

THE Farming World

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 PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN
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 Sire, Baron 5th of Knockdon—1945. Dam, Emily 4th of Hatton—594, by Clansman of Drumlanrig—459; Emily 3rd of Drumlanrig—1505, by Beaconsfield—177; Emily 2nd of Drumlanrig—857, by Winton—64; Nancy, by Adins.

LOT 3.—Queen May—2815.—White and Brown, calved January 10th, 1895; bred by John H. Douglas, Warkworth, Ont.
 Sire, Dominion Chief—1214. Dam, Fairy Queen of Dunjop (Imp.)—2009, by Opposition of Dunjop—660; Auchindoun (in Scotland) by Redstone (in Scotland).
QUEEN MAY (2815)—Calved January 10th, 1902; bull calf; sired by Glencairn of Burnside (8153).

LOT 36.—Blair Athol of Ste. Anne's—9895.—Yellow, Brown and White; calved August 3rd, 1898; bred by Robert Reford, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
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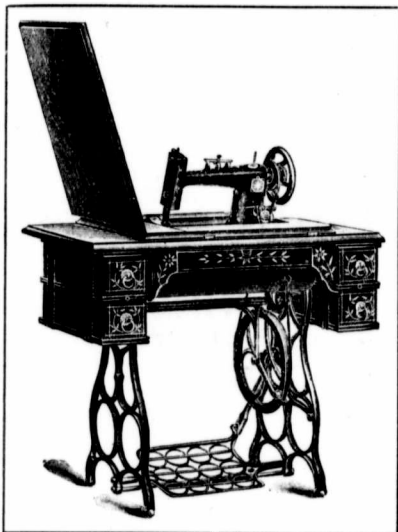
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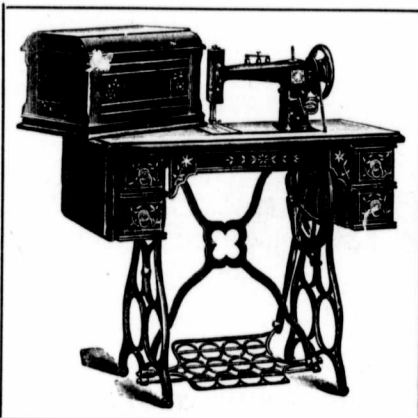
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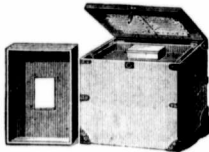
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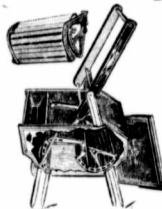
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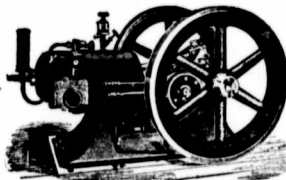


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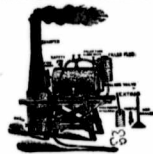


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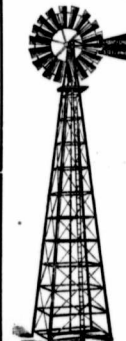
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XX.

MARCH 18th, 1902.

No. 11

THE BEST IN CANADA.

The Special Dairy Number of **THE FARMING WORLD**, which will appear on April 1st, promises to be one of the very best issues of its kind ever published in Canada. Every branch of the business will be dealt with in a practical way by competent authorities, the weak ends of the industry receiving special attention. A number of fine illustrations will appear, and we can assure our readers that this number will be one well worth preserving. An unusually large edition will be mailed and distributed, and advertisers will find no better medium for reaching the dairymen of Canada and the leading agriculturists of the Dominion than this Special Dairy Number. Application for space should be made early.

The Scarcity of Farm Help.

The farm-help problem is becoming a most serious one for the farmers of the older Provinces of the Dominion, and for that matter, for those on the Western prairies, as was witnessed in the gathering-in of last year's big wheat crop. From every quarter comes the cry of scarcity of farm help and the increased cost of getting the necessary work of the farm done. The question has already reached an acute stage, and should the present scarcity be continued for a length of time or be accentuated in any large degree, a most serious condition of affairs confronts the farmers of this country.

The reasons for this scarcity are, perhaps, not far to seek. The great exodus of the past few years from the older Provinces, not to the United States, but to our own New Ontario and the fertile plains of the Canadian West, is largely responsible for it. Hundreds of young men who went west last fall to assist in harvesting and threshing the big wheat crop, never returned East, but remained in the land of promise and cast in their lot with the hopeful people of the West; and who could blame them? Were we in the position of the farm laborer we would not hesitate long, as soon as a little nest-egg had been laid by about seeking these new lands where homesteads are available at little cost. Already the annual spring exodus has begun, and for the next couple of months trainload after trainload of hopeful settlers will journey to the North and West.

But a knowledge of these facts will not help the farmer to solve the

problem. The conditions must be dealt with as he finds them, and it will be left largely to the farmer himself to find a way out of the difficulty. There are two ways that suggest themselves at the moment as being likely to afford some relief. The one is to adopt a system of farming that will admit of the work being performed with less help, and the other to make the position of the farm laborer so attractive and remunerative that more men will be induced to take up the work.

The first of these plans is being gradually adopted by many farmers at the present time. Only the other day a prominent farmer from Eastern Ontario, who for years has kept a large herd of dairy cattle and has been engaged in the dairy business, informed us that owing to the scarcity of help he had been compelled to give up the dairy branch of his farm and give his attention more to feeding and grazing. Other instances could be given, all tending to show that the farmer, in order to save himself, is adapting his methods so as to make him more and more independent of the farm laborer. This tendency will, no doubt, lead to a system of farming being adopted, of which stock-raising is the chief feature. If so, so much the better for the land and for the farmers' pocket. But stock-raising cannot be carried on properly without considerable help, and, consequently, the labor problem cannot be altogether solved by adopting this method of farming.

The other suggestion—that of making the position of the farm laborer more attractive and remunerative—will, perhaps, not be accepted with good grace by the farmer who feels that he is at present paying as much, if not more, than he can well afford for his help. And yet this phase of the question is worthy of more than a passing reference. Generally speaking, is the position of the farm laborer as attractive as it ought to be or as it can be without interfering with the pleasure or profit of the farmer? The first thought with too many farmers on engaging a man to work is, how much work can be got out of him, or, rather, how much time can he be induced to put in at work, as we do not believe it is the fellow who puts in the longest hours who renders the best service to his employer. Where the day's work begins with sunrise and ends with sunset a young man and an old man for that matter, will hesitate to make a year or six months' engagement on such a basis. If farmers would have regular hours for their help, excepting, perhaps, during the harvesting

season, and have them begin work at 7 a.m. and quit at 6 p.m., more men would, we think, be induced to take up the work as an occupation. Many, no doubt, will say that they work their help no longer than these limits. But the mistake is often made of not classing chores as work. Often before beginning the regular work of the day and after it closes, the farm laborer is expected to put in a couple of hours doing chores. And nothing is so annoying to the majority of men, after putting in ten or twelve hours in the field, as to have to do chores. If these chores are important and necessary to be done they should be classed in with the regular work of the day and not tacked on as extras. One reason why many a young man prefers the city to the country is because working hours there are more regular, and afford an hour or two for reading or relaxation in the evening. Farmers, in order to counteract this, will have to make work on the farm more attractive in the way of regular hours. Such a plan in our opinion, should not lessen the returns from farm labor.

In the older Provinces, and especially in Ontario, the farmer is becoming more in need of help all the year round. The married man, everything considered, is in a position to supply this better than the single man. If the farmer is able to supply a little plot of ground and a house, he stands a much better chance of being able to secure steady help. A married man, settled in a home of his own, is not likely to pick up and leave on short notice. In the very nature of things he cannot do so, and will probably remain so long as his relations with his employer make it agreeable for him to do so. Then, there is the question of the hired man in the farmer's home. Domestic help is as hard, if not harder, to get than farm help. And if a married man can be employed the labor in the home is lessened, and the sanctity of the home preserved. No matter how respectable or how worthy the hired man may be, he must be looked upon as an element in the home that tends to destroy the sanctity and privacy of the home circle.

Horse Breeding in Canada.

The years of depression through which we lately passed when horses of all kinds were low in price and hard to sell, have fortunately passed and breeders and farmers are bestirring themselves to see that now when prospects are good and prices advancing, we in Canada can have our share of the general prosperity. One sign of this came out

at the recent annual meetings, when the breeders spoke out strongly for amendments and changes in the Spring Horse Show. The men specially interested in the heavy draft breeds were especially urgent that something should be done—and done quickly to help the situation. It was pointed out that while the Toronto Spring Show had done good, especially for high steppers and light harness horses, that the time it was held prevented farmers from attending and that the buyers especially were not able to see and examine the horses they wished to purchase. In this respect the show was a failure as far as the breeders of Clydes and Shires were concerned.

In the discussion which followed, it was shown that the show for light horses could not be put early enough to meet the views of the draft breeders. The growing market in the Northwest, the possibility of securing buyers from the neighboring states of the union and the need of giving our own Canadian buyers a sight of the horses for sale early in the year required that there should be a show sometime in February or the early days in March. The Northwest men present were strongly in favor of the earlier date. This is much too soon and the weather is too cold for the convenience of the Spring Horse Show, and while the breeders, one and all wished well to this show and would continue to patronize it, they felt that the time had come to make arrangements for a show in February of 1903. For the present year the directors of the Toronto show agreed to put their show on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of April, and this was accepted by all for this year. For next year it is hoped that a show somewhat after the lines of the London show in England and the Scotch show at Glasgow, may be arranged for. This should be held in February at a time that farmers can easily attend. It is proposed to give the educational features of the show special prominence and have experts judge and also lecture on the points of the animals shown and the type aimed at by modern breeders and judges. This may be made a valuable help to the horse breeders of Canada.

Some Activity in Wool.

Certain developments in the wool trade during the past few weeks seem to indicate a brighter outlook for the local wool business than has been the case for some time. One of the encouraging features is the statistical position of wool in this province. According to the trade and navigation returns the exports of wool for December amounted to 351,937 pounds, and for the last six months of 1901 the total exports were 905,000 pounds. Local dealers here claim that after allowing average exports for January and February, the total stocks left in this province must be reduced to about 500,000 pounds. Then Amer-

ican buyers are said to be picking up a few lots of wool through the country for the big American mills. The prices at which these are bought show little or no profit to the local dealer. It must be remembered, however, that South American wools compete with Canadian wools for the trade of the American mills. Such being the

case this American mill market cannot be counted on for very high prices unless there is a failure in the South American crop.

This increased activity and lessening of stock should give increased confidence to holders of wool. Whether they will bring more activity and better prices for the new crop remains to be seen.

Our Western Letter

Spring Settlers—Manitoba Petroleum—Wheat Going via the United States—Binder Twine Supply—More Creameries

Winnipeg, March 11th, 1902.

The usual spring influx of settlers has opened early this year and immigration and real estate agents handling farm property have started on their season's work. Delegates continue to arrive with certificates and credentials from large parties of intending settlers. Nearly every train brings in parties of foreigners. One of the features of the "American invasion" is the large number of representatives of colonization companies, who are arriving and seeking large tracts of unsettled land in the best parts of the West. Colonization companies are being established, both for aiding settlers in securing lands and for speculation in farm property.

The Canadian Pacific railway station presents a busy scene as the large parties of men, women and children arrive and depart with quantities of baggage and supplies.

Friday last the fifth train of settlers from Ontario arrived here with some 200 settlers for the West. Thursday's train brought a similar number of settlers from across the seas. English, Germans and Scandinavians. For the most part these were young men whose fine sturdy appearance indicated that they came from no city slum, but fresh from the farms of the old land. The manner in which they handled their heavy baggage indicated that they were no strangers to work.

Farmers in the vicinity of Winnipeg are considerably agitated over the reputed discovery of petroleum in Springfield municipality, about twelve miles from this city. Local capitalists are now engaged in boring test wells, and hope beats high in every heart.

A considerable quantity of wheat is now going over the lines of the Great Northern railway, in bond, through the United States to the seaboard. The C. P. R. transfers the grain at Gretna to the American road, consequently, this little boundary town is unusually active just now. A considerable portion of the wheat thus shipped is ground in transit by the Minneapolis mills. Closely connected with this evident desire of U. S. millers to secure Canadian grain is the effort of the

Northern Pacific Railway to re-enter the Province, after selling out their lines here, about eighteen months ago. The reason for this sudden change of policy is supposed to be the newly acquired interest of Mr. J. J. Hill in the management of the Northern Pacific. The Northern Pacific wants part of the trade of this Province, and the U. S. millers want our wheat, all of which is highly encouraging to the farmers of Manitoba. It is reported that the C. P. R. has contracted to ship 2,000,000 bushels by the Great Northern.

The binder twine question is receiving considerable attention from Western farmers just now, as there is every indication of a sharp advance in prices. The Brandon Binder Twine Company, recently organized, is now preparing to commence building operations. The stock has been largely subscribed in Ontario, the promoters state, and all that the Company now waits for is building weather. Machinery for the factory has been ordered, and building will be rushed to receive same on arrival.

Premier Roblin's buyer has just returned from Iowa with a carload of farm horses. These have been shipped to the Premier's farm at Carman.

Threshermen are getting ready for the work which was interrupted by the advent of winter, and, the present weather continuing, another fortnight will see the machines running in many parts of the Province.

There is a talk of several new creameries in various parts of the Province. The increased output of the past year and the fair price secured have put farmers into good humor with the creamery business, and a steady growth is henceforth expected. The consolidation of several of the large factories under one management is a new development in this business in the West, and the results will be watched with interest.

Poultry should have a certain proportion of salt in their food. Boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh.

The New President of the Industrial Fair

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Industrial Fair Association, held on Wednesday last, Dr. Andrew Smith tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. W. K. McNaught was elected to succeed him. Dr. Smith was elected president on the retirement of the late Mr. Withrow, a couple of years ago, and has served the Association with considerable ability and skill. In the new President the Association has one of the most active members of the Board. He is one of its oldest members, and for a number of years has been Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee. Mr. McNaught is the manager of a large manufacturing concern in Toronto. He is a man of affairs in the city and we look for a continuation of the Industrial's success during his presidency.



The Swine Industry in the Maritime Provinces

In our report of the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, our special correspondent who prepared the report, did not make any reference to the sheep and swine exhibits. We have learned since that a very fair exhibit in these two classes was made. The judge in the swine department was Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., and the following is his report of this branch to the Live Stock Commissioner, which we have much pleasure in giving here:

The exhibit of pigs in the bacon class comprised 52 head, and several very good specimens were on exhibition, but I regret to say that some shown in the classes were of inferior quality and in an unfinished condition.

In looking up the classification of the swine department I noticed that export bacon hogs were the only class called for, and in making the awards I based my decisions very largely upon pigs conforming to the type necessary for the export bacon trade. I did not confine myself very closely to the necessary weights as the pigs were shown in classes according to ages ranging from eighteen down to six months, and pigs shown in the older sections were, of course, too large for ideal bacon hogs, and in this connection I would recommend that the Board of Directors should make a class for pigs having the correct weight, viz: 170 to 220 lbs.; as these are the weights called for in this trade.

A barrow 18 months of age is entirely too old to be profitable, either to the feeder or the butcher. The same objection cannot be taken to sows of this age, as no doubt, they are kept for breeding purposes.

The classes which I would recommend, are barrows under 9 months, barrows under 6 months, and sections for sows under 15 months, under 9 months, and under 6

months. Age to be computed to the first of September.

I would also recommend a section for the best two pigs weighing from 170 to 220 lbs; these animals should also be entered in the dressed carcass competition to enable those interested to compare the animals alive with their dressed carcasses. This would be the best means of educating the farmer as to the most desirable class of pigs to breed.

I will give a short report of the different prize winners in the various sections with brief criticisms on the animals shown.

Sec. 1. "Barrow under eighteen months:" No entries.

Sec. 2. "Barrow under twelve months:" There were four entries, the first and second going to J. W. Callbeck for a pair of well-fitted, pure-bred Yorkshires of a desirable type; the third going to F. L. Holmes for a pure-bred Yorkshire that was in a thin, unfinished condition, and also being rather shallow on the ribs; the fourth was awarded to T. W. Keiler for a barrow of Berkshire breeding, that was not a very good specimen, being very short in the side and having heavy shoulders with hams only very moderately developed; he had also some appearance of being a stag, showing quite a heavy shield on the shoulder.

Sec. 3. "Barrow under six months:" In this section J. W. Callbeck was again successful in winning first with a pure-bred Yorkshire that was the best pig in the entire class, having a light, smooth head, even shoulders, firm, well-fleshed back and deep sides, with hams developed well down to the hock and possessing a splendid quality of bone; the second and third and fourth were awarded to F. L. Holmes for three Tamworths in rather a thin, unfinished condition.

Sec. 4. "Sow under 18 months:" The first was awarded to J. W. Callbeck for a sow of fairly good quality, being a little light in bone and not very well developed in the flank; F. L. Holmes secured second for a sow of Yorkshire and Berkshire cross of smooth, even quality, but handling a little harsh, the same exhibitor winning third and fourth for two Tamworth sows that were in thin, unfinished condition and not of good quality.

Sec. 5. "Sow under 12 months:" A young sow shown by J. W. Callbeck was placed first in this contest. This sow had good length, smooth, well finished shoulders, a good depth of side and well developed hams; the second going to the same exhibitor for a sow of a similar type, but not having quite as much length and her shoulders were somewhat heavy; the third and fourth were awarded to Logan Bros. for two well-fitted Berkshire sows, which had scarcely enough length; the fourth prize one being especially heavy in the shoulders and crest.

Sec. 6. "Sows under 6 months:" The exhibits in this section were more numerous than in any of the other sections, eleven animals being shown, the first going to Logan Bros. for a very smooth Yorkshire sow that was a trifle short and not quite deep enough in the sides; the second going to a cross bred Yorkshire and Tamworth shown by J. W. Callbeck. This sow had good length and possessed a good back but was quite deficient in the underline and having coarse large bone; the third and fourth going to the same exhibitor for two sows that were a trifle short and also fine in the bone but possessing good backs.

Class 9. "Dressed Export Bacon Carcasses:" All the prizes in this class were secured by J. W. Callbeck, the first and second going to two carcasses that were of choice quality, but these animals were entirely too heavy for the export bacon trade, exhibiting too much fat, but otherwise the form and finish of these carcasses were good; the third was awarded to a carcass showing a splendid even back, being well covered, choice well finished shoulders, but very deficient in the flank, having a very uneven belly with coarse heavy bone, the fourth was a carcass of the correct weight but too short in the side and showing too much fat about the shoulder.

In making my awards on the carcasses I did not confine myself too closely to the correct weights, but judged the carcasses more from the general formation and finish. Two of the carcasses that were not placed in this competition were what is known to the trade as "soft sides," and would have been absolutely useless for shipment to the English market. The cause of these carcasses being in this condition was no doubt largely due to the system of feeding and the unthrifty state of the animals at the time of slaughtering.

The Wheat Blockade

The wheat blockade in the West had an airing in the House of Commons last week, and took up, not unprofitably, we hope, the attention of the House for a day. The blockade is due, as our readers know, to the scarcity of cars for carrying the wheat to the East. Dr. Douglas, who brought on the discussion by asking for the correspondence relative to the blockade and the inability of the railroads to move last year's crop in a reasonable time, pointed out that there are still about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat yet to move. Up to January the C.P.R. had moved about 40,000,000 bushels, and the Canadian Northern about 11,000,000 bushels. He estimated the loss to the farmers, through imperfect transportation, at \$5,000,000. In addition to a lack of cars, there is insufficient elevator capacity. The improper extortions of the elevator combine is another cause of complaint.

But whatever may be the source of these grievances they are of a most serious character, and some remedy should be forthcoming at no distant date. It is not a question for Parliament to parley with. Measures of relief must be granted without delay or the future development of the West will be seriously hampered. It is largely a matter of more transportation facilities, which is the great question today in Canada.

The Export Bacon Trade.

The following appeared in the Montreal Trade Bulletin of last week and the figures given, taken as they evidently are from English trade returns, cannot but be disappointing to those interested in this important Canadian industry.

"Canadian exporters of bacon have lost ground during the past year in their shipments to Great Britain; and the reason given therefor by one dealer in the business was that the scarcity of hogs and their high prices made it unprofitable to ship at times; but we asked him how he accounted for the fact that whilst Canadian shipments of bacon had decreased those from the United States had shown a large increase. The reply was that American bacon is a much commoner article than Canadian peafed, and sells for 8s to 10s per cwt. less money, and consequently is patronized to a much greater extent among the masses. For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1901, Canada exported bacon to Great Britain valued at \$4,607,545 against \$5,377,225 for the year previous, showing a decrease of \$769,680, whilst the shipments from the United States last year amounted to \$46,279,255 as against \$37,459,715 for the year previous showing an increase of \$8,819,540. Because Canadian bacon is a high class article, that is no valid reason for its decreased sale in the English market, but rather the reverse. It will be seen that a much larger trade should be done in bacon be-

tween Canada and Great Britain as the latter country imports yearly over \$67,500,000 worth of that article, and means should be devised for securing our share of it."

Preserve the Wood Lot

The rapid depletion of the wood lots in the older parts of the country is a subject for serious consideration, involving as it does a change in climatic conditions and the general appearance of the landscape. Farmers should give some attention to the preservation of the wood lot and to the planting of more trees.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Ottawa this month, Mr. W. N. Hutt, Southend, Ont., read a most valuable paper on the management of wood lots, in which he stated that the older portions of Ontario are rapidly becoming a prairie country. While the wood lots are becoming more and more reduced every year, no tree planting to any extent is being undertaken. In addition, these wood lots are being pastured by stock, which not only destroys the seedlings, that would, if not disturbed, become trees, but the older trees are killed and the ground made poorer year by year. The result is that streams are drying up in summer and freshets in spring are more destructive than formerly. Mr. Hutt advocated shutting out all farm stock from the wood lot, which would, in a few years throw up a dense growth of saplings ready to take their places as trees in due time. The thin spots that have lost all their original forest floor of mulch, rotten wood, moss, etc., and are covered with tough

sod, should be broken up and planted with seed or seedlings.

Mr. Davis, in discussing the paper, said he had shut his stock out of 35 acres of bush a number of years ago, and now has a growth of young trees so dense, that a dog cannot be seen six feet away. In the bush maples are yielding abundance of sap each spring. Before the lot was closed up there were no young seedlings to be seen and the maples produced very little sap. Primeval conditions are being restored by this system of protection.

Raising Dairy Calves.

To raise dairy calves successfully there are a number of important points beside feed to be considered. A good calf may be fed lots of good milk and other food, yet if kept in filthy quarters, and fed at irregular intervals, it will not do as well as on less food given at regular times and in a clean, dry place. In short, I think that cleanliness and regularity of food have nearly as much to do with the successful raising of calves as feed. We often hear men say, "I can't get my young calves to do well." When you see the feed pails you wonder that the calves are alive at all. Often the pails are not washed for days, and as for a scalding, they do not seem to know what that term means. It is absolutely no use to try to raise a calf by feeding it milk to make it grow and then allowing enough poison to be mixed with the feed to nearly kill any young animal. Always wash and scald out your pails at least once a day. You will find it takes less time than to bother with a sick calf.—J. Lawson-Smith.

Correspondence

Judge by Score Card.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD

In one of your late issues, I see it is advocated that expert judges should be chosen for our fairs as far as possible. The idea is a good one and should be carried out. At one fair that I have attended I noticed that the butter judge used cards to assist him, his cards reading as follows: Flavor, color, salt, neatness, 20 points being the total that could be made by any sample. The judge went over his work a second time always and should he find two or more cards marked alike, would test again very carefully, adding or deducting a mark as the sample warranted. As the same party has been judge at that show four or five times in succession he must give satisfaction.

I think this card idea a good one, upon the part of the judge, but I do not think he goes far enough with the card, for as soon as he had awarded the prizes he destroyed the card. The cards should be left on the sample so that the makers could see on what points they fail-

ed to come up to the standard of the judge. As it is now a maker only knows he took 3rd, 4th, or nothing, but don't know why or in what points he came short.

Subscriber.
Wroxeter, Ont., March 6th, 1902.

The Percentage of Select Bacon Hogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD

I notice in your issue of March 4 a communication from Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, that the farmers of Eastern Ontario (I suppose he means east of Toronto), supplied about 33 per cent. of select bacon hogs out of a total of 4,154. Could Mr. Hodson tell us what section supplied such a poor lot? I have been talking to several of my neighbors about the matter, and we think that around Bowmanville we supply 75 per cent. selects. The farmers in this section have tried to meet the needs of the market, and if we are not doing it we want to know it.

W. E. Pollard.
Bowmanville, Ont., Mch. 10, 1902.

Transformation by Education

By G. E. Carrothers, London, Ont.

Now that a measure has been introduced in parliament authorizing the establishment of graded schools in rural districts, and Sir Wm. C. Macdonald and other prominent educationists are donating large sums of money in furthering the educational movement, we have taken a long step towards the solution of the old problem, of how to keep the boys on the farm.

The rural population has never been educated, that is, in the true sense of the word and according to the most pressing need. To be sure, our young people have been taught to read and write, and parse, and to figure up the number of square feet contained in an acre. But they have not been taught the reason one farm gives a bountiful harvest in the different grains sown, while a similar farm just across the road yields crops which hardly pay for the seed. In most cases it is taken for granted that one farm is of better land than the other, when, as a matter of fact, the original soil of the two farms was the same. Of course, it is well-known by our advanced agriculturists that the treatment the two farms received, the system of rotation of crops on each, the stock kept by one farmer and neglect by the other, etc., was responsible for the different results, but they have acquired that knowledge by a lifetime spent in work, study and observation. When our forefathers first invaded the primeval forest they brought with them sickles, which were speedily followed by the cradle when enough trees and roots had been removed to make room for its swinging sweep; then came the reaper with a seat behind, from which a man with a hand rake drew the grain from a table in quantities large enough to bind into sheaves; this in turn was followed by the self-raking reaper; only to be superseded by the self-binder, which implement we in Ontario have not as much need for as our forefathers had for the sickle, as it only enables us to produce large quantities of wheat for which we have not a paying market.

During all the years of the transition from the sickle to the self-binder, and greater changes along other lines, we have made practically no change in our rural school system; our present schoolhouses are almost as bare and bleak looking as the old log ones, and our teachers, for the most part, are probationers who are teaching for a certain number of days before they will be admitted to the Normal School, from whence they hope to pass to the city schools, where they can earn larger salaries and enjoy greater social advantages.

THE GRADED COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Now these conditions must be changed, and the graded school seems to be the most available means of accomplishing the change.

Were we to establish an efficient system of graded schools, and pay liberal salaries to teachers, said teachers would find a means of qualifying themselves to teach our children practical and economic botany and horticulture and such advanced methods in farming and business that would tend to make their occupation of the soil both profitable and satisfying from a social point of view. And our young people will not be satisfied in the country until we make our homes and surroundings as attractive as they are in the city, and that we can easily do, for we have every natural advantage, and landscape gardening and other things pertaining to home beautification should have no second place in our school system, but a love for the land and the beauties of nature should be inculcated in our boys and girls from earliest childhood.

The method of conveying the pupils to one central school has been so widely discussed in the press of the country that all are familiar with the method proposed, and it has given satisfaction when tried in the United States.

OLD FARM RENOVATED.

Let us imagine a case to which agricultural education has been applied. We have in mind a certain farm, the approach to which was commanded by a dilapidated tavern, (whose only virtue lay in the fact that it was scantily patronized), after which one came in view of a bare-looking frame house, entirely innocent of paint, and set up on high ground (its only good point and one for which nature was entirely responsible, as the builder could not obtain a dry cellar otherwise). To one side of the house lay a low, wet swale the home of enough mink and other pestiferous vermin to carry off all the young turkeys and chickens the poor housewife could raise, if, indeed, the inhabitant of such a home could maintain enough interest in life to attempt to raise anything but complaints. At the opposite side of the house stood an old orchard that had been so long neglected, and browsed by cattle, that it was past all usefulness, and whose most vigorous effort could not produce an apple larger than a hickory-nut. At one corner of the house stood a man under a large straw hat, whose single suspender supported a pair of trousers one leg of which was tucked into the top of his boot, as he calmly surveyed a half-starved hog with a back that would put to shame the modern razor, and whose long ears flapped pensively over her eyes as she diligently rooted up the potato-patch which graced the spot where the lawn should have been, and which extended down to the old snake fence which detracted nothing from the slipshod appearance

of the whole place, and in front of which stood an antiquated milk-stand, one of the denuded posts of which was capped by an old soap-box which bore the legend "For Sail," and which left one in doubt as to whether the article for sale was the milk-stand or the farm. (We learned subsequently that the reason the owner desired to sell was because his two boys had left the farm to go to work in the city, and they gave as a reason that the old man wanted to run the whole show, and he never did raise much but thistles and mustard, anyway.) Our last glimpse as we passed out of view was of a barn down at one corner, with a hole in the end through which protruded some weather-beaten straw, and of a nondescript canine which disappeared around the corner of the house hanging to the ear of the squealing porker.

But time has passed, education has been at work, and the scene has changed. As we again turn the corner where stood the old tavern (no longer tolerated in a community of intelligent nation-builders), we view with pleasure a large and neat-looking schoolhouse, and then we come to the same old ramsack—but no, the old place has changed owners, men have come with brick, and we no longer recognize the old frame shack in the trim brick-veneered house in front of which a beautiful green lawn has usurped the place of the potato-patch and sweeps gracefully down to the neat wire fence which runs across the whole front of the farm, outside of which is a row of beautiful young maple trees. The mosquito-breeding swale has been drained and cut out and replaced by a small fruit garden which is the envy of the neighborhood, and the old, worn-out orchard has been cut down and the site is now occupied by a plantation of young fruit trees which not only adds beauty to the place, but is a valuable financial asset as well; while the tumble-down barn has been raised and repaired, and now reposes on a substantial basement wall, affording splendid stabling for the well-bred and well-conditioned stock which is the pride of the owner, and the miserable razor-backed hog has disappeared along with the mongrel cur that worried it.

But the transformation par excellence has been in the man. Instead of the "man with the hoe," there appears a gentleman who is the same as other gentlemen—a man whom were we to meet him on the city street would appear the same as other well-bred and well-dressed business men—with no suggestion of the "hayseed" about him, but a man of whom his fellows and his country might well be proud. And this man's sons have not left the farm. No, they have been properly educated at the graded school, without having to go to the city to finish up, and have grown to love the free life of the country, and it has been arranged that one will some day take the

father's place on the old homestead and an unimproved farm has been purchased for the other at a fairly low price which they think can be made as fine a place as the old farm by the time its young owner thinks it fit and proper to start life on his own account.

By a wise and judicious system of education a like transformation might be brought about throughout the whole country; but men are

not agreed as to the best course to pursue: some are dissatisfied with one system, some with another; and some will always be dissatisfied—Adam and Eve were dissatisfied in the Garden of Eden, and so it will ever be; but look which way we will, the light appears behind the cloud which can only be dispelled by education and social intercourse.

are agreed that there is no more delicious vegetable than properly grown and prepared asparagus. Yet it is but rarely found in our gardens, owing principally to the erroneous idea that its planting and after-management are expensive and require special skill and knowledge. To disprove these fallacies, and to impart reliable and rational information on the improved and simplified modern methods of raising this peerless gem of the garden, is the principal object of this book.

Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. Handsomely illustrated, 5 by 7 inches, 168 pages, cloth. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Book Shelf

To read a good book is to enjoy the company of its author. As a man is known by the company he keeps so will his character be formed, his aims in life directed and his real success or failure determined by the books he may read.

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The time has come when the publisher must count the farmer amongst his best customers.

In order to assist those of our readers who are so situated that they cannot personally examine such books as they may desire to own we shall from time to time introduce "The Book Shelf." Brief reviews and criticisms will be given. No book will be noticed unless it can be fairly and honestly recommended as generally suitable for the readers of *The Farming World*. The regular retail price will be given, and when possible, a special price to our subscribers. Questions relating to books will be cheerfully answered. Letters should be addressed, Book Dept., *The Farming World*.

LETTERS OF LIFE

The title of this book indicates the nature of its contents. Each one of the twenty-seven chapters deals with a single theme. The author who attempts to hide his identity behind the pen name "Claudius Clear" is by the way, one of the most gifted journalists in Britain, W. Robertson Nicol, editor of the *British Weekly*. A book from his hand is sure to possess two agreeable qualities,—truthfulness and readability. While the book before us deals with some of the most profound problems of human life, yet there is a simplicity of style and a charm of treat-

ment on every page that makes it entirely readable. Open the book at random and read the first paragraph that meets your eye, and you will be lead to exclaim, "this is very true."

Here are some of the chapter headings. *The Art of Conversation, The Sin of Over-Work, On the Art of Taking Things Coolly, Broken Hearted, Concerning Order and Merit, On Growing Old, Good Manners, etc., etc.*

The book is written in a spirit of reverence and good taste. For reading aloud it is specially well suited. Toronto, Fleming H. Kevell Co., 277 pages, price \$1.25.

THE DIVINE PURSUIT

There is many a quiet hour and always the Sunday morning or afternoon when we gladly turn from the worries and perplexities of our every-day life to those things which concern our higher life and our better selves. On such occasions it is a rare comfort to be able to turn to a book containing a series of short meditations, sweet, tender and reverent in spirit, not too profound, but at the same time strong to lift us to the hill tops where we may look with wider view, reading more correctly the "riddle of life." Such a book is Prof. McFadyen's *Divine Pursuit*. We heartily recommend this admirable series of devotional essays. Toronto, Fleming H. Revell Co., or The Westminster Co., 209 pages, price \$1.25.

THE COW PEA

"The Cow Pea" is the title of the latest publication issued by the Experiment Farm of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society at Southern Pines, N. C. This book, neatly bound and illustrated in plain and concise manner discusses the value and uses of this important crop, the Cow Pea. Every reader can get a copy free by writing to the Superintendent of Experiment Farm, Southern Pines, N. C.

ASPARAGUS

While most works on vegetable growing treat briefly on asparagus culture, this is the first book published in America which is exclusively devoted to this subject. All

PRIZE GARDENING

Five thousand gardeners all over America kept a daily record of the methods and results for a whole season, and reported thereon fully in competition for many and large prizes. They represented all grades from the small amateur to the professional market gardener, from the city lot to the farm. This unique book summarizes the most useful of all experience. Each man or woman has definite ideas, and is testing them by successful garden practice. The very difference in the conditions and methods constitutes the particular value of the chapters, since readers everywhere will find that some at least of the descriptions are particularly adapted to their needs. Most important of all, every line is from actual experience. The result is a mine and treasure-house of garden practice. Fully illustrated from original photographs and drawings. Compiled by G. Burnap Fiske. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. 322 pages, 5 x 7 inches, cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

Tracing It to Its Source

In one of Bret Harte's clever parodies of the French, he tells a story in words something like these:—

Three gamins were playing in the streets of Paris. A priest passed by.

"There goes a priest," cried one; "look out for your eggs and your chickens!"

Then the priest, hearing the words, knelt down and prayed for the boys. But, upon reflection he was convinced that it was not the fault of the boys, but of their parents. He knelt down the second time, and prayed for the boys' parents. On another thought he saw that it was not the fault of the boys' parents, but of society. He knelt down again, and prayed for society. As he rose from his prayer, he said to himself:

"My friend, who is society? You and I are society."

So he knelt down the last time, and prayed for himself.



STABLE figure 1

Modern Stable Construction

By Herbert Shearer

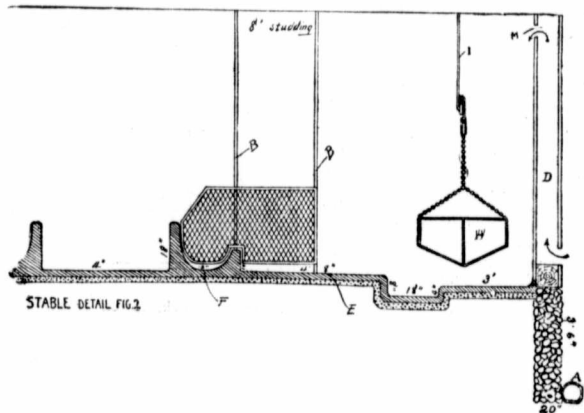
FOUNDATION AND FLOOR.

After deciding on the proper location for the stable a great deal of future work may be saved by selecting the exact spot according to grade that will give the most advantages. Here again the farmer must be guided by conditions. If it is possible to provide sufficient fall to get a wagon track about four feet below the level of the stable floor it will facilitate removing the manure, an item of no small moment, as it is a daily occurrence that follows up year after year; however, this is overcome in a measure by the manure cages that have a hand elevator attachment.

After deciding on the size and dimensions of the stable it will pay to stake it out on the ground several days or weeks before the time set to commence operation, this will probably save the remark that we often hear, "If I had it to do over again I would do it differently." Remember that you are laying out work for yourself for years to come; a little foresight is worth a tremendous lot of regret.

It is a good plan to take a trip about the country and look over half a dozen different stables that are known to be correct in principle. A good many men go ahead with this kind of work without taking this precaution with the result that after the work is completed, or so far along that it cannot be changed, mistakes are apparent. A case in point occurred

last summer. A farmer in the eastern section of the country was about to build a bank barn at considerable expense. Hearing about the work at the Pan-American, he decided to investigate before completing his arrangements. The result is that he has abandoned his original intention entirely,



STABLE DETAIL FIG. 2

and is now building a complete modern stable on thoroughly scientific principles, as mapped out

When the location is finally decided upon a trench for the wall should be dug deep enough to go below frost. The trench should be the exact width of the wall, say twelve inches, and a tile scoop

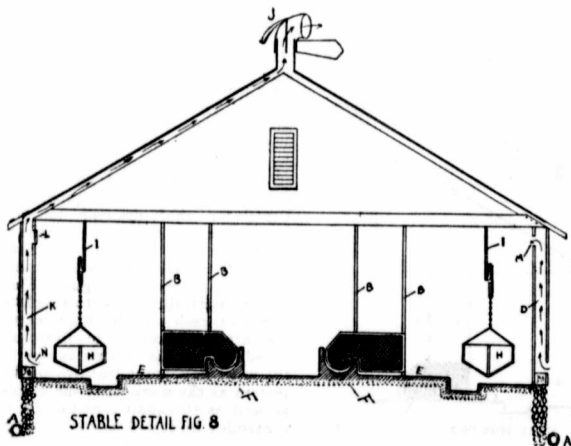
used to hollow out a space around the outside of the trench at the bottom for a two and one-half or three inch drain tile, see letter "A" figure 2. Lay the tile flush with the outside wall of the trench and true up with earth so the mortar will not squeeze out over the tile. This drain tile is very important as it answers the double purpose of providing a dry foundation for the wall and prevents rats from working under. Rats will burrow down next to the wall to find the bottom but when they meet with an obstruction they will follow it sometimes for a long distance along the wall but never think of working away from the wall to get around it.

Material for the wall must depend upon local conditions, price of stone, labor, etc.; in some localities stone is plentiful, in others it is necessary to substitute grout construction. With a trench like the one described a skilled mason

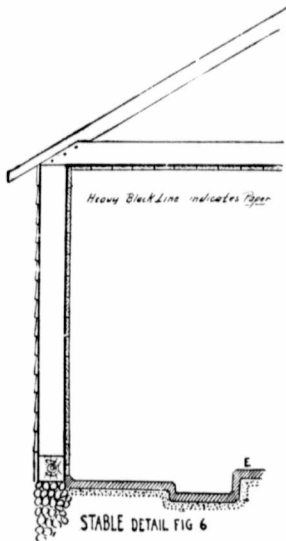
is not required to build the wall as it is only necessary to fill in the trench with stone and thin grout mortar or to mix the grout and pour it in the ditch until it is full. Where it is necessary to build the wall higher than the ground, boards or planks are held temporarily in position by stakes to carry the wall to the desired height. Of course, there is no objection to building a stone wall in the usual manner if the extra expense is no object, but the construction described is just as good and often better, while the expense is considerably less.

The wall should extend but an inch or so above the floor, and the top of the wall carefully leveled to form a proper bed for the sill. The reason why the wall should not extend higher will be fully explained in another chapter that explains every detail in the construction of the stable above the floor. Inside of the wall the ground must be carefully graded in conformity with the ground plan. Jugs, gotters, mangers, inclines and track runs should be laid out with great care to correspond with a carefully drawn plan and profile.

Earth that has been loosened up



STABLE DETAIL FIG. 8

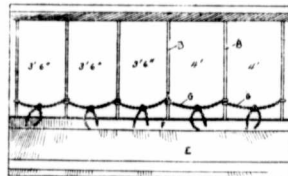


by handling should be wet down when necessary to make it solid. Small grade stakes should be driven along gutters, as well as at regular intervals over the graded bottom, these stakes should be driven just deep enough so that the top of the stake will be level with the top surface of the first layer of cement, they should be removed while the cement is soft and the holes filled, although this is not absolutely necessary.

In order to set these stakes properly what is called an A level is required; this is made with three strips of board seven-eighths by three inches, nailed together in the shape of a letter "A". A plumb bob is hung from the top and a mark made on the cross piece where the line crosses when the feet are level. To find this level drive two stakes and set one foot on each stake; by reversing the feet and repeatedly driving down the higher stake until the line touches the same point when the "A" is placed in either position the exact level may be obtained. With one of these simple instruments a few stakes and a maul two men may walk all over a hillside and mark out a perfectly level course.

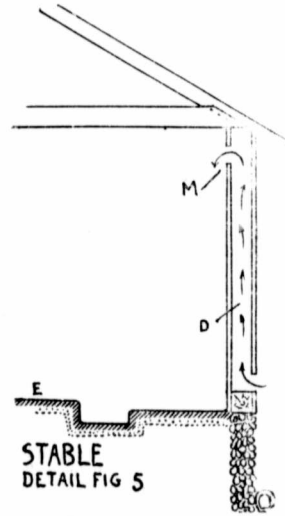
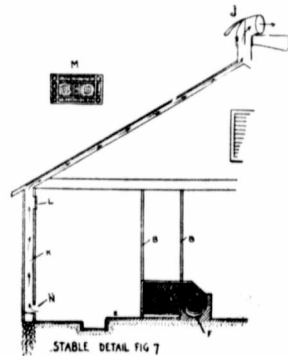
When the ground is finished ready for the cement, mortar board should be placed conveniently, that is plenty large enough to be used without sides. Mix thoroughly by measure, dry, one part best Portland cement with six or seven parts of coarse sand; a good liberal sprinkling of broken stone is an improvement. When thoroughly mixed, wet to mortar consistency which is just wet enough to be pressed into a ball by hand spread directly on the ground in a layer two and one-half inches thick and tramp down solid. Gutter sides and all jogs should be an inch thicker to prevent breaking. Corners at these places should be beveled for the

same reason. The top or putty coat should be mixed and laid on the stall floor with a rough board trowel; this coat should consist of one part cement to two parts sand that has been sifted. It should not be troweled down smooth on the standing floor marked "E" but it should be left rough in order to furnish a hold for bedding; the mangers and feed ways may be polished to the queen's taste. This coat may be from one inch to one-half inches thick and it must be laid when the bottom coat is fresh and damp or the two will not properly unite; for this reason it is better to lay a large floor in sections, though if dryness cannot be avoided, sprinkling with water will help to restore adhesiveness. In large stables where a driveway is provided it is necessary to make creases in the cement when soft, otherwise the hard smooth floor will furnish no foot-hold for horses, this may be done by embedding a rake handle at frequent intervals in the cement while it is soft. Stable floors made in this manner are permanent, sanitary and com-



fortable for stock, when all the necessary conditions are complied with, which includes proper care in building and the necessary subsequent cleanliness.

Cementing directly on the ground in this manner, is all right provided the ground is hard and dry. Judgment is required in this as well as in all other transactions pertaining to the farm; if the soil is a hard clay the cement may be much thinner than for a soil of a loamy or looser nature. On the other hand, if the soil is sandy a thin layer of broken stone or coarse gravel may be necessary. Where gravel is used on sand some kind of a binder is sometimes required. This may be a mixture of



clay and ashes or loam and ashes or clay alone, but whatever method is employed condition must be carefully studied to obtain the best results. Even cisterns may be plastered directly on the earth with satisfactory results, if the nature of the ground is hard and dry and the cistern covered sufficiently to keep out the frost.

As a silo is a necessary adjunct to the stable and should be built in connection the silo foundation should be built at the same time that the stable foundation is laid. The same rules will apply and the same construction may be followed in all except the design of the wall, which will, of course, depend on the size and dimensions of the silo. Figures on all cuts correspond.

(A) Drain tile; (B) Gas pipe 1 1/4 inch, stall partitions, chain-ring, ceiling supports; (C) Wire stall partitions; (D) Ventilation intake; (E) Stable floor where cows stand having an incline of two inches; (F) Cement manger having an incline of 1/8 ft. per ten feet; (G) Cow chains (H) Manure carriers; (I) Car tracks should be near the ceiling to give plenty of head room; (J) Hood ventilator, tail on opening side with counter weight to prevent friction, and allow it to turn easily. This hood does not touch the pipe but turns on a spindle, which passes through the upper cross piece in the pipe and is socketed in the lower cross piece about three feet down in the pipe. (K) Ventilator shaft drawing foul air from near the floor; (L) Register for use in hot weather so as to draw off the hot air when stable doors are open; (M) Register that may be partially closed to regulate intake of fresh air; (N) Register to regulate the amount of draft allowed to foul air. This is one of the most important features of the system as the warmth of the stable as well as the quality of the air is controlled by it.



Mr. J. W. Clark's Fattening Crates and Crammer.

Raising and Fattening Poultry for the English Market

By J. W. Clark, Onondaga, Ont.

In selecting and breeding any class of live stock for a definite purpose, the capacity of a breed and also of individuals in any breed to suit that purpose must be considered if our efforts are to be followed with success. It would be folly on the part of a horse dealer if he were simply attracted by color. He must place more importance on the conformation of the animal while keeping in view its ability to perform. From the standpoint of a utilitarian, the same principles are true when applied to any class of money-earning live stock. It is quite essential in the raising of poultry for the English market.

Our first point to consider in selecting stock to produce table poultry is, that they shall be hardy, that they shall carry a large quantity of flesh of good quality, that the bird shall present a symmetrical compact appearance with the flesh laid on in the proper places. Perhaps it is not of less importance that the breed used be a rapid grower and one that will reach early maturity. For the English market it is highly important that we shall use a breed, or strains of a breed, which possess a light-colored skin and flesh. When we are catering to the English market we are catering to a class of people who are willing to pay fancy prices for such articles of food as suit their tastes, and we will be well repaid for bending to their desires.

In selecting birds from which to breed, I select blocky ones having a good width across the shoulder,

with short, high-colored legs and only a fair depth. I always try to avoid breeding from birds which are long in the neck and legs, and which are exceedingly deep in the breast; birds of that type are quite as difficult to fatten as a long-legged, raw-boned steer. Other points which count in favor of the bird are, a small comb, a bright eye, and a short heavy bill, showing considerable width where it is joined to the head; these points denote activity and strong constitution which are quite essential when we come to forcing in the crates or with a cramming machine. I do not favor the heavy feathered class of poultry. My experience has been that Bramas, Cochins, and Langshans are not as profitable as other breeds. I do not care to waste feed in the production of feathers. They are also considerably more difficult to pluck and I consider them to be coarser in flesh than some of the other breeds.

I am a firm believer in cross breeding for table poultry. As with other stock I find that birds which have been in-bred or even line-bred for a number of years, become less hardy. A large percentage of the eggs are infertile and when hatched the chicks are more delicate. By introducing new blood from time to time this difficulty can largely be overcome. I like an Indian Game and Barred Rock or Wyandotte cross. A Barred Rock and Wyandotte cross also gives very good results. I have used an Indian Game cock with the heavy feathered Asiatic hens with fairly

good results. I have specially mentioned the Indian Game because I believe them to be especially well suited to crossing with other breeds. They are a light feathered, plump breasted vigorous bird and have extra fine flesh.

Any person raising a large number of chicks cannot afford to be without an incubator. But in getting an incubator a person should be careful to select a thoroughly reliable machine. When producing eggs for incubating, I select suitable hens for mating. I use a cock or cockerel with not more than twenty hens. To get good strong chicks the flock should have abundant exercise, and grain ration and a supply of green bone meal and a little chopped and very little soft food. After my chicks are out I do not feed them for twenty-four hours. Nature provides for this time. About the first thing they require is a little grit, such as a little coarse sand mixed with their food. Their first meal usually consists of a few hard boiled eggs chopped fine, with a little granulated oatmeal which I feed dry. I always avoid sloppy feed during the first week, because it is apt to cause diarrhoea—a very common trouble among little chicks. When a week or ten days old I induce them to exercise by scattering small wheat or a little millet seed among chaff, saw-dust or such like material. A liberal supply of green bone meal and cooked meat will force growth and hasten maturity. Too much care cannot be given in avoiding lice. By using an incubator this trouble is very much lessened.

At from four to five months old I crate for fattening. Before placing in crates I dust them with sulphur and insect powder and grease their legs to keep them smooth and bright. I arrange the crates so that each bird will have access to pure water and coal cinders made from soft coal. My experience has been that coal cinders from soft coal does very well for grit. If any charcoal remains it serves to aid digestion. I feed largely on meal which is a by-product in the manufacturing of rolled oats. This I mix with equal parts of buckwheat chopped and skim milk. Care must be taken for the first few days or the birds will go off feed on account of the change of feed to which they have not been accustomed. During the first two weeks I feed three times a day always being careful not to allow sour feed to remain in the trough. There will be little danger of them becoming "stalled" if care is taken to keep pure water and grit always before them and sour feed is not left in the trough.

I have been accustomed to using the crammer after the second or third week. I consider that by cramming I can put a finish on birds that cannot be reached in any other way. I use oat meal—sifted oat chop will do—mixed with skimmed milk and add about one pound of tallow to every sixty or seventy birds twice per week. They

should be killed and dressed after being crammed ten days or two weeks. I always starve them for thirty-six hours before killing. I always break the neck close to the head and commence plucking at once. After plucking I place on a shaping board and put weights on them thus forcing them into a compact appearance.

How Many Hens to Keep.

If there was ever need of the old slang phrase of caution, not to bite off more than you can chew, it is in the poultry business, where so many stumble on the rock of attempting too much. They overstock their place with poultry, and find to their consternation that they cannot accommodate them all, and their losses through sickness and crowding become so formidable that they lose heart. There can be no better advice than to make the first purpose in the business to raise a flock of fifty fowls of one variety, all of which are of good quality and condition. On every farm this number should at least be kept. Why limit it to twenty or thirty. Bring the number up to fifty at once, and make this the unit of the business. Thereafter let each increase be on the score of fifty. When you can handle one flock of fifty satisfactorily start in with the second unit, forming the new flock from the best blood of the old or new stock, and increase in gradually until it is recruited up to the limit. Draw the line strictly at fifty, and either do not go beyond that number or be in a new flock.

The person who can handle a flock of fifty satisfactorily, with few or any losses, is competent to begin the formation of another colony. Let the progress, however, be slow and sure. The old flocks should not be sacrificed to the new. If we cannot obtain fresh outside blood to keep up the standard it is better to keep down the numbers. This must be considered as an essential part of the annual cost of the business. The person who fails to add outside blood every year will surely find his flocks degenerating in spite of all care. Consequently an annual appropriation from the profits should be made every year for the purchase of new birds that will bring sterling qualities into the colonies. Whether one is in the business strictly for the eggs or for broilers this policy is essential to success. There are some few people who become so proud of the fine birds they have purchased or raised that they do not want to mix any other blood with them, and so through a system of isolation and in breeding they lay the foundation stones of degeneracy. Within a few years the standard of the flock is brought so low that few would care to purchase any of the birds. Many a good flock has thus been ruined.

Annie C. Webster.

White Minorcas.

Having been a breeder of Single Comb White Minorcas, for the last few years, and believing that they are not as well known and appreciated as they should be, I wish to say a few words in regard to them and their good qualities as I have found them in my experience.

White Minorcas are supposed to have originally come from Spain. It is not definitely known how they originated, but as black fowl sometimes throw white chicks, it is probable that they originated in this way. They are of the same build as the black Minorcas, have fine red combs and wattles, have coral red faces and pure white carlobes. They are also pure white in plumage, and have white legs, very gay and attractive in style and shape.

I have found in my experience with other fowls that in the matter of laying eggs, the white Minorcas far exceed the others in size, number and quality. Eggs from fully matured fowl often weigh from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 lbs. to the dozen, and furnish in their pure white shells, furnish food that will tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. The meat of the white Minorcas, as well as the eggs, is finer grained, more juicy and delicate than other fowl. Minorcas, if properly fed, are excellent winter layers. They stand confinement as well as any fowl and if allowed at large are excellent foragers.

If you are looking for a good all-round fowl, a useful as well as an ornamental fowl, why try the white Minorcas, and I am sure that you will never regret it. They will give you a delicious quality of meat, large white eggs and lots of them. They breed true to shape and color, and are very easy to raise. Chicks, after they are five or six weeks old, if given free range, will largely care for themselves.

No lover of pure bred poultry can deny the beauty that exists in a well bred flock of white Minorcas. They are active and grow rapidly, which makes them easy to raise. After they are two or three months old you can begin culling them out. The care of them at this age is a pleasant as well as a profitable task, for the pullets are early and persistent layers, and their size, beauty, quality and quantity of eggs are unexcelled by any other fowl.

To me there is no more beautiful sight in the poultry world, than a flock of white Minorca chicks, when about two-thirds grown. Their pictures never flatter them, but they call forth many compliments for their fine size, plumage and beautiful appearance. They are very tame and gentle, which is one of the main points when one is breeding for pleasure and profit.

This breed deserves more recognition at the hands of exhibition authorities than they get at present. If they had classes for themselves at the leading shows, no doubt

they would become as big a favorite as the blacks. Give them a trial, start with nothing but the best, and be convinced of their real merit and affectionate ways, and you will thank me for giving you a few details of so valuable a breed and which other breeders of the same variety, who are familiar with their good qualities will endorse.

Alvin Bricker.

Poultry Notes.

Fowls for capons should be hatched early.

Oyster shells pounded fine are good for hens.

About one third of the weight of the egg is solid nutriment.

For soft shelled eggs put the hens to work scratching.

Feeding the table scraps is good for egg production.

A vigorous male is half the breeding pen.

Do not expect to raise fowls and lice at the same time.

For bumble foot make the roosts low.

Give the fowls a chance to scratch and walk.

Always set hens in the evening rather than by daylight.

Poultry and Eggs.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders under \$2.00. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

BROWN Leghorns, Prolific early layers: Strain won at Pan-American, Stock for sale—Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Choicest Strains, Eggs in season. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, sired by 40 lb. imported yearling tom. R. G. ROSE, Glanworth, Ont.

EGGS—\$1.25 a setting; two settings, \$2. Pens headed by Industrial winners. White Rocks, S.G. Dorkings, Indian Games, Black Minorcas. Box 102, Paris, Ont.

PIGEONS FOR SALE, cheap, if sold at once, Blue, Silver and White Fantails, Swallows, hort-Tail Tumblers, Homers, Nuns and Antwerps. NORMAN McPHIE, Hamilton, Ont.

REID'S Great Prize Winners. They have won 6990 prizes in my own hands. Send for list of varieties. W. W. REID, Ayr, Ont.

EGGS from our winning strains of Silver Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 setting. White Wyandottes, Bared Plymouth Rocks, White Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$1.50 setting. Stock cheap to make room for breeding. A. & T. READWIN, Guelph.

BARRED ROCKS. Stock and Eggs for sale from prize-winners at leading shows. Eggs by the hundred or setting. Prices right. Write stating your wants. ELIAS SNYDER, Burgessville.

THE best that money can find. Blackreds, Brownreds, Piles, Duckwings, Game Bantams' Black Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks. Birds and Eggs. Games \$3.00 setting; others \$2.00. Won Diploma last Great Eastern, best specimen in show, with Blackred Cock. U. BONNEVILLE, Danville, Que.

GREAT slaughter in Andalusians. For sale, 25 Pullets, 8 Hens, Eggs from my silver plate winners \$1.50 per 13. J. YATES, Box 218, Hespeler.

DIAMOND Poultry Yards, Freeman, Ontario: Rose Comb Black Minorcas, exclusively winners; 7 fraits and 8 seconds Toronto and Hamilton Winter Shows; Eggs \$2.00 per 13. F. WOOLCOTT, Freeman, Ont.

EGGS for setting. Silver grey Dorkings from splendid stock. John Taylor, Jr., Galt, Ont.

ENGLISH Pheasants \$5.00 per pair. Eggs \$3.00 per 13, \$20.00 per 100. Johnston & Lee, Box 223, Galt, Ont.

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets.

The conditions of Canada are exceedingly favorable to the extensive development of the beet sugar industry.

Especially so in the Province of Ontario, where the conditions of soil and climate have been conclusively proved during the past few years to produce sugar beets of very high quality.

There is also no competition possible within our borders from the cane sugar industry, as in the case of the United States.

Nor have we any Cuba or Philippines attached to us from which sugar supplies may come in free.

With the beet crop there is no possibility of overstocking the market in the vicinity of a sugar factory, the more beets the better for the factory.

With the sugar beet there is no drop in the market. The price is fixed before you sow the seed, and it is only a question of the quantity and the quality how well it pays you.

Now is the time to make your plans for the year. Sow a small plot of sugar beets in your garden and try them.

Many a mortgage has been paid in Michigan by a crop of sugar beets.

Beet sugar cannot be distinguished from cane sugar after it has been refined except by the greatest experts.

About ninety per cent. of the granulated sugar used in Canada the past year was beet sugar.

Personal.

Mr. D. A. Gordon, President of the Wallaceburg Sugar Co., was in the city during the week.

Prof. E. A. Shuttleworth, Agriculturist and Chemist of The Ontario Sugar Co., of Toronto, visited New York recently and ordered 100,000 pounds of beet seed for the Company.

Mr. Norman B. Gash, of Toronto, was in New York during the week in connection with the prospective sugar factory at Dunville.

Wiar-ton.

It is to be regretted that some difficulties have arisen between the Colonial Const. Co. and the Wiar-ton Beet Sugar Company, and that the matter has found its way into court. It is thought the case can be settled in time for the completion of the factory this fall. It is much better to have the trouble settled now than later.

Berlin.

The railway companies interested are making their plans to build

sidings into the property recently purchased by the Ontario Sugar Company. Work will commence in a few days and be completed by the 10th of April.

Work on the sugar factory will commence as soon as the sidings are put in. Some of the machinery is about ready for shipment. Within a few days work on the foundations will be sublet, and everything pushed to the utmost limit and the factory will be turning out sugar by October 10th; quick work, but it will be done. The contractors, Messrs. E. H. Dyer & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are under heavy bonds to complete the factory by the first of October.

Wallaceburg.

Work upon the factory is going on apace. All the machinery is on the ground, and the steel frame of the main building is almost completed. Work upon the beet sheds is well under way, and the machinery shop, coo-gerage and storage warehouse are about finished. Bricklaying on the main building will be started as soon as the weather moderates a little and the factory will be finished by August 15th.

Dresden.

Work on the sugar factory is progressing. A large staff are employed and are rushing things. Machinery is arriving almost daily, and everything has a business appearance. Acreage contracts are still being taken. The contractors of this plant are building a similar plant at Sabawaing, Michigan, each having a capacity of 600 tons of beets per day.

What Experts Say.

WOULD PLOW UNDER TOPS OF BEETS.

Secretary James Wilson says: "The great question is to get a greater tonnage of beets. I do not believe that the tops should be fed, as they contain the nutritive salts, and should, therefore, remain on the ground and be plowed under. To resist drought, first, have the soil full of humus; second, cultivate persistently. The future of the beet sugar industry rests entirely in correct farming. The intelligent use of the by-products of the factory will exert a great influence for good on the industry."

HAVE FED TOPS.

Mr. Colon Lillie, of Coopersville, Mich., has fed the tops after they had been in silo and the results have been satisfactory. An increase in milk flow and no bad results. The tops should be fed in moderation to start with, and milch cows not allowed all they could eat. The effect of giving

dairy cattle all they could eat of anything was bad and usually resulted in a tainting of the milk, but if fed in moderation this would be done away with.

WHAT SUGAR IS.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie says that the sugar itself is "nothing but wind, water and sunshine crystallized; that the beet tops contain the manurial products, and should be returned to the soil to keep up its fertility."

PREPARE THE GROUND.

W. H. Gilbert, of Lansing, Mich., says: "I would pulverize the soil as much as possible by means of the plow and disc harrow. Prepare the ground thoroughly. In planting do not get the seed more than three-fourths of an inch deep. I lay great stress on having the soil thoroughly packed. Muck land often lacks in potash and phosphoric acid, hence these elements should be supplied. Again, I emphasize the statement, do not plant until the ground is thoroughly prepared."

Steam Plowing and Repeated Hoeing in Sugar Beet Cultivation.

Some important investigations have of late been made in Germany with the view of ascertaining the advantage of steam plowing in sugar beet cultivation. The experiments were made on areas of nearly 2,000 acres, and continued during thirteen years, under which conditions the conclusions drawn may be considered very reliable.

The averages obtained were as follows:

Aver. Yield per Acre.	Steam Plowing	Ordinary Plowing.	Difference.
Beets	12 tons	11 tons	1 ton
Sugar	1.3 tons	1.6 tons	0.3 tons

The plowing was done with Fowler steam plows with two machines. For one year the soils were both worked by regular plowing. Evidently the expenses were much greater in one case than in the other, but against this must be balanced the amelioration of the soil's fertility. The advantages to be gained by repeated hoeings are also very evident as brought to light in other experiments in the same locality. These were also continued during a period of years, and the results calculated to the acre, were as follows:

	Yield of Beets.	Yield of Sugar.
Three hoeings	12.6 tons	1.8 tons
Two hoeings	11.4 tons	1.6 tons
One hoeing	10.2 tons	1.5 tons

Then again, it is very evident that both the farmer and the

manufacturer are gainers by several hoeings. The difference between one and two hoeings means to the tiller of the soil 2.4 tons to the acre, or about \$10. The operation does not cost that. The resulting beets for three hoeings are always richer in sugar, so the manufacturer always gladly pays more for the roots furnished. Notwithstanding the fact that all countries who have had nearly a century of experience in sugar beet cultivation come to the same conclusion respecting the hoeing of sugar into beets, we are in possession of hundreds of letters from supposed practical men who attempt to demonstrate that the operation is unnecessary in this country. (?) We recommend repeated hoeings—the oftener the better.—Sugar Beet.

Easy Work.

Mr. T. E. Miles, of Antrim County, Michigan, says:

"At the meeting of our County Institute Society the subject of growing sugar beets brought out quite a discussion. Among the objections raised to the crop was the fact that it is quite an expense to properly thin them. One member said he had found out by experimenting that it was no more work to thin beets than any other roots. His method is to grind the beet seed in a common coffee mill to about the size of radish seed, then drill in with a common garden drill. This method requires much less seed per acre and also saves a great amount of labor in thinning them. While we do not grow sugar beets for commercial purposes in Antrim Co., we have successfully grown them for feeding purposes for a number of years."

The Status of Sugar in Europe

It is evident that a change in the policy of the beet sugar producing countries of Europe is quite probable as the result of a semi-official statement from Great Britain that a countervailing duty equal to the amount of the bounty, would probably be placed upon sugars exported to that country from nations where a subsidy was paid upon all sugars produced or exported. The effect of this statement is seen in a recent despatch from Antwerp, Belgium, where an international sugar conference has been in session for some time for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of policy by all the beet sugar producing nations of Europe—Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Italy and Russia. This despatch states that the conference has agreed upon the basis of a convention, the terms of which are as follows: "The suppression of all direct and indirect bounties; the reduction of the customs surtax to a uniform rate of six francs, which will render the maintenance of the cartels in Germany and Austria impossible; this to be enforced, under international control, from the month of September, 1903."

Sporting Goods Catalogue

We send our 200 page—illustrated catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage. No matter what your sport is you should have a copy.

FREE With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines; **BICYCLES**, Automobiles and Sundries, **BASEBALL**, Lacrosse, Football, **GOLF**, Tennis, **FISHING TACKLE**, Guns, **RIFLES**, Revolvers, Ammunition, Traps, Targets, **SKATES**, Hockey Sticks, **SNOWSHOES**, Toboggans, Punching Bags, **BOXING GLOVES**, Camping Equipment.

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STEEL HARROWS



Tolton's Section and Flexible all Steel Harrows have an unequalled record. Made in all suitable styles and sizes, for different soils, or in widths to suit purchasers. Pre-eminently the most efficient, strongest, and longest wearing harrows ever manufactured is our unqualified guarantee. Parties wishing a first-class harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

OUR MOTTO: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."

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BUILDERS OF

SUGAR MACHINERY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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

Now Building the Factory at Berlin

OTTO MEINSHAUSEN, Pres., Treas. & Mgr.

Authorized Capital \$250,000.

American Copper, Brass and Iron Works

MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS FOR

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The fact that Great Britain furnishes the only important open market for sugar, and takes the greater portion of the exportable surplus of Europe, the cutting off of which would precipitate a crisis in the beet sugar industry of that continent, has evidently had much to do with the conclusion reached in the conference. Of course, this agreement has yet to be ratified by the governments represented, but it is generally believed that this will be done.

*When it is remembered that Great Britain controls more cane sugar territory than any other nation, and at one time furnished a large portion of the requirements of the world, that sugar refining was once a great industry in England and Scotland, and that beet sugar, sustained by government bounties, has shut up the refineries, cut off the profitable trade between her and her colonies producing cane sugar, and ruined millions of her colonists, it is no wonder she has decided to protest against further bounty paying by the nations of Europe, and will protect her people against it by countervailing duties if the bounty system is continued. In fact, it would be good business policy for the British to place a duty on foreign sugars as a means of raising additional revenue to meet the enormous expenses of the South African war, and at the same time develop her cane sugar territory and again establish sugar refining on a permanent and paying basis. The results to her East and West Indian colonies would be highly beneficial, and enable them to again become consumers of enormous quantities of British products. That some such line of policy as this will finally be adopted we fully believe. It is the only way in which her finances can be strengthened, and the enormous total of her public debt reduced both in amount and in interest account. Besides, it would strengthen her materially with her sugar-producing colonies, and add enormously to her trade with them.

The result of Great Britain's demand for a cessation of the bounty system by the beet sugar countries of Europe being complied with would naturally have a strengthening effect upon the beet sugar interests of this country, as it would remove a serious menace to its future development, should a policy of lower customs duties upon foreign sugars ever be put in force. Of course, with the development of the cane sugar industry in various lands which would surely follow the abrogation of government bounties on beet sugar, there would be larger imports of raw sugar into this country, and at lower prices, which would be a great aid to American refiners, and to that extent militate against domestic producers of either cane or beet sugar; but, on the whole, the new policy, if adopted, would surely inure to the benefit of American producers of sugar.—Exchange.

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Against destruction by bugs or worms
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"BUG DEATH"

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

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

Send for free booklet.

**BUG DEATH CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED
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**"EAGLE" in 100's and 200's. "VICTORIA"
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Are put up in neat sliding boxes convenient to handle. No sulphur. No disagreeable fumes. Every stick a match. Every match a lighter.

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The Most
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A Perfect Skimmer.

Easy to Clean.

Light Running and
Durable.

Every Machine Guarant-
teed to do Good
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Give the NATIONAL a
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330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

National No. 1 A, capacity
450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

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GUELPH, ONTARIO**

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

List of Stock for Sale.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shorthorns.

Attrill, E. C. Goderich.—2 bulls, 10 and 12 months.

Birdsall & Son, F., Birdsall—Heifer, 2 years; heifers, 1 year; heifer calves.

Bonnycastle & Son, F., Campbellford.—10 bull calves, 2 to 11 months; cows; heifers and heifer calves.

Davis, John, Foley.—2 heifers.

Granger & Son, Wm., Lonsdale.—7 bulls, 5 to 25 months; females all ages.

Harper, Robert, Crampton.—2 bulls.

Hauser, Ignatious, Weisenburg.—2 bulls, 17 months; 1 bull, 11 months; 2 bull calves; cows in calf; heifers in calf; 2 heifer calves.

Jeffs & Son, E., Bond Head.—3 young bulls; 5 young heifers; cows.

McDonald Bros., Woodstock.—Choice young bulls.

Ross Bros., Nairn.—2 bulls, 16 months; 2 heifer calves.

Scarlett, H. H., Florence.—2 bulls, 22 months and 15 months; 1 heifer, 15 months.

Simmons, W. H., New Durham.—4 young bulls.

Scott, F. W., Highgate.—3 heifers, 8 to 10 months; 1 bull calf, 10 months; 4 cows.

Trestain & Son, John, Strathburn.—Cows in calf; heifers in calf; yearling heifers; heifer calves; 7 bulls all ages.

Herefords

Snowden, Samuel, Box 205, Bowmanville.—1 bull, 22 months.

Holsteins.

Smith, S. E., Dundas.—1 bull, 13 months; 1 heifer, 1 month.

Ayrshires.

Dyment, N., Clappinson.—1 bull, fit for service; 1 bull calf; also females.

McDonald, John Jr., Williams-town.—15 cows; 4 heifers, 2 years; 1 bull.

Smith, W. M., Scotland.—Bull calves, 5 and 6 months; bull three years.

Yuill & Son, J., Carleton Place.—6 bull calves, under 6 months; females all ages.

Durhams.

Chapman & Son, G., St. Thomas.—1 bull, 11 months; 2 yearling heifers.

Snowden, Samuel, Bowmanville.—1 bull, 2 years; 1 heifer, 11 months.

Jerseys

Birdsall & Son, F., Birdsall.—1 bull calf, 6 months.

Aberdeen An us

Sharp, James, Rockside.—1 bull, 2 years; 1 bull, 16 months; females.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shropshires.

Davis, John, Foley.—A few ram lambs.

Yuill & Sons, J., Carleton Place.—1 ram, 2 shears; 2 shearing rams 4 ram lambs; ewes all ages.

Co. swards.

Bonnycastle & Sons, F., Campbellford.—Ewe lambs.

Dorsets.

Hunter, John, Wyoming.—Ewes and rams, different ages.

Leicesters.

Jeffs & Son, E., Bond Head.—Rams and ewes of different ages.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Yorkshires.

Barr, David Jr., Renfrew.—12 brood sows, 1 year and over; 15 brood sows, 6 months; 1 boar, 6 months; 50 pigs from 1 to 7 weeks, both sexes.

Russell, F., Cedarville.—1 pig, 4 months; 6 sows, 7 months, due to farrow in May.

Rogers, L., Weston.—30 boars and sows, 4 to 5 months; 18 boars and sows, 3 to 6 weeks.

Werkshires.

Bonnycastle, F., & Son, Campbellford.—Pigs, both sexes, 3 to 6 months.

Hauser Ignatious, Weisenburg.—2 sows in pig; 20 boars and sows, 4 and 5 months.

Jeffs, E., & Son, Bond Head.—1 yearling boar; 2 boars, 6 months;

9 sows, 6 to 8 months; young pigs.

Snowden, Samuel, Bowmanville.—1 boar, 13 months; 3 boars, 4 months; 1 sow, 5 months.

Yuill, J., & Son, Carleton Place.—1 boar, 12 months; 3 boars, 6 months; females all ages.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

Help Wanted.

Wanted.—A man to work on a farm. Will pay good wages. Will hire either by month or year. Steady job and easy work. No. 926. a.

Wanted.—A man for eight months on a fruit farm, able to plough and do light farming. Wages \$145 a year. No. 927. a.

Wanted.—Middle aged man, accustomed to all kinds of farm work and the care of live stock. Good ploughman and milker. Wages \$250 a year with board. Permanent position for a good reliable man. Farm in Eastern Ontario. No. 928. a.

Wanted.—A young unmarried man, experienced in general farm work, to work on a farm three miles from Galt. Wages \$144 per 8 months. No. 929. a.

Wanted.—By April 1st, two steady, reliable, trustworthy, single men to do general farm work. Must be good with horses and understand all kinds of farm work. No users of liquor need apply. Good wages and steady employment to the right party. No. 931. a.

Wanted.—Right away, a reliable man with no bad habits; one who can milk and be depended on to look after stock in the absence of the employer. Will give \$20 per month for the summer or \$200 a year. Reference required. No. 932. a.

Wanted.—A married man to work on farm near Brantford for 8 or 8½ months, with the opportunity of engaging for a year afterwards if suitable. Must be a first-class man, capable of doing all

kinds of farm work and good with stock and with no bad habits. Good wages. No. 933. a.

Wanted a married man for a position as herdsman. House and lot furnished, stable conveniently situated. Good wages and permanent job to a good man. No. 915. b.

Wanted a good man capable of taking full charge of farm, must be a good teamster and milker. Good wages to suitable man. No. 916. b.

Wanted a good reliable young man on a well regulated farm in Manitoba. Must understand general farm work and be sober, active and good tempered. If satisfactory will give management of farm. Will hire for 8 months. No. 917. b.

Wanted a single man to work on a 280 acre farm. Must understand the care of stock and be a good milker. Wages \$200 a year and board. No. 918. b.

Wanted a young man to work in a cheese factory. Must be active and good moral character, using neither liquor or tobacco. One having some experience on a farm preferred. Apply Box 76, Ripley. b.

Wanted a young man or middle aged man and wife, to take charge of stock. Must be willing and competent. Wages \$28.00 a month and board. Permanent employment if satisfactory. No. 920. b.

Wanted an experienced farmer and wife, without children, to take charge of a small farm (60 acres) on or before the 1st of April. Man to take charge of the stock and cultivate a portion of the farm. Wages \$25 per month, with house, fuel, etc., provided. Wife to do general house work and cooking for family also milk three or four cows. wages \$10 a month. No. 921. b.

Wanted a good strong boy or young man to do general farm work. Must be able to milk and drive a team. First class situation for one that is trustworthy. Will engage by the year. State wages expected. No. 922. b.

Wanted at once a good single farm hand for 8, 10 or 12 months. Must be handy with a team and good ploughman. Three men kept on the farm. Apply stating wages and length of term. No. 923. b.

Wanted, single man to assist in care of stock and dairy cattle and milk. A steady place for reliable man. Reference required. State wages by the year. Also a single man for general farm work and teaming and assist some with milking. State wages. Board included in each case. No. 925. b.

Domestic Help Wanted.

Wanted.—A good reliable girl to do housework on a farm, three miles from Galt. Four persons in family. References required. No. 930. a.

Wanted competent woman for farm near Brandon, Man. Comfortable house and permanent situation for suitable person. Wages \$12 a month. No. 924. b.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted.—A position by a married man who has had a good deal of experience in farming, dairying and taking charge of pure bred stock. Wife is willing to work on farm work. Could commence work any time. No. 983. a.

Wanted.—A position by a farm manager, life experience with all kinds of stock, soils and machinery, age 36, married, good references. No. 982. a.

Wanted a position on an Ontario farm, by a young Englishman, 19 years of age, total abstainer. Has had some experience in farming in England and also a short time in Quebec. No. 980. b.

Wanted a position on a farm which would be let out on shares, by a competent man who thoroughly understands farm work. No. 981. b.

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN, Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Orchard Institute Meetings.

At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the Secretary, Mr. G. C. Creelman, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, was requested to arrange for a series of orchard institute meetings, particularly through the apple districts of the Province of Ontario. Since the beginning of the year the Secretary has been corresponding with fruit growers throughout the country in reference to the best places to hold these meetings, and has finally arranged the following schedule. It is intended, as far as possible, to hold a short meeting in the hall in the afternoon at 1.30, and at 3.30 the meeting will adjourn to a neighboring orchard, where a practical demonstration will be given in pruning, grafting, etc., as well as a talk on orchard cultivation and methods generally pertaining to fruit growing.

It is expected that the members of the Farmers' Institutes and Horticultural Societies, as well as every farmer interested in the pro-

duction of fruit, will be present and receive instruction and take part in the discussion.

In the evening a general meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing a local Fruit Growers' Association. The object of these local associations shall be to foster the fruit industry. Such organizations already formed have done good work in discussing methods of cultivation, the picking, packing, grading and handling of fruits, co-operative shipping, co-operative buying of packages, etc.

Delegates.—H. Jones, Maitland; G. W. Carson, Charleville.

Kempville	March 24
Roebuck	" 25
Iroquois	" 26
Lyn	" 27
Mallorytown	" 28

Delegates.—Elmer Lick, Oshawa; W. H. Dempsey, Trenton.

Wexford	March 21
Unionville	" 22
Port Perry	" 24
Oshawa	" 25
Bowmanville	" 26
Newcastle	" 27

Delegates.—Elmer Lick, Oshawa; G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

Orono	March 31
Welcome	April 1
Millbrook	" 2
Grafton	" 3

Delegates.—Mr. Vroom, Middleton, N. S.; G. C. Caston, Craighurst; Major H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg.

Coburne	April 4
Brighton	" 5

Delegates.—Mr. Vroom, Middleton, N. S.; G. C. Caston, Craighurst; W. H. Dempsey, Trenton.

Trenton	April 7
Frankford	" 8
Consecon	" 9
Wellington	" 10

Delegates.—G. C. Caston, Craighurst; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

Port Elgin	March 21
Walkerton	" 22
Lucknow	" 24
Blyth	" 25
Clinton	" 26
Hensall	" 27

Delegates.—Murray Pettit, Winaona; A. McNeill, Walkerville.

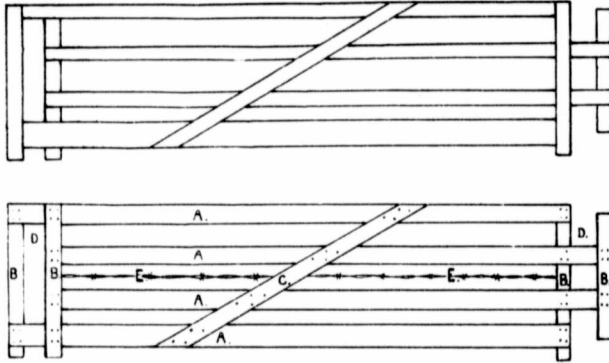
Georgetown	March 21
Aronte	" 22
Waterdown	" 24
Freelton	" 25
Rockton	" 26
Stony Creek	" 27

Delegate.—W. N. Hutt, South End.

Stayner	March 14
Creemore	" 15

Delegates.—A. McNeill, Walkerville; W. W. Hilborn, Leamington.

Belle River	March 31
Kingsville	April 1
Leamington	" 2
Wheatley	" 3
Blenheim	" 4
Chatham	" 7
Bothwell	" 8
Ilderton	" 9
Lucan	" 10
Theford	" 11



Convenient Hurdle for Fence

Dairy Institute Meetings

Special dairy meetings are being held throughout the Province of Ontario at the present time, one series in Eastern Ontario, under the auspices of the Eastern Dairymen's Association and the Farmers' Institutes, and one in Western Ontario, under the auspices of the Western Dairymen's Association and the Farmers' Institutes. At each of these meetings there is a practical farmer who discusses the subject of "Feeding Cows for the Production of Milk." There is also a practical cheese and butter maker, who discusses the subject of "Handling and Manufacturing of Milk into Butter and Cheese."

To every Farmers' Institute member in the districts visited, the following circular was sent:

"We all recognize that our dairy business is one of the most important industries in this Province. Unfortunately, we have not made the progress during the last few years that it was expected we would make in the manufacturing of butter and cheese. At the last meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association held at Whitby, the subject was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that the Association should hold some special supplementary meetings at certain points in their district for the purpose of discussing the dairy business with the farmer who produced the milk.

"There will be such a meeting at _____, on March _____, and if you keep a cow, are interested in the care and feeding of dairy animals or in the handling of milk, or if the members of your family consume any milk at all, you should find something at this meeting to interest you. The question of the by-products of the dairy will also be discussed.

"One speaker will discuss the subject of "How to Feed and Handle the Dairy Cow," and "The Breeding and Feeding of the Bacon Hog," while the "Care, Handling and Manufacture of Milk" will be taken up by our expert on these matters. The president of the Dairymen's Association will occupy

the chair and lead in the discussion.

"It therefore affords me great pleasure to invite you to this meeting, and I trust you will take advantage of the opportunity and be present, bringing with you any neighbors who may be interested in the topics to be discussed.

"Yours very truly,
"G. C. Creelman."

The following meetings are arranged for Eastern Ontario:

Uxbridge	March	11
Cannington	"	12
Peterboro	"	13
Hastings	"	14
Warkworth	"	15
Campbellford	"	17
Stirling	"	18
Brighton	"	19

The following list shows the meetings in Western Ontario:

Dunnville	March	3
Waterford	"	4
Vittoria	"	5
Aylmer	"	6
Wallaceburg	"	7
Arkona	"	8
St. Marys	"	10
Ripley	"	11
Pinkerton	"	12
Harriston	"	13
Molesworth	"	14

Women's Institute.

LINCOLN.

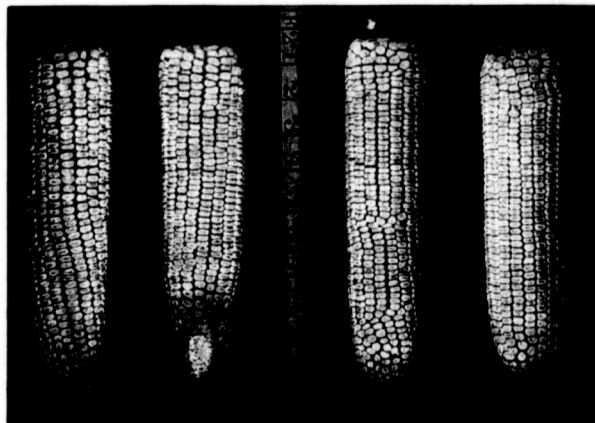
The secretary, Mrs. E. W. Fry, Vineland, writes that they had a most interesting meeting at Campden on the 13th inst. Miss Maddock, one of the regular delegates to the Farmers' Institutes, addressed a separate meeting of ladies in the afternoon, at which 90 ladies were present. This gave the local officers very much encouragement. Miss Maddock gave her talk on "Bread Making." Mrs. Staff of Jordan gave a paper on "Celery Culture," after which Miss Maddock took up the subject of the "Home Dairy," which occupied the rest of the afternoon. Good practical discussions were brought out by the papers presented and the Campden ladies went away more than pleased with the work of the Women's Institute in that district.

At Queenston the next day Miss Maddock again spoke on "Dairying" at the afternoon meeting, to a mixed audience. Many questions were asked and it was necessary to stop discussion in order to hear the other speakers who were advertised for the meeting. It is Miss Maddock's opinion that a good branch might be formed at St. David's and the ladies of that district are agitating the subject.

Pasteurization of Milk for Butter Making.

Bulletin 117 by Professors H. H. Dean and F. C. Harrison of the Ontario Agricultural College, lately issued, gives some important information on this subject based upon experiments conducted at the College during the past season. The results are summarized as follows:

1. Milk, as ordinarily delivered at a creamery, may be successfully pasteurized. The milk used in these experiments was largely furnished by patrons who had but ordinary facilities for taking care of it. In the winter, we receive our milk but



Good and Bad Ears of Corn.

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three times a week; in summer it is delivered daily.

2. On but two occasions was the acidity of the milk over 2 per cent. The acidity averaged about 17 per cent. There is danger of the milk coagulating when heated, if it contains more than 2 per cent. of acidity.

3. It was noticed that the lots heated from 185 degrees to 195 degrees produced more foam than those heated to the lower temperature of 140 degrees to 160 degrees. This was most noticeable in the samples heated to 195 degrees. At 185 degrees, the foam was not sufficient to cause much trouble in handling.

4. By cooling the skim-milk with water to a temperature of about 65 degrees immediately after it comes from the separator, we were able to return it to the patrons in excellent condition for feeding, even in hot weather.

5. The use of 10 to 15 per cent. of culture in the pasteurized cream enabled us to ripen the cream without any difficulty. The culture used was a lactic acid bacillus.

6. Pasteurization of milk at 185 degrees and the use of a pure culture is the best method of securing uniformity, keeping quality, and the mild flavor requisite for export butter.

7. The cooked flavor, which was present in the butter made from milk heated from 185 degrees to 195 degrees, usually disappeared at the end of about two weeks. In one or two lots, heated to 195 degrees, the cooked flavor remained for some time. There is apparently no danger of cooked flavors on butter made from milk pasteurized at 185 degrees, at the end of two weeks, or by the time it would reach the British markets.

8. The species of bacteria present in the milk when the animals were kept in the stable, were very undesirable. Many putrefactive and fecal bacteria were present, hence the necessity of keeping the stable walls and rafters well cleaned. A good coat of whitewash increases the amount of light, and gives a general clean effect to the stables.

9. The average number of bacteria per c. c. (16 drops) found in milk pasteurized at 140 degrees F. was 631,046, at 160 degrees F. was 12,848, at 185 degrees F. was 81, and at 195 degrees F. was 40.

An Impertinence

"I understands dat you all had turkey foh yo 'Thanksgivin' dinner," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"Yass, indeed," answered Miss Miami Brown.

"Who wah de hos?"

"Who wah de which?"

"De hos? Who did de turkey b'long to?"

"Nobody fohgot hisse'f so fah as to ask dat question," was the chilling rejoinder. "Besides, aftur a turkey has been cooked dar ain't no way of 'dentifyin' it."—Washington Star.

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

FOR CALF REARING

It has the largest sale of any article of its kind.

Its sale is steadily increasing.

It is superseding other articles which had previously been used for the same purpose.

Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50, freight prepaid to nearest railroad station. To be obtained from local dealers or direct from

J. BIBBY & SONS

10 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Pure Bred Stock in the Territories.

The Western cattle trade and the development of a market there for pure bred stock is always a live topic for Eastern breeders. As is well-known, thousands of dollars are sent out of the North West Territories every year for pure bred bulls, for use on Western ranches. It is evident that a great many of these bulls could be produced locally by the farmers in the districts if special attention were given to the business. But some way or other the ranch men have always preferred to get their breeding animals from a distance and strange to say will pay more money for a bull from Ontario, or Manitoba, than they would for an animal of equally good quality near home. It is estimated that to provide for the breeding of the natural increase of the cattle stock now in the Territories no less than 2,000 to 2,500 bulls per annum are required and of this number scarcely five per cent. are to-day produced in that country.

The fact, however, that the Western ranchmen prefer to get their breeding stock from a distance has created a rather peculiar condition of affairs in that the local breeder is compelled to seek a market elsewhere. But his isolated position and lack of transportation facilities, etc., prevent him from disposing of his stock by the ordinary methods of the large breeders of the East. These drawbacks, however, are likely to be overcome by the "Territorial Cattle Breeders Association." Already through the efforts of this Association, local breeders are having their stock brought to the front to such an extent that even Western ranchers are having their prejudices removed. An annual spring show and auction sale, was successfully inaugurated at Calgary last spring, with the objects of developing the home breeding of pure bred cattle, of affording a remunerative cash market for such stock and of facilitating the exchange of pure bred sires.

Though last year's sale was or-

ganized hurriedly and was insufficiently advertised it convinced the breeders that it was the most convenient and satisfactory method of disposing of their stock that they could adopt. This year's show and sale, which will be held on May 14th and 15th next promises to be much more effective as a means of disposing of the surplus stock of the local breeders in the Territories. The officers of the coming sale are: Chairman, Jas. A. Turner, Calgary; sale supt., Peter Talbot, Lacombe; director, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, and secretary-treasurer and manager, C. W. Peterson, Regina, N.W.T.

The horse breeders of the Territories are also active. A little over a year ago they organized and formed the "Territorial Horse Breeders' Association." This Association has already interested itself considerably in finding new markets notably in connection with the South African demand for remounts. An effort is being made this spring to improve the breeding stock of the country, and a spring stallion show will be held at Calgary at the time of the auction sale. An important feature of the show will be the facilities afforded for the purchase, sale and exchange of stallions.

At a meeting of the directorate of this Association held last fall the following resolution was adopted:

"That this Association, having for its principal object the improvement of horses in the Territories, feels deeply indebted to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, and the Dominion Government for generous financial assistance accorded the Territorial Live Stock Associations, and particularly desires to express its obligation to Mr. F.W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, for his valuable services and untiring efforts in the interests of Territorial Breeders."

If you want the best, the most improved and the most reliable binder in the world—buy the McCormick—it is the unit of measure in harvesting machines.

The Farm Home

Oor Laddie's Comin' Hame.

Sweep up the hearth, mak' up the fire,
And see the place is clean;
This nicht we maun forget oor tire,
Tho' busy we hae been.
Lat's put on oor sweetest smile,
For, oh! 'twould be a shame
To treat our lad in careless style,
When he is comin' hame.

We hadna seen his weel-faur'd face
For many lang, lang years;
An' aft we've viewed his empty place
Thro' sad and blindin' tears;
But lat's forget the weary past,
Its troubles never name;
The sun has broken through at last
Oor laddie's comin' hame.

Tuts, lassie, we've no finished yet—
Get out the silver spoons
We'll hae to air oor cheeny set,
And don oor Sunday goons.
Brak' up the fire, an' let us hae
A welcome-giving flame,
For this is our red-letter day—
Oor laddie's comin hame.

I hear his stap, oh, dear! oh, dear!
I'm in a reg'lar stew;
I'd like to greet, but oh! I fear
That greetin' winna do.
There that's his knock—O, laddie,
mine,
My tears ve maunna blame.
The joy I feel is nigh divine—
Thank God ye're safe at hame.
James Slimming.

Cooking Lesson at the O.A.C. Dairy School

No. 1X.

Owing to Mrs. Joy not being able to be present, Miss M. Kennedy, of the Toronto Technical School, took her place. She spoke on food preservation.

We are aware that on every hand decay is going on. Sometimes it is almost imperceptible, at other times it makes itself quite manifest. A bowl of nice, clear soup is set on the pantry shelf. If left there for a few days our sense of smell tells us something is wrong. We look at the soup. Cloudy specks are all through it. If one of these specks were put under a powerful microscope we would see it was made up of innumerable germs called bacteria. These tiny one-celled plants multiply with marvelous rapidity. The air and dust abounds with them and they easily find their way into food where the conditions are such that they thrive and carry on their work of destruction.

Cold does not kill bacteria, but it prevents their growth. They remain dormant, and when put in favorable conditions will again become active.

Heating to 212 F. will kill nearly every species of germ life.

There are four methods of preserving food.

1st—By excluding the air, as in the case of canned meats and fruits. The first precaution necessary for keeping food in this way is having sound material to start with. It must be thoroughly heated or cooked to destroy all germs. Next, the receptacle it is put into must be germ-free, and when filled must immediately be made air-tight. Many people complain of their fruit spoiling. They likely do not take the necessary precaution in cleaning the gem jars. After washing, they should be boiled in water or set in the oven for half an hour. Old rubber rings should not be used.

Another means of preserving food is by cold storage. This is used extensively by wholesale men who handle perishable goods. In our homes we use small refrigerators.

While some foods improve by being held for a certain length of time, still cold storage is largely a matter of convenience and while it checks to a great extent decay, still it very often at the same time robs the food of its freshness and flavor. Desiccating, or drying, is another valuable means of preserving food for future use as illustrated in dried meats, fruits and vegetables.

Disinfectants, or preservatives, are extensively used to keep milk from souring and to add to the keeping qualities of canned foods, etc. These preservatives are often harmful chemicals, and the law prohibits their use, as they are detrimental to health. The preservatives we commonly use and are most familiar with, are sugar for jams, salt for meat, and vinegar and spices for pickles.

Miss Kennedy prepared two dessert dishes:

FIG PUDDING

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup shredded wheat biscuits (3 biscuits)
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 heaping tablespoon chopped almonds
1-3 cup stewed figs, chopped fine
2-3 cup milk (scant).

Mix all the dry ingredients together, add the figs and almonds and moisten with the milk. Put the batter into a well-greased pudding-dish, or mould, and steam $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Dried bread-crumbs may be substituted for the wheat biscuits. The pudding may be eaten with a plain sauce, boiled custard or cream. It makes a rich, nutritious dessert, as figs contain 62 per cent. fig sugar and 4 per cent. proteid. The almonds are rich in oils and proteid. The above quantity makes sufficient pudding for four or five people.

PRUNE PUDDING.

For eight people wash and soak two pounds of prunes. Stew until tender in sufficient water to just cover them. Without destroying

the shape of the prunes, remove the stones. Add to the juice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gelatine, enough sugar to sweeten, and a little lemon juice. Place the prunes in a jelly-mould, pour over the liquid and put in a cool place to set.

Laura Rose.

O. A. C., March 11.

Hints by May Manton.

WOMAN'S HOUSE GOWN, NO. 4078.

To be made with or without the Fitted Lining.

Dainty and attractive house gowns are essential to every woman's wardrobe. This pretty, yet simple, model is shown in pale blue lawn dotted with black, worn with tie and waste ribbon of black velvet, and is charming, both in its color scheme and design; but all the lighter weight cotton fabrics, challi,



4078 House Gown. 32 to 40 bust.

veiling and albatros are equally suitable.

The foundation lining is snugly fitted, but extends to the waist line only, and on it are arranged the upper or waist portions. The front is tucked to yoke depth only and forms soft becoming folds over the bust, but the back is tucked for its entire length, so giving a slender effect to the figure. The under-arm gores are covered smoothly with the material and provide a satisfactory fit. The lower, or skirt portion is full enough for grace and freedom, and is finished with a graduated tucked flounce that can be omitted when a plain skirt is preferred. The sleeves are in the latest style, tucked from the shoulders to well below the elbows, then left free to form soft puffs and finished with pointed cuffs at the wrists. At the neck is a stock that closes with the gown at the centre front.

To cut this gown for a woman of medium size, 11 yards of material 27 inches wide, 9½ yards 32 inches wide, or 7½ yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 4078, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40-inch bust measure.

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

Hans' Soliloquy

I go me py der street car down ;
Der big conductor push me r-r-roun
Und shofe me all der vay to town—
"Mofe up in fr-r-ront !"

Und ven I mofe and dry to r-ride
Out mid der modorman, he gr-r-ried:
"You gan't stay oud here—get inside !
"Mofe up in fr-r-ront !"

But ven I reach der shining stran's
Some anchell, maybe, say : "Vy
Hans,
You're better as some udder
manns—
"Mofe up in fr-r-ront !"
—Baltimore News.

Farming World Helpmates.

The following extract from a helpmate whom I will still call "Erin," though he claims Norman, instead of Irish ancestry, will prove interesting to all of us. I am glad you enjoyed the letters. Why not tell us what you think of the duties of the up-to-date farmer in his capacity of helpmate and the home? I have got no letters on that subject. I cannot help associating you Erin with that fellow who wrote in my autograph album, and his name was not what he signed either. He is a clever writer for some of the city dailies now, but I have not the faintest idea what sort of helpmate he would recommend.

By the way, I wonder what you would call a Christian training? I have seen some very sour tempered Christians.

Wesley (was it not?) when consulted by a member as to the advisability of his said member marrying a certain cross-grained woman, advised against the union, "but," said the member, "she is a Christian." "Yes," said the preacher, "but the Lord can live with people you and I cannot live with."

"The position my contribution was awarded gave me a great amount of pleasure, not because of the prize (although I shall be pleased to receive the prize) but because it was considered practical.

"Before sending it along I had spoken to some of my friends and given them my idea of what a helpmate should be, and it was not considered possible. One said: 'Well, if she were all that, you would give her a sour temper, and

that would spoil it, but by giving her Christian training it is to be hoped she will have a kindly disposition and sweet temper.

"I have been greatly interested in the many answers; some were very good, and before I saw my own in print I began to think it would have no chance. One of the recent contributions by Granny, (well I don't think she is a granny at all or she would hardly write that way), the duties she mentions are numerous, but they do not have to be done all at the same time; each one comes in its proper order, and that is where knowing the value of time comes in, and it may be quite likely that the farmer's helpmate may not be called upon to do the actual work, but she should know how to do it in order to properly fill her position and manage her household. Then again, on the other hand, my girl may marry a farmer who is up-to-date but only owns a small farm, and has no need for a lot of help, in fact, it would not pay to have the help for the amount of work to be done, then his helpmate, if she be able to properly fill her position, will be a jewel, and how much better for her as well as for her husband. Information and knowledge are grand things to have and are easy to carry around.

"Several of the contributions were splendid, and, on the whole, it has been a good subject to write upon, and it is to be hoped it will inspire many to higher and nobler life in the matter of helpmates; we want good helpmates on both sides of the house to make successful homes and a happy country. And although it may be selfish to think so, it remains with the wife and mother to bring the greatest amount of brightness and happiness into the home.

"I should have liked to explain my contribution at the time I wrote it, but I did not expect that would be allowed, and I tried hard to pare it down to within the one hundred words.

"I wish you every success in your effort to bring out the higher thoughts of the readers of The Farming World and wish success to The Farming World itself. There is much good in it for all of the class in whose interest it is published."

Come again, Erin, perhaps others of my helpmates will follow your example, and I should not be surprised if some of them do not agree with your ideas of the helpmate.

Query

Have the farmers of to-day broader views than had the farmers of even twenty-five years ago? Who will answer?

I have been thinking of writing a series of articles on the different amusements of the present day, and I shall not be offended if any one who holds different opinions, will write and tell me wherein my ideas are wrong.

M. E. Graham.

Ailsa Craig, Ont.

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About that Sewing Machine ad. of ours on another page, we just wish to say that this machine has been selected by us for the particular purpose of holding our present subscribers and getting new ones. If it were not thoroughly first-class in every respect would it not be folly for us to handle it. Yes, the machine is certainly all right and the price is cut down to the quick. Read our ad. and then write The Farming World, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, for further particulars. Write to-day.

The Message of the Robin

A robin sang at my window,
And his notes had a gladsome
ring.
He sang old Winter's requiem,
And then he seemed to sing
A song so glad it filled the air
With a prophecy of Spring.
—From Four-Track News for March

How Helen Keller Writes.

Not one person in ten thousand of those who will read Helen Keller's own story of her life, when it begins in an early issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, will have the least conception of the amount of hard work required to write the story. First of all Miss Keller puts down her ideas "in Braille," as the blind express it; that is to say, in the system of "points" raised on paper by means of a stylus and slate devised to aid the blind; these "points" being read afterward by passing the sensitive fingers over them. When all of this Braille work has been completed Miss Keller goes to her typewriter and uses these notes as a guide to the rewriting of the story.

As soon as a page of matter is typewritten it is, so to speak, lost to Miss Keller, who has to depend upon her faithful teacher, Miss Sullivan, to repeat it to her by spelling out each sentence by means of the hands. It is a tedious task, especially as some of the pages have to be read again and again, with changes here and there, before Miss Keller is satisfied. Then, when the proofs are sent to her, all this slow process of spelling word after word has to be gone through once more, so that each word that Helen Keller writes goes through her fingers at least five times. It will be a satisfaction to everybody to know that the publishers of the Journal have recognized in a substantial manner the extraordinary ability and patience which Miss Keller has shown in her work.

Proverbs About Women.

Here are some Chinese sayings that indicate much philosophy:
Respect always a silent woman; great is the wisdom of the woman that holdeth her tongue.
A vain woman is to be feared, for she will sacrifice all for her pride.
Trust not a vain woman, for she is first in her own eye.
A haughty woman stumbles, for she cannot see what may be in her way.
Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart.
The gods honor her who thinketh long before opening her lips. Pearls come from her mouth.
A woman and a child are alike; each needs a strong guiding hand.
A woman that respects herself is more beautiful than a single star—more beautiful than many stars at night.

Woman is the ease for that which pains the father; she is balm for his troubles.

A woman who mistakes her place can never return to where she first was; the path has been covered up from her eyes.

A woman desirous of being seen by men is not trustworthy; fear the glance from her eye.—Turf, Farm and Home.

Turkey Patties.

Mix three tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, add a saltspoonful of salt and half as much of pepper. When melted, pour in a cupful of rich milk, cook and stir until thick, then add a cupful of chopped cold turkey; let simmer for five minutes, stir in one pint of fresh oysters and cook until they are plump. Fill the patty shells and serve.

To Keep Eggs.


To protect the yolk of an egg so that it can be used two or three days after it has been separated from the white, drop it into a bowl of water and its freshness will remain a surprising length of time, and it can be used for mayonnaise dressing or the sauce for cold slaw, or any other purpose requiring yolks alone.

Cupid's Mistake.

By George Hyde.
"Tis useless, foolish Cupid,
To aim at him your dart;—
For can't you see—you stupid!—
That he has lost his heart?"
"Why, so he has!" said Cupid;
"I'll aim, sweet maid at you!
For though I may be stupid!
I see that you have two!"
—February Ladies' Home Journal.

Don't Wash Eggs.

We have lately seen some lots of eggs which have evidently been dirty when collected but which the packers have washed as clean as possible with the hope of increasing their value. For the most part they arrive in bad order and largely rotten. When a dirty egg is soaked in water sufficiently to enable one to remove the dirt on it the gelatinous substance which ordinarily fills the pores in the lime of which the shell is mostly composed becomes dissolved, subjecting the inside of the egg to the destructive effect of the air. In warm weather wet eggs soon decay and some of these washed eggs lately received here have been almost worthless while sound candled dirties are worth a good price.—N. Y. Produce Review.



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are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

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And Family Almanac for 1902. 160 pages 120 engravings, the finest work of its kind ever published. Gives recipes for making condition powders; remedies for all diseases of fowls; plans and diagrams for building poultry houses. Tells you how to raise chickens profitably; gives description with illustrations of all leading varieties of pure bred fowls; also and poultry supplies at lowest prices. It is an encyclopedia of chicken information, worth many times its cost to anyone interested in poultry. You positively cannot afford to be without it. Book postpaid, on receipt of price, 15 cents. Address,
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The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published weekly, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Manurial Value of Night Soil.

A subscriber in Oxford County writes: "Would like through the columns of your paper your opinion re the value of night soil as collected from the dry earth system. What crop is it best adapted for on a sandy soil? When should it be applied? Does it deteriorate rapidly when exposed in the fields or should it remain in heaps for a time before applying to the soil? There is a percentage of earth and ashes mixed with it."

Answered by Prof. R. Harcourt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

According to Wolf, a German chemist, human excrement contains about .5 per cent. of nitrogen, 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash. As ordinarily procurable from a dry-earth system night soil contains much smaller proportion of these fertilizing constituents. While it undoubtedly contains considerable plant food, the repugnance of English speaking people to this substance prevents it from being very generally used; and, because of the large proportion of inert and worthless matter present, it could not possibly bear the cost of transportation, even for moderate distances.

Night soil is a less complete manure than the strawy product obtained from the barn-yard. It is nitrogenous in character, and may be used to advantage in growing vegetables or cereals. As a manure it deteriorates rapidly, owing to fermentative processes; consequently, the sooner it is applied to the soil, the better will be the results.

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A Copy of the Ideal Cook Book will be sent free to any present subscriber sending one new subscription to THE FARMING WORLD, or to any subscriber not in arrears or 50c. The published price of the book is \$1.00.

THE FARMING WORLD

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—TORONTO—

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Also several Heifers in calf to Golden Chief.
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Shorthorn Bulls from 10 to 11 months old. Also some choice 2 year old heifers, all red and low set down.

JAMES BROWN,
Thorold, Ont.

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SITUATION as first man in cheese factory for coming season. References furnished. Address

THE FARMING WORLD

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SETTLERS' One-Way EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-West will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during MARCH and APRIL, 1902.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide" apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

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These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one sure, safe and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is Egyptian Regulator Tea, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claims are true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address,
THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.

The Good Roads Convention.

The annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association held at Ottawa, on Thursday and Friday of last week, brought together a representative gathering of parties interested in advancing the cause of good roads in Canada. Mr. J. C. Bradley, is the president, and H. B. Cowan, Ottawa, secretary. Among the noted speakers present were the Hon. Martin Dodge, Director of the Department of Public Roads Inquiry, Washington, and Col. W. H. Moore, President of the National Good Roads Association of the United States. Other prominent speakers were, A. Pattullo, M.P.P., Woodstock; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa; Hon. Mr. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, Toronto, and A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Toronto. The programme was a most interesting one and covered the various phases of the good roads movement in a comprehensive way. Fuller particulars will be given next issue.

Cattle Feeding Experiment.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Experiment Station, writes us to say that his department of animal husbandry has begun a cattle feeding experiment of five or six months duration to test the feeding value of stock foods and by-products of corn, flax seed and cotton seed for cattle feeding purposes. Eleven lots of twenty head each are on feed. The results of this experiment will be published in bulletin form some time in September and will be looked forward to with interest.

Officious U. S. Officials.

The horse breeders of British Columbia and those in Washington State to the south, seem to have a serious grievance against certain U. S. custom officials in that district, which is of more than ordinary importance. According to information sent us it appears that an American who purchased a number of pure-bred Percheron horses in British Columbia, was held up by the U. S. Custom officials at Sumas, B. C., and compelled to hand over \$1,000 before he was allowed to cross the boundary with his purchases. The grievance consists in demanding the payment of duty on pure bred stock accompanied by the proper registration papers. The effect of this action has been to cause an almost complete cessation of the exportation of such stock from British Columbia to Washington State, a trade that has been developing rapidly in recent years. The difficulty however, is likely to prove of only temporary character, as we are informed that the official responsible for it, has been removed. It shows, however, how easily an important trade may be seriously hampered by the ignorance or otherwise of an officious official.

Stock

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

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

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A few choice HOLSTEINS, both sexes, bred from Pan-American prize-winner.

WM. H. SIMMONS,
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Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxfords

Two Young Bulls, by imp. "Precious Stone" and imp. "Blue Ribbon" for sale. Can spare a few more Oxford females.

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DORKING and Hamburg Cocks to spare.

Growthy yearling Durham Bulls for sale.

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ANNANDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE

4 Holstein Bulls, 1 month to 12 months
10 Improved Yorkshire Boars, 2 months to 10 months
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The above are eligible for registering, and certificates will be furnished.

6 Holstein Grade Bulls, 2 months to 10 months, from the best milkers in the Annandale herd.

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Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Come and See, or Write for Prices

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

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Breeders of
Scotch Shorthorns,
100 head to select from. Herd headed by Imp. Diamond Jubilee 28861 and Double Gold 37652.
March Offering
10 grand young bulls and cows and heifers of all ages.

Farm one mile north of town.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses.

The Scottish Farmer of March 1st, contains the following, regarding purchases recently made by Mr. J. B. Hogate, of this city. Mr. Hogate sailed for Britain about a month ago and has certainly wasted no time in securing a splendid lot of Clydesdales for Canada:

"Messrs. J. B. Hogate & Sons, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, shipped several well-bred horses last week. From Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, they have secured the well-bred horses Sims Reeves (10132) and Royal Warrior (10892). The former was bred by Mr. James Drew, Downhill. He is got by the celebrated Prince of

Wales horse Orlando (8092), out of a splendid breeding mare by the great horse Flashwood (3604). He is a dark-colored, thick, compact horse of fine breeding, and should be popular on the other side. His neighbor, Royal Warrior, was bred by Messrs. G. & J. Cocker, Hill of Petty, Fyvie, and is got by the Cawdor cup winner, Prince of Caruchan (8151), out of the splendid breeding Garnet Cross (1662) mare Evaline, dam of the noted mares, Lady Louisa, Lady Alice, Lady Maud, etc. This is a big horse of fine quality, with useful action and good style. He is likely to prove an exceptionally good breeder.

From Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, Messrs. Hogate & Sons purchased the beautifully bred horse Klondike (10365), a son of the renowned Sir Everard (5353), and Royal Cathcart (10627), by the almost equally well-known Royal Gartly (9844). The former was bred by Mr. James A. Whyte, Kirkmabreck, and is out of the champion mare Alice, by Darnley (222). He is a very weighty, thick, blocky horse, with excellent quality of bone and lots of size.

Sir Everard horses are now difficult to procure, and judging by their unique success as breeders, it is perhaps rather unfortunate that any of them should be exported. What is good for this country is likely to be good for Canada, and the Messrs. Hogate & Sons deserve to be congratulated for securing a horse of such fine breeding. Royal Cathcart is also a nice type of a cart horse—thick and well-made, and out of a good-breeding mare by Remarkable. He was bred by Mr. Robert Fotheringham, Southfield Blair-Drummond. Yet another well-bred horse included in the shipment is Lord Strathmore (10588). He was purchased from Mr. John Crawford, Manrethead, Beith, and bred by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, his sire being the celebrated Prince of

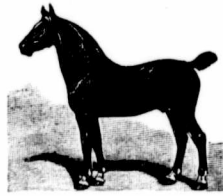
Wales horse, Mains of Airies, and his dam, Top Lady of Glamis, by Top Knot. He has travelled with good acceptance in different districts, and is likely to produce big, weighty animals of a good class."

Cattle.

The catalogues for the great dispersion sale of Ayrshires, the property of Mr. John H. Douglas, M. P. P., Warkworth, Ont., are now being distributed. The sale will take place on Wednesday, April 2, at 1 p.m. A glance over the catalogue must convince one that among the forty pure-breds to be offered are to be found some of the finest types of the breed in Canada. Parties desiring to secure some fine dairy stock should make a special effort to attend this sale.

The "Highland Farm" herd was founded by Mr. Douglas' father over forty years ago, and has been continued up to the present time. New blood has been introduced from time to time by importations from Scotland and by the introduction into the herd of such bulls as Wellington, alias Gladstone, (330), bought from Mr. Rodden, of Plantaganet, a grand dairy bull and sire of the noted prize-winning cow, Annie Laurie (1096), owned by Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.; Dominion Chief (1214), out of Royal Chief, (Imp, dam Jess, (Imp); Dainty Lad of Elm Shade (2245); Glenclair of Burnside (8153).

Next to be introduced into the herd was White Prince II., (Imp) in dam. This is perhaps one of the best breeding bulls ever introduced into the herd, combining constitution, size, dairy qualities and fancy points. He was used in Wm. Stewart & Son's herd for eight years with great success, being exhibited with a number of his get at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, winning first for sire and four of his get. After three years' service in Mr. Douglas' herd he was returned to the Menie Stock Farm to assist "Hover a Blink" in that herd. The present stock bull is Blair Athol (9995), by Glenclair III. (Imp) (6955), dam Primrose of Holehouse (Imp) (8300), by Traveller's Heir of Holehouse (2903). He was calved August 3, 1898, and was bred by Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. He is a bull of grand size and dairy qualities combined, and cannot fail to get stock of fine dairy conformation. His sire, Glenclair 3rd (Imp) 6955, was a prize winner wherever exhibited and perhaps one of the most impressive sires ever brought into the country. Dam, Primrose of Hole-



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is the safest and most effective lotion or blister for ailments of

HORSES AND CATTLE

and supersedes all caustery or firing. It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY Cleveland, Ohio.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

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Spooner's "PHENYLE" Powder "Phenyle" GERMICIDE DISINFECTANT..

KILLS CHICKEN LICE and Lice on Horses and Cattle, and Ticks on Sheep. Keeps them Healthy. Easily applied; no dip required.

60lb. boxes, 1lb. packages.....25c. lb.
70lb. pails.....15c. lb.
400lb. barrels.....10c. b

If your Druggist does not sell it, send direct to ALONZO W. SPOONER, Laboratory, PORT HOPE, Ont. Will cure and prevent hog cholera.

house (Imp) (2903) was a cow of fine dairy conformation with large well-placed teats. She was bought from Mr. Wallace, of Auchenfrain, whose herd needs no comment.

Among the females will be found a number of fine dairy cows, from which breeders and farmers can make selections. Miss Bonny Doon is perhaps one of the most prominent, her dam being Amv (1861.) She was bred by Kains Bros, Byron, Ont. She is a grand dairy cow in size and conformation, having a fine udder and good-sized teats. Her dam was the sweepstakes female at the Toronto Industrial in 1893. Another noted cow is Alice of Hatton (Imp) — 2517—9125.—She was calved March, 1893 and bred by Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, Scotland. She was imported by Mr. Douglas. Among the others may be noted Queen May—2815—bred by Mr. Douglas. She was sired by Dominion Chief—1214—dam, Fairy Queen of Dunlop (Imp); Queen of Hatton,—9646; sire, Dominion Chief; dam, Alice of Hatton. Snowflake of Rosebrae—8531—sire, Silver King (Imp) 5809. Modesty of Rosebrae, 8353; sire, Silver King.

We have not the space to particularize further, nor is it necessary. The animals to be offered are of good breeding, many of them got by imported stock and nearly all tracing back to imported animals in one or two crosses. With one or two exceptions, the females have recently calved, or are in calf to the herd bull, Blair Athol. About all the animals to be offered are in their prime, and parties desiring to start a young herd, or wishing to strengthen their present herds, will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. The catalogues, printed by a local firm, are neatly gotten up and give full particulars regarding the sale.

Canadian Horse Show.

The prize list of the Canadian Horse Show, which has just been received, contains the largest number of classes and the biggest amounts offered for prize money since the show was inaugurated. There are seventy-two classes as compared with sixty-three last year. In the classes for Clydesdales and Shires there are considerable additions. For the first time there is a class for pacers, who have hitherto had to show in the roadster classes. The pony classes have also been extended, and there are prizes offered for Polo ponies, the breeding of which in Great Britain is found most profitable.

Dairy Work on P. E. I.

A short course of two weeks in cheese making and milk-testing closed at Charlottetown on March 15th. About 40 students were in attendance. Among those who ad-

ressed and instructed the students were J. C. Ruddick, chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, J. W. Mitchell

Supt. of Dairying for the Maritime Provinces, and F. Morrow, Inspector of cheese factories and creameries for the province.

EIGHTH Canadian HORSE SHOW

Toronto Armouries: THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY April 10th, 11th and 12th

Entries close Monday, March 31st.

Address **HENRY WADE**
Parliament Buildings

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS

GEORGE W. BEARDMORE, Chairman, STEWART HOUSTON, Manager. HENRY WADE, Secretary.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Breeders and Importers

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

On the C.P.R. and G.T.R. Railways. Special bargains on young, bulls of superior merit and select Scotch breeding. Also thick young heifers at the right prices.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshire Sheep, and Clydesdale Horses.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Steamboat Landing, Rockland, Ont., on the C.P.R.

W. HARNET, Manager.

LAURENTIAN STOCK and DAIRY FARM, North Nation Mills, Que.

Ayrshires, imported and home-bred herd headed by imported **Tam Glen 2nd**, No. 1310 D. A. H. B. **Jerseys** all of the celebrated **St. Lambert** family; herd headed by **Lingar Foggis** of **St. Anne's** 25704 A.J.C.C. **Berkshire Pigs**. Young stock of all the above breeds for sale.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Railway Station, North Nation Mills, P.Q., on the C.P.R.

A. E. SCHRYER, Manager



International Stud Barns

Importers of Clydesdales and Shire Stallions

Our last importation was Sept. 6. Our next importation will arrive March 16. A few Canadian stallions for sale cheap. Write for particulars. Remember, next arrival March 16.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

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

Prices are reasonable. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.**

WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing SCALES

Write To-day.

C. WILSON & SON

50 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



The GRIMM MFG. CO., 84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World,
Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, March 17th, 1902.

Country trade is reported quiet and likely to be so for a few weeks until the condition of the roads improves. However the prospects for the spring and summer trade are all that could be desired. The volume of spring business up to the present compares favorably with that of last year. Money keeps ample for all legitimate trade. 5 per cent. is the general rate for call loans, and 6 to 7 per cent. for discounts. The Canadian stock market has been excited all week, at the close the market was a little weaker and lower, excepting for Dominion Coal Co.'s Stock.

Wheat.

Some interest is centered around the amount of old wheat in farmers' hands in the United States. This is estimated by a reliable authority as about 186,000,000 bushels, against 276,000,000 on January 1st, and 142,000,000 a year ago. The world's supply in sight is now about the same as at this date last year. Europe is now looking to the United States and the Argentine for the bulk of its wheat for the next few months.

At the time of writing, cable reports indicated an easier feeling in Britain, owing to large receipts from America. The condition of the growing crop during March so far, has been favorable. Considerable business is reported for Manitoba wheat for March shipment. At Fort William, No. 1 Northern Manitoba is quoted at 69c to 69½c spot, and 72½c May, and No. 2 Northern, 67c to 67½c spot, and 69½c May. The market here is quiet at 72c to 73c for red and white middle freights and goose at 68c. Spring is quoted at 72c to 73c east. On Toronto farmers' market, red and white bring 73c to 74c, goose 67c to 67½c and spring fine 74c per bushel.

Oats and Barley

Oat seeding has begun in the Western States and a large acreage will be put in. The English market for Canadian oats is higher, still prices there are not high enough to admit of much business being done. The market here rules steady at from 41½c to 42c at outside points. On the farmers' market oats bring 47c to 48½c per bushel.

There is no change in barley. Quotations here are from 50c to 56c as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market, malt barley bring 54c to 63c per bushel.

Peas and Corn

The market for peas is quiet. Quotations here are from 79½c to

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

CORRESPONDENCE
AND INTERVIEWS
INVITED.

are afforded an investment yielding a good rate of interest, which is not only absolutely secure, but in which they are relieved from all responsibility.

An order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has authorized the investment of TRUST FUNDS IN THE DEBENTURES OF

The CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN
CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office, Toronto Street, TORONTO

80c at outside points and on the farmers' market 83½c per bushel.

Americans are reported to be buying largely of Canadian corn west of here. It is quoted at Montreal at 66c to 67c in car lots. Here No. 2 yellow is quoted at 56½c west.

Bran and Shorts

Ontario bran is quoted at Montreal at \$19.00 to \$19.25, though sales are reported at \$18.00 to \$18.50 and shorts at \$21.00 to \$22.00 in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$18.00 and shorts at \$20.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

The potato market is rather unsettled. Car lots are quoted at Montreal at 70c to 75c per bag. There are large receipts here and the market is quiet at 62c to 63c in car lots. On the farmers' market potatoes bring 70c to 80c per bag.

The bean market continues dull and weak. Montreal quotations are \$1.10 to \$1.15 in car lots.

Hay and Straw.

The offerings of hay are somewhat light owing to bad roads. At country points east No. 2 timothy baled hay is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 l.o.b. Montreal quotations are No. 1 Timothy \$10.00 to \$10.50 No. 2 timothy, \$9.00 to \$9.50 and clover mixture \$8.50 to \$9.00 in car lots. Here the market is quiet with a fair demand and light offerings. Car lots on track are \$10.25 for No. 1 timothy. Baled straw in car lots is quoted at \$5.50. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings \$12.00 to \$14.00, clover \$9.00 to \$10.00 and sheaf straw \$8.00 to \$9.00 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

As stated last week eggs have taken a decided drop and are now within the reach of the small pocket-book. Things are expected to pick up a little about Easter. Montreal quotations are 14c to 15c for new laid in case lots. The ruling figure here for new laid is about 13c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs bring 13c to 15c a dozen.

Supplies of dressed poultry keep light at Montreal, and turkeys are firm. In a wholesale way, choice lots of these sell at 12c to 13c. Chickens 12c to 13c, geese 7c to 8c and ducks 10c to 11c per lb. There is but little trade here in dressed poultry. On Toronto farmers' market, live and dressed chickens bring 45c to 90c and ducks \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pair, and geese 8c to 9c and turkeys 11c to 14c per lb.

Live poultry like dressed are scarce. The Canadian Produce Co., Ltd., 36 and 38 Esplanade St. E., Toronto, will pay until further notice for live chickens, 8c, for ducks and turkeys 11c, for geese 6c per lb. All must be young birds. For hens 5c per lb. Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens) ½c lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c per 100 lbs. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

Seeds.

There is a better demand at Montreal for seeds. Wholesale quotations being: Alsike, \$14.00 to \$17.00; red clover, \$9.00 to \$10.50, and timothy \$6.50 to \$8.00 per cwt. On Toronto farmers' market



Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Spring, 1902, at lowest possible prices. Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a Catalogue and Price list.

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

WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ont.

A Builder—Are You Losing Weight?—The D. & L.'s Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis and Lawrence Co., Ltd.

WANTED—BUTTER, POULTRY, EGGS

We have a large outlet, having Twenty-one Retail Stores in Toronto and suburbs. Payments weekly. Established 1854.

The Wm. Davies Co., Limited

Head Office—Retail Dept.

Correspondence invited. 24 Queen St. West
TORONTO

alsike brings \$6.50 to \$8.00, red clover \$4.50 to \$4.60 and timothy \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel.

Cheese

The cheese market continues to advance. Stocks at Montreal are estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 boxes so that sellers are not anxious to sell. The English market is higher, and finest Canadian is quoted here at 54s. to 55s. Montreal quotations are firm at westerns 11½c to 11½c and finest easterns 10½c to 11c per lb.

Butter

The butter market is not so strong as a week ago though finest quality rules steady. Referring to last week's butter trade The Trade Bulletin says:

"It is no use disguising the fact that the market for the great bulk of the offerings is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. That there is more butter here than has been generally supposed is gathered from the fact that exporters are not only offering to sell on this market, but are actually placing goods with local commission houses on consignment. Latest transactions in finest creamery have taken place at 21½c to 22c in jobbing lots, while seconds are going begging at 20c to 21c. Western dairy sells at 16c to 18c for good to choice fresh tubs, and 12c to 14c for old common."

The market here rules strong for all choice butters. Creamery sells at 22c to 23c per prints and 21c to 21½c for choice quality. Choice dairy is quoted at 17c to 18c for lb. rolls and 16½c to 17½c for large rolls. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 16c to 19c and crocks 15c to 17c per lb.

Cattle.

The cattle markets during the week have ruled strong. At New York and Chicago on Friday, choice steers were higher and strong. The British cattle markets have ruled steady, live cattle being quoted on Friday at 12½c to 13½c, dressed weight. At Toronto cattle market there was only a light run on Friday comprising 475 cattle, 1,000 hogs, 251 sheep and lambs and 80 veal calves. Only a few loads of choice cattle were offered and the quality on the whole was not as good as might have been expected. Trade, however, was brisker than it has been for some time and prices for butchers' cattle advanced 25c per cwt. over what they were earlier in the week. Exporters though not showing a similar advance were firm. The chief reason for the advance in butchers' cattle was the short sup-

Every Housekeeper must often act as a family physician. Pain-Killer for all the little ills, cuts and sprains, as well as for all bowel complaints, is indispensable. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.



This is the Page Standard II Bar Fence, made of "Page" wire which is twice as strong as common wire. The continuous coil, note wavy appearance, allows for expansion and contraction which is important owing to Canadian climate. Our upright wires are in one piece and have strength of about 800 pounds. If made of pieces spliced at each horizontal, they would have a strength of only about 300 pounds. We also make gates, ornamental fences, poultry netting, milks and stables. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 61

ply early in the week. Many of the local butchers not being able to get their usual quota earlier in the week were compelled on Friday to take cattle weighing from 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each that would otherwise have sold as exporters. Two loads of this kind sold at \$5.35 to \$5.50 respectively. Heavy feeders are scarce. In fact there are none of this class from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each to be had. All steers of this class in fairly good condition are being taken for export. The only kind of feeders being offered are those weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs. each and all of these weights and of good quality are readily taken at \$4.00 to \$4.60 per cwt. The cows offered were only of medium quality and sold at \$30.00 to \$48.00 each. The bulk of the calves offered were of the kind known as "bobs" and sold at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. One lot of 35 calves was reported as being sold at \$8.50 each. Choice well-fed milk calves are scarce and sell readily at 5½c to 6c per lb.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of these are worth from \$5.40 to \$5.65 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.00 to \$5.35, and light ones \$4.65 to \$4.95 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 and light ones at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 925 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.50 to \$5.12½ per cwt., good cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.50, medium at \$3.75 to \$4.00, and inferior to common at \$3.30 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75, and other quality at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$4.00 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers weighing 400 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$3.15 to \$3.90, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Calves.—These are in steady demand at Buffalo. Good to choice veals bring \$7.00 to \$7.50 per cwt. At Toronto market calves bring \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

Milch cows and springers sold at \$30.00 to \$55.00 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Owing to light deliveries sheep and lambs were firm. On Friday three spring lambs sold at \$4.50 each, but they were not extra

large. Choice heavy spring lambs would bring \$7.00 each. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. and bucks at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Yearling lambs sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Spring lambs are worth from \$4.00 to \$7 each.

Hogs

There was a fairly large run of hogs considering the season. Prices were unchanged at \$6.00 per cwt. for select bacon hogs and \$5.75 for lights and fats. Unculled car lots sold at about \$5.87½ per cwt.

For the week ending March 22nd, the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.00 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$5.75 for lights, and \$5.75 for fats.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of March 13th, re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is steady at the decline cabled you last week. Stocks are light and holders are not forcing sales."

Horses

A very good local trade is being done at Montreal in horses. Chiefly in heavy workers which sell at from \$150 to \$225 each. It is reported that Col. Dent has received orders from the British Government to continue buying all summer. There is a little more doing in saddle and light roadsters. Montreal quotations are:

Carriage horses, \$175-\$350; heavy draught, \$140-\$250; light roadsters, drivers and saddles, \$100-\$250; common stock, \$50-\$80.

The annual spring sale of horses on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week at Grand's Repository, was very largely attended and on the whole was very successful. At the same time it is evident from the outcome of this sale that Toronto is a poor market for the very highest types of the various classes of horses, as compared with other markets. Some very fine types of roadsters, general purpose and saddle horses, were offered and while they sold at good average prices the bidding indicated that the buyers did not appreciate fully the superior quality of the animals they were bidding on. Taking them altogether the horses offered were of a high order.

About 225 horses in all were sold. Of these over 50 were general purpose and heavy drafts, about 70 carriage, saddle, roadsters, trotters and pacers, and the balance useful delivery and second hand horses. A car load of general purpose and draft horses were sold to W. Pugsley, Simcoe, to go to the North-West. Mr. Heuston, of Windsor, also purchased a car load, as did also a buyer from Mattawa. These were of mixed kinds. Several teams of general purpose and

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draft horses weighing about 1,400 each sold at from \$210 to \$310 per pair, the average running about \$250 per pair. Prices for the better single horses of this class were from \$100 to \$175 each, averaging from \$135 to \$150 each. The highest price of the sale was \$420 for Dan Finister, a bay stallion 15.2 hands, foaled 1898, with a good trotting record in his ancestry. Other good prices were \$325 for Little Jack, 2.39½; \$325 for Antle, and \$235 for Topsey Mount. Prices for the better class of roadster, carriage and saddle horses ranged from \$100 to \$420 averaging about \$170 each. Other quality sold at from \$60 to \$100 each. A large number of second hand horses sold at prices ranging from \$60 to \$125 as to quality.

The bulk of the horses sold to go out of the city.

Hard on Bugs

We would call the attention of our readers to the advt. of Bug Death Chemical Co., Ltd., appearing in another column of this paper. The Danforth Chemical Co., of Leominster, Mass., are the originators of "Bug Death" and have been making and selling it in the United States for a number of years with great success. The rights for Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies have been purchased by the Bug Death Chemical Co., who are now putting up Bug Death at St. Stephen, N. B., in their own factory.

Bug Death has been used with success by Canadian farmers for killing potato, squash and cucumber bugs, also all bugs and worms that eat the leaves of plants.

The Bug Death Chemical Co., issue a neat little booklet containing information regarding Bug Death, and a number of letters from prominent farmers giving their experience with it. This booklet also contains particulars about the prizes they are offering for the best yield of potatoes.

And will be sent free to all who write the Bug Death Chemical Co., St. Stephen, N. B., and mention The Farming World.

One Fact is better than ten hearsays. Ask Dr. Burgess, Supt. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, where they have used it for years, for his opinion of "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd."

"Worth Its Weight in Gold." Mitchell, Ont. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I must congratulate you, gentlemen, on your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is one of the best blisters in the world. It is worth its weight in gold. I have a valuable mare that had a lump on her knee, and it took it clean off. It was a good-sized lump and got hard. I tried ———, but it failed to do its work. It is taking the run here with horsemen. It has done good work. GUS. GOEBEL.

How some of our readers can make money

Having read of the success of some of our readers selling Dish washers, I have tried the work with wonderful success. I have not made less than \$9.00 any day for the last six months. The Mould City Dish-washer gives good satisfaction and every family wants one. A lady can wash and dry the dishes without removing her gloves and can do the work in two minutes. I got my sample machine from the Mould City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. I used it to take orders and sold 12 Dish-washers the first day. The Mould City Dish-Washer Co. will start you. Write them for particulars. Ladies can do as well as men. JOHN F. M.

One of our most Popular Premiums

Four-Inch Reading Glass.

We make a proposition that easily places one of these useful Reading Glasses within the reach of every reader needing one.



This cut illustrates our Four-Inch Reading Glass at its full size. It also shows how clear small type appears when viewed through its lens. People whose eyesight is not strong will find this Reading Glass a great comfort.

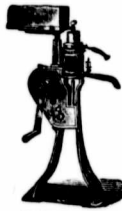
Members of the family also will find it a source of much enjoyment in examining photographs, flowers, etc. We offer a Glass of special value and utility. Fine French glass, lens extra large size, 4 inches in diameter. Metal mountings are nickel-plated.

- Any Subscriber renewing his own subscription may receive the Reading Glass, carefully packed for mail, for - - - - - \$1.00
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- Any Subscriber sending us three new subscriptions will receive the glass - - - - - Free

Regular Price, \$2.50.

The Farming World

Confederation Life Building, Toronto



The U. S. Cream Separator

Ontario Agricultural Coll
W

HOLDS
RECORD.

50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS, Average test of skim milk, .0138

At the Pan-American, Model Dairy 1901.

No other separator has ever been able to approach this record.

SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., U.S.A. 259

SEED SENSE THREE WINNERS

The Robert Evans Seed Co. have a sensible up-to-date way of dealing with sensible people. They furnish seeds that produce good crops. They fill orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery by mail.

Evans' Improved Mammoth Saw Log Mangel Extract from Ontario Agricultural College Report: Among twenty-seven varieties of mangels which we have grown for eight years in succession, the Evans' Improved Mammoth Saw Log stands at the head of the list in yield, with an average of 23.9 tons per acre. Color red, roots massive, straight and regular in size, broad shouldered, small top, free from coarseness and of most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. Per 5 lbs. or over 18c. per lb., 1 lb. 20c., 2 lb. 10c.

Evans' New Ontario Purple Top Swede The hardest and heaviest Swede in cultivation; for weight, size and quality it is unequalled. One trial will establish its great superiority. Per 5 lb. lots and over 20c. lb., 1 lb. 23c., 1/2 lb. 10c.

Evans' 50c. Vegetable Collection The Vegetables in this collection are displayed on the front of our Catalogue cover, and are among the best in our list for a small family garden. 1/2 pint Beans, Wardell's Kidney Wax. 1/2 oz. Best, Egyptian Dark Blood Red. 1 1/2 oz. Cabbage, Autumn King. 1/2 oz. Carrot, Chantenny Half Long. 1 1/2 oz. Cauliflower, Early Snowball. 1-8 oz. Celery, Evans' Triumph. 1/2 oz. Cucumber, improved Long Green. 1/2 oz. Lettuce, Evans' Hamilton Market. 1/2 oz. Musk Melon, Nettle Gem. 1/2 oz. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers. 1/2 pint Peas, Evans' Extra Early. 1/2 oz. Radish, New Rapid Forcing. 1-8 oz. Tomato, Dominion Day.

Robert Evans Seed Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE FREE.

Add 4c. per lb. on Mangle and Swede if wanted by mail.

NEW GRAIN SPELTZ QUALITY THAT'S THE THOUGHT FIRST FIRST-----

BEATS SPRING WHEAT IN YIELD OF GRAIN

AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE IN 1901.

In Western States it is claimed to yield 50 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Speltz is best described as a combination of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and for fattening Cattle, Poultry, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, etc., is equal to other grains. Heads similar to two-rowed Barley. Is not easily injured by the weather, and will produce enormous crops on poor soil. (Sow 1 1/2 bushels per acre). Every farmer should try it. Pound 20c.; 3 pounds 50c., by mail postpaid. Peck (10 lbs.) 50c.; 1/2 Bus (20 lbs.) 80c.; Bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.10, by freight at purchaser's expense.

RENNIE'S GIANT SUGAR MANGEL.

New Field Root. Has feeding qualities that make it superior to any other for producing milk or as a flesh former. Heaviest cropping root grown. Pound 35c.; 3 Pounds for \$1.00, postpaid.

WAVERLEY OATS.

Famous White Oat from Europe; gives astonishing returns, grown in Canada. Positively the heaviest weight and finest in appearance of any Oat now before the public. Thin in the hull, with bright amber-colored straw, standing upright in almost all kinds of weather. Our crops have satisfied us that it is wonderfully adapted to both soil and climate of this country. Give it a trial. Pound 30c.; 3 Pounds 75c., postpaid. Peck 60c.; 1/2 Bus. \$1.00; Bushel \$1.60; 5 Bushels \$7.50.

Prices—By peck, half-bushel and bushel do not include Express or Freight Charges nor Bags.
Bags—Cotton, each 18c.; Linen, each 10c.

Address all Orders . . . **WM. RENNIE,** COR. ADELAIDE AND JARVIS STS., **TORONTO.** REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.



The True Speltz.

BUTTER BEANS—Prolific Golden Wax—No garden complete without them. 5 lbs. 80c.; lb. .19

GARDEN BEETS—Eclipse—Round, extra quality. A great favorite. Lb. 60c.; 1/2 lb. .20

GARDEN CARROT—Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand, sure and reliable. Rich quality. 25 fine one. Lb. 75c.; 1/2 lb. .25

FIELD CARROT—White Intermediate—A great cropper. Easy to harvest. Always satisfactory. Lb. 70c.; 1/2 lb. .20

GARDEN CORN—Early Sugar—Early, sweet and tender. Excellent for table use. 5 lbs. 65c.; lb. .14

ONION—(Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers—The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5 lbs. \$1.00; lb. 80c.; 1/2 lb. .30

ONION SETTS—Setts furnish large onions early as well as first green onions for table use. 5 quarts \$1.00; 3 quarts 65c.; quart .25

GARDEN PEAS—Extra Early—For table use. The First and Best. 5 lbs. 50c.; lb. .19

RADISH—Scarlet Turnip—Round. A great favorite with gardeners. Always crisp and tender. Lb. 75c.; 1/2 lb. .25

MANGEL WURZEL—Mammoth Long Red—First Prize Stock. Single Root weighed 7 1/2 lbs. Try it. 5 lbs. \$1.10; lb. .23

SWEDE TURNIP—Champion Purple Top—A sure cropper. Nice clean roots. Always gives satisfaction. 5 lbs. \$1.20; lb. .25

BEST SUGAR BEET—Rennie's Danish—A wonderful older. Try our new Danish grown seed. Tested for purity and germination. Lb. 35c.; 1/2 lb. .20

NEW WHEAT—American Blue Stem—The heaviest yielding wheat of the North-Western States. Beautiful grain. Heads bald. 7 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; lb. .20

NEW FIELD CORN—Northern Prolific—Ripens in 90 days, and yields surprisingly. 7 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; lb. .20

NEW FODDER PLANT—Japanese Millet—Yields 6 1/2 tons of dry straw, and over 90 bushels of seed per acre. Try it. 7 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; lb. .20