS

50 Esplanade Street E., TORONTO.

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia

For Either Man or Beast

Each kind put up in 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 bottles. Horse dealers find it invaluable in their stables.

Every druggist should have it; if not, they can get it from us, or we will send it on receipt of money and 25c. extra for express.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(Limited)

71-73 Front Street East
TORONTO

Business Muscle...



The
**Belleville
Business
College**
Limited

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

We teach full Commercial Course
Full Shorthand Course
Full Civil Service Course
Full Telegraphy Course

Our graduates in every department are to day filling the best positions.
Write for Catalogue. Address,

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M.A.,
Principal

BELL .. PIANOS ... AND .. ORGANS.



Built to last a lifetime
By the Largest Makers
in Canada.



BELL is the Musician's Favorite

The BELL ORGAN AND PIANO Co., Limited, Guelph, Ontario
Catalogue No. 41 Free

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION

Patented 1893, '95, and '96

HARVESTING PEAS



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at work
1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.
2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers, with all but self-delivering Bunchers
Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not how cheap, but how good."
No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

TOLTON BROS. - - GUELPH, ONT.

Reading Room
Ontario Agri College
GUELPH Ont

NO COMBINE

The *Atlantic Refining Co.*
Elastic Carbon Paint
TORONTO.

Especially adapted for farm buildings; proof against weather, fire and rust; will not crack, run, blister or scale; will stop leaks, and last a lifetime; great protector for every thing from a hot boiler front to a plow, bridge, roof and fence. Our immense buildings are covered with Metallic Roofing and Siding and painted with ELASTIC CARBON PAINT. Write us for prices. We have received thousands of valuable testimonials from Canadian and American customers. Manufactured in Canada only by THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Manufacturers and Importers of Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Grease and Specialties, Foot of Jarvis Street, TORONTO, CAN.

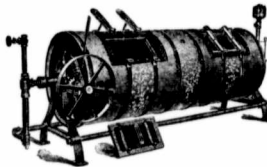
Please Consider

the modern necessities of scientific butter-making. If you are employing antiquated processes you cannot hope to meet the competition of the times.

You must make the maximum quantity and quality of butter that can be made from your milk supply. To do this you must

Have the Best Machinery

and operate it scientifically. In making your plans for this season do not overlook the Cream Ripening proposition.



The Farrington Cream Ripener

is the machine that enables you to secure the maximum yield from your milk and at the same time give it that fine aroma that is required to get the top price on a critical market. With this grade of butter you do not come into competition with "oleo" or "process." You will have and hold an exclusive market of your own. As we said at the start, **Please Consider.**

Boilers and Engines, Australian Boxes, Refrigerating Machines, Hansen's Butter and Cheese Color and Rennet Extracts, Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, Stearn's Style Spruce Tub, Victor Combined Churn and Worker, Ideal Skim Milk Weigher.

Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., Limited, Cowansville, Que.

IDEAL MILK TICKET

THE old-fashioned pass book has been discarded by every up-to-date factory.

The Monthly Statement Card shown here is exact size of front. It is made of stout Manilla, and can either be delivered by the milk-hauler or sent to the patron in an ordinary envelope. On back of card rules are given for "The Care of Milk."

The Cards are now ready; order early.

PRICE:

25c. for 100; or a package of 1000 for \$2.00
Post-Paid.

A factory of 100 patrons will require from 800 to 1,000 tickets during the season.

ADDRESS

The Farming World

Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Monthly Statement

Of Milk delivered at the _____
Factory during the month of _____
By _____

PUBLISHED BY THE FARMING WORLD, TORONTO

| 1900 | 1ST WEEK | 2ND WEEK | 3RD WEEK | 4TH WEEK | 5TH WEEK |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | LBS. | LBS. | LBS. | LBS. | LBS. |
| Monday | | | | | |
| Tuesday | | | | | |
| Wednesday | | | | | |
| Thursday | | | | | |
| Friday | | | | | |
| Saturday | | | | | |
| Weekly Totals | | | | | |
| Per cent of butter fat in milk | | | | | |

Total milk supplied for the month.....lbs.

Total butter-fat supplied for the month.....lbs.

On the dates underlined the milk was sour or badly tainted.

The butter-fat test covers the milk supplied for the week or weeks intervening between the last test and the one indicated by the per cent. of fat in above table.

Mistakes or complaints, if reported to the maker or the secretary, in writing, will be promptly attended to.

Read carefully and observe the rules, governing the care of milk, on the back of this card.