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of richer food than
Corn, besides giving as
much as a ton of good
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34. Radish, Long Scarlet
35. Radish, Mammoth
36. Squash, Early
37. Squash, Hubbard
38. Turnip, Red Top
39. Tomato, Early
40. Tomato, Extra Early
41. Tomato, Champion
42. Turnip, Extra Early
43. Turnip, Maudslayi
44. Turnip, White
45. Turnip, Maudslayi
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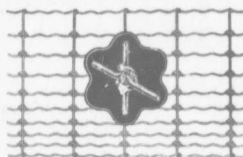
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Superior Workmanship
and Finish

Do you want the Best?

Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by all the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion and progressive dealers everywhere.

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No.	Hol.	CHURNS
0	6 gal.	to 3 gal.
1	10 "	to 2 "
2	15 "	to 7 "
3	20 "	to 10 "
4	30 "	to 15 "
5	35 "	to 14 "
6	40 "	to 20 "

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
ST. MARY'S,
ONTARIO.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII.

TORONTO, MARCH 2, 1903

No. 3

The Canadian Hen



HE returns from our poultry census published elsewhere in this issue gives the average number of hens per farm as 56. This is probably larger than the actual number kept as those in the business on a more or less large scale would be the first to reply to our questions. If we take 30 as being the average per farm over the whole Dominion we will have a safe basis to work upon.

The official census returns for each of the provinces giving the number of farms are not yet complete. The number of farms in Ontario as estimated by the Provincial Bureau of Industries is 175,000, Manitoba has about 42,000, The Territories 21,000. Census returns credit British Columbia with about 6,000 farms containing 5 acres and upwards, Nova Scotia with 47,497, and Prince Edward Island with 13,149. If we allow 125,000 for Quebec and 40,000 for New Brunswick, we have a total of 470,000 farms or farmers in Canada. Then taking our estimate of 30 hens per farm we have a total of 14,100,000 hens in Canada. But as a great many hens are kept on lots of less than 5 acres a total of 15,000,000 hens would be a safe estimate.

Fifteen million hens. What might they not do towards increasing the revenue from the farm if given proper care and attention? Our census returns place the average net profit per hen at \$1.00. If every hen in Canada made a profit of \$1 for her owner we have the large sum of \$15,000,000 to be added to the agricultural wealth of the Dominion. Carry it still further. Quite a number of our correspondents reported making \$2.00 per hen per annum. If every hen were returning this amount we have our net revenue from the Canadian hen increased to \$30,000,000. This is a large figure, but it is possible to reach up to it providing every poultryman keeps only the best fowls, feeds them in the best way, and gets the highest average price for his product.

But what is the Canadian hen doing at the present time? For the year ending June 30, 1902, the total value of Canada's egg exports was \$1,733,242 and of her dressed poultry exports, \$23,047, or a total of \$1,971,289. This leaves \$13,000,000 to be accounted for if our estimated revenue of \$15,000,000 be taken as a possibility.

What becomes of this large balance? A large amount is taken by the home trade, but not all. A great deal of it is squandered by the bad methods of buying and selling that are in vogue in many parts of the country. Trading eggs to the country store for merchandise, selling chickens by the pair to local hucksters instead of by weight, neglecting to fatten chickens properly before marketing, etc., have much to do in dissipating the profits of the poultry yard. The Canadian farmer has a valuable asset in the Canadian hen. Let him treat her properly and feed her carefully and she will soon realize the \$15,000,000 mark in point of profit.

The Embargo Stays

By a vote of 190 to 38 the British House of Commons on Wednesday rejected the amendment to repeal the law excluding Canadian store cattle from the British markets. This settles the matter for a time at least. To further agitate for the removal of the embargo would be useless and fruitless. It is up to us to develop our cattle trade on a new line and the sooner a commencement is made the better. There should be no delay in getting the dressed meat trade under way. By a concentration of this trade at some central point where the by-products can be utilized to the best advantage the farmer will realize a higher price for his cattle than under present conditions and, perhaps, higher than if the embargo were removed. By slaughtering on this side all the profit there is in the business of feeding and fitting cattle for market the farmer would get. If our store cattle were allowed into Great Britain, this finishing profit would go into the pockets of the Scottish farmer, who has so long agitated for the removal of the embargo.

A Telephone War

A number of farmers and local merchants in the Brougham section of Ontario County, stockholders in the Co-operative Telephone Company of that place, have entered an action against the Bell Telephone Co. and the Canadian Pacific Railway for refusing permission to the Co-operative Company to place a telephone in Locust Hill Station on the C.P.R. The action of the Bell Co. is evidently

a case of "freeze out" for the other fellow. The independent company is, however, willing to pay a reasonable amount to secure connection with the Bell Co., but don't propose to be forced to fall into line at the exorbitant terms dictated by the larger company. The public will sympathize with the smaller company in this matter, and the legal fight will be watched with interest.

If the main telephone service were under Government control, no difficulty like the present one would arise.

The Industrial Fair

The Industrial Exhibition Association held its annual meeting on Feb. 24th. It was the most successful and most harmonious meeting ever held by the association. The financial statement showed the gross receipts to be \$107,736.54 and the expenditures \$98,311.86, leaving a balance on hand of \$9,414.68.

The important business transacted was the unanimous decision of the members to hold a Dominion exhibition in 1903, providing the necessary assistance is forthcoming from the Provincial and Dominion Governments. The enforced retirement of the late manager H. J. Hill through illness was regretfully commented upon. Mr. Hill's past services to the association were fittingly recognized by a request to the board of directors to allow him an honorarium equal to six months' salary.

The officers elected for 1903, are: Geo. Booth, S. L. Briggs, E. S. Cox, H. M. Crossley, Hon. John Dryden, R. Y. Ellis, H. R. Frankland, W. K. George, J. K. Leslie, A. Lynd, W. K. McNaught, Joseph Oliver, R. J. Score, O. B. Sheppard, A. Smith, W. E. Wellington, of Toronto; A. F. MacLaren, M.P., of Stratford; J. A. McGillivray, of Uxbridge; R. Miller, of Stouffville; W. H. Pugsley, of Richmond Hill.

Farm Exports Increase

The report of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, just issued shows that our exports of farm produce are increasing at a rapid rate. The total value of these for 1902 is \$80,705,184. The chief items are wheat, \$18,688,092; cattle, \$10,663,819; cheese, \$19,686,201 and pork, bacon and hams \$12,457,863.

Western Sheep and Swine Breeders

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

The stock breeders' convention opened on February 17th with the annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association. The attendance, owing doubtless to the severe weather prevailing, was not equal to last year, but was thoroughly representative.

The secretary's report showed an increase of 50 per cent. in membership. The total receipts were, \$593.09, and the expenditures \$414.30, leaving a balance on hand of \$178.79.

The president in his address referred to the discrepancy between supplies and requirements of the province as regards beef and mutton, and to the prospect of an agricultural college for the province.

WINTER FAIR FOR THE WEST

The secretary reported on his trip east when he visited the winter fairs at Chicago, Guelph and Amherst, N. S. From the latter he pointed out what might be done here. He thought the time had come for a winter fair here. At a later stage of the proceedings this suggestion was discussed at length and there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the most suitable point for such an exhibition.

The following officers were elected for 1903: President, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 1st Vice President, Jas. Bray, Longburn; 2nd Vice President, And. Graham, Portovore. Directors representing sheep breeders, A. Wood, Souris; J. Renton, Deloraine; Jas. Riddle, Rosebank; D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; representing swine breeders, J. A. McGill, Manitow; W. G. Styles, Rosser; J. J. Stewart, Gladstone; H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly.

The morning session closed with an address from Mr. Duncan Anderson. Mr. Anderson discussed the Ontario Winter Fair and pointed out many features to be observed in organizing such an institution here. He expressed the opinion that there would soon be a pressing necessity for many other such fairs in Ontario, and that one such would probably not meet Manitoba's requirements for any great length of time.

A motion was then passed authorizing the executive to take steps looking to the establishment of a Winter Fair and stock judging school.

THE "BACON" HOG AND MUTTON SHEEP

Owing to the severity of the weather the demonstration in judging arranged for the afternoon was abandoned, and the lectures were delivered without the aid of the live animal. J. H. Grisdale, led a discussion of the bacon hog which occupied two hours, to the great profit of all present. By the use of a life size chart the professor indicated the points of the bacon and thick fat hogs. He emphasized

these by means of photographs of both types before and after slaughtering. He thought with unlimited market and unlimited feed the Canadian breeder was in the best position to cater to the bacon trade. He referred to the growing appreciation among breeders of the value of pasture for hogs, and made special reference to raps and artichokes in this connection.

Col. McCrae spoke on the mutton sheep. He advised crossing the breeds for mutton but cautioned against breeding from these crossed animals.

He discussed the points of the ideal mutton sheep. He should be strong in the shoulder, strong in the back and over the loin, with well sprung ribs and a deep well filled leg. The leg and the back are the points chiefly to be striven for. Sheep should be kept dry and they will then stand almost any amount of cold. He believed oat sheaves to be one of the best of feeds for sheep. Rape, he considered good pasture, but there should be other pasture for a change. Lambs should be fed a little meal, and he also fed meal to ewes after lambing. For finishing he advocated oats, pulped roots, bran, and screenings. Roots he said were bad for breeding ewes which do not get plenty of exercise, making the lambs large and flabby.

THE FARMING OUTLOOK IN MANITOBA

Ex. Premier Greenway spoke at the evening session. He was very enthusiastic over the farming outlook in Manitoba. He believed that stock raising would solve the transportation problem. Dairying, in his opinion, is declining, as it is so much easier to grow wheat, but there must be a turn in the tide in the near future if we are to continue to grow the finest wheat in the world. Dairying should effect this. There is no better dairy country in the world. He declaimed against burning the straw, as many farmers do. He had on his farm a stableful of cattle that had lived all winter on straw and a little meal, which are in better condition to-day than a similar lot fed on hay. All straw should be fed to stock and go back to the soil as manure.

CHEAP HORSES NOT WANTED WEST

C. W. Peterson was the next speaker. He said that as he was unable to wait in the city for the meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association and as all farmers are interested in horse breeding, he would speak on horse breeding in the West. He referred to the different treatment given Canadian horse breeders by the U. S. Government, and that accorded the American ranch horses by the Canadian Government. Horses sent to the United States must pay duty on a minimum valuation of \$100, while the 22,500 ranch horses sent across the line into Canada

last year paid duty on an average valuation of \$26. We do not want \$26 horses and to keep them out the customs' valuation must be raised. He criticized the syndicate stallion system, which he said had been superseded elsewhere by better plans.

The Winners

It is no light task to select from the hundreds of answers received the fifteen entitled to the prizes offered for the best replies to our poultry census. We have gone over them as carefully as we knew how. The names given below are the lucky ones, whom we would ask to let us know at once the book they select.

The first five most complete answers were sent in by: John W. Doran, Renfrew, Ont.; M. A. Jull, Burford, Ont.; Rev. F. Smith, Bradford, Ont.; James Bowslough, Vine Mount, Ont., and Preclla A. Bucher, Erie View, Ont., who are entitled to any one of the following six books:

The New Egg Farm, Problems in Poultry, Turkeys and How to Grow Them, Barn Plans and Outbuildings, Farm Conveniences, Modern House Plans for Everybody.

The second five most complete answers were sent in by: Egerton C. Wannamaker, Ameliasburg, Ont.; L. J. Lee, Sutton, Que.; A. G. Crosby, Markham, Ont.; J. W. Reed, Fort William, Ont., and James Parker, Morden, Man. These are entitled to select from any one of the following:

Broilers for Profit, Poultry Appliances, etc., Poultry Architecture, Farm Appliances, Fences, Gates and Bridges; Every Man His Own Sawyer.

The third five most complete answers were sent in by: Charlotte Dickson, Trenholme, Que.; Harry A. Ghent, Greensville, Ont.; Albert Madge, Rock Creek, B.C.; W. H. Norris, Carivale, Assa.; John H. Elliott, Shawville, Que., who may select any one of the following:

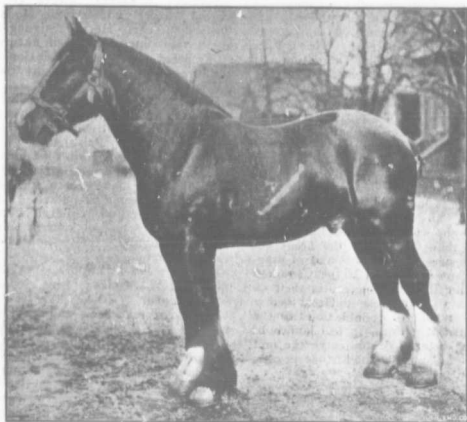
Capons for Profit, Duck Culture, Poultry Record Book, Belgian Hare Breeding, Beekeeping for Profit, Mortgage Liters.

Institutes in the West

Mr. Geo. Harcourt, editor of the Northwest Farmer, has been appointed superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs for the Northwest Territory. Harcourt had considerable experience in Ontario in institute work before going west, which should be of great service to him in organizing the institute and fair system of the west.

Ottawa Fair

The Central Canada Exhibition held its annual meeting at Ottawa on Feb. 18. The total receipts for 1902 were \$31,039.10 and the expenditure \$31,194.41. The dates of the next fair were fixed for August 21-29. The early dates at which the Central was held last year proved so successful that the management are justified in holding at the same time next fall.



McKinley (3391) Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, owned and exhibited by Lowery, Muir & Boulter, Niagara Falls South, Ont., at the Spring Stallion Show, 1903.

Canadian Produce in England

Canadian Cheese Leads All Others—Apples of Good Quality Sell Well—Bacon Weaker—The Outlook

London, Eng., February 2, 1903. Business prospects in the United Kingdom are not any too encouraging. Every day in London and the larger provincial towns there are processions of unemployed; numbers of these, it is true, are loafers and ne'er do wells, but still there are genuine cases of want in our midst. The bad trade it will be readily understood, has a quietening effect upon the markets, and although food is the last thing to be sacrificed, suffer it must in times of shortness of money. The return of so many reservists and discharged soldiers from South Africa has upset the labor market, but it is confidently expected that things will soon reassume their wonted position. Canada and Canadian produce are kept well before the people of this country, and undoubtedly producers in the Dominion will be among the first to benefit from improved conditions.

THE CATTLE TRADE

At Birkenhead, the Canadian cattle coming to hand have been only of middling quality, and consequently have met a bad trade. Small cattle of the best sorts make from 80 cents to 84 cents per stone (8 lbs.), while secondary grades have a much wider range, varying from 68 cents to 80 cents. Mutton has been selling better since Christmas and prices remain firm at from 88 cents to \$1.08 per stone. Prospects in the meat trade are not very encouraging just now. It is not anticipated that prices of home-fed beef of best quality will be any cheaper for

some months, but the large crop of corn in the United States and the re-opening of the Argentine ports are likely to keep values within strict limits; frozen and chilled meat especially is likely to be affected.

HORSES

There have not been a large number of American horses on the market of late, and on the other hand, buyers have not betrayed any desire to launch out. Vanners and harness horses are meeting a poor trade, but heavy work horses are in better request. These are selling from \$210 to \$280; vanners from \$190 to \$260, and harness horses from \$215 to \$300.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

In the wheat and flour markets the great point of interest is the apparent disparity in the prices of wheat and flour, the latter being 30 cents per sack, higher than is justified by the price of wheat. This is due to the very poor quality of home-grown wheat, which also accounts for the high prices obtained for hard, good wheat, suitable for blending purposes. New Manitoba is quoted in London at \$7.92 to \$8.16 per quarter of 496 lbs., while Canadian oats are worth \$4.32 to \$4.56 per 320 lbs. Canadian peas are making from \$8.90 to \$9.12 per 504 lbs. Then as regards flour, ruling prices are from \$6.00 to \$6.24 per sack. Canadian oatmeal, for which there is a very fair enquiry, is now worth from \$48 to \$53 per ton.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

The case is a fair trade passing in dairy produce, but the mild weather has put rather a damper on the butter trade. Prices have not declined, on the contrary, they are expected to be on the up grade, and are likely to be substantially higher by the end of the month. Canadian brands have changed hands in very limited quantities, best grades being quoted at from \$23.50 to \$25 per 112 lbs. There are few arrivals of Colonial butter and trade is rather depressed just now.

The reverse is the case for cheese and Canadian is as much in demand as ever. Stocks are lighter to choose from and no sellers are to be met with who will accept anything below \$ 5.50 for tip-top quality. These high values have naturally had an effect upon the home-made article, and lower qualities of this have been competing against the Canadian produce. English makes of best quality are about \$2.50 per cwt. above the ruling quotations for Canadian cheese. The very strong hold which Dominion makers have on the British market is well shown by the fact that two-thirds of our total imports of cheese came from Canada, and the actual quantity which amounted to 1,709,566 cwts., is the greatest total ever recorded. The money value of this amounted to no less than twenty-one and a half million dollars (\$21,500,000). The unvarying good quality of cheese from Canadian factories has led to this satisfactory result, the Dominion makers refusing to deal in an impure and sophisticated article, and, consequently, they have been successful, and have established themselves right in the front rank of cheese-producing countries.

BACON AND EGGS

A dull market has prevailed for Canadian bacon, due partly to more liberal shipments, and sales have been difficult to effect at a further concession in value, prime to primest cured bacon having realized \$12.00 to \$12.50 per cwt., while secondary stuff is obtainable at corresponding rates. Eggs are selling irregularly, but the tendency is downward. Fresh Canadians are worth \$1.98 to \$2.04 and glycerined \$1.74.

THE FRUIT MARKETS

are firm and trade is likely to be good for some time yet. English apples are arriving in poor condition, and, consequently, retailers preferably push the sales of Canadian and American, of which really good lines sell freely at hardening prices. There have been a number of black lots on offer, and this has led to numerous paragraphs about the cheapness and low price of fruit, but first-class fruit sells well at full value, as it is rather scarce just now. Golden russets seem to be in greatest quantity, but there is a great diversity in qualities, some barrels fetching only \$3.35 while others bring \$4 or more. Baldwins are

worth from \$3.60 to \$5.50 per barrel, while 40 lb boxes of Newton pippins change hands at from \$2.30 to \$2.75. Barrels of Ben Davis are quoted at \$4.10 to \$5.40, while Spys make \$3.35 to \$4.30. There is every prospect of a rise in values all round, as the mild and changeable weather has adversely affected English varieties.

CANADA MAY BE BRITAIN'S GRANARY

Canada is being kept well to the front in the Old Country, and certainly the authorities mean to exploit the Dominion as Britain's granary. The Canadian Arch in Whitehall in the summer told thousands of would-be emigrants of the attractions Canada held in store, and last week the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continued the story by the help of a series of Bio-scope pictures thrown on a screen at the Palace Theatre, which had been specially hired for the occasion. The purpose of the

series was to offer a glimpse of Canada as a whole, and the attempt was crowned with a great measure of success. The C.P.R. are holding public attention at the moment in the belief that they have purchased two lines of steamers engaged in the Atlantic trade. The beauties of Montreal seen as a panorama from Mount Royal; the wonders of wheat harvesting, of threshing on a large scale in Manitoba, and of cow-boy life and horse-training formed a series of pictures which charmed and amused for over an hour. The pictures brought vividly before those present that Canada is the home of immense resources and of magnificent scenery. If the Canadian Pacific Railway succeed in their efforts to put these pictures before the mass of population in the United Kingdom, it will suffice to bring before people here the fact that a land of plenty is only awaiting immigrants.

collections of plants, insects, etc., at the Whitby and Carleton Model Fairs last year. He very strongly urged the importance of a study from both an educational and practical standpoint at the fall fairs.

President Mowbray, of the Whitby Fair, stated that last year there were 5 school children's exhibits at that fair. Prizes were given for the best collection of woods. H.B. Cowan reported on the Carleton County fair, where similar work had been conducted. At Richmond over 400 children were at the fair. A model kitchen was in operation and athletic contests were conducted.

Improvement of fairs was taken up by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner. He advised securing a good secretary and paying well for his services and holding directors responsible for the success of the different departments of the show. He bent to advertise early. Have children's attractions, athletics, Gymkhanas, expert judges and a standard of excellence. Judging should be done from the consumers' standpoint so as to educate farmers to produce what the market wants.

Other interesting addresses were given by Alex. McFarlane, M. A. James and T. H. Race, which were followed by valuable discussion. In fact it was no trouble whatever to get up the warmest kind of discussion on very short notice. Every delegate seemed to be ready to talk, and Chairman Murphy had some difficulty in deciding who had the floor. However, the meeting was harmonious throughout and it is to be hoped will result in greatly improving the fall fairs of this and the other provinces.

Very little change was made in the board of directors. T. J. Murphy, Simcoe, Ont., was re-elected president.

The Western Fair

The annual meeting of the Western Fair Association was held at London on Feb. 18. The directors report was a most satisfactory one. From 1901 the balance on hand was \$98.38, while this year the balance in the bank is \$2,901.07. The total receipts were \$26,102.50. The management is to be congratulated upon presenting so satisfactory report.

A Successful Seed Fair

The first annual seed fair of the East York Farmers' Institute, held at Markham, on Feb. 20, was a great success. More than 20,000 bushels of the best seed grains and potatoes were sold. These were supplied by the farmers of the district. A meeting was held during the fair, at which addresses were given by F. W. Hodson, G. C. Creelman, G. H. Clarke and others.

Owing to a surplus of ads our special offer of THREE YEARS FOR \$5.00 is forced out of this issue. The offer is still good. Look for special notice next issue, and our annual Dairy Number on April 15th

Education at Fall Fairs

The Canadian Fair Association held a most interesting meeting on Feb. 18 and 19. Representatives from all parts of the province were present, from Port Arthur and Essex, in the west, to Glengarry and Russell in the east. Though no new features of great importance were discussed, the meeting was a most interesting and valuable one. The proceedings dealt largely with a review of what had been done last year and the new movements that are making for more practical and effective educational work in connection with our fall fairs.

President J. T. Murphy, in his address touched upon what had been done last year, including work of expert judges, the superintendent of fairs, nature study exhibits and the Whitby Model Fair. At his own fair held at the town of Simcoe, they had been employing expert judges for several years back with the greatest success. They had adopted the one judge system and found it most satisfactory.

EXPERT JUDGES AT 52 FAIRS

Supt. Creelman's report showed that 52 fairs had been arranged in circuits last fall and had the services of expert judges in live stock. He strongly recommended that only 10 entries be given for each membership fee of \$1.00 and that 10 cts. per entry be charged for each one over that number. He advocated giving larger and more prizes to the kinds of stock most common in the district. Many fairs should have better accommodation, so that a two day show could be held. Get out a program of attractions, increase the educational features, provide experiment-plots, encourage women's and children's work.

The so called Whitby Model Fair came in for a lot of attention. Many delegates were of the opinion that if they could have had the ar-

ray of talent gathered at Whitby to address the people, that they would have been equally successful with their shows. While this may be true the managers of the Whitby Fair deserve the greatest credit for starting out on new lines. The horse race was discontinued and the money formerly devoted to this purpose devoted to increasing the prize list for live stock and other features. Previous to 1902 the Whitby Fair offered only \$1,200 in prizes and was behind at the end of the year; last year \$2,500 was given in prizes and there was a balance on the right, which is conclusive proof that the management gained very much by adopting the educational attraction in preference to the fair and the old time horse race.

TORONTO FAIR

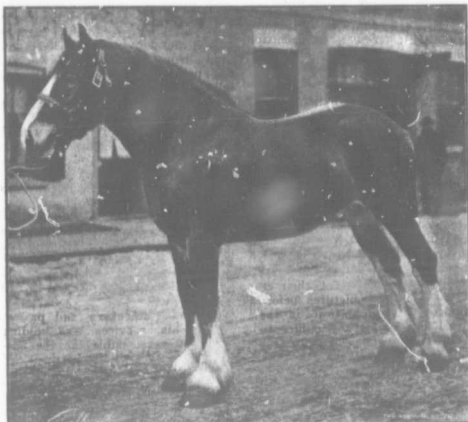
Received some attention at the hands of Lt. Col. McGillivray, who showed clearly that the larger fair did not detract from the value of the local fair, but on the other hand greatly assisted in making them better.

The Hon. Mr. Dryden in an important address denounced the fakir. Managers should have something that would interest everyone at the fair and should avoid a conflict of interest and not have a number of important things going on at the same time.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave an interesting historical sketch of the fall fairs and agricultural societies in Canada from the formation of the first association in 1791. This was fully covered by Mr. James in an article which appeared in the Farming World of Sept. 2nd last.

CHILDREN AT THE FAIR

Was the subject of a valuable address by Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist. He enlarged upon the usefulness and interest of the



Lord Aberdeen, 2nd in Aged Class for Canadian-bred Stallions, Spring Stallion Show, owned and exhibited by F. Russell, Cedarvale, Ont.

Difficulties Encountered in Winter Butter Making

By Laura Rose, O.A.C.

It is often difficult to have nice butter during the winter months, and this is due to many causes. First, it is a mistake to have the herd composed of cows which have all been milking for a long time. The milk from such cows is invariably hard to make butter from as the fat globules are smaller, and, therefore, more difficult to mass together. The fat composing the globules is more tallowy in its nature, and consequently not of such a good flavor or texture, and, also, requires a higher churning temperature to get the butter to come. To keep up the churnability of the cream and the quality of the butter, it is a good plan to occasionally introduce into the herd a fresh milk cow.

CREAM NOT RIPENING

Some experience trouble in getting the cream to properly ripen. If a pint or two of good, flavored sour cream or milk is added to the first gathered cream and the cream crock held in a place where the temperature ranges about sixty degrees, it should ripen nicely. Of course, the cream should be thoroughly stirred each time fresh cream is added, and the crock should be kept covered. Cream from separators should be cooled, and that from deep cans may be warmed a little before adding to the crock.

BITTERNESS IN BUTTER

This is usually due to the cream being held at too low a temperature for too long a time, and instead of a natural sourness taking place, yeast germs develop and cause the bitter flavor. Churn

often and keep the cream a little warmer.

RICH CREAM A GREAT ADVANTAGE

The quality of the cream has very much to do with regulating the temperature and length of time of churning. The poorer the cream in butter fat, the longer the time of churning, unless the temperature has been considerably raised. It is detrimental to have to churn at a very high temperature, as it invariably means a serious loss of butter-fat in the buttermilk. To overcome this, the milk in shallow pans or deep cans should stand from 36 to 48 hours in winter time before it is skimmed or drawn off and no more skim-milk than is possible should be taken with the cream. Allowing the milk to stand for so long a time before skimming increases the richness and lessens the bulk—giving two favorable conditions toward easy churning. Where a separator is used the percentage of butter fat in the cream is under the control of the operator, which is a great advantage. I may say just here, that I have found cream containing from 22 to 25 per cent. the most desirable to churn, in the barrel churn.

Roots and corn silage greatly assist in making an easy-churning cream and a butter that spreads well on bread.

CHURNING TEMPERATURE

There is no set temperature for churning. Try to have the cream of the desirable richness, the churn never half-full, then regulate the temperature so as to have the butter come in half an hour. This

temperature can only be ascertained by churning the cream. Say you churned last week at sixty-two degrees, and were forty-five minutes in getting butter, then raise it to sixty-four degrees or sixty-five degrees this week. If I am three-quarters of an hour churning, and see no signs of butter, I draw off most of the cream in a pail, so the pail in a pan of hot water and stir until I have raised the heat six or eight degrees. Never try to make butter without a thermometer.

WHEN BUTTER WON'T GATHER

Once in awhile the butter breaks, but will not gather into the proper sized granules. This condition usually arises when the cream is both too poor and too cold. Add a couple of quarts of water at the churning temperature, revolve the churn a few times; let stand a moment, then draw off about half the buttermilk, letting it run through a fine sieve, in case any butter should come with it. Now churn rather slowly, watching carefully that the butter does not gather too quickly. The granules should be the size of wheat grains when the churning is completed. Sometimes before they will form that size it is necessary to draw off still more of the buttermilk.

TEMPER THE WASH WATER

If a person gets into the habit of taking the temperature of the wash water, and regulating it according to conditions, much of the hard work in connection with working the butter will be overcome. I have the wash water at a temperature varying from forty-eight degrees to fifty-six degrees in winter. If the butter has come firm and the room a little chilly, I use the higher temperature, but if conditions are reversed, I have the water colder.

BEST NOT TO GET TOO FIRM

It is a mistake to set the butter away and allow it to become very firm before giving it the second working, if you are in the habit of working the butter twice. A couple of hours is sufficient time to have it stand between workings and it is better kept in not too cold a place, as the salt will dissolve more readily, and the butter remain in nicer working condition.

When a difficulty arises, try to study out the cause, and when you find that out a remedy will often suggest itself.



Helena Rutherford Ely has produced one of the most charming among spring books—*A Woman's Hardy Garden*. It is a perfect guide book for My Lady's Garden, and is beautifully illustrated with flower effects. The work treats of hardy perennials, annuals, and bulbs, which will give a continual sequence of flowers in every form and color from April till November. Details are given of the cost of plants, the exact dates of planting, the protection needed from sun and frost, and the precautions necessary against injury from insects. The Macmillan Company, 90 Wellington st., west, Toronto.

In and About Quebec

FATAL MALADY AMONG COWS—PROPOSED QUEBEC EXHIBITION

Numbers of farmers throughout the district of Quebec are bemoaning the loss of cows, among which there is now a regular epidemic. Along the whole route from Lévis to St. Thomas the farmers have suffered more or less from the strange malady which is working such havoc. One farmer of St. Ignace, Mr. Arthur Gagnon, on entering his stable in the morning, found seven valuable animals lying dead. Mr. Guimond of the same place, lost four cows in a similar manner. Others, who have suffered less, are A. Gagne, Geo. Gagne and J. Belanger. The disease seems to be one heretofore not often met with, and is apparently an abdominal trouble. All of the animals, after dying, have had an unnatural quantity of blood in the region of the abdomen, as well as between the flesh and the skin. Endeavors are now being made to ascertain the cause of this disastrous malady, and if possible, to check its further progress.

A movement is on foot in Montreal to re-organize the old or start a new exhibition company with the object of holding annual exhibitions as was the case a few years ago. There is no reason why as successful an exhibition could not be held in Montreal every year, as is in Toronto, Ottawa and other Canadian cities.

The intention is to, if possible, secure legislation at Quebec similar to that under which the Toronto Exhibition is held, and with a proper organization it is thought that Quebec Province, and the city of Montreal especially, will derive great advantage.

It is not intended to form a joint stock company—it will be essentially an organization composed of representatives of corporations and public bodies. The administration will be in the hands of these representatives, and the results aimed at—a public benefit. There is no doubt that there is room for such an organization in the Province, and it is to be hoped that the representatives of the various corporations who will be called upon to manage things, will have their attention drawn to the progressive ideas already in evidence in connection with the exhibitions of the Province of Ontario. Signs of energy are not wanting in the administration of our leading exhibitions, and with the introduction of educational features and the adoption of a right up-to-date programme, with special assistance granted by the Quebec Legislature to that end, there is reason to believe that an annual Montreal Exhibition would certainly prove a public benefit in more ways than one.—H. Weston Parry, Compton County, Que.

Prince Edward Island Fruit

On Feb. 10, the Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association held its annual meeting. In addition to local talent, Prof. Robertson, Ottawa, and C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, gave instructive addresses on similar lines to those given by them at the Nova Scotia meeting, reported elsewhere in this issue.

Several important resolutions were passed. One, advising the formation of a high council from the various Fruit Growers' Associations of the Dominion to promote by united and uniform effort, legislation and other forward movements necessitated by the growing importance of Canada's fruit interest, seems to be commendable. There is a need for more united action on the part of the varied fruit interests in the Dominion. Other resolutions, asking for better refrigerator service, the proper protection of forests and restriction of frauds in the sales of nursery stock, are of vital interest to the people of the Island.

The address of the President, Father Burke, was a most comprehensive one. The association had had a most prosperous year. Inspectors Vivour and Burke had done good work during the year. Five stations had been conducted on the Island where instruction in spray-

ing, planting, pruning, feeding and caring for trees had been given to large numbers of fruit growers. The fruit season, despite the cold, damp and backward season, had been a fairly successful one. The apple crop had been 65 p.c. of a full one; stone fruits were below the average.

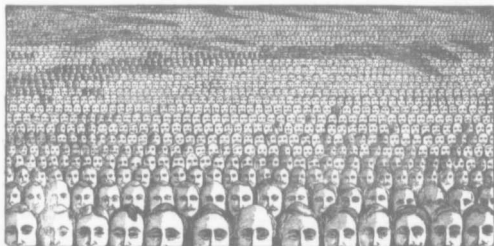
The show of fruit held in connection with the meeting was a good one.

The officers for 1903 are: Pres.—Rev. A. E. Burke; Vice-President—Andrew Johnson.

Directors, Prince Co.—A. J. McPayden, C. R. Dickey, Jas Ramsay, Queens—Mr. Henry, John Newson, F. L. Hassard. Kings—John Robertson, Inkerman, John Annear, Montague—F. G. Boyver, Georgetown.

Future of Hog Prices

The Kansas City Star says:—Some of the packers believe that higher prices can not affect receipts for several months, for the reason that there is no surplus of matured hogs in the country. It is quite apparent that countrymen are very bullish as a rule. Several wagers were made this week that \$8 would be paid here before August 15, and in each case a countryman took the \$5 end of the proposition.



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Results From Poultry Census

Hens on the Increase—Only Small Percentage use Improved Methods

Two years ago The Farming World instituted a poultry census, the results of which, when published created much interest among poultry raisers. This year we followed a similar plan in connection with our annual poultry number. Having, however, a much larger number of readers a great many more replies have been received from a much wider area. In fact a number of replies have been received from every province and territory in the Dominion, thus making the returns more comprehensive and consequently more valuable. A large amount of data has been secured which, owing to lack of space we have been compelled to condense as much as possible. The following facts and figures gleaned from our census will be found of value to every poultry raiser in Canada:

Proportion of various breeds comprising hen population of Canada.

Plymouth Rocks 45 per cent., Brown Leghorns, 12 per cent.; White Leghorns, 11 per cent.; White Wyandottes, 8 per cent.; Nondescript, 5 per cent.; Black Minorcas, 4 per cent.; Black Spanish, 4 per cent.; Brahmas, 2½ per cent.; Golden Wyandottes, 2½ per cent.; Black Cochins, 1½ per cent.; Hamburgs, 1½ per cent.; R. Island Reds, 1 per cent.; Buff Orpingtons, 1 per cent.; Buff Persians, ½ per cent.

Average net profit per fowl per annum \$1.00, average cost per fowl per annum 79c.

PRICES FOR EGGS

Winter, highest 50c., lowest 16c., Summer, highest 30c., lowest 8c.

The highest summer price is got by a gentleman at Rock Creek, B. C., whose poultry prices also top the list. It is worthy of note that he receives the same price per lb. for both chickens and hens; of course, the hens are carefully fattened.

AVERAGE PRICES OF EGGS

Winter, 24c.; summer, 13c. Proportionate summary of prices obtained by poultry owners—

WINTER EGGS

17 per cent. sell at from 16c. to under 20c., 32 per cent. sell at 20c. to under 25c., 51 per cent. sell at 25c. and above.

SUMMER EGGS

34 per cent. sell at from 8c. to under 12c., 52 per cent. sell at from 12c. to under 16c., 14 per cent. sell at over 16c.

CHICKENS PER PAIR

Average price 63c. per pair, lowest price 30c. per pair, highest price \$2 per pair.

SUMMARY OF PRICES OBTAINED

20 per cent. sold at 30c. and under 50c., 23 per cent. sold at 50c. and under 60c., 40 per cent. sold at

60c. and under 80c., 17 per cent. sold at 80c. and above.

CHICKENS PER LB.

Average price 10 cents per lb., lowest price 6 cents per lb., highest price 20 cents per lb.

SUMMARY OF PRICES OBTAINED

33 per cent. sold at 6c. and under 8c., 17 per cent. sold at 8c. and under 10c., 42 per cent. sold at 10c. and under 13c., 8 per cent. sold at 14c. and over.

HENS PER PAIR

Average price 56c. per pair, lowest price 25c. per pair, highest price \$1.00 per pair.

SUMMARY OF PRICES OBTAINED

14 per cent. fetched 25c. and under 40c. per pair, 7 per cent. fetched 40c. and under 50c. per pair, 28 per cent. fetched 50c. and under 60c. per pair, 25 per cent. fetched 60c. and under 70c. per pair, 26 per cent. fetched 70c. and over.

HENS PER LB.

Average price 8c. per lb., lowest price 4c. per lb., highest price 12½c. per lb.

SUMMARY OF PRICES OBTAINED

30 per cent. fetched 4c. and under 6c. per lb., 24 per cent. fetched 6c. and under 8c. per lb., 20 per cent. fetched 8c. and under 10c. per lb., 26 per cent. fetched 10c. and over.

Percentage of poultrymen who fatten, 56 per cent., who do not fatten 44 per cent.

The great variation in prices received from different districts renders it impossible to supply any reliable figures to demonstrate the undoubtedly profitable results obtained by specially fattening for market.

Percentage of districts where hen population is on the increase, 86 per cent.; on the decrease, 14 per cent.

Owners with separate fowl houses, 83 per cent.; without the fowl houses, 17 per cent.

Percentage of owners using incubators 11 per cent., brooders, 4½ per cent., fattening crates, 4 per cent.

Cleanings From the Census

A glance through our carefully compiled census, reveals the most infrequent figures \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.90 and \$1.80, as the yearly cost per hen. Naturally, these unreasonably high figures greatly enhance the average cost per hen, per annum. This latter, according to the census, comes out at 79 cents per head.

The lady who spends \$2.50 per annum on each of her hens, only registers a net profit of \$1.00 per

bird. The feed used in summer is oats, corn, wheat and barley, and in winter, hot mashes morning and night, and mixed grains at noon. The average price of her winter eggs is 30 cents, and summer eggs 15 cents. Only such exceptional figures could bring her out on the right side. Our lady friend certainly errs on the side of kindness to her fowls.

Let us place the following example against the foregoing:—An old Farming World reader, who works his poultry on methodical principles, debiting and crediting every transaction pertaining thereto, sends in the undernoted:—
Cost per hen per year..... 50
Profit net..... ..\$2.00
Summer feed, mixed grains very little, Winter feed shorts and grain.

Summer Eggs average 10c to 18c. Winter..... .. 25c.

Thus, this gentleman doubles the earnings per hen of our lady reader, while his cost per hen is only one-fifth of hers.

The net profit per hen, per annum, should, at the least, exceed the cost of her keep by from 30 to 50 per cent.

From our census it certainly seems that a great deal of unnecessary summer feeding is indulged in. If the fowls are allowed a free run very little auxiliary feeding ought to be necessary. Grain thrice daily under such circumstances is not only unnecessary but harmful. Fowls must have all the exercise possible, and this they get in search of natural food around the farm. If, however, they learn to rely upon three meals a day, they will considerably restrict their wanderings, to their detriment. They must be made to work for their food. Even with grain feeding in winter, the grain should be well mixed with litter so that the fowls must exercise to get it.

Although we advocate the keeping of a fowl fairly hungry to keep it hearty and vigorous, especially for egg production we of course incline to a moderately liberal diet during winter.

Canadian White Wyandotte Club



The accompanying emblem is the one selected by the recently organized Canadian White Wyandotte Club for the use of its members. The object

of this club is to promote the breeding of White Wyandotte fowls, to urge the adoption of the true type and color by breeders, exhibitors and judges and in every way possible to advance the interests of the breed.

Mr. E. H. Eldt, Stratford, Ont., the secretary of the club, who will be glad to answer all enquiries, in sending us this emblem says:—"We will make this emblem a stamp for reliability, fair treatment and good fellowship, and the club of interest to the members and of advantage to this excellent breed of poultry."

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EVERYTHING for poultry, catalog, free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW. PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS—The beef and butter combination. Scotch Collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Altona, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Select list of new and standard varieties. Firm quality. Prices right. Catalogue free. R. H. McDOWELL, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Bown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, choicest fancy and utility strains. Write for free circular. John Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Young Stock of both sexes for sale, also my stock Bull Imp. Chester 2808. Satisfactory reasons for selling. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

POULTRY PAPER, 48 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED, 25 c. per year, 4 months' trial 10c; 48-page practical poultry book free to every subscriber, book alone 19 cents, sample free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Take the Ovington Poultry ad. out. Will send you bill, postage, stamps &c. Could have hundred of birds if I had them. Please now state if you sold out. R. H. GIBBERMAN, Brantford, Ont.

WOOLCOTT'S FAMOUS ROSE COMBED BLACK MINORCAS always with Farnell's Game Show, 1. 2. Cockerel; 1. 2. Pullet; 1. Cock; 1. Hen; Hamilton; 1. 2. Cockerel; 1. 2. Pullet; 1. Cock; 1. Hen. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. P. WOOLCOTT, Freeman, Ont.

A SPLENDID 100-acre farm for sale. Good dwelling. Estimated \$2000 worth of standing timber on the property. Located near Brantford. Price \$10,000, terms reasonable. Also a hundred or more other good farms for sale. Write for my catalogue. S. G. READ, Real Estate Broker, Brantford.

DAVID G. HUSTON, of SHANNONVILLE POULTRY YARDS, ONT., is offering some good bargain. He is offering his best year's breeding hens, four hens and one cock of Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, and Black Minorcas, also two pairs of pure-bred Ducks. His stock is all No. 1. A safe arrival guaranteed.

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See cut Feb. 2nd, page 22

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Long and Deep Type

Spring in the Poultry Yard

Seasonable Work—Selecting Breeding Stock—The Importance of Type

By A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa

On the approach of spring the farmer should glance over his flock and pick out his breeding stock from his best layers and best shaped fowls, and mate them with a male of the most approved market type. His aim should be to retain an excellent egg-laying strain of hens, and at the same time have a perfect market type. A good market type is a rather blocky chicken of 3 and 4 months of age, of small bone, or, frame, with a low and rather shorter—than longer—breast bone, but low, so as to be easily covered with flesh. The demand is now for early chickens, and the earlier the chick the better the price. When is it best for the farmer to have his chickens mature? And

HOW CAN THE FARMER OBTAIN THESE CHICKENS?

Having selected his breeding birds, the next step is to save the eggs for hatching. The best time to save eggs is April for in the majority of cases farmers' hens have been running outside—in many cases all winter. As a result, the germs are strong, for the breeding stock are in robust health, and both are essential to having the healthy chicken, which will grow rapidly. May chickens will be found to give the farmer best satisfaction. The early May chicks, whether hatched by hen or incubator, grow with the grass and make rapid progress. Unless a farmer has facilities in the shape of incubator room or brooder house, so as to make him independent of outside temperatures, he will find April the best month to put eggs under hens, or in his incubator. Again, early-hatched pullets are apt to lay in the fall, begin to moult in December and continue non-productive during the greater

part of the winter season of high prices. In selecting eggs for hatching, pick out those of good shape, strong shell and as fresh as possible. If hens are used, it will save much bother if no eggs with thin shells are chosen.

THE BEST MEANS OF HATCHING AND REARING

If over one hundred chickens are wanted, an incubator and a brooder or two will be found by far the most satisfactory means of hatching and rearing the chickens. Incubators are now made easy to operate, and certain in results. At the time we recommend the farmer to begin hatching, viz. in April, the incubator can be used in a spare room, or closed shed, and when the chicks are hatched they can be placed in the brooder, which is on the new coming grass, outside. It may be said that in many cases early eggs have not hatched out well in incubators. But on inquiry, the fault has been found to be in the condition of the breeding stock. Germs were weak because the hens which laid the eggs were too old; too fat; had been closely confined to limited winter quarters and stimulated to lay, or, otherwise out of condition. Weak germs will not be hatched out by hens. In many cases known to the writer, the wives of farmers have brought out 85 chickens from 120 eggs in an incubator of that capacity, or 150 to 180 from a 220 egg capacity machine and reared the chickens with success. One or two such hatches were all that were required. The chickens grew up of uniform size and age. The cockerels were ready for sale in July or August and the pullets made early (not too early) layers and continued doing so all winter. It would have taken a great many

hens to have given similar results. There is no intention to beetle the hen as a hatcher, and where comparatively few chicks are needed, she will doubtless be the favorable medium. But this is a rapidly moving age, and the call is for many hundreds of thousands more chickens than are produced, and how are we to get them and from whom are they to come, if not by and from our farmers?

THE IMPORTANCE OF STRAIN

Experience of many years with many different breeds has shown that there are strains of merit and the opposite in all breeds. The farmer who desires hardy and vigorous fowls which will make good winter layers, in a moderately comfortable house, should procure eggs, or stock from fowls which have proved themselves such. Pullets from fowls which have laid well in winter, moulted in latter part of summer, and commenced laying in November, are much more likely to do likewise than those from birds which have been mollycoddled, stimulated to lay, and after, only an average egg yield, come out of the winter season enervated and generally used up, and so remain until the outside run has restored them to vigorous health. It is not advisable to procure eggs or stock from such strains. The poultry house, with shed attachment, so that the fowls can have opportunity to enjoy fresh air and exercise during winter, is bound to be the popular house of the future. Like begets like, and robust and vigorous parent stock of any one or all of the utility breeds named, will produce a strain, or strains, most suitable to our farmers. It is only a superior quality of poultry flesh that will bring the best price. It is only the strictly new

laid egg that will obtain the highest figure. Strain is an all important factor in having winter eggs in quantity and flesh of quality.

REARING THE CHICKS

The farmer will do well to bear in mind the following facts:

Whether hen or brooder raised, the chickens require care and proper feeding from time of removal from nest or incubator.

Chickens should not be fed for thirty-six hours after hatching. The first food should be stale bread crumbs in small quantity. Follow two or three hours afterwards with stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed nearly dry. Feed this a little at a time and every two or three hours. Pin-head oatmeal may be added to the bill of

fare at or immediately after this time. Give no whole grain until chickens are 12 or 14 days old and then begin with a little at a time. After a week, a mash, fed in a crumbly condition, may be given. Have chicken-size grit and a little water or skim milk, or both, at hand. Make the mash of cooked food. As the chickens grow older it will not be necessary to feed them more than 3 or 4 times daily, but at all times care and proper food are necessary. Some poultrymen have great success in feeding finely crushed wheat in lieu of the bread and milk. Crushed corn is also excellent, after the chicks are firmly on their legs. The waste of the house barring salt and fat stuff may be used at 3 or 4 weeks of age and later to great advantage. Much depends upon the constitutional stamina of the chickens

—the robust or otherwise strain from which the chickens come.

So treated, at the end of 3 to 3½ or 4 months the chicks should weigh four, four and a half and five pounds each, according to age. And if of the breeds named, and of suitable "type," they will be eagerly sought for and receive the highest price in July or August for home market or export.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

It is all important to bear in mind that prolific winter layers and superior quality of flesh is strictly the result of:

Breed—Selection from strains of good layers and market type.

Feed—Care of chicks from nest, or incubator, to saleable age. Proper rations as outlined in Experimental Farm reports.

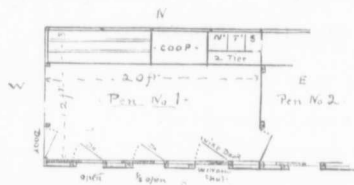


Fig. 1 - Ground Plan

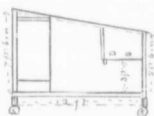
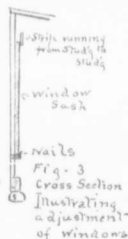


Fig. 2 - Cross Section



"Scratching-room" Henhouse

A Poultry House for the Farmer

By L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Ont.

The farmers' poultry house should be as simple as possible. The walls windproof, and the house free from draughts, especially the roosting coop. Poultry in vigorous health supplied with plenty of fluff and feather will stand a considerable amount of cold; but damp, stuffy, or draughty quarters will soon show their ill effects in any flock.

Poultry to succeed as winter layers must not be overcrowded. Six to eight square feet floor space should be allowed to each bird. That is to say, a flock of 30 in one pen will require from 180 to 240 square feet of floor space, and the larger amount is the better plan.

The accompanying plan is well adapted for the purpose of the farmer. It may be built as a separate house, or in connection with some of the farm buildings. It must face to the south to let the sunlight in as much as possible, and not have the windows exposed to our prevailing cold winds from the east, north, or north-west. When built into a barn or shed it is a good plan to have it covered and backed for the winter with hay or straw; the supply of this material which the farmer wants to keep over for use in the spring.

"SCRATCHING-ROOM" HENHOUSE

This plan is known as the "scratching-room" henhouse, and I believe was first suggested by Dr. Wood in "Farm-Poultry." A house somewhat on this plan; but using only cotton curtains for the windows, and a similar curtain in front of the roosting coop has been found to afford quite sufficient protection for such winters as we have in Southern Ontario. The cotton curtains allow plenty of fresh air through; which helps so much to keep the flock in vigorous health with the result they have lots of animal heat with which to resist the effects of cold.

No floor is necessary other than sand or sandy loam filled in so as to raise the level at least one foot above the ground. This keeps it perfectly dry. The house should be erected and the earth floor filled in before the first of August. It will then have plenty of time to dry out thoroughly before the flock must be confined to winter quarters. How often it happens that this work is put off till the fall with the result that the house remains damp all winter to the great injury, if not the ruination of the whole flock; producing roup in plenty with all its ill effects. The sand or sandy loam, if renewed from year to year by August 1st to the

depth of about four inches, will keep the houses perfectly clean, and it will become as dry as road dust by the time the house must be closed up for the winter.

With a liberal supply of straw, the ground floor constitutes an excellent scratching ground, and dust-bath. On the other hand, a board floor only affords an excellent harbor for rats, mice, and other vermin.

THE BUILDING

is erected on sills 4x6. These sills may rest on stones or cedar posts. The studding, 2x4, placed about 5 feet apart in the north wall, and so as to accommodate the windows in the south wall. The rafters, 2x4, are set at 2 feet centres. Common inch lumber covers the frame, and this may be covered on the roof with three-ply ready roofing, and the walls with two-ply of the same material. Make the tar felt of the wall overlap the roof by about two inches, so as to make this corner perfectly wind proof. It is at this corner of the roof and north wall where the greatest weakness occurs in most houses. At the lower edge of the roof one row of shingles may be nailed so that these may carry the roofing material out far enough to carry any drip beyond the wall.

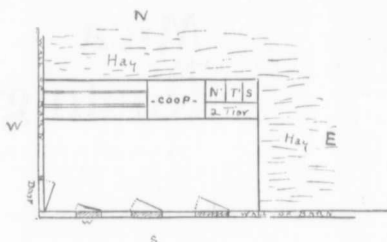


Fig. 4 - Ground Plan of Barn with Henhouse

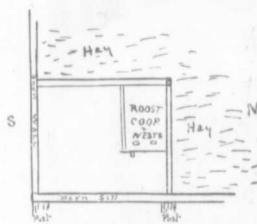


Fig. 5 - Cross Section of Henhouse in Barn.

When such a house contains its full complement of hens, sufficient animal heat is generated to protect the flock; but should the number of birds be reduced, a cotton curtain placed in front of the roosting coop will help to economize the heat and afford additional protection in very cold weather.

THE NEST BOXES

Run a dropping-board 3 feet by 6 inches wide along the north wall three feet above the sill. The space underneath is left free as part of the scratching floor. A

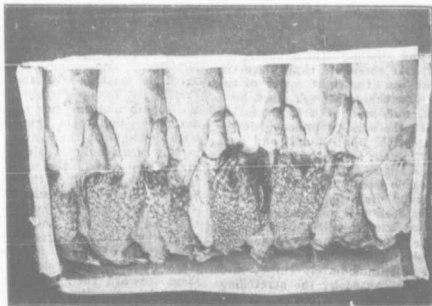
proper proportion of the space above the dropping board, say 10 feet, must be set aside as a roosting coop, and say 5 feet for nests. The balance comes in very usefully for coops for broody hens or spare males. The nest boxes should be made about 18 inches square, and 4 or 6 nests are quite sufficient for a flock of 20 or 30 hens. If more are added, it will be found that the eggs will only be laid in a few. Two or three hens will use the same nest at the same time in any case.

The windows made 5 feet high by 3 feet with 12 lights (10 inches by 12 inches) should slide on a cross-scantling set one foot above the sill. The studding at one side being placed sideways to allow the window to pass. Wire nails with the heads cut off and placed every 6 inches will be better than a cleat at the bottom. They will not catch the drip from the window; which will freeze at times, and when using a cleat jam the windows; making it almost impossible to open them in frosty weather. The window sash at the top may be held by a strip running from studding to studding; but leaving the space open immediately on top of the sash. In this way the window may easily be removed altogether by simply lifting it up a little and over the tops of the nails holding it at the bottom; and when it is frozen a slight jar will break it free and it will slide easily. Do not attempt to make the window fit tightly. The loose cracks around the window when it is shut will provide the ventilation necessary in the coldest weather. On

the inside of each window place a wire frame adjusted with spring hinges to the studding against which the window shuts. For this

use 1 inch mesh rather than 2 inch. It will then keep out the sparrows; which will otherwise infest the house in winter, run away with a lot of grain meant for the poultry and also introduce lice and

mites among the fowl. The bottom of all doors should be at least one foot above the top of the sill so as to allow the door to open freely above the straw used as scratching material.



Twelve Fatted Chickens Packed into a Shipping Case.

Dressing Chickens for Market

By W. E. Durham, Toronto

The unsaleableness of a very large amount of dressed poultry, shipped by farmers and others to commission merchants and dealers in Toronto, is largely due to the careless, and often unsightly dressing of what otherwise would be termed good stock.

In dressing chickens for market we must cater to the requirements of that market, and bear in mind what our stock is wanted for, whether it is for display and slow selling, or whether it be for immediate use. The hotels use their poultry at once. The stores have to display their stock as tastily as possible to make it sell, which means that they hold it for some time. Some care therefore, is required in preparing fowls for market.

The following directions, if closely observed, will aid in obtaining this end:

Always pluck chickens dry, never scald them. This alone will make

a difference of about two cents a pound in price.

STARVE THIRTY SIX HOURS

Starve stock which is required for killing 36 hours; i.e. if a bird is to be killed Friday morning, feed it for the last time Wednesday evening. When starved 24 hours give a little water to drink. This will wash out the digestive system and has a tendency to make the feathers pluck easier. Be careful, however, that the water is pure, and that the bird is starved twelve hours after drinking the water. Water sours much quicker than food, and in the warm months a bird dressed for market with water in it will turn green, about the crop and the vent, before it reaches its market.

When the bird has been starved as above take it out of the coop quietly, catching it with the left hand at the back of the upper part of both wings, in this way holding



A Fatted Chicken as sold in Canada at from 10 to 16 cents a pound.

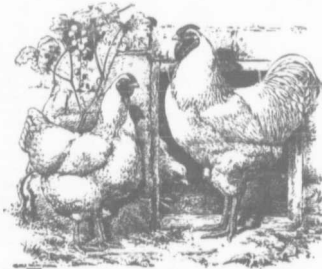
the wings from flapping and having them in a convenient position to rapidly pull the long wing feathers.

HOW TO KILL

Rest the bird easily on the left knee and with the right hand grasp the head by passing the first two fingers over the head to the left side and slipping them under the beak. At the same time place the thumb on the right side of the head just behind the ear, then by a quick, but not a jerky, motion stretch the neck by pressing downward with the thumb and first finger, at the same time giving the beak a slight turn upwards, which will easily break the neck close to the head. But this is not all. The broken neck will undoubtedly kill the bird but it will not bleed it. By the same pressure the jugular vein should be broken, when the blood will immediately empty into the space caused by the stretching of the neck.

If it is not desirable to leave the blood in this space it may be let out of the mouth by pressing the thumb-nail and the nail of the first finger lightly on either side of the windpipe close to the head and pulling until the windpipe breaks, being careful not to pull the head off entirely.

This method is quicker than by using a knife and makes a much



A Typical Pair of White Wyandottes.

cleaner job, but requires some practice and muck care to operate successfully.

PLUCKING THE FEATHERS

As soon as the bird has been killed, keep its head down that the blood may flow to the head and not run back into the neck and body. Immediately commence to pluck the feathers systematically, and clean the pin-feathers as you go.

First pull the long wing feathers by slipping the first two fingers and thumb along one side of either wing, and catching all the long flight feathers between the second and third fingers firmly, letting the hand pass from the tip of the wing to the bow, then by a strong pull jerk the feathers toward the tip. In this way, with little practice, all of the long feathers may be drawn at once. Next grasp the tail feathers in like manner, but be careful to draw them straight or the oil socket will be torn. When all the long feathers are thus plucked grasp the bird by both legs with the left hand, turn the breast upward and hold the head by placing it between the right thigh and the chair on which the operator is sitting. Slightly stretch the body by holding the legs well back with the left hand, and commence to pluck the feathers with the right forefinger and thumb. Do not catch the feathers with the tips of the fingers, but grip them between the thumb and the side of the index finger, pull them upwards and slightly "against the grain"; pluck in this position both sides of the breast and under the wings back to the legs, at a pluck the feathers of the neck as far as can be reached. Then reverse the bird, placing the tail outward, and pluck the leg feathers until the grain running in another direction is reached.

When both legs are plucked press them toward the operator and down close to the body, holding the legs with either hand as may be convenient, and pluck the fluffy part by pulling the feathers toward the tail. When this is neatly finished turn the bird over and pluck the back from tail to upper part of the neck, then grasp the wings with either hand and pull out the feathers as may be convenient.

When a bird is plucked there should be a small tuft of feathers on the tip of each wing, and the wings should be folded back. The feathers of the second joint of the wing should be well cleaned off and not show where the wing is folded. There should be a slight, but even, band or garter of feathers left at the knee joint of the legs, and the neck should be plucked to within one inch of the head, and all the long feathers of the hackle should be drawn.

A chicken dressed in the above manner, if plump and of a good white color, will bring a high price in Toronto at any time.

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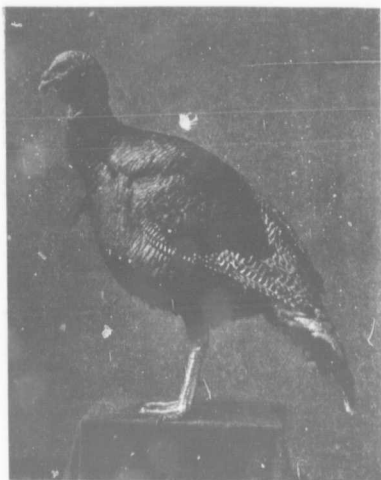
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First Prize Two-year-old Bronze Male, Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1902. Owned by W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

Raising Turkeys on the Farm

How to Breed, Feed, Care for Turkeys for Profit

By W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont

Raising turkeys is not as largely carried on in Canada as it should be. Turkeys require no expensive buildings and there is no kind of stock from which so much can be realized on the investment in one season. No kind of live stock utilizes so much waste products or will sell for as much per pound. Many claim that turkeys are great eaters. One reason for this is that turkeys on the farm are seldom fed alone, and people imagine that they are large eaters. But such is not the case. They have a large capacity for food, but until the

ground is covered with snow it is impossible to coax a turkey to fill up on grain alone.

Various figures have been given as to the cost of feeding turkeys. The lowest I have seen is that of 30c from June to December, by Mr. Brown, of Durham, and the highest 50c by Mr. Hislop, of Illinois. It is claimed that they destroy grain and other crops, but I have watched them carefully many a time and the total of the crop destroyed will not amount to much.

THE FARMERS' FOWL

Turkeys are essentially the farmers' fowl. They should have a good run, the larger the better, and a farm with its varied crops, presents the most favorable ground for them to work on. They do better in small flocks under 50, but many raise them successfully in flocks of 100 to 200 each. They can be raised successfully on all soils, but the ideal location is gravelly clay soil through which a creek runs and a large orchard or small piece of bush near the farm buildings.

Like other kinds of live stock turkeys do better with the individual who has a natural liking for them. They require a lot of attention for the first five weeks, more than chickens but after that time much less. Filth and inattention to details are the cause of the bulk of the losses with turkeys. Food is important, but more turkeys are lost through lack of proper care

and attention than through not getting the proper food.

THE BREEDS

The leading breeds of turkeys are the Bronze, White Holland, and Narragansett. These three breeds are fairly true to color and type, the Bronze being the greatest favorite because of its large size and brilliant plumage. The Hollands are claimed to be very firm in flesh and more docile, and do not ramble so much as the Bronze. But as all turkeys do better by rambling this is not a serious fault. If one likes a white turkey the white Holland will fill the bill well. The Narragansett stands next to the Bronze in size and has a nice plumage. Besides these three there are the Slates, Bufts, Blacks and a new variety known as the Bourbon Red, none of which, in my opinion bred as true to color or have qualities superior to those first named.

RAISING FOR MARKET

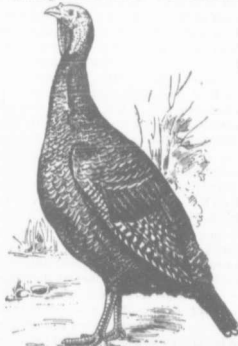
In raising for market, select two or three fair sized, healthy females (early hatched pullets preferred). They need not necessarily be pure bred. Get them as near as possible the color of the male to be used. Go to some successful breeder and select one of his healthiest, stoutest, and fullest breasted young toms. This does not necessarily mean the one weighing the most or having the longest legs, but the most compact one, which always matures largest as a two year old. There has been a craze for heavy weights in adults, which should be discouraged as it only impairs their breeding qualities and is of no benefit, excepting perhaps for show purposes. From the young birds, each season select the longest bodied, most compact, early hatched pullets for next season's breeders. Then have some breeder select a good young tom to mate with them. Don't try trading males with your neighbor as only indiscriminate breeding can result. Some breeders claim that poulters from young parents are not so strong as from mature birds, but such has not been my experience.

FEEDING THE BREEDING STOCK

During winter feed the females



Bronze Turkey Cock, 1st as Cockerel at Pan-American, in 1901. Owned and exhibited by W. J. Bell.



Bronze Hen, winner of 2nd prize at Pan-American. Owned and exhibited by W. J. Bell.

THE FARMING WORLD

very lightly and when the snow melts in spring nothing at all. They will find plenty on the range and they should not be fat. The male should be fed at least once a day on good sound grain. If the birds have a large open shed to roost in so much the better, but they can get along fairly well on trees or on a fence that is sheltered from the Northwest by buildings. In fact this is much to be preferred to an overcrowded hen house. The cause of the "swelled head" so common in turkeys, is, I think largely due to coming out of a warm house into the cold snow.

About April 1st, place nests about in places where you think a turkey would be likely to lay. Gather the eggs daily leaving a chicken egg in the nest to induce the hen to lay in the same place again. Store the eggs in bran in a cool room and turn two or three times a week, until the hen wants to set. About 15 eggs, and not over 20 in any case, are enough. The plan of setting the first eggs under a hen so as to secure a second clutch is not a good one. The turkey is naturally more free from lice than the hen and the early young turkeys are the healthiest and most profitable.

THE NEST

For hatching should be made of fine straw and chaff. Make the bottom rather flat and have it fixed around so that the young birds cannot get far from the hen. Before placing the eggs in the nest

put it with insect powder. I use the Persian powder and buy it fresh every year. The hen should be allowed to come off the nest at will, find what food and water she requires for herself. If hatching near the ground she should be closed up at night in such a way as to prevent dogs, etc., from chasing her off.

After hatching place the hen in a A shaped coop without bottom and with laths nailed across the front about 4 inches apart. Make the coop 3 feet in depth. The young birds can be kept out of the long grass and will go in of their own accord when it rains. It can be closed up at night with a wide board across the front. Keep the coop near the house for the first four weeks as there will be less danger from hawks and crows.

When the poults are about 6 weeks old the grass, wheat and barley crops are usually off and they are large enough to roam the fields.

A couple of days before the young birds are ready to hatch (they take about 28 days) shake insect powder freely over the hen on the nest. Mark the young birds with a small poultry punch or by cutting off toe nails. This should be done before they are 24 hours old. After marking pick the small scale off the end of the beak and let the hen on the nest again till the next day. If it is cold place a large dry goods box in a sunny spot on the South side of some building and put them in it.

Put some food around the sides of the box to start them eating. Keep them in this for two days before cooping.

FEEDING THE POULTS

On the first day feed bread soaked in skim-milk. Then commence adding shorts making it all shorts about the fourth day. Feed five times a day giving fresh water in a shallow dish each time. Mix fresh food every time. Sour food lying around causes bowel trouble. Feed the turkey hen shorts as well, with water each time. Leaves of dandelion and green onion tops should be cut into the food from the first, at least each kind once a day. Never let the coop stay over the second day in the same place. If moved every day so much the better. Keep the coops and pens scrupulously clean. When the hen gets her liberty I stop feeding, except shorts in the morning and try good clean wheat at night. Turkeys are great drinkers and should have cool, clear water near at hand at all times. Because of this they will often linger near a stream or spring.

When October arrives the turkeys should get more food. Give all the grain at night they will eat, chiefly wheat, though oats and peas will do for a change. Corn is also good for fattening. Roots boiled are also good. Never pen turkeys up for fattening. They will pine so much for freedom that they will gain little. November is a good time to sell turkeys.

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THEO. NOEL, Geologist,

Dept. A.H., 101 YORK ST., TORONTO, ONT.



A Flock of Breeding Geese and Rhode Island Chickens

Raising Geese by the Hundreds

By W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

While visiting the poultry farms in Rhode Island last June, I was greatly interested in the geese of that state. We often see large chicken farms and farms devoted solely to the raising of thousands of ducklings but it had never been my good fortune to see geese in flocks of from 100 to 500. The farmers in the section I visited grew chickens extensively and geese more or less as a side issue.

The breeding stock consist of the most part of Toulouse geese and African Ganders. The farmers claim these give them a fast growing gosling. The Toulouse geese are used for the reason that they are conceded to be the best layers. In most cases not more than four geese are mated with one gander.

The breeding geese enjoy the run of a grass field, generally more or less of a swampy nature or low lying. A pond of water was in nearly every case in easy access. The land in general is not of any great value from an agricultural standpoint and boulders are rather numerous. In some instances hens were running in the same field and if the field was large and plenty of grass was available a few cattle might be seen. The main feed for the breeding geese is grass and water. Some of the growers feed a little grain usually wheat or corn, but all agreed that grass is essential.

The early eggs are set under hens, about four or five eggs to each hen. This is done in order to get as many eggs as possible from

a goose. The last eggs laid are set under the goose.

I saw 200 or more goslings on several farms, some with chicken hens, others with the mother goose. The main point when the goslings are young is to keep them warm also to have them in a small enclosure so that they cannot stray away. The growers consider it important that the goslings should be shut in the coop with the hen at night otherwise they are apt to sit outside for half the night and get chilled.

Water is given to drink, also plenty of grass. Whenever I saw geese short of grass they appeared unthrifty.

In so far as feed for goslings is concerned, nearly every body has a way of their own. Generally corn meal, bran and shorts are used in about equal proportions. This is moistened with milk. Some growers added a little animal meal to this ration. The main thing after the gosling gets a start is to supply plenty of grass and water. Grit of course must be available.

The goslings are sold about as soon as they are feathered. The general price being about \$1.00 each. They are bought by farmers who make a business of fattening geese. The goslings are taken off the grass and put in small runs where they are fed liberally and when fat shipped to the large markets.

I have seen extra fine geese grown in Ontario when they had the run of a patch of rape. The Rhode Island geese grow to a tremendous size and are among the best I have seen anywhere.

Ducks

THE BEST BREED AND THE BEST FEED

There are about five popular breeds of ducks. The Pekin is without doubt the most popular market duck, due to its being a good layer, a quick maturing duck and white in color. Practically all the duck farms raise this breed.

The Rouen is as large, if not

larger, than the Pekin but is a poorer layer and a slow growing duck. The color of the plumage being dark is somewhat of an objection as a market bird.

The Cayuga is gaining in popularity in Ontario. It is noted for its fine flesh, perhaps no other duck gives such all round satisfaction when dressed for local consumption. As a market bird its black plumage is a serious objection. It is a good layer, a fairly quick maturing duck and grows to a fair size.

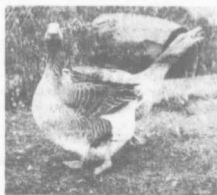
The Indian Runner is a small fawn and white duck, noted for its great egg production. Where a small duck, at say a weight of four pounds, is in demand this breed would do well. The large growers object to its small size as a general market bird.

The Aylesbury is not popular owing largely to the duck not being as good a layer as the Pekin and the general impression that they are very hard to pick when young. They resemble the Pekin in size and color with the exception that the Aylesbury has a flesh colored beak while the Pekin has an orange beak.

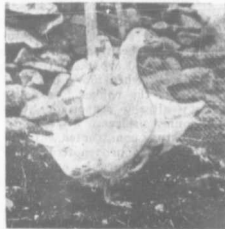
Duck eggs can be hatched either by mother duck, chicken hens or incubators. On large plants the incubators are used exclusively.

The main thing to be considered in growing young ducks is to keep them out of water for swimming purposes, but to supply enough to drink at each meal. The water should be given in fountains or some similar arrangements so that the young duckling can not get into it. The first feed is generally a mixture of equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal to which is added about a cup full of grit to each quart and a half of feed. This feed is scalded and fed when cool. After the first week add about 6 per cent. animal meal to the above ration. Never fail to supply water when feeding or grit in the food. Shade is also necessary as the ducks are easily overcome by the hot sun. Green food should be available.

A Pekin duck thus fed should weigh 5 pounds when ten weeks old and should then be nearly all feathered. This is the time to kill them for profit. If you will notice how much food the duck consumes as it approaches this period you will at once realize that delay in killing when once ready is very



Emden Geese



Toulouse Goose and Nest.



African Ganders—Breeding Stock.

dangerous to the profit margin.

Ducks are more profitable as a rule than chickens owing largely I believe to their low mortality.

Fatted Chickens Sell Well

The rearing of market chickens and the selling of new laid table eggs are the most profitable poultry trades. Specially fatted chickens can be sold in Canada for from 10c. to 16c. a pound plucked weight. This price equals 8c. to 14c. a pound live weight or 15c. to 23c. a pound drawn weight.

Last week the Dominion Department of Agriculture sold to one firm in Montreal 10,592 fatted farmers' chickens for \$1,482.88, 2,676 farm chickens realizing nearly \$1,500—a substantial argument that the fattening of chickens is a profitable and necessary business in Canada. The whole display of fatted chickens at the Eastern Ontario Poultry Show, Ottawa, was bought for 16 cents a pound plucked weight. The demand for first-class chickens and new laid eggs is increasing rapidly. The general public recognizes at the present time the higher quality of the meat of the fatted chicken; the economic value of a fatted chicken over a lean chicken, and also the increased palatability of the new laid egg.

In order to realize the greatest profits from the poultry business, a utility type of breeding fowls should be selected. When these breeders are separated from the general flock of poultry there will be a greater uniformity in the type of chickens produced. The cockerels will be more cheaply fatted for market and will present a more saleable appearance, while the early hatched pullets will be satisfactory winter layers.—Frank C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division at Ottawa.

Running the Incubator

Thermostats or heat regulators for controlling temperature in incubators, have been constructed of hard rubber and wood, and these do very well when new, but unfortunately the rubber loses its elasticity after a season or two and becomes useless.

Thermostats constructed entirely of metals have proven to be the best and most durable, and those made of two metals of unequal expansion and contraction are the most popular. An incubator, no matter how expensively built or

how well designed in all other features, will be found a very unsatisfactory machine unless equipped with a thermostat that is accurate, sensitive, unaffected by barometric influence and sufficiently powerful to work the lever at all times; therefore I emphasize the great importance of the regulator.

AVOID EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE

But no matter how good a machine you may have or how accurately it may be regulated, do not depend entirely on the regulator.

If all incubator operators would use a little common sense they would assist the machine in doing its work greatly; do not place an incubator where it will be continually subjected to extremes of temperature. For instance, a room where there is a hot fire kept burning all day and let out at night would be a very bad place to run an incubator on account of the great extremes of temperature. Another place almost as bad would be a room with a large window facing south. The heat of the sun in the day time runs the temperature up, and the large amount of glass will cause it to be cold at night. The best place in which to run an incubator is a dry cellar, or sub-cellar, or a room on the ground level, with the window facing north. Occasionally eggs will be found so strongly fertilized that they will hatch under great extremes of temperature. Some

years ago a friend of the writer's purchased an incubator and erected a small building in which to run it, but being totally inexperienced in the matter, the building, when completed, was about as unsuitable as it could be for the purpose. Instead of placing one small window in the north side he placed two large ones in the south side, with the result that when the sun shone the room was very warm and at night was just the reverse, the temperature of the egg chamber some cold mornings was down to 90 degrees, and in the day-time the sun's rays would send it up to 106 degrees. Notwithstanding this great variation of temperature he had a remarkably good hatch, over 95 per cent. of the fertile eggs produced chicks, and they were strong, vigorous ones, too; I mention this incident to show that fertilized eggs from strong, healthy fowls will hatch under very unfavorable conditions, but had the breeding stock in the case cited not been in the pink of condition the result would have been very different.

CONSTRUCTION AND INSULATION

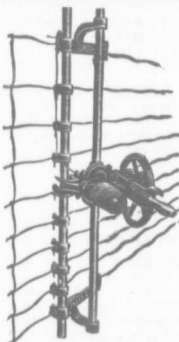
I feel that I cannot lay too much stress on the importance of a good regulator, but another feature of an incubator which is secondary only to the regulator is the matter of construction. It must be well put together and of well-seasoned material; it must also be double cased with a space between which must be filled with a non-con-

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ducting material to retain heat. The systems of construction and insulation employed by the different manufacturers are various, but like every other article of commerce, you pay for what you get; you will not get a good machine for a very low price, and you had better go without a machine altogether than buy a poor one. In short, it will be found a great mistake to buy any but a first-class machine.

VENTILATION

The ventilation must be regular and constant. Only warm air must be admitted to the egg chamber, and only in such a manner as to admit of effective ventilation without draft. The best method is by forcing the warm air down through the machine from top to bottom. The natural tendency is for warm air to rise, and it will never sink unless forced, so thus we get exactly the rate of movement needed and have the warm air under control at all times.

T. A. Willits, Toronto.

Why is This ?

The fact that, according to our census, only 4 per cent. of our poultrymen use fattening crates, raises a question of importance. Why is this?

So long as fowls are sold by the pair and not by the pound it will remain so.

It must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that this pair system is most hurtful to the poultry industry. It is time now that so manifestly unfair and unbusinesslike a basis should cease. There is a sort of "heads I win tails you lose" flavor about it. There is no object in fattening birds merely to sell them at a fixed current rate, irrespective of their weight.

And the unfairness of this system lies in the fact that the man who buys per pair, sells per pound. Thus does he pocket the profit belonging to the careful poultry raiser.

Fruit Culture in Nova Scotia

(Continued from page 91)

plums necessary for the making of prunes. They should be meaty, rather than juicy, and free stoned. He asked the fruit growers to give this subject their consideration. Mr. Blair also gave a practical demonstration of properly and improperly made bordeaux mixture.

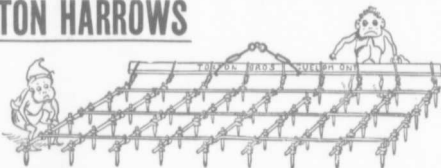
In an address on "Co-operative Marketing," Capt. C. O. Allen, Kentville, N. S., touched on the transportation problem. According to his figures, there was little difference, especially in winter, in the temperature of ventilated and unventilated steamers.

The officers elected for 1903 are: President, Col. Shippy Spurr, Vice-President, R. S. Eaton; Secretary, S. C. Parker.



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Fruit Culture in Nova Scotia

The N. S. Fruit Growers' Association held a most successful annual gathering at Middleton on Feb. 5th to 7th. A strong deputation from Ontario, consisting of Dr. Saunders, Prof. Robertson, C. A. Zavitz, W. T. Macoun, W. A. McKinnon and Harold Jones rendered much assistance.

As we noted last issue, President Bigelow in his address referred to the disappointing season of 1902. Only 70,000 bbls. had been exported from Nova Scotia, as compared with a yearly average of 300,000. Plums had been a partial failure, but pears and peaches were a good crop. The cranberry crop was light.

Dr. Saunders gave an instructive address, in which he strongly advocated the use of clover for plowing under and adding humus to the soil. The address caused much valuable discussion.

THE MANITIME AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Prof. Robertson, in an address on "Education for the Improvement of Agriculture," announced that a consolidated rural school would be established at Middleton. In referring to the proposed Agricultural College, he advocated short courses for farmers. These, in addition to giving farmers who could not take a long course, a practical training by experts, would show them the value of an Agricultural College, and would at once popularize such an institution.

Attorney-General Longley announced that a meeting had been arranged for February 17th, when he hoped that the question of an Agricultural College would be settled, as it was the intention of the Government to accept Prof. Robertson's advice in the matter.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF INDIVIDUAL TREES

W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, discussed this subject. Some trees had given more than twice the yield that others had done during the past five seasons at the Farm. He advised taking scions for grafting from trees which bore good crops annually. A co-operative experiment was being planned by which he hoped to get many fruit growers to keep records of the yields from individual trees of the same variety.

SOIL MOISTURE AND CLOVER-GROWING

C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph, spoke on this topic and emphasized the importance of cultivation drainage. Clover had great value as a humus maker and nitrogen gatherer.

Prof. Robertson, in a second address, touched on "Transportation." Only good fruit should be exported, and it should be carried in good condition. Shippers should give personal supervision to

the shipping. Poor fruit sent in poor condition would not sell in England. Complaint had been made that one steamship company from Halifax had not carried out its contract. He advised shippers to enter actions for damages in such cases, as they would be more likely to receive attention from the government than by a formal complaint.

CANADIAN FRUIT IN BRITAIN

W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, speaking of varieties, said, there have been nearly enough of Ben Davis type of apples exported. Large lots of one variety, of a uniform grade, would bring the best returns. Nova Scotians were losing money by using a smaller barrel than the Ontario one, as the latter, being larger, was preferred. He advised trying to induce Ontario shippers to use the Nova Scotia barrel, which is the standard size. The box trade was growing and would continue to grow. Barrels, however, were still in the largest demand on the general market. The putting of inferior fruit into expensive cases, as was sometimes done, showed a great lack of business ability. English people do not want the case. It was good fruit they were after. Only the choicest fruit should be packed in boxes.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES EARLY

Harold Jones spoke on "Spraying Mixtures, and How to Apply Them." Owing to the poor quality of Nova Scotian fruit in 1902, fruit growers were more than usually interested in this subject. Mr. Jones emphasized the importance of beginning spraying early and dosing the root thoroughly. The first spraying should be done with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when the leaf buds are breaking and the second just before the flower buds open. These applications would destroy the tent caterpillars, bud moths, and cigar case-bearers and prevent the spread of the apple scab fungus. The third spraying should be made as soon as the flowers fall for codling moth and fungi and the fourth, fifth and sixth at intervals of from ten days to fourteen days. The importance of making the bordeaux mixture in the proper way was emphasized. The lime and sulphate of copper should be mixed after being diluted and not in the concentrated condition as was often done. He advised spraying young trees, even before they had begun to fruit in order to keep them free from fungi and insects.

PRUNE CULTURE FOR NOVA SCOTIA

W. S. Blair, horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., thought there was a good opening for the prune industry in Nova Scotia. He described the kinds of

(Continued on page 95)



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TREES

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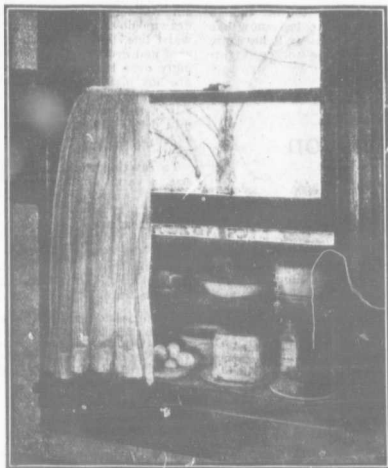
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This shows a Window Provision Cupboard, a most convenient plan in any kitchen. It will save many trips to the cellar in cold weather. Kindly loaned by the Superintendent of Institutes.

A Fairy Story with a Moral to it

"Papa, please tell us a story."
"Pretty soon, Madge, I'm talking with mama now."

"When will you tell us a story, papa?"

"Just as soon as we get through talking, unless you begin to tease. You know what will happen if you tease."

"Yes, papa," and the little girl ran away, to be rewarded later by the undisputed possession of one arm of the big rocking-chair and hearing the question which never failed. "Well, what shall it be this time?" Then came the inevitable reply "Oh, papa, a fairy story with a moral to it."

So while the wind blew the spring rain hard against the pane, and the fire blazed cheerfully within, papa leaned back in his chair and with an arm around the wee girl began:

"Once upon a time when pigs were swine and turkeys chewed tobacco, and little birds built their nests in old men's beards there lived a little girl named Mary. She was a pretty little girl and a very lucky one for she had a papa and mama to love her and take care of her and a fairy godmother, who not only loved her but was so wise that she could always tell the best thing to do. Mary was a very good little girl in a great many ways, but she had one very bad habit. She was very careless about everything she undertook. Her dol-

lies lay undressed upon the floor, her books somehow always lost their covers, and there was water left in the cups and saucers when she washed them for her mama. Her fairy godmother who saw her only on her birthday, did not know about these bad habits for a long time because Mary's mother dreaded speaking about her little girl's faults even to the fairy Dolly Doodle; but at last she grew so worried and troubled that she told the fairy all about it. "Oh," cried Dolly Doodle, "So that's the way the wind blows. I'll take Mary with me for a little trip and she'll come back cured of that fault, I'll promise you."

So Mary's mother collected her gloves from the table, her hat from the lawn, and jacket from the playroom floor and dressed Mary to go with the good fairy. "Where are we going, Dolly Doodle? Are you going to take me to fairy land?"

"Not this time dear; but we are going to have a very interesting journey nevertheless. Take my hand now—and puff, we are gone."

So they were, and were now standing with the sea at their feet, and wide stretches of sand all about them, so suddenly that Mary never could remember quite how it all happened.

"Where are we, Dolly Doodle?" she gasped holding tight to the fairy's hand.

"There's a little boy over there,

ask him."

Sure enough there was a little boy sitting on the sand and (could it be) actually eating it. Mary ran up to him quite forgetting her first question in her curiosity. "Why little boy what are you eating that sand for?"

"Taste it yourself," said the little fellow sullenly.

"Why it's sugar! How nice!" "Yes, I suppose it seems so till you have to eat it and eat it every day all day long, then I guess you'll soon get enough of it."

"Why do you have to eat it, and who makes you?"

"Dolly Doodle, to be sure," replied he—"because I used to make myself sick eating candy and things all of us were brought here to cure us of some fault or other. Those little girls over there in the big glass cages used to quarrel all the time when they played together at home and now they can't play with anyone but themselves. My, but it's lonesome! I tell you what, ask Dolly Doodle if I can't take you round and show you some of the sights. I'd like to get away from this sugar business for a while."

"Had pretty near enough sugar for a while have you George? Well, I'm glad of it for I know a mamma that wants her little boy back again. I'm glad she's going to have a nice boy this time and not a little pig dressed in jacket and trousers. Go with Mary while I look after things here a bit and then you shall go home again." And away went the good fairy with a dozen things to attend to.

"Down there," said George as they trudged along, "are the little children who told fibs. Now they can't talk at all because of those rubber things in their mouths. And those are the ones who were unkind to their pets. That little girl crying behind that tree forgot to feed her white mice till one of them died. Now she's pretty hungry herself, I guess. And that boy pulled his dog's ears, and now his own are all pinched up with that clothes pin. I tell you I'm going home. We won't go over to that corner. They make too much noise. Those are all the crying babies that cry about nothing at all. They have to stay there until they get all their crying done. The fairy has fixed them so they can't stop crying. And those are just as bad. They're the ones that are always giggling about nothing. Dolly Doodle has made some of them laugh so hard that they can't sit up. Laughing is pretty hard work. I guess when you have to do it all the time. I've laughed so hard it hurt in just a little while."

"What are those children doing all sitting in a row? Is it a game?" They were careless with their playthings and now they can't have any."

"Oh," said Mary blushing, "I

guess I don't care to see any more here. Let's find Dolly Doodle and get her to take us home."

A pleasant laugh close by them made them both look up and there was Dolly Doodle looking down at them with the kindest eyes in the world. "I guess both you little folks have had enough of Punishment Land. Now go to your

mamas and give them my love." She stooped and kissed them as she spoke and with the kiss each little person was home again good and happy in their mother's arms.

"Now, children, that's enough for to-night. Go to bed now like good children and we'll have another story some other night. Good-night."

Hints by May Manton

GIRL'S COSTUME, 4276

Little girls are apt to appear at their best when wearing frocks that include berthas of some sort as almost all childish figures are improved by broadening the shoulders. The very pretty dress illustrated includes that feature arranged in a novel manner and also the fashionable box plaited skirt. In the case of the original the material is dark red serge, with yoke of plaid silk and trimming of narrow black braid applied in double rows and held at the ends by small



4276 Girl's Costume,
4 to 12 yrs

fancy buttons, but numerous materials and combinations are appropriate. Cashmere, Henrietta cloth and similar fabrics are much in vogue and many simple silks are worn while both Velvet and Velveteen are smart.

The dress has a fitted body lining which is faced to form the yoke and over which the waist is arranged. The waist is made with backs that are slightly full at the waist line and a front that blouses over the belt. The berthas is shaped to give the fashionable stole effect, having full length extensions at front that fall loosely over the blouse and extend to the waist in back. The full sleeves are arranged over fitted linings the lower edges of which are faced to form cuffs. The gored skirt is arranged in box plaits that conceal the seams and is joined to the waist under the belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 8 yards 21 inches wide, 7½ yards 27 inches wide or 4 yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of silk for yoke and collar.

The pattern 4276 is cut in size for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

4264 SHIRT WAIST, 36 to 46 BUST

Woman's Shirt Waist With Under-Arm Gore, 4264, to be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.



4264 Shirt Waist, 36 to 46 bust.

The waist consists of fronts, back and under-arm gores and is bloused slightly at the front, but drawn down smoothly at the back. The sleeves are in regulation style with straight cuffs that close at the back. The neck is finished with a stock collar that is worn with turn-overs of lace. At the waist is a belt with fashionable postillion at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4264 is cut in sizes for a 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure.

4156 BOX PLAITED BLOUSE, 32 to 40 BUST



4156 Box Plaited Blouse,
32 to 40 bust.

Woman's Box Plaited Blouse, 4156. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

The foundation is a smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the plain back, the shield and the box plaited fronts. The back is smoothed across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are gathered and droop slightly and becomingly over the belt. The sleeves are box plaited from the shoulders to slightly below the elbows, then fall in soft puffs and are gathered into deep cuffs. The closing is effected invisibly beneath the central plait.

To cut this waist in the medium size, 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 32 inches wide, or, 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required; with 1½ yards of all-over lace for collar, shield and cuffs.

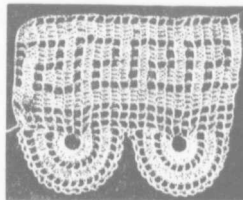
The pattern 4156 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

Grecian Lace

Ch. thirty-six.

Row one—One dc in sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth stitches,* ch two, skip two, one dc.* Re-



peat four times. One dc in each of next three sts *ch two, skip two, one dc.* Repeat twice. Ch five. Row two—Dc on second dc, ch two, dc on dc, ch two, sixteen dc, ch two, four dc, ch two, dc at end ch five.

Row three—Four dc in dcs, ch two, four dcs in dcs, *ch two, skip two, dc.* Repeat twice. Three dc in dcs, *ch two, dc in dc.* Repeat once. Ch two, dc in third of five ch, ch five.

Row four—Dc on second dc, two ch, two dcs on dcs, ch two, four dcs on dcs, ch two, dc on dc, ch two, four dcs on dcs, ch two, four dcs on dcs, ch two, dc on third st of five ch, ch five.

Row five—Four dcs on dcs, ch two, dc on dc, ch two, skip two, two dcs on dcs, ch two, four dcs on four dcs, ch two, four dcs on four dcs, *ch two, dc on dc.* Repeat once. Ch two, dc on third st of five ch, ch five.

Row six—Dc on second dc, ch two, dc on dc, ch two, four dcs on dcs, ch two, sixteen dc, ch two, dc on third st of five ch, ch five.

Row seven—Same as first row.

At the end, ch ten, fasten it with sc into top of dc at end of fifth row, ch three, fasten in same way at end of fourth row. Turn.

Row eight—Ch two, twenty-five dcs in ring, ch one, dc on dc, ch two. Rest same as second row.

Row nine—Same as third row. At end ch two, miss first two dcs of scallop, dc between second and third, ch two, dc between fourth and fifth, and so on until there are twelve dcs in all, with two ch between. Ch two, sc in top of dc in third row, ch three sc in second row. Turn.

Row ten—Ch one, sc in two ch, dc in dc, two dc in next two ch,

dc in dc. Repeat until there are thirty-eight dcs in all, ch one, dc on first dc of heading, ch two. Rest same as fourth row.

Row eleven—Same as fifth across heading. After last dc ch two, miss first two dcs, dc between second and third. Repeat until you have eighteen dcs with two ch between each, ch two, sc in end of first row, ch two, sc in hole below turn.

Row twelve—Ch three, sc into first two ch, ch three, sc into second two ch, repeat all around. Dc on first dc of heading, same as sixth row.—Joyce Cavendish.

minced onion, 1 teaspoon made mustard, and pepper, salt and sage to suit the taste. Mix well together, adding a little water if the mixture seems too thick. Pour into a buttered baking dish, cover the top with stale bread crumbs and bits of butter, and bake in a moderate oven one hour.—Anna Glenwood.

Orange Goodies

ORANGE CAKE

Take 4 eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, beat together, then add 1 cup sugar slowly and stir until it creams. Now add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 2 cups flour sifted with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder. Bake in four tins.

ORANGE CUSTARD

Of sweet milk 1 pt., 4 eggs, 3 teaspoons cornstarch, 1 cup sugar and the juice of 3 large oranges. Wet the starch in milk and mix with yolks of eggs, leaving the whites for frosting. Have the milk hot and stir the ingredients in. Cook, and when done, pour over slices of sugared oranges. Frost and brown in oven with door open. Serve cold.—Nettie Ransom Hous-ton.

Scrambled Eggs

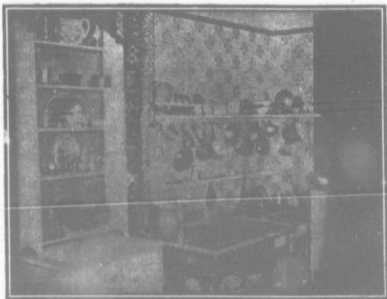
Break 2 eggs in a bowl, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and beat until light and foamy. Add 2 tablespoons cold water and beat again two minutes. Put 1 teaspoon butter in the frying pan, and when it is melted, pour in the eggs. When they begin to set, draw with a spoon from one side of the pan to the other and through the center. When thick and creamy, turn onto a plate and serve hot.—Ruth Raymond.

Half-Done Work is Always Wasteful

The extravagance and waste of doing work badly are most lamentable. We can never overestimate the value, in a successful life, of an early formed habit of doing everything to a finish, and thus relieving ourselves of the necessity of doing things more than once. Oh, the waste in half-done, careless, patched work!

The extravagance and loss resulting from a slipshod education is almost beyond computation. To be under the necessity, all through one's life, of patching up, of having to do over again, half-done and botched work, is not only a source of terrible waste, but the subsequent loss of self-respect and life is also very great.

There is great economy in putting the highest possible personal investment in everything we do. Any thoroughness of effort which raises personal power to a higher value is a judicious expenditure of individual effort. Do not be afraid to show thoroughness in whatever you undertake. Thoroughness is a great quality when once mastered. It makes all work easier, and brings to life more sunshine.—Success.



A neat and compact arrangement of kitchen utensils. The kitchen cannot be made too convenient for the housewife.—From *Hand Book for Women's Institutes*.

Hints for the Housewife

Recipes for Cabbage

COLD SLAW

Select a firm, fresh looking head of cabbage, shave enough to fill a quart measure and have it in shreds instead of chopping in the usual manner. Mix together 1 cup rich sweet cream, 1 cup cider vinegar and two teaspoons sugar. Sprinkle the cabbage with pepper and salt, mix well and pour over the cream dressing.

SOUP

Chop a small head of cabbage very fine and put over the fire in plenty of cold water, adding salt to suit the taste. Mince fine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold meat of any kind and add to the soup. After it has boiled for 15 minutes, add a large onion minced fine, 2 tablespoons oatmeal or rolled oats and a little pepper. Let boil for an hour, and add just a few minutes before removing from the fire a large lump of butter and 1 teaspoon powdered sage. Serve with fried bread or crackers.

STEWED CABBAGE

Select a medium sized head of cabbage, cut in two and cover with boiling water. Let stand in the water for 15 minutes; shake dry and mince rather coarse. Put into

a saucepan a layer of cabbage; over this sprinkle pepper, salt and bits of butter. Put on another layer of cabbage and continue until all is used. Now pour boiling water over all and cover closely. Boil half an hour or longer, adding more water if needed. If desired, a little stock may be added or the cabbage may be served with a cream sauce, but it is very good without either.

STUFFED CABBAGE

Select a fine head of cabbage, wash well and drain. Cut the core out and trim the cavity until large enough to admit a cup. Now prepare a stuffing of 1 lb. sausage, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup stale bread crumbs and a small onion chopped fine. Press this into the cabbage, place a cabbage leaf over the top and tie up in muslin or double cheesecloth. Put into a kettle of boiling water, add salt and boil for two hours. When done, stand the cabbage in a deep dish, pour melted butter over it and serve.

CABBAGE PUDDING

Boil a small head of cabbage with a slice of bacon. When done, take up and chop fine. Mix with 1 tablespoon butter (melted), 3 well beaten eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiled rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups rich sweet milk, 1 small

A Touch of the Better Life

Trust

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the wrong go right.

But only to discover and to do
With cheerful heart the work that
God appoints,
I will trust in Him
That He can hold His own; and I
will take

His will, above the work He send-
eth me
To be my chiefest good."

—Jean Ingelow.

Spin Cheerfully

Spin cheerfully,
Not tearfully,
Though wearily you plod;
Spin carefully,
Spin prayerfully,
But leave the thread with God.

The shuttle of his purpose move

To carry out his own design;
Seek not too soon to disapprove
His work, nor yet assign
Dark motives, when, with silent
dread,
You view each somber fold;
For lo! within each darker thread
There twines a thread of gold.

Spin cheerfully,
Not tearfully,
He knows the way you plod;
Spin carefully,
Spin prayerfully,
But leave the thread with God.

—Emma L. Runck.

Telling Mother

When I was still an urchin small,—
'Tis long ago, but I recall

My playmates oft tormented me.
Then from them I turned angrily,
And, sobbing, cried: 'Oh, stop
your bother!
I'll go right home and tell my
mother!'

I grew in time a little man,
And, as boys will, I oit began
In turn to tease and plague my
mates;

But faring ill.—O cruel fates!—
Smarting with blows from one or
t'other,
I ran, and told it to my mother.

When, later on, I went to school,
Too strict I found the teacher's
rule:

I tried so hard to do his will,
But all in vain, he scolded still,
Until I tried my tears to smother,
And cried, "I'll tell it to my
mother."

Ah! since that long-departed day
My mother dear has passed away,
Sorrow and pain have wrung my
breast,

Till, oft with cares and griefs op-
pressed,
I think of this time and that other,
'Oh, could I tell it to my moth-
er!'

—Christian Register.

Result of New York Expert's Analyses of Canadian-Made Soaps.

Dr. Delmel Linen-Mesh Co. writes:
"We sent samples of the leading
"soaps made in Canada to an expert
"in New York, and had them thor-
"oughly analyzed. As a result of
"this analysis, we find your 'Sun-
"light Soap' to be the only disease
"without danger to the clothes, and
"we are therefore pleased to recom-
"mend wearers of the Dr. Delmel
"Underwear to use Sunlight Soap
"for washing."
Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—
and you will see for yourself. 274

pare the dinner, and as that is al-
ready cooked, there is time to don
a clean dress and rest a while be-
fore setting the table and warm-
ing the food. With the help of a
washing machine the work would
be easier, perhaps, but it is not
drudgery by this method, and the
clothes are so clean and sweet that
I would not go back to the old way
that was so tiresome years ago.—
E. Merryman.

Children's Teeth

Premature decay of the children's
teeth is due more to constitutional
defects or derangements than to
any localized condition. It means
that the teeth are not well organ-
ized because of defective nutritional
processes which may or may not
be hereditary. In either event
treatment instituted early enough
will help, if not entirely stay, the
progress of the difficulty. To re-
tard these processes is worth a
good deal, while effectually to check
them is a wealth of gold. Give
enough granular phosphate of soda,
which may be well taken in milk,
to keep the bowels open. Give al-
so, three times a day after food,
syrup of lacto-phosphate of lime;
dose for a child of five or six,
one-half teaspoonful; for a child
of ten, a teaspoonful, and for a
younger child in proportion.—A.
P. Reed, M.D., in The Householder
for February.

Homes for Children

J. Stuart Coleman, secretary,
229 Simcoe street, Toronto,
writes to the effect that the Child-
ren's Aid Society has a number of
children in its care for adoption.
These children which vary in age
from four months up to thirteen
years are not articulated out to work,
but given to people who will treat
them largely as their own sons
and daughters. Parties desiring
further information should write
Mr. Coleman.

This is the way we mend a gra-
nite steppan in which we boiled
beans on the top of a drum stove.
Each time before using, the holes
in the pan were dashed over with
paste, the pan set on the top of
the stove till the paste dried or
cooked, and then the vessel was
ready for use. This is the paste:
Put a little flour in a teaspoon and
mix it with a drop or so of water.
Nothing else.—Belle Lee.

Worth Remembering

Cleaning Water Bottles

Salt and vinegar are better for
cleaning cloudy decanters and wa-
ter bottles than tea, potato war-
rings or carpet tacks. Boiling
catsup bottles in a kettle of water
containing a handful of washing
soda, turns out bright, clear bot-
tles after they are rinsed. For
water bottles and decanters the
salt and vinegar treatment gives
the best results.

Mary Taylor Ross.

Two Recipes for Pork Sausage

Forty lbs. meat, 12 ozs. salt, 2
ozs. sage, 2 ozs. pepper. To keep
this for future use pack in deep
dishes and cover with melted lard.
To remove from the dish, place it
for a few minutes in hot water.—
H. C. A.

Here is another, giving measures
instead of weights: For 10 lbs.
meat use 7 tablespoonfuls salt, 5
of powdered sage, 3 of black pep-
per, 2 of ginger, spoon level full in
measuring.—Mrs E. J. Allis.

For Wash Day

As soon as possible the boiler is
put over the fire, and the clothes
wring from the first tub and put

on to boil. An emulsion made by
boiling together 1 teaspoon kero-
sene, 2 teaspoons pearline and 1
cup water for each pailful of water
in the boiler, is poured into the
boiler before the clothes are put in.
They are allowed to boil 15 min-
utes, then are taken into a tub of
cold water and the next lot wrung
from the "soak" and put on to
boil. A little more emulsion is ad-
ded if the water seems to need
it. The clothes, after being boiled,
are "sudsed" through the cold wa-
ter, rubbing any places that still
show soil, and then rinsed in one
or two waters and hung up to dry.
Very little rubbing is necessary to
make them beautifully white and
clean.

The colored clothes are washed
through the sudsing water, rinsed
quickly and dried in the shade. In
this way there is no danger of fading
them. Men's work shirts and
pants are soaked a short time in
some of the warm suds from the
boiler, which is taken out between
the boilings and clean water added
for the next boiling. Pants are
too stiff to be rubbed on the wash-
board, so they are laid over a
smooth board and rubbed with a
scrubbing brush to remove dirt.
Working in this way, the washing
is on the line before time to pre-

In the Flower Garden

Hints on Flower Culture

Arrange for spring bulb planting now.

Flowering plants in the window help to relieve the gloominess of the winter winds.

More bloom for the amount of labor may be obtained from bulbs than in any other way.

Every farmer's lawn or yard that can sport a rose should give first place to the Crimson Rambler. Train to a stake or arch. Order one now.

New pots should be thoroughly soaked in water some time before filling with soil, otherwise they will absorb all the moisture from the soil.

The demand for white flowers increases, and to supply the demand white varieties should be planted by themselves, rather than be mixed with colored sorts.

No bulb comes into flower so quickly as the Chinese sacred lily, only four to six weeks being required to bloom. If forced in water, put two or three large bulbs in a dish, fill two-thirds full of stones and pebbles to hold roots firm. Keep the dish filled with water. You can then almost see them grow, if in a warm room.

The new bush verbenas grow upward in compact bush form, bearing clusters of flowers resembling the ordinary verberna. They are in a variety of colors and make extra fine border plants, or for solid beds.

Use small pots for small plants, remembering that if a plant cannot drink in all the water you pour on it, the surrounding soil becomes very soon stagnant and sour, and the plant will not thrive well under such a condition.

Adorn and beautify the dwellings, surround them with twining vines and graceful plants, for there is no spot on earth so rude as not to be refined by their presence, and none so adorned as not to be graced by their beauty and fragrance.

Old-fashioned clove pinks of our grandmothers, for which inquiry has so often been made, can now be obtained of one or two florists. They are perfectly hardy, free blooming, in white pink, rose, red and variegated colors, and have a strong clove fragrance. Plants should be divided occasionally, as they die if overcrowded.

Hints About Plants

There will be more or less pruning to do, as plants develop, in order to preserve proper symmetry. Save every cutting and grow a plant from it for use in the garden next summer, or one for next winter's use, if the old one seems to have outlived its usefulness. Most cuttings will grow readily if stuck in the soil about the plant from which they were taken, but a surer method of rooting them consists in a shallow vessel of coarse sand,

which should be kept moist, not wet, and warm.

If large chrysanthemums are started next season, it is well to want new plants now, by taking the young shoots which spring up about the old plants. Give them small pots of rich soil at first, and shift to larger pots as soon as the first ones are filled with roots.

Tuberous begonias and gloxinias may be started now, for early flowering.—Home and Flowers.

Pruning Plants

Prune roses in spring. Hybrid perpetuals should be cut back somewhat after each flowering period. The same is true of the ever-bloomers, like the teas, Bourbons, and Neisettes. Trim grapevines in spring. Shorten the growth of the season about mid-summer. Woodbine—by which I presume Ampelopsis or Virginia creeper is meant—should be pruned in the spring.—Home and Flowers.

House or Home

"A house is built of bricks and stone, of sills and posts and piers;

But a home is built of loving deeds that stand a thousand years. A house, though but a humble cot, within its walls may hold A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's eternal gold.

The men of earth build houses—halls and chambers, roofs and domes

But the woman of the earth—God knows! the women build the homes.

Eye could not stray from Paradise, for oh! no matter where Her gracious presence lit the way, lo! Paradise was there."

A Secret for the Farmer's Daughters

Here is a secret for the farmers' daughters, whose mothers know just too well in some instances what a task is bag-mending. The longer delayed, the greater the task. When the next lot of bags comes in, tell mother that you will attend to them, and try this method:

Mix a quantity (large or small as required) of flour and cold water to make a paste. Turn bag inside out and slip the ironing board inside. Put paste on the patch with a small brush, place the patch over the hole and press with a hot iron until dry. Use patches of bagging; a much torn bag may be used for this purpose.

In half an hour you will accomplish what it would take mother in the old way half a day to do, and you will have the joy of the consciousness of having lifted one of mother's burdens.

"Oakwood."

FUR SCARF FREE

Soft, warm, classy black 3/8, 5/8 and 1 inch wide. 100% pure. Thousands of satisfied full furled skins. No imitation. No cheap. A handsome, stylish fur, soft, warm, classy black 3/8, 5/8 and 1 inch wide. Each package is an artistic creation and most beautiful. Contains 45 of the finest, prettiest and most famous varieties of very imaginative fur. **Everybody buys them.** Don't miss it! It is a real treat and a real find. Write for a post card today. Don't delay. **Price 50c.** **Free Good Go. Box 221, Toronto.**

WALKING DOLL FREE

Girls, send post card today! Get the beautiful Walking Doll for a post card. Write for a post card today! Beautiful, like and like a girl. It is a real treat and a real find. Write for a post card today. Don't delay. **Price 50c.** **Free Good Go. Box 221, Toronto.**

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The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Have You Used Made-in-Canada Sugar

There should be produced on Canadian soil all the sugar which Canadian people use and for which they pay other countries several million of dollars.

For every ton of granulated sugar manufactured in Canada from beets grown in the country \$50 goes into the pockets of the Canadian farmer, artisan and railroads.

Two million dollars have been expended in plant and machinery for sugar-making within a year. With proper encouragement given the industry, \$10,000,000 will be invested within five years.

The Canadian Sugar factories all turn out granulated sugar ready for the table, every pound of it from home-grown beets.

Peterboro

The Peterborough Sugar Co. are actively at work securing subscriptions to their stock and it is expected that in a short time the proposition will be put through and a factory built. It is understood that The National Construction Co. of Detroit has the contract in hand, and that it is their intention to bring over a plant from France ready for erection. The National Construction Company will be largely interested in the enterprise, being large shareholders of stock and bonds of the Company. The contract price according to the prospectus is \$565,000, capacity of the plant to be 600 tons. The prospectus which has been issued shows a cut of a very nice factory, being fac simile of the plant now being erected by The National Construction Co. at Charlevoix, Mich.

New Company

A company has been organized in Toronto for the manufacture and sale of a stock food called molassesine, which is a combination of peat moss and refuse beet molasses. The article has a very extensive sale in England and on the

Continent. A quantity has been imported to this country, and those who have tried it recommend it very highly. Mr. E. J. Checkley of the Peat Fuel Co., Toronto, is the prime mover in the new company.

The Essentials in Beet Growing

On Feb. 14, the beet growers for the Ontario Sugar Co., held an important meeting at Waterloo, when the growing and handling of the beet crop was fully discussed. It was largely an experience meeting in which the growers of last year took part. Mr. Geo. Moore acted as chairman. Prof. A. B. Shuttleworth, agriculturist to the company, took a prominent part in the proceedings. A number of addresses were given by Frank Shuh, Waterloo; Geo. W. Rife, Hespeler; R. Keil, Berlin; J. B. Snider, Berlin, and others.

Space will not permit of an extended report. The following is the gist of the practical points brought out:

The success of a beet crop largely depends on the nature of the previous crop the land carried. Land on which corn had been grown appeared to be best. Beets did not seem to thrive on land where roots had been the previous crop.

The preparation of the soil for seed was the most important matter of all. Ground should be gangplowed in the fall, not too deep, however—nor should the furrow be turned down too flat—This to enable the full benefit of the frost's action.

In the spring, as soon as the ground dries, then cultivation must commence, and the soil should be broken up to the fineness of a market gardener's onion seed bed. This cannot be overdone, but it is absolutely necessary that an entire regularity prevail throughout. The main object is to have four inches of loose soil on the surface i.e. an even four inches all over the field. Then roll the field so that the loose surface soil may be brought in contact with

the subsoil, and the four inches be reduced to about two and a half. The subsoil retains the moisture which rises from it to the surface, and rolling has made the surface firm. Next take the finest harrow possible, with the most teeth possible and again stir up the surface. Harrow not more than one inch deep, indeed, less is better. Don't sow, however, until the rolling has brought the moisture to the surface. The seed should lie on the ground not touched by the harrow and be covered with the loose soil raked up by the harrow. A second plowing in the early spring greatly facilitates the reduction of the soil to the required degree of fineness. Rolling should be done at evening, and harrowing and sowing the following morning.

Seed should be sown at a depth of about three-quarters of an inch at most, and it is very desirable to sow as early as the season will permit, so that the young beets may germinate early and get ahead of the weeds. About the beginning of May is generally the best time for sowing.

Beet Syrup

Investigations are going on regarding the manufacture of syrup from beets with a view to the building and operating of a plant in Canada. There is one plant in successful operation at the present time in the United States, and they produce a very superior quality of syrup equal nearly in quality and flavor to the maple syrup for table use. They also manufacture largely a fruit syrup used extensively in the canning of fruits instead of sugar and it is extremely satisfactory. Should the investigation being made prove satisfactory, no doubt we will be able to purchase syrup made from beets before the end of the year.

Grandma—What's the matter, Bobby? Why are you crying?

Little Bobby—Gr'ma, they's too many folks a-bringin' me up. I'd get along better if I only had you.

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tween the heels, to a depth of from half an inch to two inches.

Thrush is caused chiefly by uncleanness, standing in a filthy stable, especially if the horse stands in its own excrement. The filth remaining in the foot a long time and excluding the air, sets up decay, which turns into ulceration.

The ragged foot, offensive smell, black discharge, deep cleft between the heels, which causes them to drop in towards each other, making them look very much contracted, are evident signs. In bad cases the horse sometimes goes lame, but not in all cases. However, it should not be neglected.

The remedy is to trim off all the ragged parts of the frog, clean out all holes and crevices with a case knife, or some similar instrument, then apply a linsed poultice with charcoal powdered over the surface. After 24 hours clean it all off and dress the affected parts with calomel, well introduced into the cracks, with the case knife. Repeat this once or twice, letting a day intervene between the applications. When it is all dried up dress the part with pile tar.

To prevent Thrush pick out the feet well each day to let the air in around the frog, which is necessary to keep them healthy.

INCUBATOR PLAN WANTED

C. C., Oxford County, Ont., wishes to publish a plan for making an incubator.

So much is expected of an incubator in the way of controlling temperature and regulating moisture that it is not every one who is competent to make, no matter how good a plan he might have. We would advise C. C. if he wishes an incubator to purchase one from some reliable dealer. Get a kind that has been proven successful, even if it costs more. You cannot afford to begin the artificial production of poultry by using inferior appliances. This is our main reason for not publishing a plan of an incubator. There is another reason. We are doubtful if a complete plan of an incubator now in use could be secured. No manufacturer would care to lend his machine for the purpose. If, however, any of our readers can supply a plan we would be glad to have it.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

BUYING A HORSE.

A. and B. went to C. and bought a horse with holes on from C. C.'s yard for \$40. C. said the horse was eleven years old and no older. C. also said the horse was a good roaster, which he is not, and he is at least fifteen years old. C. has A.'s note with B.'s name attached. B. is now dissatisfied with the horse and wants to know what can be done with C. or if anything can be done. Must A. and B. proceed jointly, or can B. act alone?

Answer.—You cannot annul the contract with C. unless what he said about the horse did actually deceive you, and then only if it was an essential part of the contract that the horse should be only eleven years old and a good roaster. We do not see how you could have been deceived with the horse before you. You could have tried it to see if it was a good roaster. B. can proceed alone against C. if he wishes, but the interest of A. will necessarily be brought in question.

MEDICAL ACT

If I engage in the removal of superfluous hair on people by electrolysis, would I be violating the Medical Act in any form so as to leave me liable to be fined if proceeded against by law?—W. I. K.

Answer.—The Act makes it unlawful for any but registered doctors to practise "medicine, surgery or midwifery," and it is difficult to say if a court would consider your work to come under this. We are of opinion that you may safely go on with your work without fear of violating the law. We believe that if the profession did object to it you would receive ample notice to desist before resort would be had to legal remedy.

The Guelph Provincial Sale

The third annual provincial sale of bulls held at Guelph, on Feb. 25th, was fairly successful. There was the same keenness for stock shown at Ottawa two weeks ago. The chief reason for this was no doubt, the large number of bulls offered. Had sixty instead of eighty been the number offered there would have been brisker bidding and a higher average price. In addition to this feature the quality of a considerable number was not what it should have been for a sale of this kind. Had fifteen or twenty of the bulls offered been converted into steers when a few months old, they would have returned the breeder as much money and perhaps rendered the country a better service. It would be well another year if the management would curtail the number to be sold and inspect a little closer. No doubt the poorest animal sold was superior to the average scrub bull so much in use and it might not be the best thing to prevent these inferior purebreds, though not equal to the best, from being distributed over the country. The breeder, however, should be encouraged to breed only the best and the best way to accomplish this is to lessen the market for this inferior stuff.

While prices in several cases were low, the sale was by no means barren of high values. Really good bulls brought good prices, and not for some time have we seen such a variation in values as was shown in many of the sales made. It certainly was an object lesson that every new breeder should remember. The highest price was \$275 paid by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton for the Ramsden bull Diamond—44695. This bull was bred by Thos. Scott, Sutton West. He was sired by Mavel—24871—dam, Lady Ramsden—40438. Other im-

(C. H. and -np gr 18)

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No Phosphoric Acid—No Seeds
No Nitrogen—No Leaves



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J. FRITH JEFFERS, M.A., Principal.

bull, "Clipper Hero," and next year Messrs. Mutch will add a first class young bull for their own use in the future. We shall watch the results with great interest. It is not often young breeders start with such choice pedigrees of animals which show it by their appearance; and we feel sure that the whole west will gain by the further development of this herd.

Shorthorns for Nova Scotia

Mr. F. L. Fuller, superintendent of the Provincial Government Farm at Truro, N. S., has been in Ontario during the past month securing some high-class stock for the Farm. He states that he found plenty of ordinary stock at comparatively low prices, but good individuals are eagerly sought for, and prices are consequently high. The following is a description of the stock purchased by Mr. Fuller, which taken altogether, are an extra fine lot that should do a lot of good in Nova Scotia:

Royal Hero—34679—Bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., got by Royal Sailor (imp.); dam Mildred 4th—22941—by Hoepodar (imp.)—2708—(51409). This bull was purchased from Israel Groff, Alma. He is a big lusty 3-year-old, showing plenty of quality and character. He is a full brother to Judge (the Hon. Thos. Greenaway's famous bull), and has proved himself to be an excellent sire.

Perfection—45060—Dark roan. Calved July 28th, 1902. Bred by Charles Rankin, Weybridge, Ont. Got by Gladiator (imported)—32064—Dam, Alice (imp.)—38283—by Rostin—6774—This calf was sold at the Hamilton sale as a substitute for his sire. He is a rich, dark roan, with a magnificent coat of silky hair. He is full of substance, shows lots of character and quality, and has plenty of style, is altogether an outstanding calf and will probably be heard from later.

Prince of Woodburn (44845). He is a thick, lusty roan, rising one year old, got by Caesar (imp.) (36013), and out of Rose of Ashburn—47937—. He shows plenty of substance and character, and should prove a useful sire.

Queen Esther 4th.—Roan, calved September 30th, 1901. Bred by Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne, Ont. Got by Golden Count—26440—. Dam, Queen Esther 3rd—25582—, by Eclipse—8982—. This is a deep, thick-fleshed roan of great promise. She was purchased from Israel Groff, Alma, for a good round sum, and will probably give a good account of herself.

Caesar's Rose—Is a very sweet, red calf 10 months old; bred by and purchased from S. F. Johnson, Ashburn, Ont. By imported Caesars. She shows excellent quality, and does not lack substance and will make it interesting for anything she meets in the show ring.

Queen of Woodburn—Was purchased from John Duff, Myrtle,

Ont. She is a strong, useful heifer by Kitchener, and out of Uxbridge Bell. She is of the useful sort that give a good account of themselves.

At Geo. E. Ward's sale of Shorthorns, held at Le Mars, Iowa, on February 5th, W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., purchased Lavender Rose 2nd (imp.) for \$1,000, the top price of the sale for a female. She is a roan, calved May 15th, 1899; sire, Prince of Sanquhar. The sale included a bull calf only a few weeks old.

The Ayrshire Breeders

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at Montreal, on Feb. 12; Mr. F. W. Hodson presided. Resolutions were adopted that in the entry forms more space be allotted for the description and names of the animals; that \$50 be voted the Maritime Provinces Winter Fair; that the balance of members' fees be donated to Guelph and Ottawa winter shows; that \$50 be devoted to scheme to develop the markets for Ayrshire cattle in Canada; also endorsing a Dominion Exposition in Toronto; that the Government appoint a representative of the agricultural bodies on the railway commission.

The following were nominated judges:—Toronto—W. W. Ballantyne and A. Cairns, with A. Drummond reserve; Ottawa Central—Thomas Bradshaw, reserve A. Hume; London, James T. Borden, reserve Jas. T. Bryson; Quebec, Thomas Drisdale, reserve Nap. Lachapelle. The officers for 1903 are:—Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Hon. W. Owens, Lachute; Vice-President, A. Hume; Vice-Presidents, Ontario, J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba, George Steele, Glenboro; Assiniboia, J. L. Pope, Regina; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; Prince Edward Island, Hon. T. Burgess, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Truro; New Brunswick, W. H. Parlee, Sussex. The previous directors were re-elected except that F. D. McCallum takes the place of W. Wylie, of Howick, Que.

British Columbia Dairying and Live Stock

At the annual meeting of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association, of British Columbia, held early last month, it was stated that 75 head of stockers and 22 head of pure bred stock had been brought in the province through the association. This line of work of late had largely monopolized the work of the association to the exclusion of attention to dairying. On the 22 bulls and heifers sold by auction the association came off \$55 to the good. The members were reminded that if they wanted to get the best Ontario stock they must pay top prices.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

Prepared and Analyzed by J. E. Gombault, Government Analyst, and by the French Government.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any other injury or bluish. The safest test blister ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses of Color.

As a **HEUMAN REMEDY** for Hemorrhoids, Sprains, Burns, Chapped, etc.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work in an office, 600 a month with advancement; steady employment; reliable; branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. For particulars apply to the Secretary, THE VETERINARY BLENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

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STOCKMEN The secret of the large yearly increase in my old established business is High Quality.

Oil Cake, Fine and Coarse, Mixed Meal Lowest prices on application to John McGowan Linnseed Crusher, Elora, Ont.

Holsteins and Holstein Grades for Sale

The Annandale Herd of pedigreed Holsteins and choice Holstein grades will be offered for sale by public auction at Tillsonburg, on Thursday, March 5, 1903, beginning at 11 a. m.

List of Pedigreed Animals

BULLS

General McDonnell, No. 4910, Vol. 5, Sire, Colanthus Abbecker 2d, No. 1110, Vol. 3, Dam, Mountain Duchess, No. 738, Vol. 5, Age, 2½ years.
 Isaac's De Kol, No. 2216, Vol. 6, Sire, Netherlands De Kol Pieterge, No. 3273, Vol. 5, Dam, Woodland Isaac, No. 38099, Vol. 5, Age, 2½ years.
 Colanthus Abbecker 4th, No. 2385, Vol. 6, Sire, Colanthus Abbecker 2d, Dam, Sijst Simplex Queen, Age, 3 months.
 Annandale Colanthus 2d, No. 2411, Vol. 6, Sire, Colanthus Abbecker 2d, Dam, Mountain Duchess 2d, Age, 7 months.
 Duke of Portland, No. 2244, Vol. 4, Sire, Count Milk Mercedes, Dam, Woodman's Dairy Barrington, Age, 1 year, 5 months.
 Annandale Duke 2d, No. 2584, Vol. 6, Sire, Colanthus Abbecker 2d, Dam, The Annandale Mercedes Queen, Age, 3 months.
 Annandale Colanthus 3d, No. 2385, Vol. 6, Sire, Colanthus Abbecker 2d, Dam, Clarabel Mercedes Queen, Age, 3 months.

For further particulars, write or call on E. D.

COWS

NAME	NO.	VOL.
Mary Ann	686	1
Clarabel Mercedes Queen	930	2
Sijst Simplex Queen	934	2
Nettie Terence Queen	727	2
Mountain Duchess	788	2
The Annandale Princess	1445	3
The Annandale Mercedes Queen	1822	3
The Annandale Triumph	2231	4
The Annandale Queen	2262	4
Lady Inverness	2407	4
Mountain Duchess 2d	3300	6
Princess Diane De Annandale	3112	6
Annandale Duchess 2d	3610	6
Annandale Beauty 2d	3720	6
Lady Inverness 2d	3719	6

With the exception of some of the older cows, the size of the above heifers and cows, also of the grade cows and heifers, was Colanthus Abbecker 2d, No. 1110, Vol. 3, a magnificent bull and splendid stock getter, standing at the head of the Annandale Herd.

TILSON BROS. LIMITED, TILSONBURG, ONT.

dale herd of the late E. D. Tilson for several years.

The extended pedigree of this bull shows the Annandale Herd descended from ancestors well developed along the lines of milk and butter.

In addition to the thoroughbred stock the following list of exceptionally choice grade Holsteins will be offered: 50 cows, 25 of them fresh and balance due to calve during March, April, May and June; in call by pedigreed sires, 15 heifers due to calve in April; 12 yearling heifers, 15 heifers 3 months to 1 month, all from thoroughbred sires, 1 Holstein grade bull, coming 2 years; 1 Holstein grade bull yearling; 1 Holstein grade bull, 7 months; 12 steers, coming 2 years; 2 farrow cows.

Tilsonburg, a very good town, being on the Wash, Grand Trunk, Michigan Central and T.L.E. & P. Rys. The Annandale Farm buildings are in the corporation, a few minutes' walk from the stations of roads mentioned.

Terms—Eight months' credit will be given on approved joint notes without interest, 6 per cent. per annum discount allowed for cash.

Lunch served at 1 p. m.

L. V. GARNER, Auctioneer.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk- ing Strains, Fine Winning Leicester, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Champion Berkshire Herd of Canada

(Headed by the 1000-lb.)

SILVER MEDAL

CHAMPION BOAR OF CANADA

(and other noted Prize Boars)

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition. The great growth and size of my boars, at the present age, was freely complimented on by the best judges, many of whom named me such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST BOARS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class, and at every age. I have a grand lot of young boars, ready for service, young sows to prize boars, and young pigs with my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. I will send you a card, or send for picture of my winners, showing part of the group that won at Toronto. Write to J. DURHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto P.O., Canada.

FOR SALE

Large English Yorkshires. Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; boars and sows 8 weeks to 3 months old, from imported and Canadian bred sows. Write to

JAMES A. RUSSELL,

Precious Corners, Ont.

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

A GOOD LINIMENT

For 80 cents a gallon can be made as follows:

Albarbine, 2 1/2 ounces
 Vaseline, 1 quart
 Water, 3 quarts
 Saltpetre powdered, 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory in a factory and successful for curing Bruises, Strains, Gallar Galls, etc. to toughen the shoulders for work horses; will cure the sore shins of Ankle, Mad Tendons and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. EDWARD S. & Co., Montreal, Agt., who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle of ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

Scotch Shorthorns

Imported and Canadian Bred Shorthorns. Imported bulls, cows and heifers of the best families, herd headed by Hapton Ch. oxen 1 and 2, and Vicory, bred by Lord Lovat.

Address H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

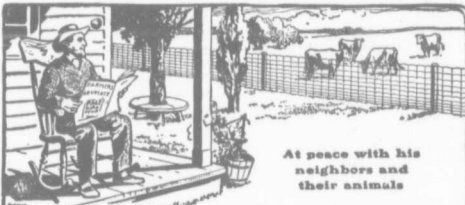
Large White Yorkshires

A choice lot of boars ready for service, direct from stock of the best breeds in England. Also young pigs and sows bred or old enough to breed.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have just now in fine condition a number of specially good animals, and shall be glad to quote prices and give full descriptions if stockmen will let me know their wants. For many years I have given the most careful personal attention to the selection and improvement of my herd. At present I have for sale 3 SHORTHORN BULLS from fine milking strains; colors roan and red; ages from five to seven months. Stockmen will also be interested in AYRSHIRE BULLS which I have for sale. These are fine animals, ranging from seven to eleven months old. They are a fine dairy type, sired by "Blair Athol" and "White Prince." I have also AYRSHIRE COWS and HEIFERS, all ages, many of them sired by such sires as "Dominion Chief," "White Prince" (imported), and "Silver King." I offer a fine lot of YORKSHIRE BREEDING SOWS and YOUNG PIGS two to four months old; also BOARS FIT FOR SERVICE, proper blood type.

JOHN H. DOUGLASS, Warkworth, Ont.



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

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| Because it is a permanent fence. | Because it is always ornamental. |
| —It is the strongest fence. | —Other makers try to imitate it. |
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| —It requires no repairs. | |

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The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg	Victoria
	28	27	24	24	24	20
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 71½	\$ 0 71½	\$ 0 00	\$ 0 00	\$ 0 73½	\$ 1 00
Oats, per bushel.....	31½	32½	43	42	29	45
Barley, per bushel.....	6½	48	.....	.....	33½	90
Peas, per bushel.....	72	71	.....	.....	.....	90
Corn, per bushel.....	53½	58	.....	.....	.....	110
Flour, per barrel.....	4 59	4 40	4 10	4 00	4 20	5 10
Brain, per ton.....	17 00	19 60	23 00	21 00	15 00	24 00
Shorts, per ton.....	19 50	21 00	25 40	24 00	17 00	25 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 05	1 00	1 00	95	67	75
Beans, per bushel.....	1 50	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 40
Hay, per ton.....	9 50	9 60	10 50	9 00	6 00	14 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 50	6 50	.....	6 50	.....	10 00
Eggs, per dozen.....	15	19	20	20	20	35
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	13	13	15	14	12	60 each
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	10	13	.....	15	10	75 each
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	10	15½	17	16	15	30
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	10	14	13	10	25
Apples, per barrel.....	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 25	3 50	1 75
Cheese, per pound.....	43	43	7 00	.....	13½	20
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	21½	24	23	22	35
Butter dairy, per pound.....	18	18½	18	21	23	30
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 75	5 50	8 d.w.	9 d.w.	4 00	9 d.w.
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 00	4 50	8 d.w.	8 d.w.	3 50	10 d.w.
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 00	6 50	8 d.w.	8 d.w.	6 50	10 d.w.
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	6 00	6 d.w.	8 d.w.	.....	12 d.w.

a high figure in Britain, where it leads all others even the English make, the latter being sought for in many cases to take the place of the high-priced Canadian. Quotations are still high. We may look for a large make of early fodder cheese this season.

Live Stock

The cattle trade has been rather sluggish during the past few days. At Toronto cattle market export cattle only bring about \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt. Butchers' trade has been fairly good with the offerings of fair quality. Prices are about the same as for export or \$4 to \$4.45. Trade in stockers and feeders is easier. Short-cure feeders are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.15, and choice stockers at \$3.25 to \$3.40. Milch cows are a little on the dull side at \$30 to \$55 each.

The sheep and lamb trade has been fairly active with supplies light. Sheep are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks. Lambs sell at \$4.50 to \$5.60 per cwt.

The hog market has taken on a firmer tone especially for select, which are quoted at \$6.00 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$5.75.

Horses

Quite a number of horses sold at Grand's last week. Prices for farmer's block, chiefly for the Northwest trade, were lower, a number selling at \$100 to \$150 each. On Tuesday laid a number of drivers in good condition and well trained sold at prices ranging from \$125 to \$175 each. One bay mare, with some speed, sold at \$197.50; a chestnut gelding at \$172.50, and a bay gelding at \$170. Several second-hand horses of fairly good quality sold at \$40 to \$100 each.

Eastern Good Roads Convention

The Eastern Good Roads Convention will be held at Ottawa on March 12-13 next. A splendid programme has been provided, which will include a number of practical addresses by persons competent to discuss good roads. Among those who will be there will be Prof. J. A. Holmes, North Carolina, Hon. F. R. Litchford, and A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 2, 1903.

General trade conditions continue active with prospects for spring buying good. The grain market is firmer and has been offering less freely. It might be that there will be an advance of 1-2 per cent. for all loans. There is considerable activity in Canadian securities.

Wheat

The wheat situation shows little change, being, if anything, a little weaker than when we last wrote. The condition of the growing crop in the Middle and Western States is good, the plants are well rooted and likely to withstand the March weather very well. The movement of grain from the interior is only moderate. The market here is quiet at 71 to 71 1-2c. for red and white, 66 to 67c. for goose and 70 to 71c. for spring, at outside points.

Coarse Grains

Oats seem to be holding their own, notwithstanding the large crop of last year. Canadian oats are in more favor than the United States in England. There is no change in peas and barley rules steady at quotations in table. Corn supplies in the Western States are liberal, with the quality poor.

The Egg Trade

The egg trade is arousing some attention just now. Some dealers say that eggs will sell cheaper this spring than for years' back, and are looking forward to buying fresh eggs at 8c. It is doubtful, however, if their predictions will be realized, though nothing is sure regarding it. The portion of the English market is very uncertain as buyers are looking for lower prices. Colder weather on the Continent would strengthen the market considerably. Dressed poultry continues in good demand at high prices.

Apples

The old country market for fine quality seems to be on the advance. Reports from England show that the quality and packing of Canadian fruit has greatly improved this year and it is doubtful if the best judge

could detect any difference. Sales of Fallwater have been made in London last month at as high as \$5.50 a bush, N. S. Baldwins at \$4.80, Golden Russets at \$6.00, Ben Davis \$4.50, while Newton Pippins, in 40lb. boxes, fetch \$3.30, and Albemarle Newton \$7.20 to \$7.68 per bush. If all the Canadian fruit sent over could be sold at these figures there would be money in the business.

Dairy Products

The English butter market has ruled quiet and prices do not show much variation. Finest Canadian butter ranges from 22 1-2 to 23 1-2c. a lb. Locally the market rules steady with no larger accumulation of supplies of good quality. The market is likely to rule steady for a time.

Canadian cheese continues to sell at

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

THE U. S. WINS IN THE

Greatest Cream Gathering State

IN THE COUNTRY



At the Nebraska State Dairymen's Convention, Lincoln, January 22-23, 1903

THE HIGHEST SCORE OF ALL

was awarded the Adams Creamery, Archer, Neb., on

BUTTER MADE FROM U. S. SEPARATOR CREAM

This is only one of the many victories for U. S. Separator Butter this season.

Write for Circulars.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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The
Capital
Prize
\$500.00

\$700.00
IN CASH PRIZES

First Prize \$500
Second Prize 100
Third Prize 50
Fourth Prize 25
Fifth Prize 15
Sixth Prize 10
Total - \$700

An interesting trial of skill and patience.
A novel contest to be inaugurated by

THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE, TORONTO, CANADA

CONDITIONS.

Every person sending in 10 cents in silver will be credited with four (4) months' subscription to the *Siemons' Magazine* and will be entitled to one guess. If already a subscriber, his time will be advanced proportionately. Anyone wishing more than one count can obtain it by sending in an additional 10 cents for each additional count.

The more counts you send in the better your chances of winning. Send silver, 2 cents postage will carry 30 cents in silver.

All payments and counts must be mailed to the Puzzle Department of *The Siemons' Magazine*, Toronto.
No counts will be received unless accompanied by the money.

CONTEST BEGINS.

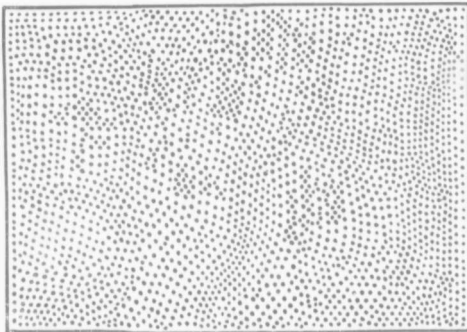
The contest will begin on Wednesday, March 11th, at 10 o'clock. Remember it will be to the advantage to send in counts to arrive before that hour, as all so received will be considered as received at 10 o'clock on March the 11th. The contest closes Wednesday, March 18th, at 4 o'clock p.m.

It costs you nothing to count. Read the conditions carefully. Every reader of this magazine is eligible to win one of these prizes.

STORY OF THE DOTS

It will pay you to count the dots. Energy is nowadays winning many golden prizes. If you have not time to count the dots yourself, start your children at them. It has an educational value to them; a financial value to you. It is good mental exercise for the young folks. It teaches them the benefits of perseverance, of accuracy, of quick wits; it sharpens their eyesight and rewards well-sustained ambition. No other employment will pay you so generously as counting the dots in *The Siemons' Magazine* Dot Contest. Really, you are a poor counter if you cannot carry off one of the prizes—and every one of them is worth the effort.

You may count as often as you please. The counting is perfectly free. The more counts you register, the surer you are of winning one of the big cash prizes, and remember, the counting costs you absolutely nothing. Someone is going to win and get the first prize, \$500—why not you? If you do not happen to win the \$500, you may win the \$100 or the \$50, or any of the other cash prizes. If you can count accurately with a degree of celerity, you will win. You can't help but do so.



THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE of Toronto, Canada, in order to extend its circulation will give six cash prizes (in all \$700.00) for correct and easy counts.

Every one has an equal opportunity to win the largest prizes, regardless of where they live or when they send in their count.

The first prize goes to the first person sending in the correct or nearest correct answer. The second prize to the second person, the sixth prize to the sixth person, etc.

There will be no chance for a mistake in the winners, as each count will be numbered as it reaches this office.

Count slow enough to be accurate. That is, do your utmost to be correct without wasting time.

As soon as you have the dots counted and think you are right, read the coupon blank, beneath, fill it out, enclose the money for subscription, and send it to us by mail as soon as possible.

FREE—The count is absolutely free. Every cent of the money is applied on your subscription.

You may use the coupon herewith in sending in your count and the subscription remittance.

Remember there is no trick about the puzzle. It is a matter of skill and ingenuity. Each dot is a distinct dot. Any little blot on the paper or in the printing is not counted. There are no double dots. No one connected in any way with *The Siemons' Magazine* will be allowed in the contest. No copies of the magazine will be mailed to any one living in Toronto.

USE THIS BLANK IN ALL CASES

No. Date Received.
My Count is Time A.M. P.M.
The *Siemons' Magazine*, Toronto:
Enclosed please find to pay for *Siemons' Magazine*.
Name
Postoffice Province



Home of the *Siemons' Magazine*

THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE is an illustrated monthly devoted to the home, to fashions and woman's kingdom. The yearly subscription is 30 cents, prepaid, to any address in Canada or the United States. It is published by Canadians with Canadian capital, for Canadian readers, and has no objectionable features.

It is the aim of the editor to make it the most popular and most helpful low-priced magazine in the Dominion. Every issue will contain only reading matter pure and elevating in tone, full of sunshine and hope, features that will always help and never harm those who read them.

The good that we can do is the most potent stimulant to our endeavor. Our motto is to help others to help themselves, and we hope that *THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE* will be a source of information, profit, comfort and encouragement to every person who peruses its pages.

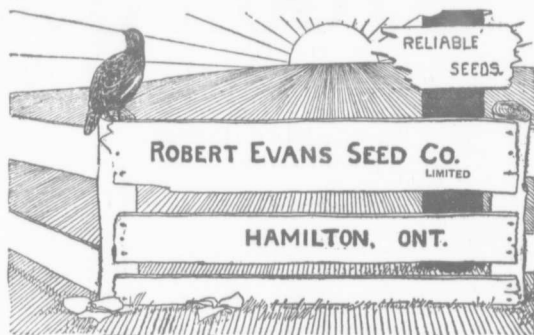
By strict adherence to the above plan in each and every department, we hope to present much helpful, inspiring and acceptable information to our readers each month, and to retain the confidence and good will of our steadily increasing army of readers.

ADDRESS—

The **Siemons' Magazine**
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
Toronto, Canada

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QUEBEC Ont

Special Seed Offer!



Every year about this time we make a special offer of vegetable and flower seeds, at prices that discount all competition. This year we surprise even ourselves with the quantity and quality of seeds to be had at a mere trifling expense. These are full size packets, and will grow with a flourish from start to finish. Select any 15 or 32 varieties from the different lists, and order promptly by mail:

VEGETABLES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Beans—Dwarf Wax.
2 Beet—Early Flat Red.
3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip.
4 Beet—Long Smooth Blood.
5 Cabbage—Early Summer.
6 Cabbage—Early Winning-stahl.
7 Cabbage—Large Late Drum-head.
8 Cabbage—Red Dutch.
9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn.
10 Carrot—Scarlet Intermediate.
11 Cauliflower—Early Paris.
12 Celery—White Solid.
13 Corn—Early White Cory.
14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet.
15 Cucumber—Green Pickling.
16 Cucumber—Table Variety.
17 Herbs—Sage.
18 Herbs—Summer Savory.
19 Herbs—Sweet Marjoram.
20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage.
21 Lettuce—Early Hannon.</p> | <p>22 Melon—Musk, Early Prolific.
23 Melon—Water, Early Sweet.
24 Melon—Citron "preserv-ing."
25 Onion—Large Red Wethers-field.
26 Onion—Yellow Danvers.
27 Onion—Small Silverkin.
28 Parsley—Extra Curled.
29 Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
30 Peas—Earliest of All.
31 Peas—American Wonder.
32 Pepper—Large Red.
33 Pumpkin—Large Pie.
34 Radish—Early Turnip, Mixed.
35 Radish—Olive Shaped, Mixed.
36 Radish—Long Scarlet.
37 Squash—Hubbard.
38 Squash—Vegetable Marrow.
39 Tomato—Extra Early Red.
40 Tomato—Large Smooth Red.
41 Turnip—Yellow Flashed.</p> |
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ANY 32 PACKETS, 50 CENTS

POSTPAID

ANY 15 PACKETS, 25 CENTS

POSTPAID

FLOWERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>42 Alyssum—Sweet.
43 Aster—Fine Mixed.
44 Balsam—Mixed.
45 Candytuft—White.
46 Siganette—Large.
47 Morning Glory—Climbing.
48 Nasturtium—Tall Mixed.
49 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed.
50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed.
51 Petunia—Fine Mixed.</p> | <p>52 Phlox—Fine Mixed.
53 Pinks—Beautiful Mixed.
54 Poppy—Showy Variety.
55 Portulaca—Mixed Colors.
56 Rocks—German, Mixed.
57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed.
58 Verbena—Showy Variety.
59 Wild Flower Garden.
60 Zinnia—Double Mixed.</p> |
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These are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets. Order by number or mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

ROBERT EVANS SEED CO., Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

Look up our special scale advertisement in February 16th issue. This splendid opportunity to secure farmers' scales at low prices is still open. Write at once for full particulars.

THE FARMING WORLD

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