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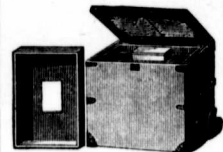


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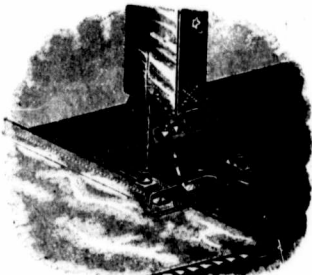
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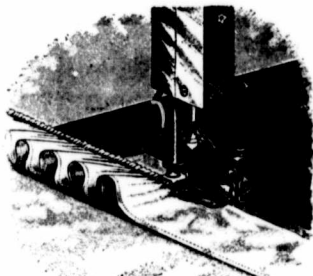
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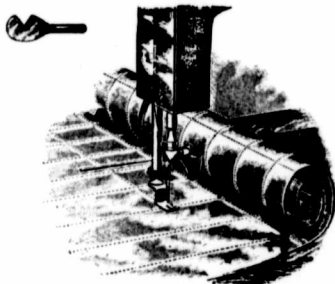
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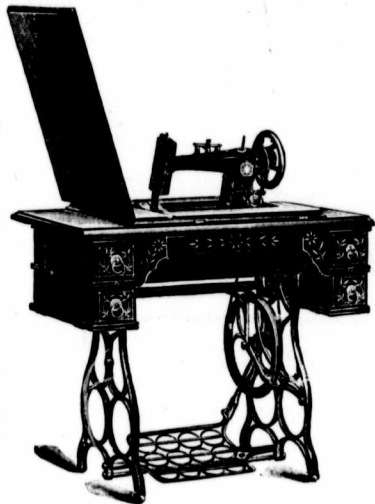
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# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XX.

JUNE 10th, 1902

No 22

## The Trade Conference and the Farmer.



THE Boards of Trade Conference, held in Toronto last week, was in many respects a most important gathering. While the direct benefits of such a conference may perhaps not be apparent to all, yet a gathering of representative business men from all parts of the Dominion cannot but have a most wholesome effect in inspiring more confidence in Canada and more assurance as to her future, both commercially and politically. A number of important matters were discussed, the chief of which were preferential trade with Great Britain, or better, perhaps, within the Empire, and the transportation problem, which seems to be always with us. Of these two we are inclined to give the latter the first place. It would certainly be of very great advantage to this country if our food products especially, had a preference in the British markets, and yet there would be little gain in this to the Canadian producer if he were not able to have his goods carried to the consumer as cheaply as his competitors to the south of the line. As things stand at present, it would take a pretty good preference to offset the disadvantage the producer in this country is placed at as compared with his American competitor in so far as transportation rates are concerned. However, if we can get both a preference and also fairer treatment in the way of railway and ocean freight rates so much the better. But the latter should not be sacrificed in order to secure the former.

There are a few features of the conference itself from which farmers as a class might take a lesson. It was a conference called together, not by a central organized body, but by the initiative of the Toronto Board of Trade. The delegates met without any preconceived ideas or opinions antagonistic to the interests of any other class in the community. In fact, the range of subjects discussed affected the agriculturist as much, if not more so than any other citizen. The cattle embargo was considered and the discussion on the preference bore largely upon securing better markets for the products of the farm. And yet there was only one farmer present at this conference, Mr. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, Ont. All this shows a spirit of broadmindedness on the part of our business men, which farmers, as a class, might profit by. We have had

farmers' organizations in the past that placed themselves in antagonistic relations to the other classes in the country, and, consequently, signally failed in the objects they had in view. There should be no antagonism whatsoever between the various classes, which go to make up this country. We could not the farmer join with the business man and the professional man in securing that which will be for the benefit of the country at large? The farmer is the most important factor in Canada to-day, and if he is not consulted as much as he should be on matters affecting the commercial and other interests of the country it is largely because, through such organizations as we have named, he has placed himself in an antagonistic relation to other classes in the country. We believe this Trade conference would have had more influence had our Farmers' Institutes, our Live Stock, Dairy and other agricultural bodies been represented. There are men connected with these organizations who are quite as capable of discussing intelligently, questions affecting our commercial and other interests as were any of the delegates to the conference last week. There is a unity of interest between the business man and the farmer of this young country, and both should work together for the building up of its trade and the development of its resources.

## Selecting Stockers and Feeders.

While the majority of our farmers breed and raise their cattle for fattening purposes there are a great many who buy them either as stockers or as feeders. But whether they are bought or raised by the farmer he should aim to have only such types put up for fattening as will give the best results. If there is one grade of feeders or stockers that is more uniform than another it is the good choice grade that will under proper management develop into prime steers. It is therefore of the greatest importance that only this kind should be selected by the feeder.

It is, comparatively speaking not a difficult task to name the good qualities of a prime steer, but not so with the stocker or feeder. In the former case we have the finished product to deal with, while in the latter case one is obliged to determine whether the animal in finishing will take on that smoothness of outline and that quality which the market demands. And not only this but one must determine whether the steer at the end of the fattening process will return

a profit. In all good to choice stockers or feeders we should secure not only the ability to finish as prime steers but also the ability to make economical gains in flesh and fat.

Stickers and feeders should be low set, deep, broad and compact rather than high up gaunt, narrow and loosely made. Animals of low set build and with short legs are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. Depth, breadth and compactness indicate a good constitution, a capacity for growth and of ultimately producing a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts. The straight top and underlines should be nearly parallel. The stocker or feeder should be low at the flanks and have a roomy barrel though butchers object to an animal that is too paunchy. A low flank also indicates a good constitution and good feeding quality. The stocker or feeder is usually thin in flesh and therefore the natural flesh characteristic of the animal may be more easily determined. As much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh should be secured, being careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail, head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, sway backs and large coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short thick necks indicate strong tendencies towards beef making. A large prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the fed lot. The distance between eye and horn should be short and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle; the muzzle, lips and mouth should be large without coarseness, the nostrils should be prominent and the openings large.

The breeding is strongly associated with the general quality of the stocker or feeder. Good quality is seldom found with the plain bred steer while it is generally found in the well bred high grade animal. The desirability of general quality cannot be too strongly emphasized. While it is a characteristic that involves many points and is difficult to describe, its presence or absence is quickly discerned by the trained eye of the intelligent buyer. It is this characteristic in stockers and feeders more than any other that indicates whether the animal has within it the possibility of making a prime steer. Another point that should be well

looked after is the handling quality of the animal. Good handling quality indicates that the possessor is a good feeder. It shows that the animal is in good health or thrifty and capable of beginning to gain as soon as an abundance of food is supplied. We speak of cattle as possessing good handling quality when the skin is mellow and loose. A thick mossy coat of hair of medium fineness and a moderately thick skin are also desirable.

The stocker or feeder should have a good constitution. Good constitution is indicated by a wide, deep chest, by fullness in the heart girth, depth and breadth of body and good handling quality. The desirable characteristics of the best form, quality and constitution should be found in well-bred high grades of any of the leading beef breeds. However, while breed is important the individual animal should receive more attention than that he belongs to any particular breed.

In closing we might add that the ability to select stockers and feeders which have within them the possibility of making prime steers is one of the first and most important lesson for the farmer to learn. Profits in steer feeding come more from selecting or raising the right type of animal than from skill in feeding and managing the steer during the finishing period. It is seldom possible to produce at a profit gains which do not increase the value per pound of the total weight of the animal. And it is only the animal of the best type that will do this during the fattening period.

#### The Calgary Sale

We publish elsewhere in this issue a report sent us of the public auction sale of pure bred stock and the meeting of stockmen at Calgary last month. The results of this sale show that this method of disposing of pure bred stock is a most popular one in the West. An average of over \$95 each for all breeds sold is very good and puts the Western sale on an equality with the other government sales held in Canada during the past year or two. The offerings were from local breeders chiefly, who are to be congratulated upon having produced so many good animals. The success of the sale was in no small degree due to the efforts of the Live Stock Commissioner who spent considerable time in the West in connection with it. To Mr. C. W. Peterson the energetic Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories the success of the sale was also in a large measure due. This sale should give a new impetus to the shipping of pure bred stock to the West.

#### The Galt Horse Show

The Galt Horse Show held on Friday and Saturday of last week was a success. The entries were larger than ever before and the display was very good. The management is to be congratulated upon its success.

## Our Western Letter

### Sugar Beets Again. Stallion Syndicates. Winnipeg Industrial. Cattle from Kansas.

Winnipeg, June 2nd, 1902.

Yesterday and to-day have been days of rejoicing in our city and province. Everywhere flags are flying mast high, bands are playing, militia on parade, everybody in holiday attire, each man shaking hands with his neighbor and thanking Heaven for the return of peace. The event probably touches Western Canada more closely than any other part of the country, for in proportion to population, we have sent more men to the front. We rejoice unfeignedly at the happy conclusion of the war and already are looking forward to another celebration, when friends and brothers now in the field shall return with victory proudly perched above their banners.

A few weeks ago reference was made to the successful efforts of the Board of Trade to secure a repetition of the unsuccessful efforts of past years to grow sugar beets in Manitoba. It now appears that a large number of our farmers who are generally supposed to be looking for money in their farming operations, are anxious to devote time and labor to the effort to extract sugar from their best wheat lands. Your correspondent is informed by the Provincial Weed Inspector, who naturally meets a good many farmers in the execution of his official duties, that farmers in all parts of the province are inquiring for sugar beet seed. They will have no difficulty in securing it, for the price charged here, 35c per lb. leaves a handsome profit to the dealers. All things taken into consideration the farmer may make as much profit as the seedman. The sugar beet may yet find a mission in Manitoba if only to turn to profit the thousands of acres of bare fallow to be seen every year in the spring wheat belt. Hoed crops have no place in the prairie farmer's rotation. Potatoes, roots and corn altogether amount to less than one per cent. of the cultivated area. The area of bare fallow yearly amounts to nearly twenty per cent. or half a million acres. Were a quarter of this devoted to roots, in which term the aristocratic sugar beet is included with the plebeian turnip, and enough dairy cattle kept to consume the product, the creameries of the province would increase in number, and those now existing would be even better patronized than now. If, therefore, the hope of sugaring their bread and butter leads Manitoba farmers to grow beets, though they will not secure the sugar, there is a chance of getting a thicker layer of butter.

Horse breeding in Manitoba shows signs of improvement. The organization of numerous "syndi-

cates" of farmers for the purchase of pure bred animals for local use is prophetic of a considerable improvement in the farm horses of the province. The animals purchased are almost exclusively of the best breeds, the Clydes predominating and the Shires a badly distanced second. "From Galbraith of Janesville" could be written on a surprising proportion of the best stallions traveling in Manitoba. Some of these are from Eastern Canada but mostly from British breeders. There are, however, a large number of Ontario bred Clydes in the west, and the visitor from the east has no cause to blush when they are pointed out to him.

The prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is now being distributed. \$40,000 will be expended in prizes and attractions. Last year the expenditure for prizes amounted to about \$15,000 and it is expected that the above figure will be considerably exceeded at the coming fair. The dates are July 21st to 25th inclusive. Eastern stockmen should not fail to secure a prize list of Western Canada's Great Fair, second only in importance to the Toronto Industrial.

The Anticostans have returned to their fishing and the prairie homes where well meaning philanthropists sought to install these sons of the sea, know them no longer. They have left us, but whether they have returned to Anticosti and the iron rule of Menier the Chocolate King, we know not. They found plowing the soil and reaping the golden grain not exactly to their taste and henceforth will plough the sea and reap a harvest of silvery fish. They were a worthy people, but not adapted to our climate.

A recent wire from Calgary says: A large herd of splendid cattle arrived in the city to-day, having come all the way from Kansas. They are all rising two years old and are Hereford grades and pure-breds. This breed is rapidly coming to the front as a good range animal. The herd numbers 1,090 head all told and are in excellent shape, looking as though they had just come off the grass instead of having come off the cars after a journey of nearly two thousand miles. The herd is the property of a gentleman named Reid who has invested in a fine stretch of ranch lands near Olds, Alta.

Some of our fair managers, who do not know one breed of stock from another, remind us of the city farmer, who, seeing a tree in the orchard without any apples on it when all the other trees were full, asked why this tree had no apples. Because it was a plum tree.



A Stone Road Built in Welland County.

## Progress Towards Good Roads

Slowly but surely is progress towards good roads in every part of the Dominion being made. And yet when we look back a few years to the beginning of the good roads movement in this Province, progress along several lines has been most rapid. Fifteen or even ten years ago, the people in the rural districts of this country were so wedded to the statute labor system that any suggestion in the way of exchanging that system for a more effective and up-to-date method of road improvement would have been received with very scant courtesy indeed. To-day, however, there are eighty-five townships, or nearly one-fourth of the total in the Province of Ontario that have commuted the statute labor system at so much per day and are applying the proceeds toward improving the local roads after a more permanent and less-expensive plan. Of all those that have so commuted the statute labor system, none, so far, have returned to the old plan, which speaks volumes for the success of the new movement. In Eastern Ontario, through the generosity of the Sawyer-Massey Co. in conjunction with the Eastern Good Roads Association, a good roads train is at work, showing the people how good roads may be made.

Another feature of the movement that denotes progress is the at-

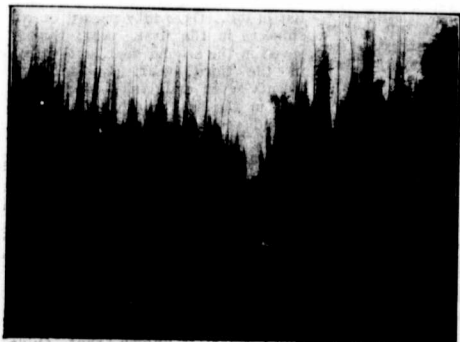
tention which county and township councils are giving at the present time to the provincial act appropriating \$1,000,000 to aid in improving the public highways of Ontario. Mr. A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, informs us that this matter is receiving careful consideration by the municipalities. A number of counties, including Leeds, Grenville, Simcoe and several others, have taken up the matter, and submitted it to the township councils for their consent. Hastings and Wentworth counties have made application for their share of the grant, having conformed to the requirements of the Act in regard thereto. In addition, Mr. Campbell has attended a number of conferences of county and township councils where the matter has been discussed with good prospect of an early application for the grant being made. The Act contains an alternative plan, giving county councils until January 1st, 1903, the privilege of taking advantage of the Act; failing in this, the township councils may then obtain their proportion of the Provincial appropriation.

### POINTERS FOR ROADMAKERS

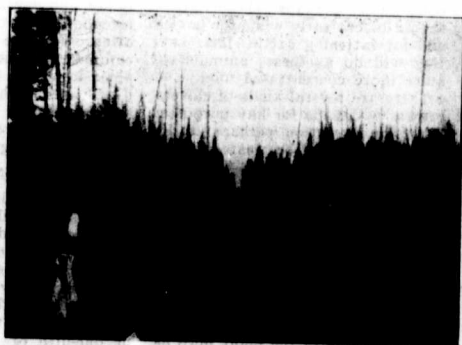
The annual report of the Commissioner of Highways for 1901, which is now being distributed,

contains full information relating to the working of this Act and should be in the hands of all township and county councillors. In order to secure the advantages of the Act the improvements made must be of a character suited to the requirements of the locality. The plans and specifications, which will be found of use in any kind of road-making, shall, as far as practicable provide as follows:

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in twelve.
2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width of 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of roadway in cuts and fills should not be less than eighteen feet.
3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.
4. The crown given the newly-finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of one inch to the foot from the edge of the ditch to the centre of the road.
5. When gravel or broken stone is used it should be placed to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of the traffic.
6. The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.
7. As a rule the gravel or stone should not be of a less width than eight feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than nine inches.
8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be repaired by cutting off shoulders, shaping with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel, or broken stone, to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel.
9. The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled; otherwise the grade should be maintained by careful raking or scraping until compacted by traffic.



A Colonization Road.



Building a Colonization Road in New Ontario.

10. An open drain should be made at each side of the road, and given a sufficient fall to free outlet.

11. Durable sluices and culverts should be built where necessary.

12. Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive sub-soil water, lower the water-line, and secure a dry roadbed, wherever a moist, damp, or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.

13. Modern machinery and implements should be used as far as possible to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.

14. Where, owing to special local conditions, any departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made free of charge, by an engineer of the Public Works Department, to the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

#### ROADMAKING MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES.

In addition to the information regarding the working of the Commuted Statute Labor system, the report gives instruction in the different steps to be taken in the making of roads. A vital point in the construction of a permanent roadway is underdrainage. Too many local road makers neglect this and build a permanent road without the least regard to drainage. All roads, except those on pure sand, can be improved by tile draining. Along with the demand for better roads has come advancement in the making of road machinery. A complete outfit for road making, though somewhat expensive, would be an economical and serviceable investment for any municipality. However, such an

outfit is considered too expensive for the average township to buy, which is satisfied if it can secure a road grader. If one township cannot buy the whole outfit, two or three, by co-operating together, could easily do so. A complete outfit put to good use in any municipality would effect a great improvement in the country roads in a very short while.

A most useful apparatus introduced by Mr. Campbell a few years ago is a set of two steel, spring cylinders or moulds for the making of concrete pipe for culverts. Wherever tried, this plan has given the best of satisfaction. A man in a gravel pit with these cylinders can very shortly turn out a large number of large culvert tile at comparatively small cost. Every municipality should secure a set of moulds for this purpose. Elsewhere will be found an illustration showing the making of concrete culvert pipe.

The road question has now assumed a Dominion-wide importance. Good Roads Associations have been formed in almost every province, those most active being in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. While the local governments in the other provinces have given the subject more or less consideration, Ontario leads in the movement, both as regards active public interest and in government action. But the time is not far distant when more definite action must be taken in the other provinces. Along with the improvement of railway and ocean transportation should come the improvement of the roadways of the country. With both brought to the highest state of perfection the profits of the producer will be greatly increased.

## Cutting and Curing Clover Hay

The value of any hay crop for feeding purposes depends to a large extent upon the time of cutting and the way the crop is handled. As a rule early cut hay is relished best by stock while later cutting if not too long delayed has more feeding value in it. For dairy cows and perhaps sheep grass should be cut early while for horses and for fattening cattle later cutting will do as these animals require more concentrated food.

There are several kinds of clovers grown in Canada for hay purposes. With the exception perhaps of alfalfa they can all be treated in the same way in curing. To cure clover hay well is an important matter. It should be cut when the first heads are coming into full bloom. If however, cutting is delayed until the first heads are turned down the curing process will be more simple and there will be less danger perhaps of musty hay. To delay cutting too long, however, the succulency of the plant may be sacrificed and too much woody

matter obtained. All clover hay should be well exposed to the air in curing and should not be taken into the barn too soon. A good plan is to use a hay tedder soon after being cut. When sufficiently dry rake into wind-rows and put into ricks or cocks. If the weather is hot and dry the clover cut in the forenoon might be put up in the afternoon. The best authorities recommend the rick as being the best place in which to cure clover hay. Clover should be cut early enough and handled in such a way as to preserve the leaves which are the most nourishing parts of the plant.

#### HANDLING ALFALFA.

Though alfalfa is best adapted perhaps for soiling purposes it is, if properly handled, a valuable hay crop. The art of handling the crop is peculiar in itself and can only be fully learned by experience. Experience teaches that it should be cut for hay when the first one-fourth or one-fifth of the blossoms have appeared. If a great deal is to be

cared for, cutting should begin earlier, so as to be completed before the last is ripe. All classes of animals prefer the early cut, but the later cut is better for work horses, being less washy, and not so liable to unduly or unfavorably excite the digestive or urinary organs as does the early cut hay used too freely. Hogs and milch cows respond most favorably to the early cut hay.

The curing of alfalfa is attended with more or less difficulty in regions of much humidity. It is very important that the hay be stacked or stored without being rained on or even left spread in a heavy dew. Its value as a food is largely due to the fact that it is easily digested. The food elements are not securely held, hence they wash out readily. The damages from rains depend upon the time the hay has lain. The loss, however, does not all come from the washing, but the leaves which are the most valuable part, after being wet shatter from the stems easily and are lost. No more of the crop should be cut at once than can be handled in one day and this should be raked into windrows as soon as wilted. If the crop is very heavy it should be gone over with the tedder three or four hours after cutting, so that the curing will be uniform. The hay should be put in the windrows before the leaves are brittle and it may be left in this condition till ready to stack or put in the mow. In sections where the climate is more or less damp it may be necessary to cock and let thoroughly cure before putting away. When the crop is cured disturb as little as possible as there is always a loss of leaves from handling. The hay can be put into stacks or mows when the stems are quite tough and flexible with little danger of injury and if salt is added at the rate of from ten to fifteen pounds to the ton it can be safely stacked while quite damp. Air slacked lime at the same rate also lessens the danger from burning in the stack.

#### O. A. C. Examinations.

The results of the examinations of first, second and third year students at the Ontario Agricultural College, have been published. We have not the space to publish this list in full. Over fifty passed on all subjects in the first year; thirty-seven in the second year, and fifteen in the third year. In addition twenty-seven will take supplementals in the first year, four in the second year and two in the third year. This makes a total of 136, the largest number that has ever written at one time on the college exams. The results of the fourth year exams will appear later.

Mistress — "What! Going to leave? Well, you want a 'character,' I suppose?" Cook—"Yis, mum; but Oi wish ye'd soign a fictitious name to it, mum. (Oi don't loike it known thot Oi've worked fer such people."



Making Concrete Culvert Pipe.

## Canadian Products in Britain

Professor J. W. Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner returned from Great Britain last week and as usual had some valuable information to give regarding the position of Canadian products in the old land. He was able to induce a number of the leading journals there to publish articles relating to Canada's resources. Speaking to a Globe correspondent regarding the outlook, Prof. Robertson said:

"I found a very ready disposition on the part of the Imperial Government to recognize the ability of Canada to furnish supplies of good quality at reasonable prices. I learned that, on the whole, the hay from Canada gave great satisfaction to those who are using it in South Africa. At the same time it should be borne in mind that a small lot of inferior quality in any one shipment endangers the reputation of the Canadian shippers and of all the products from this country. The most scrupulous care should be exercised by the shippers and by the inspectors to see that the hay going forward is up to the mark. The same remark applies to Canadian oats and flour."

"Our cheese and butter are in particularly good demand, and the importers are very much pleased with the additional provision which is being made here to improve the conditions under which cheese are cured. Great gratification was also expressed at the steps that are being taken to provide coldstorage accommodation for the carriage of cheese and apples in steamships. Canadian bacon is taking a good place on the English market. The wholesale importers of nearly all the foodstuffs are taking a more intelligent interest in our products and are looking more to this country as a permanent source of supply. Considerable inquiry is being made in regard to the possible development of the dressed beef trade, more especially since the practice of defrosting the meat before it is sent out to the retail shops has been adopted. The defrosting process preserves the meat in better condition while being distributed to the retailers and consumers.

"A shipment of 1,500 chickens from this country was sold wholesale at from 13½ to 16 cents a pound. I look for a tremendous increase of trade in beef and chick-

ens. The latter take a remarkably good place, the only birds able to rank with ours being the chickens from France and the south of England. I had good reports concerning eggs from Canada. The value of this trade has grown from \$800,000 to about \$1,500,000. The

## Correspondence

### Canadian Hay Loaders

Editor THE FARMING WORLD

I observe our Canadian manufacturers of Hay Loaders do not advertise in *The Farming World*, or are there no really good Hay Loaders made in Canada that our farmers are obliged to purchase in the United States?

A Quebec Subscriber.

June 2nd, 1902.

### The Ventilation of Stables.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD

I observe in your issue of May 27th, a letter by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, making some comments on my description of his plan of ventilation. I wish to thank Dr. Rutherford for calling attention to the omission and the mistake in illustration. I had not noticed these before. I handed his description to the draughtsman with instructions to copy it accurately. The damper he omitted, and the louvre at the top evidently is ornamental.

With regard to my note stating that the U-pipe should terminate near the ceiling or may rise to the ceiling and extend horizontally for some length, the correctness of this note is a matter of opinion. My reason for adding it was that it appeared to me that if there were any defects in Dr. Rutherford's system, they were, first, lack of motive force; and, secondly, a danger of drafts by the admittance of air in too large quantities. It occurred to me that both of these might be avoided, the first by carrying the air by means of a thin box to the ceiling. The warmth of the room heating the box would itself create a draft, and aid in drawing in the fresh air. Then continuing the box along the ceiling, with openings here and there, would allow of the admittance of air in small quantities. I still think such an arrangement would be in some

cold storage in steamships and our fruit marks act, providing for correct branding and proper packing, should insure a great future for our apples. During my stay on the other side I looked into the conditions of the canned goods' trade, and I shall give our canners the benefit of what I learned in regard to the selection of raw products, and methods of canning, packing and labelling. I was called as a witness before the Imperial Remounts Committee to give information regarding the capacity of Canada to furnish horses for the artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry. I pointed out that Canada could supply anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 horses, and that what was needed was a little encouragement in the way of steady buying of animals of the right type and sort, in order that the farmers might have a standard breed to rear and train to."

respects an advantage. However, as Dr. Rutherford has given the system he advocates a practical test, it is probable that the admittance of the air at the floor would, on the whole, be better than the arrangement I suggest. I am very grateful to him at any rate for calling attention to the matter. There will be no harm done, but only good, in the discussion of these questions.

J. B. Reynolds.

Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph, June 2nd, 1902.

### Nova Scotia Farmers' Meeting.

Messrs. A. McNeil, Walkerville, Ont., and D. Drummond, late of Myrtle, Ont., are addressing a series of meetings in Nova Scotia this month, the former on fruit topics and the latter chiefly on the dairy and the bacon hog. The meetings have been arranged by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture supplying the speakers.

### The Largest Orchard in Canada.

The Earnscliffe Gardens, at Wolfville, N. S., is said to be the largest orchard in the Dominion. Mr. W. C. Archibald, the proprietor has recently added 100 acres of orchard land which is now being planted with 25,000 trees into a mixed orchard and to be completed within two years. A nursery of 100,000 plants is now being set between the permanent orchard rows. The Earnscliffe Gardens already lead in the production of plums, but this extension will more than quadruple the output.

Blindieson—Lollita, I think it is about time you put your baby in short clothes.

Mrs. Blindieson—Oh, Emerson, it is altogether too soon! Why, it was only last week that I put spectacles on him.—N. Y. Herald.

## The Calgary Sale a Success

The gathering of stockmen at Calgary from the 14th to the 17th of May for the Live Stock Convention, show and sale, was the largest and most representative ever known in the West. Calgary is the centre of the great ranching country and it was not surprising that hundreds of able and prosperous ranchers, representing literally "cattle on a thousand hills", should assemble at the meetings, which had for their object the fostering of interests in which every farmer and rancher of the plains of Alberta is concerned. It is recognized in the West, as well as in the East that those who engage in any branch of Agriculture or in pastoral pursuits are entitled to rank high in the community, their occupations calling for as much skill and intelligence as any of what are usually termed the higher professions. The stockmen of the Territories came together to interchange views and experiences with regard to the care, breeding and improvement of stock, to receive instruction from men who have made a life study of such matters, and to enjoy social intercourse one with another. That the addresses at the meetings were well worthy of attention will be readily recognized when it is mentioned that among the speakers were C. W. Peterson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Territories; J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia; J. A. Turner, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Bennett, M.P.P., A. E. Cross, ex-

M.P.P., and P. J. Nolan, besides a strong delegation from the East consisting of Profs. Day, Creelman, Gridale, and Messrs. Robert Miller and F. W. Hodson.

There was only a moderate number of entries for the stallion show, but everything shown was of excellent quality, and spoke volumes for Alberta as a horse-raising country. Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Standard Breds, and French Coachers were the breeds represented and all classes were judged by Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont.

The show of cattle was very large and the quality averaged high, although a number of the females were old and some not in calf, which detracted from their value in the sale ring. The great majority of the animals offered for sale were Shorthorns, with a few Herefords, Aberdeen Angus and Ayrshires, all of which were judged very satisfactorily by Prof. C. E. Day. The sale passed off exceedingly well, and the prices realized were considered very good, taking into consideration the fact that some of the animals were as young as one month, and others as old as twelve years. Two hundred and twenty head were disposed of at an average price of \$95.80 making the total receipts of the sale \$21,077.00. The top price of the sale was \$290, while six excellent yearling Shorthorns contributed by one breeder averaged \$174 each.

The following is a summary of the results of the sale:—

COWS.			BULLS.		
BREED.	NO.	AVERAGE.	NO.	AVERAGE.	RECEIPTS.
Aberdeen Angus .....	10	\$68.50	2	\$72.50	\$ 830.00
Ayrshires .....	1	40.00	2	57.00	154.00
Herefords .....	41		14	92.22	280.00
Shorthorns .....	1	78.43	150	103.92	18,813.00
	52	\$93.71	168	\$102.60	\$21,077.00

Total number of head, 220; average, \$95.80.

## Three New Poultry Breeds

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, describes three new varieties of poultry secured at the Farm last summer as follows:

### BUFF ORPINGTONS

One of three varieties of a well-known English breed composed of White, Black and Buff varieties. They are strongly recommended as winter layers and rapid flesh formers. The Buff variety have light legs and a white flesh which makes them particularly suited to the requirements of the English, as well as home markets. Figures showing flesh development will be given later on.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

As their name indicates are of Eastern United States origin, and are said to be good winter layers, hardy and quick growers. Owing to a pronounced yellow colour of

leg and tinge of flesh, they are likely, for the present at any rate, as a market fowl to be more suited to the United States taste for yellow skin, then for export. This at once limits their field of usefulness as compared with the Buff Orpington.

### SALMON FAVEROLLES

Are of French origin, although bred for some time past in England. They are the first of this breed to be brought to Canada, and are found in only one place in the United States, viz., the States Valley Farm of Simsbury, Conn. The Salmon or Saumon Faverolle is the most preferable of several types. It is a mixed breed with Houdan, Dorking, Brahma, and may be Cochins, showing in cue fowl. Their merit is said to be that of a table fowl of small bone and fine quality of flesh. And undoubtedly they are such. In the Parisian market they bring the highest price. Mr.

T. H. Robinson, the English Faverolle breeder says of them, "that they will attain a size and weight, with less trouble, than some of our finer breeds and a young fowl of this breed will leave nothing in the way of quality to be desired."

## Assimilation of Foods

The article signed by J.F.G., in THE FARMING WORLD of May 13th, page 511, entitled "Pointers for Cattle Feeders," in which attention is drawn to the use of aromatic preparations, is worthy of careful consideration. Every ounce of food not thoroughly assimilated represents money lost, or worse, burned, for it cannot be regained. All the Skim Milk, Buttermilk and Whey can be advantageously fed to young stock if a good aromatic preparation is used, and by the same means all the coarse foods such as straw, corn-stalks, etc., can be fully utilized.

But an animal should never be dragged, any preparation used should be a combination of pure fragrant spices, without anything in the nature of a drug, therefore condition powders should be avoided; they have their place but not as aromatics.

Nor, should such preparation be in itself a food requiring assimilation for the object is not to furnish extra food, but to extract from the ordinary ration all the food value therein. It matters not whether the food ration be the coarse and less costly material ready to hand on the farm, or the more expensive meals such as flax seed meal, cotton seed meal, etc.; they all require a good aromatic fed with them if the best results at least cost are to be obtained.

A very small quantity of a properly prepared aromatic is all that is required, therefore price per pound is not the point to be considered, but rather the results obtained and the cost per animal during the full period in which it is deprived of the advantages of a good pasture.

Considering the testimony given by so many prominent feeders and others as to great value of Herbageum as an aromatic, not only with one class of animals but with all classes, and that these testimonies cover a period of about eighteen years and are not merely local, but are from every part of Canada, and that while varied in their character they are unanimous in their verdict as to the value of Herbageum. We are led to believe that it is the most satisfactory all round aromatic on the market, not only from the standpoint of results but of economy.

A tablespoonful of Herbageum twice daily is ample for a full grown animal, or for three calves, three sheep, or three little pigs.

The Beaver Mfg. Co. of Galt are the sole manufacturers of Herbageum, and claim that in the preparation of this aromatic nature's lines are closely followed.



# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## Gala Day at Warton

Corner Stone of the Beet Sugar Factory Laid by Dr. Mills.

Thursday, the 5th of June was a gala day for the town of Warton. The laying of the corner stone of the new sugar factory for the Warton Beet Sugar Company, marks another mile stone in the history of this progressive and ambitious town. The sugar factory, which is the pride of the citizens of the surrounding country, has so far progressed that it was thought advisable to lay the corner stone with due ceremony, and well and truly was it done by Prof. James Mills, M.A., I.L.D., President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The occasion was one of great rejoicing by the promoters, shareholders and directors of the Company as well as by every inhabitant of the town. A half-holiday was declared, special excursions were run by railroads and steamboats, and the town was full of strangers to see the novel sight of what is expected to prove of greater benefit to the province and to the country surrounding Warton than any industry established in Canada in the past decade. The sugar factory, which is being built for the Warton Beet Sugar Company by the Colonial Construction Company of Detroit, Michigan, is a magnificent structure of steel and stone, standing upon an ideal sight on the shores of Colpoys Bay. The main building of artistic design is 260 feet long by 75 feet wide, four stories in height, the boiler and engine house being the same length, 60 feet wide and two stories high. The machine shop, the warehouse, the cooperage shop, the office and the beet sheds, and other buildings, cover an area of several acres.

This factory, which is one of the pioneers of Canada, is being built for a capacity of 700 tons of beets per day, but only a portion of the machinery will be installed this year, sufficient to work up 350 to 400 tons, the balance being put in next year, or as soon as a sufficient supply of beets can be secured to work the factory to its full capacity. The machinery to be installed will be of the very best type obtainable, some of it being designed for this plant by Mr. J. C. Dumont, the engineer in charge. No expense is being spared to make this factory complete in every particular, the contractors wishing to make a record for themselves and to have something to point to as a fair sample of their work and their knowledge of the sugar business and the building of beet sugar factories. The Colonial

Construction Company, of Detroit, of which company Mr. D.W. Siemon is the President and Mr. O. R. Baldwin Secretary and Treasurer, has not been long in the business of building sugar factories, but they have secured the services of Mr. J. C. Dumont, as Chief Engineer, who has had, perhaps, more experience in that line of work than any other engineer in the United States, and who will have entire charge of the Company's works wherever they undertake to build a sugar factory, and they are in the market for business. To build a sugar factory is one thing, mostly any good builder can do that, but to build a successful one is something that requires the best skill and knowledge of the most experienced and expert men. As at present constituted, the Warton people have made no mistake in awarding their contract to the present contractors, and will have a factory that will justify their pride in the works, as expressed on Thursday last. A procession over a mile long formed on the streets, and headed by the band, marched to the factory, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was conducted by Dr. Mills, after which speeches were made by Mr. J. C. Siemon, President of the Sugar Company; Dr. Mills, Henry Cargill, M.P., and others. In the evening, the day wound up by a grand banquet at which many of the most prominent men of the section were present. The farmers who have contracts for growing beets for the factory, and the shareholders of the Company, many of them being farmers, were more than satisfied with the outlook for the success of the industry in Canada, and more particularly, the Warton Beet Sugar Company.

### Care and Cultivation of Sugar Beet

A good work is being done by the Dresden Sugar Company of Dresden, Ont., in publishing bulletins for the benefit of the beet growers in that district. Bulletin No. 2 gives a lot of valuable information on the cultivation of the sugar beet from which we take the following:

This work in the beet field consists of thinning the beets, hand hoeing and horse cultivating them. The best method of thinning is to first block the rows into small bunches of plants and then to reduce the bunches to one plant only.

### THE BLOCKING

Is done with a turnip hoe, which should have a 6 or 7 inch blade. A 6½ inch hoe will be the most preferable type where, on account of lack of seed or for other reasons, a light stand prevails, while I would advocate, where at least 20 pounds of seed has been sown, and a thick and healthy stand of plants has been obtained, to use a 7 inch hoe. With the full width of this hoe, one cuts out about 7 inches of plants in the row, and leaves, as near as possible, one inch blocks of plants to be thinned out later on. Do this work reasonably early, that is when all plants are up and before the first pair of real leaves are fully developed. If rows are 18 inches apart a good and experienced man will block one acre in a day.

### THE THINNING

That is the hardest and most important part of beet culture, should be started as soon as the second pair of real leaves are appearing and should be finished when the third pair of leaves appear. (Remember that the first appearing leaves on the surface are not foliage leaves, but cotyledons, which are the expanded seed leaves, the same as the fleshy part of a bean seed which first appears above the ground). Of course too early thinning is forbidden, for different reasons: first, the beets must be strong enough to withstand the work of thinning, for when you pull out the superfluous plants you cannot avoid lacerating the fine, tender, almost invisible lateral roots of the plant that is to be left, and it takes a certain amount of strength and size for the plant to overcome this damage. This is shown in a newly thinned plot of little beet plants, which always appear woefully wilted for a few days till plants have recuperated. Another reason for not thinning too early is that if plants are too small when thinned they will fall, in some years, an easy prey to insect enemies, as wire worms, cut worms, thousand legged worms, flea beetles, etc., while all these insect enemies cannot damage to any extent a heavy stand of plants. Sometimes retarded spring and cold, wet weather after drilling, favor nunny growth and root rot, which the plants have to overcome before thinning. The proper time will also depend on the number of acres planted and the available help, and last, but not least, the weather and the resulting condition of the soil. As a general rule it may be stated that thinning should be done from the latter part of the third week to the latter part of the fifth week after plants come up. Late sown beets grow faster and must therefore be worked earlier.

## THE PROPER DISTANCE

Between the beets is 8x18 inches and I wish you would try to comply with my earnest request to do what I recommend in this matter, as it will be for your best interests. This distance has proven all over the world, under climatic and soil conditions similar to ours, to be the most paying and most economical way of culture. In this way you will have the largest number of plants to the acre, and that alone makes your tonnage. It is false and erroneous to think that if you leave the beets a greater distance apart, you will get a better tonnage—you will not, as the larger growth of a small number of beets cannot make up for the deficiency in the number of plants. On the other hand, if you would put plants nearer together, say 6 inches apart, the closer struggle for the plant food on the soil would show a remarkable injury and uneven development. This thinning when done by large crews (whether grown persons or children are employed) demands the most careful, conscientious, energetic overseeing, as the temptation to lighten the work is too great for many persons, and the damage in such case is irreparable. Special attention should be given to see that they work with both hands, holding and protecting with their left hand the plant that should be left in the ground and removing the other plants with the right hand. Never tear the plants which you want to remove but see that the roots are pulled out. Dirt should be lightly pressed around the beets that are left and all weeds carefully removed and ground between plants loosened. Such thorough work will pay in reducing the labor of hoeing which follows.

## HAND HOEING

Around the plants, where the cultivator cannot work, must be done at least once, about two weeks after thinning. While I will be satisfied this first year if you only hoe sufficiently to clean space between plants from weeds, I wish to assure you that you will never regret a thorough hoeing, as it will pay you many times over in beets and sugar what money it has cost you.

## HORSE CULTIVATION

Should start as soon as rows are visible, and sometimes even before that time. On thickly sown fields for early cultivation before blocking, a weeder or a very light harrow may be used, crossways, to advantage; otherwise, 2 or 4 row cultivators made especially for that purpose, should be used. Small growers may use 1 row garden cultivators (hand or horse tool). A little care and good will at the start, and a horse will quickly learn to walk nicely in the space between the rows. This horse cultivation must be kept up as long and as frequently as possible, before and after blocking, and then after thinning, 3 to 5 times more, weather permitting. When beets are very small, as well as later, one

should be careful not to go nearer to plants with horse tool than 3 inches, as you may cover and altogether smother the little plants. A very experienced and careful man will never cover more than 4-5 of the ground between the rows and a beginner should be satisfied with 2-3 that space. Cultivation must cease when leaves are so large that horses destroy too many of them; but do not stop cultivating when a few leaves only are tramped upon, as that will not do any harm; in fact, such destruction of leaves may in case of very early planting and very large development of leaves, when an unusual drought sets in in July, help to equalize the proportion of the evaporation surface of the leaves to the reduced capacity of the water absorption of the root system. (In the childhood days of the writer it was generally practiced to cut off the older leaves of the beets and feed them, especially in extremely dry years; that, of course, has long been abandoned), but it shows that occasional wounding of the leaves does no harm.

## THE DEPTH

Of cultivation should not exceed 3/4 to 1 inches and the early cultivations must never be deeper than 3 inches. The larger the beets grow the more the lateral roots reach out and must not be disturb-

ed, consequently it is wrong to cultivate deeper than 4 inches.

When leaves cover rows the summer work in the beet field is at its end and during the following 60 to 90 days the beet enjoys full rest, although a good and thinking farmer may go once more through his field and pull an occasional weed here and there, to prevent its going to seed. With maturing the beet finishes the first half of its life-time of two years. The maturing is indicated externally by the color of the leaves, which change from dark green to pale yellowish green, and by the rosette shape, horizontal position that the leaves assume. The only proper information, whether full maturity is reached, is given in the chemical analysis. Maturing means with beets that the vegetation and storing up of food reserves for the winter and the following spring stops. The time of maturing varies between September 15th and October 15th. The earlier or later maturing depends upon many reasons: for instance, the time of sowing, the fertility, the soil, what work was bestowed on the crop, and especially the temperature and weather. In September it is of greatest importance that during daytime the plants are exposed to intensive sunlight, the air should be warm but not hot, the nights cool or even cold, while we should have the least possible rain.

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

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**Disinfect the Stables**

All stables after a period of constant use should be disinfected. Dairy stables in particular should be disinfected twice a year at least. The Perdue Experiment Station, Indiana, has recently issued a bulletin on this subject in which methods of disinfection are given as follows:

"The ideal method of disinfection is by means of a gas, as that would have the power to penetrate everywhere. The effectiveness of this method depends upon securing a large volume of gas and maintaining it for some time. Unless the stable can be made tight, a gas will be of little use. For all practical purposes the gas produced by burning sulphur over a pot of coals is the best if used in connection with steam. The dry sulphur fumes have little germ-killing power but when combined with the steam in the air it forms a compound that is deadly. The boiling of water and burning of sulphur should go together. Formaldehyde gas is not so efficient for stable disinfection as many would have us believe. A very practical means of disinfection that may be used under almost every stable condition is by whitewashing. This is not expensive for material and is very easily applied by means of an inexpensive fruit spray pump. The lime should be thoroughly slacked and strained through cloth and made just thin enough to work well through the nozzle. One man can apply two coats of whitewash with a pump and reach all parts of side and ceiling of a room in about one-fourth the time required with the brush. Whitewash will kill or hold the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect too of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying one application will usually be sufficient if given regularly. As the business of supplying milk to cities and creameries is of large proportions and depends upon cleanliness, this precaution of disinfection should be regularly followed."

**Canada's Progress in Dairying**

Some of the American Agricultural papers, who seemingly are grossly ignorant of Canadian institutions and methods, have been explaining the growth of the cheese industry in Canada, by ascribing it to the emigration into the Dominion of a large number of makers from Europe. Such an explanation could not be farther from the real facts of the case. Hoard's Dairyman, commenting on this explanation, well says:

This is too small a cause for so large a result. The fact is Canada has not imported nearly as many cheese makers as she has exported, and the secret of her progress has lain in the simple proposition that the government has taken hold of the education of her own cheese makers. Canada has recognized the important fact that dairying is not a work of ignorance and tradition, but rather of scientific inquiry and training.

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Main Offices: 71 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Western Department: 305 Telegraph Block, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

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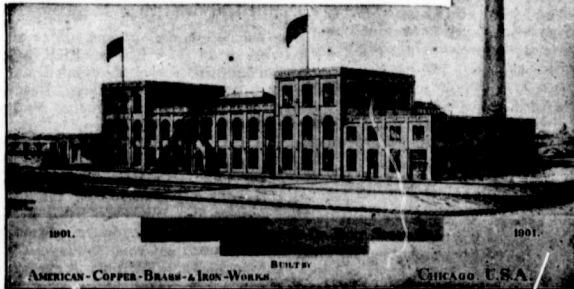
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Will Contract for complete Plants in any part of the world for Brewers, Distillers, Beet Sugar Factories, Refineries, Glucose Works, Etc., Etc.

# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th 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.

### 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 Institution that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

### Help Wanted

Wanted.—A young man to help in all kinds of farm work for the summer months. Engagement to begin at once. Farm situated in Prince Edward county. No. 104. a.

Wanted.—A young man with no bad habits who is willing to help milk and make himself generally useful on a farm. Wages \$18 to \$20 a month. Farm situated in Dufferin County is 150 acres and pure-bred stock is kept. A good position for a young man wishing to learn farming. No. 105. a.

Wanted.—A young man to work on a farm in Brant County. Good wages. No. 106. a.

Wanted a young man to do general farm work on a farm near Woodstock. Wages \$125 to \$175 a year according to experience and usefulness. No. 101. b.

Wanted.—A young man to help milk and herd cows on horseback. Will pay \$225 per year and board for steady man who is willing and industrious. No. 102. b.

Wanted.—A good man to do all kinds of farm work would either engage for six months or by the year. Will pay good wages to a satisfactory man. No. 103. b.

### Domestic Help Wanted

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

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

### Situations Wanted.

Wanted.—By a married man, aged 38, a position on a farm in Manitoba as manager or otherwise. Well up in carpentering. No. 602. b.

### FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file. Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

### Fruit Institute Meetings.

We had a call at our office this week from Mr. Elmer Lick, after finishing his series of orchard meetings in the Lake Ontario, Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence Valley regions. Mr. Lick reports good meetings. In some cases in spite of very inclement weather for orchard demonstration work, and at this very busy season of the year when large crowds are not to be expected, the attendance at many of the meetings was a surprise to the speakers. Farmers seem very anxious for this definite, practical sort of information. They want information on the actual work and

practice of fruit growing, by men who have made a success right in this line of business. Farmers are beginning to realize that the orchard is worthy of care and attention, that proper spraying and pruning will ensure a good quality of fruit, and that manuring and cultivation of the orchard will pay a profit the same as for other crops. In short, farmers all over the province are becoming alive to the possibilities of apple growing.

In nearly every district local Fruit Growers' Associations are being formed. At Camborne Mr. Lick was able to assist in the organization of a branch known as the Hamilton Township Association. The officers are, Thos. Davidson, president; Stephen Kerr, vice-president, and R. Cullis, secretary-treasurer. This is likely to be a live organization and to be useful in advancing the fruit interests of this part of the country.

At Belleville, Mr. Lick reports an especially good meeting. It was held in the orchard of Mr. J. K. McCarger. A very lively interest was evinced, and many questions were asked and answered. Here, too, a branch organization was formed, with J. K. McCarger as president, J. R. Anderson, vice-president, and Francis S. Wallbridge, secretary-treasurer.

At Maitland the meeting was very encouraging, "due largely", Mr. Lick remarked, "to the earnest and able assistance of Mr. Harold Jones. Mr. Jones has a large and constantly increasing apple orchard, which is an object lesson that makes the best educator along the lines of apple growing, that can be given in any neighborhood."

Word comes from Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of the Walkerton Fruit Experiment Station, of good meetings in the Georgian Bay District. At Port Elgin and Teeswater there was great interest shown in the work. At the latter place a branch association was formed, with a paid membership of twenty-four. Mr. Sherrington writes:—"These object lessons in the orchard are just what the people want. As the counties of Bruce and Huron are large, in order to reach all our people, we are going to organize branch associations in every locality. I am calling a meeting in Lucknow on June 11th, and am asking each branch association to send two delegates in order that we may organize the District Association, and arrange our work for the future. I am advising every grower to grade and pack his own fruit, and that we may have a uniform brand on our fruit I am suggesting that we adopt the following:—

Lake Huron Fruit Growers' Association.

Grown and Packed by.....  
Variety.....

"At the present time we nearly all

have a different system of grading and packing and this does not inspire confidence among the growers, packers, shippers and consumers."

We also have the following letter from Mr. Sherrington—"I attended a meeting of the Teeswater Branch of the Fruit Growers' Association yesterday, and we had a grand meeting, nearly all the members being present. Some that were not members became so before leaving, and every one was much interested in the work. After organizing them I addressed the meeting on 'Orchard Cultivation'. There is a marked improvement in the orchards throughout the country this season. I think fully one third of the orchards are now being cultivated. Enclosed you will find a list of officers and members of the Teeswater Branch."

### The Cultivation of Corn and Roots.

BY EDWARD CURTS, NASHVILLE.  
CORN.

In the cultivation of corn we find it is better to prepare the ground in the fall. Select a field that has had a crop on it, gang plow it first and work it down fine, and leave it until fall. Then plow it again and leave until spring, when it should be cultivated and harrowed. In winter haul out manure and spread it, putting on the ground about ten or fifteen tons to the acre. It may now be plowed and made ready for planting. We find that the best time to plant is from the 24th of May till the end of the first week in June. The method we adopt for planting is plowing in shallow in every third row. This does not give the crows a chance to work on it, and leaves room for the use of the sculler.

The kind of corn used in this locality with the best results, is the Yellow Dent, which, if left a little later in the fall to ripen makes splendid hog feed as well as fodder for stock. Last year a small plot of this kind yielded about 100 bushels of ears while the stalks were just as good for feed. This kind of corn comes to maturity comparatively early, so that the frost seldom affects it.

#### ROOTS.

The cultivation of roots is done in pretty much the same way. We always plow the land in the fall, and for mangels and carrots we manure in the fall, and rib it to a width of thirty inches ready for planting in the spring. A sculler can then be worked without destroying the roots. In the spring we put the harrow on the drills until they are level, then roll so as to crush all lumps, after which the ground is ready for the drill.

We find that sowing as early as the land will permit is by far the best, for the mangels, are larger and firmer, and the amount of crop greater than from late sowing. We usually harvest mangels by pulling and wringing off the tops, and try to have them in the cellar before any frost can injure them. The kind we find most pro-

ductive is the Mammoth Long Red, but they are not so firm as the yellow or sugar beet.

#### CARROTS.

We do not harvest carrots by wringing off the tops, but use a knife made for the purpose out of a scythe. We do not cellar them as early as mangels, as frost does not affect them so easily. The most productive variety is the Short White. They are easily taken out of the ground and stand the winter better than the Long White.

#### TURNIPS.

With regard to turnips we find that working the land in the fall and putting on well-rotted manure in the spring, is the best method. Plow it under, harrow down fine, so as to retain moisture and crush all lumps. We have also tested both ways of planting, viz., on the level and in drills, and find that sowing on the level gives better results. They are sown in rows wide enough apart to cultivate, and when high enough they should be thinned to about 14 inches. We try to have them sown about the 24th of May, so as to escape the louse, and also that they may mature better in the fall.

In harvesting turnips we use an old sod plow, with the mould-board removed and with this can turn them out of the rows nicely. By this method of harvesting, the bottoms, which are of no use for stock, are cut off. We top two rows into one with the hoe, and also plow two rows into one, then drive the wagon between them and can load without any trouble.

### The Science and Art of Sheep Breeding

Dealing with this important subject the American Sheepbreeder says:

"The same natural laws control all varieties of life. The very same rules which apply to the culture of plants, equally apply to that of animals. Thus the shepherd, or live stock breeder of all kinds, may gather useful information as to the science, and consequently the practice of his art and business by the study of the laws of all organic growth, animal or vegetable. We have previously discussed the actual scientific conditions of the reproductive functions, as far as the nature and structure of animals are concerned; suggested the future consideration of the next step—that of the supply of material for the growth of the germ already vitalized by the coupling of the parent. We have seen how the seed is sown, and in continuing the matter we must next think of the growth of the product of the seed. It will simplify the study to continue the example previously suggested and follow the matter through its gradual stages in the same line by reciting the well-known conditions by which vegetable growth is sustained and stimulated. The former fertilizes the soil by a supply of the most suitable food to it, in which the seed is sown. The seed, under the

influence of the moisture and warmth to which it is subjected, starts into active life; and the vital germ breaks through its envelope, and the formation of the plant begins its first stage of existence, in which it is sustained by the substance of the seed itself, in which the germ is contained. In a similar way the seed of the animal is sustained by the vitality of the mother, absorbing from their body the materials of which the young animal must be formed and must consist during that period through which its own special separate life is being prepared for. The body of the mother is this soil, as we may say, and the growth of the fetus or future animal is derived from this source. This idea at once is the basis for due consideration of the breeder of any animal, who wishes only to preserve the life and existence of the produce of his herd or flock; but becomes much more so with him who is desirous of improving his flock or herd. And this improvement, as with all others, whether animal or vegetable, is done by the due supply of food for improved growth and vigor of the parents. In the care of the flock this can only be done by the proper supply to the ewes of such food as will enable them to duly nourish the young lamb within her. Here lies the close analogy between the breeder and the farmer. The one must feed his expected crop in precisely the same way and on the same principles as the other. The growth of the progeny is made through the supply of foods of the right kind to the parent on whose substance the young animal is existing. For these reasons we may easily see that the successful rearing of a flock depends—we may truly say—wholly on the accurate knowledge of the science of the art of feeding the sheep, both the rams and ewes equally, during the special season in which each is exercising its special function, and the lambs are born feeding them on the same principles."

### Watering Horses in Warm Weather

Generally speaking during ten or eleven months of the year, three times a day, morning, noon and night will be sufficient for watering horses. But during the hot dry weather of haying and harvest it will add greatly to the amount of work accomplished if the horses are watered oftener, or say five or six times a day. The inconvenient part of this plan, however, is that horses are not in reach of water between morning and noon when in the fields. Some successful horse workers adopt the plan of taking a barrel or some other vessel containing water, to the fields in the morning so that horses can be conveniently watered at any time of the day. Try watering oftener in dry weather.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 28

## The Farm Home

### The Song of the Wind.

"I've a great deal to do, a great deal to do—  
Don't speak to me, children, I pray—  
These little boys' hats must be blown off their heads.  
And the little girls' bonnets away!  
There are signs to be cracked and doors to be slammed.  
Loose window-blinds, too, must be shaken!  
When you see all the business I have for to-day  
You'll see how much trouble I've taken.  
I saw some ships leaving the harbor to-day,  
So I'll e'en go to help them along  
And flap the white sails, and howl thro' the shrouds,  
And join in the sailor boys' song.  
Then I'll mount to the clouds, and away they will sail  
On their gorgeous wings through the bright sky;  
I bow to no mandate save only to His  
Who reigneth in glory on high."

### "Mina"

In the Bowery, not very far from Union Square, is the shop of a young German theatrical shoemaker, who is doing a thriving business and who has every reason to be content with his lot. Among the treasures he had brought from the Fatherland on his arrival here, some three years ago, was a pert little bullfinch, whose merry pippings—for bullfinches can be taught to whistle almost any tune—kept time to the young cordwainer's hammer. A more intelligent and companionable bullfinch never lived, and this one's aptness was the wonder of all Heinrich's customers and neighbors. It was his companion, his encourager, his "bird of luck" and his only friend.

But there is no rose without its thorn, and it was Heinrich's one grief that among all its accomplishments, the bird positively refused to learn the one air dearest to all German hearts—"The Watch on the Rhine." Day after day and hour after hour the shoemaker would patiently whistle and hammer out the tune, but without success. Either from inability to master this strain or from some peculiar ornithological perverseness of its own the finch remained provokingly mute. Even a day's deprivation of its food did not bend the stubborn little will of the saucy pet, and Heinrich was about giving up his efforts in despair when something occurred that engrossed his whole attention.

The hearts of shoemakers are not quite as tough as the leather they handle, and this one fell in love. His sweetheart was a pretty and shapely young girl, who was a member of the chorus at one of the

great spectacular houses, where her fine figure and pretty face entitled her to a place in the very first row. Her gorgeous stage shoes were made by Heinrich and her symmetrical No. 1½ last he had professionally fallen in love with from the first.

A month or two rolled by, and, as poor people have no time for long courtships, Heinrich's wedding day came round, and the handsome and hearty young couple were married amid the good wishes of everybody, the bridegroom's wedding gift being a pair of white satin shoes, whose perfection of workmanship filled his rivals in the trade with envy and despair.

The bridal trip lasted just a week and was quite a journey through Fairyland to the simple-minded and obliviously happy couple. As the train that brought them back again to the city entered the depot, however, a sudden change came over the groom's happy face.

"Mein Gott, Katie!" he exclaimed in an agonized voice, clapping his hands over his white face.

"What is the matter, man?" asked his wife, terrified at his emotion.

"The curses of heaven will follow me for a heartless wretch! I forgot all about Mina!"

It was, indeed, true. Absorbed by his happiness and in the hurry of departure he had left the bullfinch locked up in the dark shop with only one day's seed in his cage. Leaving his wife to look after the baggage, Heinrich sprang from the scarcely stopped train and tore through the streets like a madman. The elevated road bore him all too slowly to the station nearest his little shop. He dashed into the corner store where the shop key had been left, snatched it from its nail and hurried to his door. As he placed the key in the lock his trembling hand refused to turn it, and, sick with dread of what he was about to see, he leaned for a moment against the door frame.

Hark! Faintly from within came a weak, quavering chirrup, painfully striving to form a familiar tune.

It was "The Watch on the Rhine!"

After exhausting all its small repertoire to lure its cruel master back to its gloomy prison the little starved thing bethought itself of one last means to bring what it considered its punishment to an end and bravely strove to whistle the disputed air.

The succor, so pitifully pleaded for, came too late. It gave one feeble, feathery fluff of joy as the door opened, and the next moment the master, as he knelt beside the cage, saw, through the tears that wet his cheek, the sunken eyes grow dim and filmy, the little head droop slowly over as the song and singer died together.

Frank Gassaway.

### Hints by May Manton.

WOMAN'S FANCY BLOUSE. WITH POINTED YOKE COLLAR, 4138.

Pointed yoke collars make a feature of the latest styles and are both becoming and smart. The very pretty blouse illustrated shows one of the latest designs and is adapted to many materials. The original is of white louisine with yoke of tucked mousseline, overlaid with bands of cream lace insertion that form squares in which medallions of lace are applied, but squares of lace or of needlework with fancy stitching between can be substituted with excellent results, and all silks, all diaphanous waist materials, mull and the innumerable soft wool, cotton and linen fabrics are equally appropriate. The foundation lining is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The lower portion of the waist proper is laid in plaits, that form groups of three each, and closes invisibly beneath the outer plait on the left side of the front. The yoke collar which is perforated for the application of trimming as illustrated, is arranged over the



4138 Fancy Blouse,  
32 to 40 bust

waist and the lining and is hooked into place at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves, in Hungarian style, are snug at their upper portions but full and soft below and are gathered into deep pointed cuffs over which they droop most gracefully.

To cut this blouse in the medium size 3¼ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2¾ yards 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 32 inches wide or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide will be required with 1¾ yards of tucking for yoke, cuffs and upper portions of sleeves.

This pattern 4138 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

### Strawberry Shortcake

Mix three level teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, and one level teaspoon of sugar with one pint of sifted flour. Cut one heaped teaspoon of lard into the flour, mashing it against the sides of the bowl, and when it is well mixed and all in fine flakes, cut in one heaped tablespoon of butter. Beat one egg quite light, add to it, without mixing, one cup of milk; turn it into the flour and mix into a dough that will spread easily on a buttered shallow pan, being careful to have it of uniform thickness. Bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven. When it is done remove from the pan, and split the cake in two parts with a warm, sharp bread knife, and spread each half quite generously with butter. Cover the lower half with mashed and sweetened strawberries, put the upper half on with the split side up, and cover this with the fruit, having a thicker layer of berries than was on the under cake. Cut the cakes through the middle lengthwise and then across in three places, making eight pieces.

Allow two boxes of berries, sweeten them generously, and mash the fruit and sugar together as soon as the cake is put into the oven, that the sugar may all be melted and a quantity of rich sirup formed before it is put on the cake. There should be sirup enough to make a sauce for all the crust. As it becomes soggy by standing, it should be served immediately.

### Washing Colored Fabrics

All garments should be looked over for spots and stains before they are put in the suds for washing and sometimes kerosene will remove fruit and ink stains even after they have been washed with soap. Ripe tomatoes rubbed on a spot of iron rust will frequently remove it without a second application, and some other remedies are cream of tartar and water for grass stains, equal parts of ammonia and turpentine for paint, and lard for tar and wheel grease. The color should be set in nearly all wash goods before the garment is put in the suds for washing, and salt and water is good for most colors. Another good way to preserve the color in cotton fabrics, is to soak for five minutes before washing in soft water to which one tablespoonful of turpentine has been added. If a dainty muslin or organdie is wrinkled but not soiled, it may be freshened by sprinkling with gum arabic water and a careful ironing on the wrong side. Very delicate colors should be washed in thin starch water or in water plentifully mixed with bran. Clear navy blue and black lawns by washing in hot water containing a little salt then rinse in water made almost black with bluing, and rice water is the only safe starch for dark linens and muslins. Muslins of a doubtful color may be washed in rice water without soap, rinsing them out in rice water to keep the starched

quality. Nice gingham and lawns should never be put in with the weekly washing as they should be washed, dried and ironed as quickly as possible. Colored garments look far better if they are ironed on the wearing side and they iron easier if they are allowed to become dry and sprinkled evenly for an hour before ironing. Sometimes the little girl's dresses and the little boy's waists fade out after two or three washings and they may be colored any of the dark shades or delicate colors by dipping in diamond dye for cotton and it is well worth the trouble if the garment is good. M. H.

### Three Fruit Soups By Dorothy Farnsworth.

#### STRAWBERRY SOUP

Half a cup of sago and half a cup of currant juice. Boil in three pints of water fifteen minutes. Add a pint of strawberries, boil ten minutes and sweeten to taste. Serve cold.

#### CHERRY SOUP

Allow one pint of water to a pint of fruit. Stew, mash, and sift the fruit, sweeten to taste, thicken slightly with arrowroot, then boil till clear. A little lemon juice may be added if desired. Serve cold in bouillon or sherbet cups.

#### PINEAPPLE SOUP

This may be made from the same proportions as those given for cherry soup. Add chipped ice before serving.

### Growing Melons

I suppose there is no one who does not enjoy a good cantaloup, and they are easily grown if a little care is taken at the start. Melons are cultivated in hills, the same as squashes or cucumbers. The soil should be rich; six or seven seeds should be placed in a hill, and as explained for the cucumber, when the plants are well established, they should be thinned out to three in a hill. To keep off the bugs, sprinkle powdered slacked lime lightly over them early in the morning, when the dew is on, so that the lime will stick to the plants.

If you wish melons very early, a good way to do is to get some sods, and on the reverse side plant the melon seeds about two inches apart. You can place the sods in a sunny window or any place where the plants will make a good growth and when the weather is warm and settled, the last part of May, you can cut between the plants, so that they can be set out as individual plants without disturbing their roots at all, and in this way you will have melons for your table a month earlier than if the seed is sown directly in the open ground.

It is hard to raise good water-melons, but almost every one wishes to have at least a few.

I do not know of any better variety of cantaloup than the Early Hackensack, and for watermelons, I would advise you to plant Phinney's Early.—American Kitchen Magazine.

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

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

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PRESTON, ONT.

A cow got into an old summer kitchen and ate an umbrella and a cake of yeast that raised the umbrella and killed the cow.

An old lady, accustomed to set her bacon to boil before going to church, one Sabbath as she unfolded her handkerchief, exclaimed, "I, awk a daisy me! if I haven't bilged the prayer book and brought the bacon to church!"

# The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. McARTHUR, — — — PUBLISHER  
J. W. WHEATON, B. A. — — — EDITOR

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Growing Clover for Seed.

J. A. Gledhill, Lambton Co., writes: "I have a field of clover I am pasturing at present. It is the first crop and I want to cut it for seed. What time should the cattle be taken off? Should the mower be run over it if there is any clover uncut?"

We presume our correspondent refers to medium or red clover. In the first place we might state that it is not always wise to pasture clover the first year. Such pasturing often removes the covering that would otherwise protect the roots of the clover in winter. If done early in the season it would also hinder root development. There may be cases however, when the growth is very luxuriant where it would be advisable to pasture it. The second season after sowing clover may be pastured without any of the risks we have named.

There is no better method of obtaining a crop of medium red clover seed than by pasturing the clover closely for a time and then removing the stock. The pasturing should begin as soon as the growth in the clover plants will warrant turning in the stock. The time for removing the stock will vary with the locality and with the rainfall, but in any event it should take place from say ten to fifteen days earlier than the period when the clover not so pastured would be in bloom. If needed after removing the cattle the mower should be run over the field not later than the blossoming stage of the clover.

Your second question will be answered next issue.

### White Scours in Calves

W. F. S. writes:—"What is the best remedy for white scours in calves? What is supposed to be the cause of this trouble?"

White scours are produced by acid secretions that form in the intestines, causing the milk to curdle, thus separating it into curd and whey. To prevent the calf should be fed often and a little at a time and from as fresh a cow as possible. After the calf is a few days old it should have a little boiled flax-seed mixed with its milk, one teaspoonful of flax-seed to three gallons of water, boiled into a pulp. When cool mix one cupful of this preparation into the calf's milk. This will be found a good preventative. A calf already troubled with scours may be helped by a dose of oil followed by a half pint of lime water in a little milk three times a day, until the trouble has ceased. When there are severe cases that this treatment will not reach, one teaspoonful of Fairchild's essence of pepsin after each meal is recommended.

### To Increase Mare's Milk

N. G., Hastings County, writes: "I have a mare that foaled about two weeks ago. She had some milk at the start but not enough for the colt. The mare is well fed on oats, wheat and bran, but she does not seem to increase the milk flow. She only gains in flesh. Is there anything to increase the flow of milk."

There are many causes for the suppression of milk. It would be a good plan to mix her feed up in the form of mash. Give the mare ounce does three times daily of fennel or anise seed—and rub the bag thoroughly once daily with oil of lavender. This is about all that can be done in the way of treatment and this sometimes does little good as some mares are always poor milkers.

### Feeding Alfalfa Hay to Horses

In The Western States where Alfalfa has been grown extensively for a number of years, it has been pretty generally established that alfalfa hay fed to horses is not harmful, but really the opposite of harmful. There are, of course, conditions of the hay and of the horses when this hay, like other hay of the clover family, should be used sparingly.

In an ordinary season it has been found that only hay from the first cutting should be used in the horse barn. In seasons when the weather is very dry while other than the first cutting was being produced, there is probably no very great difference in any of the crops, but in ordinary years all but the first cutting is considered rather "washy" for continued feeding to any of the horse family that is made to take a part in active work. To colts it could be fed without this result except, perhaps, the very last cutting providing the colts have not yet reached the stage when they are used occasionally.



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To the driving team it should be fed sparingly in any case, and if the team be used often or even only once in awhile, but making at those times rather hard drives, it should not be used at all. Its effect, as already noted, is very loosening on animals that are compelled to take very active exercise and this, of course, brings about profuse perspiration. For the farm horse doing ordinary farm work it makes an ideal feed in the way of hay, and indeed, the richness it contains almost takes it out of feed usually classed as hay and puts it in a place beside grain. Its feeding value is something in excess of hay made from red clover and, properly cared for, it is without the musty, dusty element that makes red clover hay so objectionable for feeding the horse.



**Fruit Culture in Prince Edward Island**

Mr. G. H. Vroom who has been making an inspection of the orchards of Prince Edward Island states the prospect for fruit culture on the island is just as good as anywhere in Canada. In a number of orchards visited he found trees 50 years old in a healthy state. If they had been well cared for there is no doubt they would have been in first class condition. The young trees set out by farmers are just as large, and just as thrifty as the ones set out for the same length of time in Nova Scotia.

**The Fermentation Test**

Very few dairymen, or creamerymen make any use of the fermentation test, and comparatively few of the mass of dairymen know anything regarding the test or its use; but there is probably no one method at the disposal of the cheese maker or creameryman that is so valuable in determining the source and probable cause of bad milk; and by neglecting this test as they do, they lose the possibility of excluding tainted milk and cream from the cheese vat and churns,—and the commercial loss is large in consequence.

The fermentation test has been reduced to its simplest terms; a Mason fruit jar and a dish of warm water are the implements. Fill the jar about two-thirds with the sample of milk to be tested; place the jar in the dish of warm water and heat until the milk in the jar has a temperature of 98 deg. F. When the milk has reached 98 deg. F., add 10 drops of rennet extract and mix by giving the jar a rotary motion. The milk is thus curdled, and the curd allowed to stand for about 20 minutes until it is firm. It is then cut fine with a case knife and after settling, the whey is poured off; the curd is allowed to stand for a short time and more of the whey drained away. The water round the jar is kept at a temperature of 98 deg. F., and the curd thus allowed to ferment for from 6 to 12 hours.

**35c Round Trip to California.**

Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, May 27-June 8. The New Overland Limited, the luxurious every day train, leaves Chicago 8.00 p. m. Only three days en route. Unrivaled scenery. Variable routes. New Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Compartment Cars, Observation Cars (with telephone). All meals in Dining Cars. Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Electric lighted throughout. Two other fast trains 10.00 a. m. and 11.30 p.m. daily. The best of everything. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursion to California, Oregon and Washington. Apply to your nearest ticket agent or address. B. H. Bennett, Gen'l. Agent, 2 East King Street, Toronto, Ont.

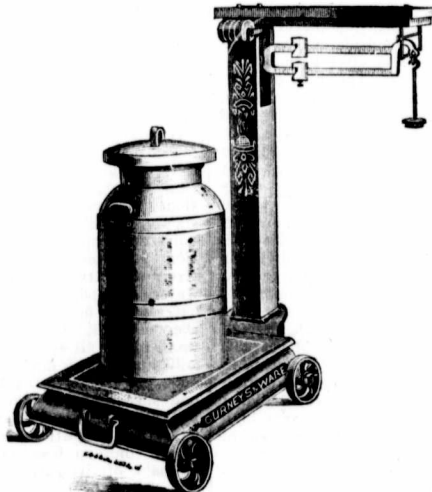
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SPECIAL PRICES  
EASY TERMS

By a special arrangement with one of the oldest and most reliable scale manufacturers in Canada we are able to furnish Dairymen, Stockmen and others with Scales of any style or capacity at exceptionally close prices, and on small monthly payments. This arrangement has been made in the interest of the readers of THE FARMING WORLD, and no special inducements can be offered to anyone whose subscription is not paid in advance.

**Farm and Live Stock Scales** have a capacity of from one pound up to 4,000 pounds. Platform, 6 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in,



Government Inspection Certificate forwarded with each Scale.



**DAIRY SCALE**

This Scale has a double beam with 100 lbs. on each bar. It is much used for weighing milk, the tare of the can being taken by one of the poises and the other poise left free for weighing the net amount.

If you need a Scale, large or small, for any purpose, fill out the following blank and mail to us. We can save you money. Anyway it won't cost you anything to get our terms:—

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Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.

Please send me particulars, price, terms, etc., for a Scale which will weigh about..... lbs., and suitable for weighing.....

NAME.....

P.O.....

It is understood that this is not an order.

### Largest Scale on the Continent

At the opening of the new stock yards at Toronto Junction, a few weeks ago, Mr. J. D. Allan, President of the company, referred to the new live stock scales lately purchased for the yards, as follows:

In making their arrangements for the construction of the new buildings and appliances, the company had used Canadian work and material only, and as an instance of this he mentioned the scales for the weighing of live stock, which were constructed and placed by the Gurney Scale Company of Hamilton. These scales have the greatest capacity of any scales on the continent of America, there being nothing, even in the stock yards in Chicago, to equal them. The company, said Mr. Allan, sent their manager, Mr. W. W. Hodgson, to all the principal yards in the United States. He found the largest scale to be fifty tons capacity, with a platform 48 feet in length and weighing down to ten-pound divisions. Something better, it was considered, was required here, and after keen competition with the American makers, the Gurney Company of Hamilton were awarded the contract, and they had constructed a scale such as no live stock man here had seen before. It has a platform of 64 by 14 feet, and a capacity of 55 tons, weighing down to five pound divisions. Mr. Hodgson, however, had stated that it weighed so accurately between these divisions that he could weigh down to two pounds, while three carloads of cattle could be placed on the platform at once. The scale had 22 levers and 114 points of contact, these being the cause of friction in the scale. It was apparent from this that the art of scale-building in Canada had reached a very high state of perfection when a scale of so great a size, with so many points of friction, could weigh accurately down to two pounds.

In concluding his address, Mr. Allan pointed out the desirability of having a consolidation of interests on the Board of Directors, representative of the entire live stock interests. At the present time they covered 35 acres, sufficient to provide accommodation for everything offered, but they had 100 acres and could obtain more. They had all the money necessary to carry their scheme to completion, and the offer of a large subscription had recently been refused, because it was felt that the stock should be distributed among those who would support the company. Mr. Allan ended by thanking the guests for their attention to the addresses, and hoped the gathering would not be the last of the same character. Cheers were given for the President and Directors of the company as the gathering broke up.

### Caterpillars by the Quart

At Kingston, N.Y., the brown caterpillar is making sad ravages. A prominent business man advertised a few days ago that he would pay 10c. for every quart jar filled with caterpillars that was brought to him. Within a few days he had paid for 700 of these jars or the total of \$70, while they were still coming. Each jar contains about 1,200 caterpillars, and fully a million of the insects have already been destroyed.

### Irrigation Farming.

A second edition of Irrigation Farming, by L. M. Wilcox, enlarged and re-written has just been issued by the Orange Judd Company. Since the publication of the first edition, so many important improvements in irrigation have been made, and new and better methods been introduced, that in order to keep abreast with the times a new edition of this standard work has become a necessity. Realizing this need, the author has prepared this volume, which has been largely re-written, entirely reset and considerably enlarged so as to present in systematic sequence and concise form everything pertaining to the most modern irrigation methods and means, thus making it the most complete manual on the subject ever published.

The principal chapters treat very fully of the advantages of irrigation; relations of soils to irrigation; treatment of alkali; water supply; canal construction; reservoirs and ponds; pipes for irrigation purposes; flumes and their structure; duty and measurement of water; methods of applying water; irrigation of field crops, the garden, the orchard, the vineyard and small fruits; all about alfalfa; windmills and pumps; devices, appliances and contrivances; sub-irrigation; and subsiding; seepage and drainage; electricity in irrigation; winter irrigation; irrigation in humid regions; common law of irrigation; glossary of irrigation terms; etc., etc. The volume is profusely, handsomely and practically illustrated, and in paper, presswork and binding all that could be desired.

A principal of a high school related the following anecdote:

"One day at school I gave a very bright boy a sum in algebra, and, although the problem was comparatively easy, he couldn't do it. I remarked:

"You should be ashamed of yourself. At your age George Washington was a surveyor."

"The boy looked me straight in the eyes and replied:

"Yes, sir, and at your age he was president of the United States."—Philadelphia Times.

If you want a harvesting machine that is reliable—one that will work successfully in all conditions of grain—buy the McCormick.

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<b>\$45.00</b>	To Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., May 27 to June 8, inclusive, July 11 to 21, inclusive.

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Is a pure mineral paint in dry powder form, requiring only the addition of cold water for instant use. It's fire proof, weather proof, produces a hard enamel finish; will not rub, scale, crack, nor turn yellow with age; covers better than oil paint and at 1/2 the cost. Can be used to equal advantage on stone, brick, wood and plaster, and over old paint or any good, firm surface. This SPRANOTOR painting machine will paint a good sized barn in 1 hour. Fully guaranteed. Write for booklet.

**SPRANOTOR CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.



**BUCHANAN'S UNLOADING OUTFIT**  
Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves.  
Send for catalogue to  
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WILL RUN HOME-SEEKERS' 80-day EXCURSIONS To the Canadian North-West at return fares.

Winnipeg...	Regina ..	<b>\$30</b>
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Going JUNE 3rd, returning until AUGUST 4th (all rail or S.S. Alberta). Going JUNE 9th, returning until AUGUST 25th (all rail or S.S. Alberta). Going JULY 15th, returning until SEPTEMBER 1st (all rail or S.S. Alberta). Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." For tickets and pamphlet giving full particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to  
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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

*These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and pure-bred 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.*

#### Cattle.

Special attention is directed to the sale of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, the property of Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., on June 24th next. Mr. Gibson is one of our oldest and best known breeders and purchasers may expect to secure some grand old Scotch topped and straight Scotch Shorthorns of the best types.

Prof. Jno. A. Craig, late of the Iowa Agricultural College, and a Canadian by the way, is making an extended tour of some of the large breeding herds of Texas. He refers to some of the Shorthorns on the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co.'s farm at Gregory, Texas, as follows:

"Two other young imported bulls deserve special mention. They are Marquis Again and Great Archer. They have both suffered from fever but the promise of future excellence was still in evidence in their straight lines and correct conformation. Great Archer, roan calved Sept. 22, 1900, was bred by the Earl of Kintore, Aberdeenshire, Scotland and is sired by Prince of Archers out of Morning Sunshine by Pride of Morning. This bull shows an abundance of quality, with a long and level conformation and should, with the breeding indicated, develop into a very valuable Shorthorn sire. We were captured, however, by Marquis Again, roan, calved Feb. 15, 1901, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., and sired by Marquis of Zenda and out of Imp. White Feather 3d. The writer had become intimately acquainted with the Marquis of Zenda before he was used much on the Pine Grove herd. At each inspection, always in company with the proprietor, for even he could not see him too often, the wonder grew too see the bull develop. The writer then considered the Marquis the highest representation of a Shorthorn breeding bull that he had ever seen, and since then has had no reason to modify this rating. Almost at any time a show bull, he has wisely been spared such risks to make the reputation of Pine Grove as a breeding herd. In form, covering of flesh and scale he represents the highest breeding qualities, while the magnificent front, full chest, strong crest and masculine head, gave an air of grandeur and virility which foretold his success as a breeder. We refer in this way to the Marquis of Zenda because it then enables us to say briefly that Marquis Again is very like his sire. If the fever does not check his development so that he cannot attain the weight of his sire, he will become a noted bull in the south.

"And Marquis Again has for his dam another favorite of the writer's. A few years ago when at the quarantine station at Quebec inspecting some Canadian consignments I happened to see a white heifer among those imported by Messrs. Edwards & Co., that seemed to promise much because of her stamp. Very level, moderately fleshed, and without a crease in her smooth white coat in any region she seemed to be of that thrifty sturdy stamp that widen and thicken as time passes, without becoming patchy and losing their matronly attractiveness. It was indeed a pleasure to the writer to learn that this striking heifer and White Feather 3d were identical. Among the Shorthorn females which were included in the show herd it would be hard to select any that were decidedly superior to the others. A heifer that was remarkably even and true in type was Daisy Edith 3d, calved Nov. 12, 1899, and bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ontario, Canada. She is very smooth and level and is one of those that become better under the closest inspection. Another roan heifer, Maggie Beeton 3d, calved Feb. 1, 1900, catches the eye first because of her apparent cultivation, but she cannot quite balance qualities with her mate.

"A very large but well formed red heifer showing unusual substance, calved Jan. 13, 1900, was bred by Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada."

Mr. J. Lawrence, of Manitoba, is making an importation of four Shorthorns. These have arrived in quarantine and are very fine animals, two being bred by W. J. Hoskin and two by Mr. Roskrige. They will make a fine addition to Mr. Lawrence's herd.

#### Sheep.

Mr. Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., writes to the American Sheep Breeder as follows:

"In our part of Ontario we have had an exceedingly fine winter and spring. March was like May weather, but have had it a little more backward in April, still nothing to grumble about. We have had extra good luck with the Oxford lambs. Have over 70 to date and 20 more expected. Never had stronger, heartier lambs than these. I want to tell you about an old imported ewe, "Lady Adams," bred by Mr. Geo. Adams, and now 14 years old. She was an old show ewe and in the Farnham pen at the World's Fair. Well, this spring she has a strong lamb. How is this for the Oxford for constitution, after such a showing? We don't call them old until they are

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The Great French  
Veterinary Remedy.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive cure  
for ailments of

### HORSES AND CATTLE.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

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## STOCK

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

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

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## Chester White Swine

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

TILMAN E. BOWMAN,

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## Shropshires For Sale.

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

J. F. BRUNTON, Tara, Ont.

## FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy. NO COST IF IT FAILS. Write today for important circular No. 1147 FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Cured  
in 15 to  
30 Days

ten to eleven years, but Lady Adams so far carries the ribbons in our pen. We have some very fine rams for flock headers or show purposes, and are offering a carload of extra fine yearlings and two years old rams for ranch service. We are also offering 50 very superior yearling ewes, and by all signs we shall be able to fill orders for as grand a lot of ram lambs as we ever offered."

#### Remedy for Pinkeye

Pinkeye is a contagious inflammation of the eyes of cattle that is very prevalent in many of the Western States. Its cause has not been discovered, although it is believed to be due to a germ. Flies are believed to play an important part in carrying the disease from one animal to another. The Kansas Experiment Station gives the following remedy for this disease:

"If possible the disease should be prevented by keeping infected animals away from the healthy. After the disease is once introduced among a bunch of cattle, by separating and isolating the affected animals as soon as the first symptom is shown, the disease can be checked. It is not practicable to attempt to treat a large number of animals unless they should be especially valuable or suffer from the disease in a severe form. When it is advisable to treat an animal it should be placed in a darkened stable, the eyes thoroughly washed with cold water, all secretions removed and a solution of boric acid, twenty grains dissolved in an ounce of water, should be applied. A few drops of Haarlem oil or a little ointment made by mixing one part of finely pulverized iodolorm with twelve parts of fresh lard or vaseline can be applied directly to the eyeball by putting it on the inside of the eyelid and gently rubbing it over the surface. Cloths wet with cold water and kept over the eyes are useful in reducing the inflammation. Practically all animals make a good recovery in 3 to 4 weeks."

Uncle Josh: An' when you git the microbes inside of yer, how do they give you disease?

Uncle Silas: Well—er—I s'pose they don't agree with yer!—Puck.

Patrick was a true son of Erin, always happy, and always ready for his joke. One day, a farmer, in passing him shouted good-humor-edly, "Bad luck to you, Patrick!" "Good luck to you, sir," was Pat's answer, "and may nayther of us be right!"

Professor —, a leading light of Edinburgh University, once wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory: "Professor — informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and on returning, found that a student had added to the announcement the words, "God save the Queen!"—Exchange.

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#### CHOICE LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Herd, headed by two Champion. Prize Winning Boars, at the Pan American, and three Imported Boars, Prize Winners in Great Britain, and direct from Prize Winning Stock. Sows in Service in herd consist of imported and Canadian Bred, including the following winners at the Pan American, Buffalo—1st Prize Sow under six months, 2nd Prize Sow under one year, 4th Prize Sow under one year, 5th Prize Sow under two years, 6th Prize Sow in aged class, and Winners at Local Fair in Ontario—8 Young Boars, three to six months, 10 Young Sows, three to six months, 4 litters, six weeks. One litter is from 1st Prize Sow under six months, and 1st Prize and Champion Boar at Pan American. Four pairs not akir. Prices right.

I. R. A. JOHNSON, BALMORAL, ONT.

### SHORTHORNS — YORKSHIRES

I WILL  
SELL BY AUCTION June 24th, at Delaware, Ont.

#### 40 HEAD SHORTHORNS 35 YORKSHIRE SWINE

All the cattle are good—some extra.

This will be a rare opportunity to secure some grand old blood Scotch Topped, as well as Straight Scotch For Catalogues address—

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

MR. GEORGE DICKIE WILL HOLD A SALE FOLLOWING DAY.

### OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

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

Prices are reasonable.  
J. E. BRETHOUR, Barford, Ont

### AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE

I have a number of choice cows and heifers, 2-year old heifers in calf, and bull and heifer calves sired by "Blair Athol of St. Annes." Breeders will find this a rare opportunity to get choice Ayrshires at low prices. I have three choice litters of Yorkshire pigs, six weeks old, ready to ship. Quick buyers will get bargains.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS, Warkworth, Ont.

# Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, June 9th, 1902.

Trade generally has shown a little improvement in volume during the past week and remittances have been better. This is said to be due to the distribution of money in the country for dairy products. Money keeps steady though with perhaps a little less active demand. The general rate rules at 5 per cent. on call. Mercantile paper is readily discounted at from 6 to 7 per cent.

## Wheat.

On the whole the wheat situation is easier than a week ago. A month or six weeks ago the market was considered so strong that many predicted \$1.00 a bushel for wheat at Chicago in a short while. At that time July wheat sold there at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. To-day the market there is 7c a bushel lower and last week July wheat sold there at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This easier feeling is due largely to the good condition of the growing crop, which on this continent as well as in Europe gives promise of a good yield. The statistical position has grown stronger and with harvesting only a few weeks off there does not seem to be any great prospect of an advance for some time. The visible supply in the United States and Canada is now 74,480,000 bushels, as compared with 78,934,000 bushels a year ago at this time. Locally the markets are weaker and lower than a week ago, with little export business doing excepting in Manitoba wheat which is quoted at 73c to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 and 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for No. 2 Northern float Fort William. There is a little more wheat offering here and the market is easy at 77c to 78c for red and white, 69c for goose and 76c to 77c for spring at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market red and white 80c to 85c, goose 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 70c and spring life 80c per bushel.

## Oats and Barley

The oat market has ruled steady though prices just now are too high for export owing to an easier feeling in England. Quotations here are 46c east and 45c west for No. 2 white. On farmers' market here oats bring 50c to 51c per bushel.

The barley market rules quiet here at about 53c at outside points.

## Peas and Corn

The pea market is quiet here at 75c to 76c middle freights and 75c on Toronto farmers' market.

The corn market is not so strong though prices here rule steady at

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If you have money you wish to invest safely we should like you to consider our

### FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

They are much in demand by prudent investors who prefer unquestionable securities for their capital. We shall be pleased to send a Specimen Bond and all information on receipt of address.

Head Office:

TORONTO ST.,  
TORONTO

The Canada Permanent and Western  
Canada Mortgage Corporation.

from 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for car lots west. Car lots at Montreal are quoted at from 69c to 70c.

## Bran and Shorts

Bran supplies are more plentiful at Montreal and sales of car lots are reported there at \$19.00 to \$19.50 and \$22.00 to \$23.00 for shorts. City mills here sell bran at \$19.50 and shorts at \$21.50 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

## Potatoes and Beans.

The market at Montreal is easier and lower owing to increased supplies. Car lots of potatoes selling at from 70c to 85c per bag. Here prices rule steady with a fair demand and light offerings at 70c for cars on track. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 90c to \$1.00 per bag.

The bean market rules steady. Round lots of primes are quoted at Montreal at \$1.20 per bushel.

## Hay and Straw

Notwithstanding the prospects of a good crop here as well as in the old land and lower cable advices the market for hay on this side rules steady. This is accounted for by the demand to fill space on ocean vessels. The government is also buying a little for the South African trade. There has been a little more active buying at country points east where quotations are about \$7.50 f.o.b. in car lots on track. Prices at Montreal show little change from last week's quotations. There is a good demand here at prices a shade lower than last week or \$10.00 to \$10.25 for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$11.00 to \$12.50, clover \$7.00 to \$8.00 and sheaf straw \$8 to \$9.00 per ton.

## Eggs and Poultry.

While the egg market continues steady values at some points have weakened a little, though not

enough to affect the general condition of the market. The English market is reported higher and with a falling off in receipts at some points on this side, there is no prospect of any immediate break in prices. Quotations at Montreal in a wholesale way are 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Country prices east rule at from 13c to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in large lots f.o.b. The market here continues steady and firm at 14c in jobbing lots. The demand is somewhat in excess of the supply. On Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs bring 13c to 14c per dozen.

The Canadian Produce Co., Ltd., 36 and 38 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, will pay until further notice for live chickens, 8c; for ducks and turkeys, 11c.; for geese, 6c. per lb. All must be young birds. For hens 4c. per lb. Dressed poultry, dry pickled except hens,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. higher. Broilers under two pounds in weight 20c. per pound. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c. per 100 lbs. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

## Cheese

The cheese trade shows a reaction during the week and prices at country markets showed an advance of from  $\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c over the week previous. The make shows large increases as compared with the same time last year, there is no accumulation of stocks and all supplies are sent forward under a good active export demand. There seems to be an increased consumption of Canadian cheese in Great Britain though the home supply there is increasing. The enquiry for cheese last week was good and prices are steady under a good export demand. Montreal quotations are 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10c for finest Western white and colored, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for finest Eastern white and colored. Prices at the local markets early in the week

# POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS

We will be pleased to receive shipments of Poultry (dressed or alive), Butter and Eggs in any quantity, and will forward, upon application, empty crates and egg cases. Payments weekly by Express Order.

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We have a large outlet, having Twenty-one Retail Stores in Toronto and suburbs. Payments weekly. Established 1884.

**The WM. DAVIES CO., Limited**

Head Office—Retail Dept.

Correspondence invited. 24 Queen St. West  
**TORONTO**

started at from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and later 9 13-16c was reached at Brockville and other eastern points.

**Butter**

While the English butter market is reported quiet with prices less firm there has been an active demand on this side for export, some large sales having been made. Dealing with last week's butter market the Trade Bulletin says:

"There has been some brisk buying in the country for export account, and during the past week there must have been 12,000 to 15,000 packages bought at country points for English account. The prices paid for finest creamery at points of shipment ranged from 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c f.o.b., fancy factories made for special purposes bringing more money, but these form a small portion of the bulk of the offerings. Quite a lot of fine goods, however, were picked up at 19c f.o.b. The prospects at the moment are that the June make of creamery will all be wanted unless prices exceed the export basis. Sales have just been reported to us of 1,300 packages of finest creamery on this market at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, but buyers refused to pay over 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at to-day's close. A few lots of late made Western dairy sold on this market to-day at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lot of selected bringing 17c. A car load of fine Western dairy sold at 16c f.o.b. at point of shipment."

The market here keeps steady with large offerings of medium grade quality both of creamery and dairy. Offerings of choice quality are not large and the demand is good. Choice creamery prints are quoted at 19c to 20c and solids at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 19c, and choice dairy tubs at 14c to 15c, pound rolls at 15c to 16c, and large rolls at 14c to 15c a pound in jobbing lots. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 14c to 16c and crocks 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 14c per pound.

**Wool.**

There is no improvement in the wool situation. At the Boston and other markets though there is a little more enquiry, it has not been sufficient to relieve the dulness of the market or strengthen prices. The market remains in the buyer's favor. Here there is no change and quotations remain at 13c for washed and 7c for unwashed fleece per lb.

**Cattle**

The cattle markets continue active. At Chicago, however, owing to the strike there has been a falling off in supply and also in value. But as the strike was settled a few days ago we may look for more activity and higher values. Cables rule steady at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for dressed weight and 11c for refriger-

ator beef. Trade at Toronto cattle market has ruled steady all week with no special change to report. On Friday the run of live stock was only moderate comprising 669 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 740 sheep and lambs and 75 calves. The quality of the fat cattle generally was only medium. A few grassers have commenced to come forward which sell at much lower figures than stable cattle. Trade was good especially for the best classes of butchers and exporters which are higher than a week ago. Prices for stable fed cattle remain about the same as earlier in the week. Grass cows sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 while stable fed cows brought \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. Several lots of light feeders and stockers sold readily at quotations. Prices for milch cows and springers were not as firm as earlier in the week.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt medium exporters \$5.85 to \$6.10. Heavy export bulls sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and light ones at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.85 to \$5.25 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each sold at \$5.35 to \$5.60, good cattle at \$5.25 to \$5.40, medium at \$5.00 to \$5.30 and inferior to common at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$5.50 to \$5.70 per cwt.

**Feeders.**—Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$4.25 to \$5.00 per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Well bred young steers weighing 400 to 850 lbs. each sold at \$3.50 to \$4.75, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt.

**Calves.**—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

**Blood will tell**

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER**

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.

50 cents a package.

Loeming, Miles & Co., Agents,  
MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

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

**sheep and Lambs.**

The market for sheep and lambs is lower than a week ago, though steady at quotations. Sheep sold on Friday at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for bucks. Yearling lambs sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. and spring lambs at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

**Hogs**

As intimated last week the hog market shows a further decline. Select bacon hogs sold on Friday at \$6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and lights and fats at \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt. There was a large run of hogs and an easier market is looked for this week.

For the week ending June 14th, the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  for lights, and \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  for fats.

**Ye Old Firm of Heintzman & Co.**

**The Artistic Touch**

loses all its magnificence on an ordinary key-board. How much more does the ordinary performer need a good instrument?

We offer you the best in the piano makers' world to-day.

"The sympathetic richness and brilliancy of tone in the Heintzman & Co. piano and its wonderful singing quality, combined with the delicate ease of touch easily place this instrument in the front ranks of the leading manufacturers of the world."—Nutini, famous Italian Pianist.

Ye Old Firm of . . . . .

**HEINTZMAN & CO.,**

115-117 King St. West, - - - Toronto.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of June 5th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

Owing to an inrush of Danish, Canadian bacon has declined another 2s. per cwt.

**Horses**

There was quite a large trade done in horses at Grand's last week. The quality offered, however was somewhat inferior. All sold readily however at \$135 to \$180 each for draft horses, 1,400 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. each; general purpose horses 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. in weight at \$115 to \$140 each; drivers, \$110 to \$175 each according to age and condition and \$25 to \$75 for second hand horses. The shipments this week are expected to be of better quality when higher values may be looked for. There is likely to be a falling off in trade from this until the autumn. Business just now, however, is fairly brisk for this season.

**Selecting Trees for an Orchard.**

Prof. John Craig, Cornell University, gives the following advice in regard to selecting trees for an orchard:

"This question might be answered in as many different ways as people applied to. My own suggestion would be this: Plant your permanent trees such as apples, not closer than 45 feet. Fill in plums and peaches 15 feet apart. The varieties will depend upon what you want to grow. Of the commercial types of apples, Baldwin, Ben Davis and Greening are undoubtedly leading varieties. Of special market varieties, Spitzenburg, Newton, McIntosh and Sutton are excellent representatives. In regard to peaches, I could not venture an opinion without knowing something of your soil and the possibilities of your site. Of plums, among the Japanese, undoubtedly the best varieties are Abundance, Burbank, Chabot and June. No classification of apples or plums will be necessary if you take the precaution to intermingle the varieties."

A Mowhawk Valley justice of the peace invariably gave judgment for the plaintiff in civil suits before him, without hearing the defendant, silencing that unfortunate litigant with: "Vell, vot I tinks he sue you for if you don't owe him?"—Rochester Democrat.

**DRAINAGE.**

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

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**DIANNE BRINE Y. S. & W. MACKER**  
 Deburrer. Stops worms of all ages from rooking. Makes 40 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horses. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial. 1111 works and balance. Pat. U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs. Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. **FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.**



**Kills the Bugs.  
Feeds the Plant.**



Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, Jan. 25, 1908.  
**NON-POISONOUS. PREVENTS BLIGHT.**

**Insure  
Your Crop**

Against destruction by bugs or worms by using

**"BUG DEATH"**

It kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs; currant, gooseberry and tomato worms, and all bugs and worms that eat the leaves of plants.

Bug Death increases yield. It pays to use in every way.

Send for free booklet.

**Bug Death Chemical Co., Limited**  
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**Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!**

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Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want. Correspondence solicited.

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With New Patent Buncher and Combination Divider at Work

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Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers, and every machine warranted.

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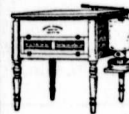
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**IF YOUR CATTLE**  
 are falling off in flesh or in the yield of milk and butter see if they are not being worried by insect pests.

**Spramotor**  
 knapsack pattern, is the best machine ever made for spraying stock. One man can spray a whole flock of cattle in a few minutes. Awarded Gold Medal at Pan-American. Write for booklet, "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." It is free. Ask your dealer or write us direct.

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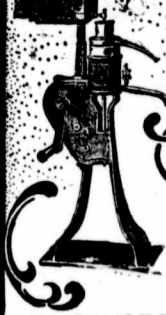


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Which proves conclusively that there

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For extracting the cream from the milk

Dealers who desire to sell the best should handle

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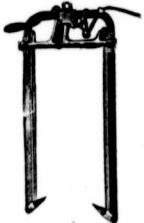
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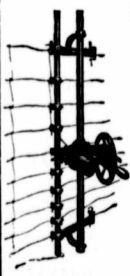
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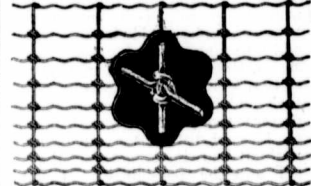
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If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia: No extremes of temperature. No cyclones, No dust storms, No cloud bursts, No droughts, No blizzards, Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement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

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