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FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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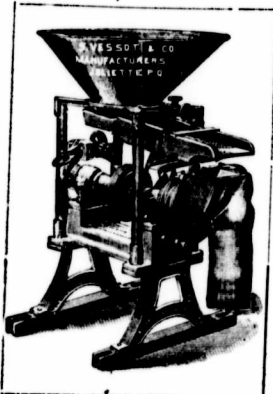
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# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

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No. 3

## The Ontario Agricultural College

**T**HE LETTER from Mr. D. M. MacPherson in our correspondence column this week serves to direct attention to the Ontario Agricultural College at a time when it stands higher in the estimation of the farmers of this country than at any previous period in its history. The esteem in which the College is held by agriculturists today is shown most forcibly perhaps in the attendance of the past year or two. Last winter upwards of five hundred students, nearly all of them from the farm, were in attendance at the College lectures. The regular courses have been filled to overflowing, it having been found difficult to provide sufficient accommodation for those who desired to reside at the College. The influence of the College has extended beyond the confines of the province and no institution of a similar nature on this continent is doing as much sound, practical work for the farming community as is the College at Guelph. There are one or two colleges in the United States that stand out more prominently in one or two special features, but for all round work along practical agricultural lines, we believe we are well within the mark when we state that the Ontario Agricultural College has no equal on this continent if indeed in the old land. Aside from its practical features, which are telling so much in its favor amongst the farmers of the province at the present time, the splendid gifts of the Massey estate and of Sir Wm. C. McDonald have directed the attention of the general public to the good work the College is doing in a most striking way and placed it in a position to render much better service than heretofore, both to the country and to the farming community.

But while the College stands out thus prominently to-day as a practical institution of learning existing solely for the farmer's benefit, its greatest friend will not for a moment contend that it has reached perfection either as regards its teaching or practice. When it has reached a condition where no further changes are possible, the progressive spirit which has characterized its management in recent years will have vanished. Therefore, though many may not agree with the changes which he suggests, Mr. MacPherson's letter opens up a theme in connection with the business side of agriculture that may be well worth looking into.

While we believe that a county model farm, or an illustration station if you will, such as Prof. Rob-

ertson advocated a few years ago, would render good service in bringing direct to the farmers of each district the applied teachings of the College, the Experimental Farm, etc., we have very grave doubts as to the feasibility of Mr. MacPherson's changes as applied to the College itself. To change the College curriculum, the arrangement of the College farm and to appoint two new business professors as he suggests, might so disarrange matters as to make the good work the College is now doing for higher agriculture non-effective. However, we may be wrong in this and are quite willing to advocate any plan that can be shown to be of advantage to the College and to the important interests to which it caters. In the meantime Mr. MacPherson's scheme is before our readers and we shall be pleased to have their views as to the advisability or feasibility of carrying it out.

## The Farm Help Problem

Periodically the farm help question looms up with more or less prominence. As harvest approaches and the demand for labor increases, the question is more intensified. Out in Kansas a few days ago the farmers were so put to it for the lack of sufficient help to take off the wheat harvest that they held up the numerous tramps wandering through the country and compelled them to work at the loaded end of a shotgun. They dealt honorably with them, however, and allowed each one who so worked \$2.00 a day for his labor. This arbitrary action on the part of the Kansas farmers probably brought more ready cash to these tramp-rovers than they had seen for many a day. A week of that kind of labor should have some effect in weaning the average tramp back to civilization and inspiring a spirit of independence within him that should induce him to cease his sponging on society forever after.

But it is not likely our farmers will be so hard pushed that they will have to resort to such warlike methods to secure help. Nevertheless, the matter is of some importance with them. The few years of good times have not helped the farmer any in so far as his help is concerned. It has very likely had the opposite effect, and opened up avenues in other walks of life for a great deal of the help the farmer formerly depended on. The conditions under which the average farm helper exists are not such as would retain his labor for the farm, when opportunities offer elsewhere. The tendency of the age is toward any easier and a more congenial way of earning a

livelihood. Many are so situated that they have to submit to uncongenial surroundings and employment whether they like them or not. There is no one, however, who if the opportunity is offered to earn his living amid more congenial surroundings, but would make the change. The average farm helper is no different from other individuals in this particular. And if he can better his position, socially, or in any other way, in any other walks of life, who can blame him.

This is to some extent the position in which we find the help question at the present time. If so, what should be the attitude of the farmer towards it? Should it not be to so adjust the farm help question as to make people in other walks of life seek it as an employment that will be more congenial to their tastes than that which they are at present engaged in. To do this perhaps will be the hardest problem of any for the farmer to solve. Many a farmer to-day, and perhaps, justly so, thinks when he has paid his help a good wage and given him all he can eat or drink, he has done all that should be expected of him, in order to retain his help on the farm. So far as the strict letter of a bargain between man and man is concerned, this is quite true, but it does not help solve this difficulty—that farm help is scarce and that there is a strong antipathy on the part of many young men, and older ones, too, to working on the farm, under present conditions. It, therefore, becomes necessary, in some way or other to counteract this tendency. How can this be done? If, as we have over and over again pointed out, the day's work on the farm, excepting, perhaps, in the busy harvesting season, were shortened to say ten hours, giving the help a few hours at the close of the day to himself, similar to the mechanic and other workmen in the city, a great deal of the opposition to working on the farm would cease. Then there are little things that do not mean much in themselves, but which, if performed in the right spirit, that would do much to brighten the farm helper's life and to increase his attachment for the farm and for the farmers' calling. We have not the space to deal with these in detail, but throw out the suggestion as one that, if properly applied, would do something to lessen the difficulty in connection with securing and retaining competent help on the farm.

As we have frequently pointed out, a married man in a separate home will, everything else being equal, render better service than a single man boarding in the farmer's home. Therefore, wherever it can

be done, we would strongly advise farmers to make provision for engaging a married man. Once secured and made comfortable in a little home of his own, the married man is not so apt to pick up and leave on short notice as the single man is. Of course, we are well aware that the great majority of our farmers are not at present in a position to engage married men and, therefore, the larger number of the men employed on the farms of this country are, and will be for some time to come, single men. It then devolves upon the farmer, as

far as lieth in his power, without interfering too much with the sanctity of his own home life, to make the surroundings of this kind of help so attractive that he will be loth to leave his employer and will be more and more inclined to make farming his life-work. It is this breaking into the sanctity of the farmer's home-life however, that is the greatest objection to the employment of single men on the farm. But what cannot be cured must be endured and the disagreeable features of it modified as much as possible.

## Our Western Letter

### The Help Problem. Homestead Entries. Territorial Breeders. Ontario Capital in the West

Winnipeg, July 7, 1902.

In the near future will the call go forth for men, hundreds, thousands of men, to help gather in the golden harvest of Western Canada. The number required will be, according to present prospects, greater than last year, for the crop stands thick upon the ground and the straw is long and heavy. The labor of harvest in the great wheat belt is heavy and severe, but the wage is in proportion, and there is not usually any regret in the mind of the young man who makes the trip. Last year the natural difficulties of handling so many men in so short a space of time were experienced. To hope that things will go more smoothly this year without special preparations would be absurd, and it is only natural to expect that every possible measure will be taken to ensure the proper distribution of the excursionists. That a great deal may be done by the excursionists themselves, which last year they would not do, is undeniable, and we feel inclined to give a few words of advice to those intending to go out to work in the harvest.

In the first place do not despise the advice of the Government agent in charge of the train; his whole business is to help locate the excursionists.

Secondly do not expect any fabulous wages. Men last year began by refusing to take less than \$3 per day. They afterwards realized that such wages would leave nothing for the farmer and accepted less.

Thirdly, if you have been West before, or if you know anyone in the West, write at once informing him you are coming and when. Most farmers prefer men whom they know. Ask your friend to let you know whether he needs help this year, and if he will keep the place for you.

Fourthly, remember that fewer men are required in the city than in the country. Get off at each station and when work is offered at fair pay do not refuse in the hope of getting better pay farther on. The chances are that there are hundreds of others doing the same thing. Do not follow the crowd. In short keep in mind the old saying about the bird in the hand and

the two in the bush.

Also remember that it takes a strong man to do the harvest work and if you do not belong to that class it is risking disappointment to go West on the harvest laborers' excursions.

While the immense sales of railway and other lands are no true indication of the amount of settlement, there is to be found in the recently published report of the Dominion Lands Agencies a sufficient indication of the rapidity with which the free lands are being occupied by incoming settlers. During the eleven months ended June 30 there were 14,832 entries for homestead lands, as contrasted with 8,107 in 1901; 7,426 in 1900; 6,009 in 1899; 4,848 in 1898; 2,384 in 1897; and 1,857 in 1896. The 14,832 entries for 1902 represent 2,373,120 acres, of which approximately 2,000,000 acres are in the Territories and British Columbia, and the balance in Manitoba.

We have heard so many apologies for the beef trust, and so many attempted explanations of the extortionate prices demanded for meats in the larger centres of population of the United States, that the light thrown on the subject by recent trade returns is most opportune. The United States Treasury reports that during the month of May there were exports of beef, dressed and canned, to the value of over five and one half million dollars. At the same time we were being told that there was not enough meat in the country to supply the demands, and many were refusing to eat meat because of the extortionate prices demanded. Meat is not the only article that is sold abroad cheaper than at home by the highly protected exporter. We have heard of farm machinery being manipulated in a similar manner.

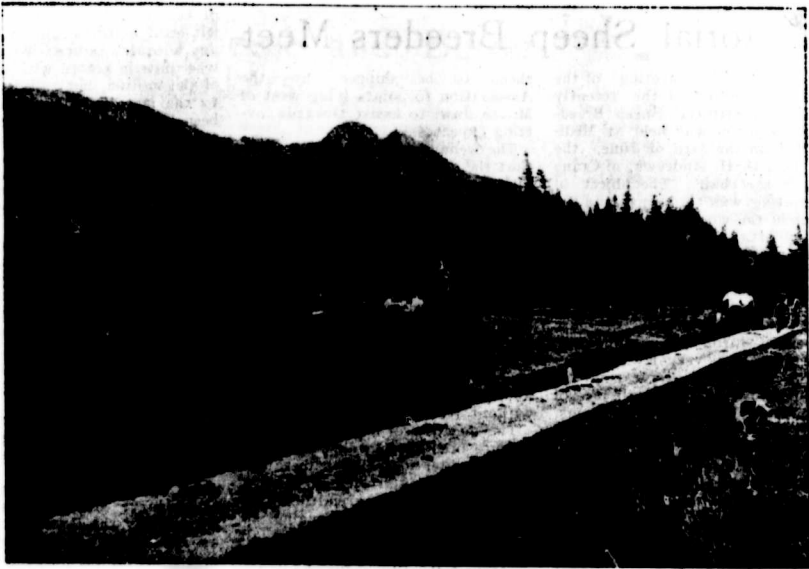
A recent meeting of the directors of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association transacted business that will have an important bearing on the future of that industry in the West. The two most important items were the adoption of a policy as regards annual auction sales and breeding records. On the former question it was decided to follow the policy of the Territorial

cattle breeders, and to inaugurate same by a sale to be held at Medicine Hat during the coming fall. In framing the rules governing the sale the following important points were laid down. Both rams and ewes of pure breed will be accepted for sale, and an entry fee of \$1.00 charged, which will cover the transportation charges of animals to the sale and their feed while there. An entry fee of 50 cents will be charged on all animals not shipped by rail to the sale. All stock purchased will be delivered to the purchaser's nearest railway station free of charge, for which service a fee of 50 cents per head will be charged. In connection with the sale prizes will be offered for the best breeding stock consigned for sale. This branch will be in charge of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Fair. Owing to the limited number of pure bred sires available in the Territories it was decided to admit animals from Eastern points to the sale.

A motion was unanimously adopted favoring a Western Canadian Pure Bred Sheep Record. This is to be organized on the understanding that as soon as the Dominion Government furnishes the necessary machinery for carrying on the law passed in 1901, the record will be handed over. This was agreed to by all. The fee was fixed at 25 cents for each record. This will obviate the delay and inconvenience hitherto experienced by Territorial breeders in registering. The Breeders' Associations of the Territories are doing excellent work and are to be congratulated upon the excellence of their organization.

Ontario capitalists are now competing with those of the United States in the purchase of Western lands. An Eastern land company represented by ex-Mayor Henry of Napanee is said to have purchased 97,000 acres in Eastern Assiniboia. In boom times, twenty years ago, there were many Ontario people among the number who bought lands at the inflated prices then obtaining. Ofttimes these were held for many years and sold for less than the original cost, and this has had much to do with the apathy shown by Ontario capital towards our lands of late years. But boom times are past, and come again. The present boom however is based upon a full knowledge of the country, whereas the former was founded on too sanguine hopes of immediate development. The purchase of lands was then a speculation, now it is an investment.

The following amusing story is now going the rounds. A farmer, and a prosperous one too, who is a chronic grumbler, and has never been known to be satisfied with his crop, was recently bargaining with an implement agent in a country town in Manitoba. The dealer was expatiating on the magnificent crop that the farmer has in prospect. "Well," admitted the farmer, "the crop certainly promises the best I have ever had, but I tell you its fearfully exhausting to the soil."



A Rural Scene in Newfoundland.

### Swine Judging by the Score Card

BY PROF. W. J. KENNEDY, IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

No man can be successful as a swine breeder who is not a critical student of animal form. More than one hundred years ago Robert Bakewell, one of the greatest live stock improvers the world ever saw, said that it was easier to find twelve men fit for cabinet positions than one good judge of live stock. We are a progressive people and have made great strides along many lines, but if Bakewell were to return at the present day he would not find things very much different from what they were in his day. Has it ever occurred to you that the ability to judge live stock correctly and well is of a rarer degree if not of a higher order than that which interprets the laws of the Nation? The men who pass judgment on the stock which goes to our large markets, men who are required to know one thing only, command higher salaries than the judges at the bar of justice in the highest courts of our land. This is due to the fact that there are one hundred men qualified to preside at the bar of justice for one that is qualified to be head buyer for Swift & Company or Armour & Company.

A famous artist was once asked what was the first essential to success in his work. He replied "To see right". Just so in the judging of live stock. The man who does not see right can never be a good judge. In the judging of stock, observation and judgment are the factors which determine whether or not the man is successful. The man must be a close observer in order that he may detect at a glance the desirable and undesirable points in an animal. He must always see

the animal as it is. Too many would-be good judges see things which are not there, and fail to see things that are before them. Good judgment is indispensable, as in exposition judging the decisions are nearly always made by the balancing of points. Seldom it is that any animal excels all the others in every respect. Right here is where skill is required. Most men can pick a good hog over a poor one, but it takes a critical judge to select the winner in good company.

Much has been said in favor of and against the score card. Some men condemn the score card and claim that it has no place. Others idolize the score card to such an extent that it is always to be found in their hand or inside coat pocket. I am firmly convinced that the score card has done a great deal for the improvement of our domestic animals. Perhaps no other factor has been so instrumental in the perfecting of our swine. That it has a place, no man can very well dispute, but like all other good things it should be kept in its proper sphere, else it will be looked upon with disfavor.

The score card is supposed to describe the ideal animal, thus every man should have the score card definitely fixed in his eye, not in his hand or coat pocket. It teaches the man to analyze and look for the little things which are so essential to success. It emphasizes the fact that some parts are more valuable than others, as indicated by the higher score given for the same. The score card, however, as an educator is simply a means to an end, which is the fixing of a distinct model in the mind of the user of the same. In our class work we use the score card but for a few days, as the continued use of the same makes the student too dependent. He always has the de-

scription of each and every part before him at all times. Instead of requiring him to work down his score under the various heads, we require him to fill out a blank form, giving reasons for each and every step. This is soon followed up by comparison work where the score is not used, but blank forms are where the student must place the animal first, second, third and fourth, and write full reasons for so doing. This work is more practical and makes the student much more independent. The score card should never be used in the judging ring as it is not reliable enough. Different men of equal ability will mark differently on the same animal, while the same judge has been known to vary from four to six points on the same animal at different times. They may all see the same weakness but the variation comes in in the amount to put,—that is, whether it is half a point, a point, or a point and a half, etc. We can educate people to detect defects in animal form, but it is a most difficult task to train men to score these defects the same. The first is all important; the latter is not necessary.

### Newfoundland

The illustration to be found on the top of this page serves to introduce a piece of Newfoundland scenery that is both attractive and picturesque. The bringing of Newfoundland into the Confederation has again been before the public mind during the past few weeks, and a reference to that colony at this juncture may not be out of place. The island is, as we understand it, not an agricultural country, though the rural scene shown would seem to indicate that it has some capabilities in that direction.

## Territorial Sheep Breeders Meet

A well attended meeting of the Board of Directors of the recently organized Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association was held at Medicine Hat on the 23rd of June, the President, D. H. Andrews, of Crane Lake, in the chair. The object of the meeting was to discuss and decide upon the work the Association is to undertake at present in the interest of the sheep industry of the Territories.

C. W. Peterson, Secretary, suggested that arrangements might be made to organize a sale of pure bred sheep during the coming fall. There were now very few breeders of pure bred sheep in the country, principally owing to the absence of a regular cash market for rams, which such a sale would create. Messrs. D. H. Andrews, John A. Turner, J. A. Grant and others spoke very strongly in favor of the proposition. One of the principal objects of such a sale would be also to facilitate the exchange of sires, owners of small flocks being able to consign their discarded rams to the sale and buy others. It was pointed out that there were a great many useful pure bred rams now on the range that had lost their ear tags and that some difficulty would, therefore, be experienced in identifying them. In order to overcome this difficulty, a motion was passed to the effect that for the coming sale, rams to be offered should be divided into two classes. The first accompanied by a regular certificate of breeding; the second, only accompanied by owner's declaration of pure breeding, to meet the cases where the identity of the ram had been lost. Upon the motion of Mr. John A. Turner, it was decided also to accept entries of pure bred ewes. The mover stated that it would greatly stimulate the production of rams in the Territories if female stock were included in the sale. The auction sale is to be held in conjunction with the fall fair of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society, which is to take place during the last week in September.

In framing the rules governing the auction sale, those of the pure bred cattle sale held at Calgary by the sister association were largely followed. It was decided to charge an entry fee of one dollar per head on all sheep entered, which will entitle the owner to free transportation from his nearest railway station to the point of sale and also to free feed and maintenance of the animal up to the time it is disposed of. The entry fee for sheep delivered on the grounds at Medicine Hat was fixed at fifty cents. Considerable discussion arose as to whether the practice adopted in connection with the cattle sale at Calgary should be followed in respect to the free delivery of all stock purchased by the purchaser's nearest railway station. It was finally decided to charge all purchasers a uniform fee of fifty cents per head upon all

sheep to be shipped by the Association to points lying west of Moose Jaw, to assist towards covering expenses.

The feeling of the meeting was that the number of pure bred lambs in the country was greatly out of proportion to the actual requirements and it was, therefore, agreed that rams imported from the Eastern provinces should be admitted to the privileges of the sale upon the same conditions as those now owned or bred in the Territories. Two members present at the meeting willingly offered to bring in one hundred and fifty pure bred rams from Ontario to be put up at the forthcoming auction sale, without reserve.

The question of holding a show of pure bred sheep was then taken up and after careful deliberation the decision was arrived at to meet the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society with a view to arranging to have the sheep section of its fall fair placed under the charge and control of the Sheep Breeders' Association. The intention was to offer prizes for breeding stock and provide separate classes open only to competition amongst sheep consigned to the sale, thus following the practice of the spring Pure Bred Cattle Show at Calgary.

At a subsequent joint meeting of the directors of the local Agricultural Society and the Sheep Breeders' Association, the former expressed their willingness to comply in every way with the wishes of the Association and to co-operate in the heartiest manner towards rendering the sale and show a success. The agricultural fair grounds were placed at the disposal of the Sheep Association and a covered sale ring, containing the accommodation required for the sale, will be provided by the Agricultural Society and Exhibition Board.

A number of the directors were in favor of instituting "sheep dog trials" in the hope of encouraging Territorial shepherds to properly train their dogs. It was felt that these trials would be of considerable interest and would constitute a valuable attraction. Some difficulty was, however, anticipated in carrying this proposal to a successful conclusion owing to the indifferent class of dogs available, and it was, therefore, left in the hands of the committee to arrange these events, if found practicable.

Mr. John A. Turner then introduced a motion to the effect that a record, to be called "The Western Canadian Pure Bred Sheep Record" should be started by the Association. In speaking to the motion the mover explained that there were at present no Canadian records for the registration of pure bred Shropshire sheep, as well as of other breeds of sheep, and that all sheep of such breeds had to be recorded in the United States. This caused endless delay and inconvenience and a considerable sum of money was thus annually sent out

of the country for which it was felt local breeders did not receive any adequate return. Mr. Peterson was quite in accord with the object of the motion, but called attention to the fact that legislation had been provided by Parliament in 1901 authorizing the Dominion Department of Agriculture to organize records for pure bred live stock, and, while in favor of the proposal, would suggest that the register be started subject to the understanding that it would be handed over to the Dominion authorities, free of charge, as soon as the necessary machinery had been provided to deal with the matter in the office of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner. The fee was fixed at twenty-five cents for each record. The motion was unanimously carried.

The intention of the Sheep Breeders' Association is to organize the proposed sheep sale and show on the same basis as that of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary. Medicine Hat is looked upon by the Board of Directors as the most central and convenient point for the purpose and judging by the attitude of the people of that place towards the Sheep Breeders' Association, there can be no doubt that it will receive the hearty support of the citizens, without which it would scarcely be possible for the Association to successfully carry out the useful and interesting programme it has decided upon.

### Buy Your Twine Now

The twine market is one of interest at the present time, especially for farmers. In certain quarters a twine famine is predicted. But whether this be realized or not, there can be little doubt that all the available twine will be consumed in this season's harvest. We would advise farmers to get in their supply early. They may be able to get all they want later on, but it is almost sure that they cannot get it any cheaper than now, while a month later prices may advance. There has been a considerable advance in prices during the past few weeks, and should the possibilities of a famine become more pronounced twine may go up unheard-of values.

The Chicago Farm Implement News, an authority on the twine question, in its issue of July 3rd, says:

"The ½ cent advance of June 24 has been followed by another increase of ½ cent, taking effect Tuesday, July 1, bringing twine to the 13-cent basis for sisal. Notwithstanding the heavy rains and the general cry of crop damage in certain sections the demand continues strong. There are but few manufacturers and jobbers now in the market and those who have twine on hand or to arrive have an active demand for more than they can supply. All factors in the trade now seem convinced that the harvest will absorb all available twine."

## Pointers for Cheese and Butter Makers

During the past week or two several matters connected with dairying have been receiving special attention at Ottawa. Prof. Robertson states that through the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association a report has been received from the Bristol Provision Trade Association to the effect that quantities of Canadian cheese are arriving too green and new and that this if continued, is likely to have an injurious effect on the cheese trade. Prof. Robertson points out that while the curing of cheese at a low temperature, not above 60 deg. Fahr., will produce the best quality, the cheese must be held for a period of not less than two weeks in the curing room before being shipped.

A most important line of work has been undertaken by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, chief chemist Dominion Experimental Farms, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Legislation has recently been enacted in Great Britain to the effect that butter to be accounted genuine, must contain not more than 16 per cent. of water and the Department has deemed it advisable to ascertain the average moisture content of Canadian creamery butter. To this end samples of butter as packed for export are being collected for Mr. Shutt to analyze. Two samples taken a week apart are being sent to Ottawa from each creamery, the first to be held until the second is ready and both forwarded together. A memorandum must accompany each sample, giving the following amongst other details: Name of the creamery, whether gathered cream or separator system, name and address of butter-maker, date of churning, style of churn, temperature at various stages, etc.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, reports the consolidated curing stations at Woodstock and Brockville as being in good running order.

The refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, who is in the employ of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports that there is a great variation in the conditions and temperature of different lots of butter arriving at Montreal in the same car. This shows very clearly that the butter is not all delivered to the cars in the same condition. He finds some lots of butter quite soft, having a temperature as high as 64 degrees, while others are firm and cold and as low as 46 degrees. Mr. Ruddick wishes to draw the attention of creamery managers to this matter, and points out that the refrigerator car is only calculated to keep the butter cold and firm when it is delivered in that condition, and those who are responsible should see that the butter is delivered to the cars with the least possible exposure to heat. The refrigerator cars run on regular trains and are timed to arrive at a certain

hour. The train may be late, but never ahead of time. Butter should not be delivered to the station before the train is due to arrive. Waterproof covers should be provided for waggons, to protect the butter from the heat of the sun. If the butter is delivered to the cars in a soft condition it will arrive that way in Montreal, and will deteriorate in quality very rapidly on account of the high temperature. It is quite evident also that many of the creameries are not yet provided with proper cold storage accommodation. Any creamery cold storage in which the temperature is not kept down to 36 to 38 degrees is either not properly constructed or badly managed. Creamery proprietors should make a point of looking after this matter very closely. The best way to get the average temperature of a creamery cold storage is to take the actual temperature of the butter after it has been in the refrigerator two or three days.

### Dairy Syndicate Work in Ontario

The two cheese factory syndicates organized by the Ontario Department of Agriculture last spring are, judging from the reports received, doing excellent work. As we have before pointed out one of these is located in Lanark County in the East and is in charge of Mr. G. G. Publow, and the other in Lambton County, in the West, in charge of Mr. G. H. Barr. Mr. Publow reports splendid results as having already been attained. His group of factories sold their June cheese for  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  per pound higher than the prevailing prices on the surrounding cheese boards. In Lambton County, Mr. Barr has the patrons meet him at each factory and there with the milk before him and the cheese in process of manufacture

and also with the finished product he discusses with the farmers themselves the best methods of producing and handling milk. Mr. Barr is making every effort through the local press and otherwise to interest the people in the work and so far has succeeded admirably. He reports having had excellent weather up to the present time for curing for milk, but anticipating more unfavorable conditions later on he gives some good advice to the patrons of his group in regard to the care of milk which we will give later.

Mr. G. C. Creelman, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes who is supervising this work has written to all the members of the Institutes in the districts where syndicates are located, and reports great interest in the work. We will have more detailed reports of the work as the season advances.

### The Travelling Dairy in Nova Scotia

Miss Laura Rose, who is one of the regular contributors to our Farm Home department and whose article this week on butter-making will be found most valuable, is at present engaged in travelling dairy school work in Nova Scotia. She has been engaged by the Nova Scotia Government for this special work, for which she is specially well qualified. Miss Rose conducted a similar travelling dairy school last season in Nova Scotia, during which time she favored the readers of the Farming World with several interesting articles descriptive of her work and of the country through which she passed. We hope to have a similar series this season from her and which we know will be thoroughly appreciated by every reader of this journal. Miss Rose writes most interestingly and instructively on any subject she undertakes to deal with and we are assured that her descriptions of Nova Scotia scenes and home dairy work down by the sea will be well worth reading.

## Correspondence

### The Ontario Agricultural College

MR. D. M. MACPHERSON SUGGESTS CHANGES IN ITS TEACHING AND MANAGEMENT

Editor of The Farming World:

Considerable discussion has been going the rounds of the agricultural press in regard to the Ontario Agricultural College and improvements and suggestions to make it more practical and valuable for the students attending and to farmers in general.

There seems to be a universal feeling with practical farmers and students that the College could be made more useful by making slight changes in its management. While it is easy to imagine an improvement on an apparent defect, yet it is quite difficult to discover accu-

ately detailed outlines of changes which would bring about the desired improvements to the public benefit. The writer desires to state from careful observation that there should be no changes in the system of teaching the theory of farming, so far as the science proper is concerned, but there are two deficient branches which go to make a complete professional training in agricultural pursuits, one is the profit-making and the other is the profit-telling or account-keeping that should be given some attention.

The branch of science which treats of maximum profit-making is very imperfectly understood and much less practiced and the teaching of this most important part is therefore not an accomplished fact. This is clearly demonstrated to me

after a close personal inspection and study of the needs of students and farmers in general. To obviate this I would suggest the addition of a business professor whose duties would be to undertake to teach the economic and practical value, singly and in combination of all scientific truth acquired in and out of the College. To all intents and purposes this person would be a business professor who would discover the practical value of different scientific facts in combination which would demonstrate present maximum profits (cash and capital) and future maximum progressive profits, from year to year. There should also be in addition a professional farm accountant who would simplify all farm accounts, keep a strict account of the cost and value of every field or crop produced, and also develop a general form of farm account books which would be practical and equally useful for both College and ordinary farm practice.

To assist and promote the best results as to the teaching of the science of maximum profit-making a minute systematic division should be made of the College farm. There are, I understand, 360 acres in the present farm. I would suggest that sixty acres of this be kept especially for College and experimental work and that the remainder of 300 acres be evenly divided into three one hundred acre lots or farms, each farm being set apart for some special line of production, No. 1, mixed husbandry; No. 2, dairying; No. 3, stock-raising, or fruit. Let these farms have buildings complete and separate for each special line most suitable for promoting maximum profits and have all these three farms kept separate as regards management, cost and income, and have everything conducted in a practical way that would promote the instruction of business calculations and the art of maximum profit-making to all who wished to take advantage of the same. In addition to this there should be a farm centrally situated managed under the direction of the business professor in each county, where it could be demonstrated how a poor, unprofitable farm could be made to pay maximum and progressive profits from year to year, and where minute and accurate accounts should be kept in simple form setting forth the cost and value of all crops grown and their importance. At these farms the Farmers' Institutes could be held to discuss all practical and economic questions offered. After this had been accomplished hand-some cash prizes should be offered in each county, (\$200 to \$300) to those who would produce the greatest profit. Then a class should be added wherein all first prize winners would or could enter to compete for the greatest progressive profit from year to year. Each first prize-winner in each class should be made to disclose to all who wished the entire method of how such profits were obtained and accounts kept. In this way in a

few years a large number of model farms for profit-making would be before the public, great interest, competition and enquiry would be aroused and farmers who would be successful would have the double benefit of profit and prize. Farmers would in this way be induced and assisted to keep farm accounts and know the cost and value of all crops. It would induce the production of the most profitable crops and cease the production of such crop or crops as would be found to be unprofitable. And again the best means would be found as to how to enrich the soil at the least cost and in the quickest time. In this way farmers would be able to produce full crops giving the greatest profit, present and future.

The great question to solve to-day is how to cause a poor, run out and unprofitable farm to be transformed into a profitable one. To acquire this knowledge it should start from the Agricultural College and end with the practical farmer, and the scheme herein proposed starts with the changes necessary at the College to accomplish this and provide ways and means to extend it to the practical farmer in every county in the Province.

D. M. Macpherson.

Lancaster, Ont., June 28, 1902.

### The Farm Separator

Editor The Farming World.—

I would like to ask Mr. Steinhoff if all the patrons of those factories he speaks of as making a failure of making butter from the cream gathering system have hand separators? If they have not, what proportion of them have? If they all have not got hand separators how can he tell what would be the result if they had and were given proper instructions how to use them?

He claims good butter cannot be made by cream that is separated on the farm. I would like him to answer why is it that our cheese is in such danger of losing its prestige in the old country market on account of its poor quality? We hear this complaint from the press and from our Dairymen's Conventions. Surely he cannot say it is because part of it is made by the farmers and part at the factory. Our cheese-makers have been making cheese for nearly a quarter of a century and still they, or most of them, are making an inferior article. Take any other food product that is made in this country or any other article of manufacture and we do not hear this complaint about it.

I will give a little of our experience with butter making in winter. A few years ago we commenced drawing our milk three times a week to a butter factory. After a few weeks they commenced skimming twice a week. We found it a great deal of trouble and a lot of hard, heavy work to take care of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of milk for two or three days. After it was taken care of the next job was to

take it to the factory about 7 or 8 miles, and it was a very hard job on man and team to take that load of milk through deep snow, and part of the time through deep mud. Well, along in February, the butter makers said they were only going to separate once a week. Well, seeing that it meant a much heavier load and deeper snow, we thought we could not draw the milk any longer, so made up our minds to buy a separator, and started to make our own butter, which we have continued to do ever since.

All I ever knew about making butter was what I learned from the travelling dairy and bulletins read from the Agricultural College. The first box of butter I made was shipped to one of the best commission merchants in Toronto, and I asked him to please tell us wherein we could make any improvement in the butter. His reply was this: The grain flavor and texture of your butter is all right, if you will add just a little more salt and color, and see fit to put our wrappers on it we can sell it to a better advantage for you and for ourselves.

I must say we felt quite proud of this report. What we have done anyone else can do. If they have a large amount of milk and live 7 or 8 miles from a factory they will find it much more profitable to do as we have done. If they only have one day for churning, they can do it in less time than it takes to go to the factory. You will always have sweet, clean milk for calves and pigs and two or three cents per pound for butter, which will amply pay for their day's work of churning.

Farmer.

Oxford County,

June 30th, 1902.

Note.—The articles to which our correspondent refers appeared in The Farming World of April 1st, and 15th last. In these articles or letters written to this journal, Mr. Steinhoff endeavored to show that our creamery butter trade was in serious jeopardy because of the tendency of so many creameries to adopt the cream gathering method of operation. This method Mr. Steinhoff claimed was not the best way of conducting the business and advised a return to the separator factory plan.—Editor.

### In Prince Edward Island

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. D. Drummond, of the Dominion Institute staff, are addressing a series of Farmers' Institute meetings on Prince Edward Island.

"See how I can count, Mamma," said Kitty. "There's my right foot, that's one. There's my left foot, that's two. Two and one makes three. Three feet make a yard, and I must go out and play in it."—Exchange.



# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## Berlin

The factory work is progressing, an electric plant is being installed in order that work can be rushed day and night. Mr. E. F. Dyer of E. H. Dyer & Co. has been here and has approved of the manner in which the work is being done and the progress being made. Machinery is being rapidly rushed forward and placed as soon as arrived, direct from the cars.

The beet crop has shown wonderful improvement during the past few days, the heavy rains not doing any damage. The beet crop is so far advanced that there is no more need for some of the inspectors and they are devoting their time to something else.

## Warton

The President of the Sugar Company, Mr. J. C. Siemon, is watching every turn of the contractors, and is determined that Warton will have a plant that will do credit to the town. So far the contractors have shown no disposition to slight the work in any way, being heavy shareholders they are not going to do anything that will detract in any way the sugar and profit making qualities of their own property. The work is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The beet crop is improving and a successful crop is assured.

## Wallaceburg

All the machinery for the sugar factory has been placed in position and the work of coupling it up is almost finished. The roof of the main building is being put on and the whole plant will be finished ready for operation by the first of August.

The beet crop is improving every day, and everything points to an early and successful season.

## Newmarket

The sugar company organized here some time ago is now getting ready for business. The first thing that will be done is to interest the farmers in growing the beets and an effort made to secure the necessary acreage, at least 5,000 acres will have to be contracted for before the present promoters will undertake to build the factory. The principal parties so far are all local men and they will not undertake to interest outside capital until the acreage is secured. So much work has been done in growing experimental plats and interesting the anticipated in securing all the beets that are necessary to operate a large factory. So soon as beets are worked up in the factories now building, an excursion will be run to one of them so as to give the farmer a chance to see what other people are doing and give them an

idea of the profits in growing beets in Ontario.

## Peterboro

No active work is being done yet towards getting a sugar factory started in this section, but it is expected that when the rush of work with the farmer is over and he has time to give the project some attention, that canvassers will be sent out to solicit acreage. So far the farmer either has not given the subject much thought or else he is so indifferent as to his own interest that he will not grow beets, whatever it is, one thing is certain that the circulars sent out inviting the farmer to subscribe for acreage are not being responded to, and the little excitement caused by the addresses at the recent picnic has died away. One more effort and that done in a systematic way, will be made, and if that does not show better results and the parties interested secure more encouragement, the project will be abandoned or deferred to a more opportune time. It is to be regretted that more interest is not taken in the matter by the farmers.

## Thissell on Hill Planting.

Editor Michigan Sugar Beet :

I notice in your last issue that the hill planting system is being tried. I have for a long time been wondering what the result of a fair trial of this system would give us. One of the greatest points would be the saving of seed, consequently money to the company as well as the farmer. I have experimented in a small way and find that from three to five seeds in a hill is sufficient for a good stand.

It is now the 23rd of June and many fields are too wet to sow yet. We may not be as bad off as Germany reports, but we could use a lot of fine, dry weather, and almost without exception, those who have planted and haven't planted more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch deep have a perfect stand of beets; in many cases the low places where the water stood sometimes for three weeks or more are just as good a stand as the high places. The seed did not grow while the water was on the ground, but as soon as the water disappeared and the soil warmed up to the right temperature, that seed grew all right.

This "wild statement" can be proven by many witnesses in this vicinity, myself among the number, and you all know if I say it's so, it's so, and we have decided one point that we are not afraid to stand by—if the seed is well covered, so it cannot float away and is not more than three-quarters of an inch deep you can expect that seed to come up as soon as the

soil gets warm enough. But we also find that in probably most cases where it was very wet and the seed was one inch or more deep, it failed to grow or the stand was very unsatisfactory and those that did grow were not good looking plants.

Another fact, comparing the present with 1899, our first beet year, the growers often did not thin the crop until it got large, and in some cases very large, in some cases they were advised to wait until the roots were as large as a lead pencil, some waited longer. Now, almost all of it is done by the time they get two inches high and the grower says he can see the advantage of it.

Another point the farmer who has grown beets or been most interested in it has a different looking farm from what it was four years ago. In all his crops it shows he takes very much more care in preparing the soil for all crops, and clean, smooth fields are visible on all sides. The man who don't care for beets shows the same style of farming. He stirs the soil some, plants and harvests what he can get, as before. Farmers this season often say, "I fitted that piece from ten to twenty times before I got it planted," and do not worry over it either.

Another, they start the cultivation as soon as they can follow the rows.

Another, the horses are learning and now it's an uncommon sight to see the horses being led in the beet field. Of course some of our large broad backed horses are not fitted for the beet rows. They do cover too much ground with their feet, but it pays to have a horse that can walk in the row and not only in a twenty-inch row, but in a sixteen-inch row, for our best agriculturists are advising growing beets much closer than formerly, and a series of thorough experiments shows that rows about 16 to 17 inches apart are much the best for best results in tonnage and per cent. sugar, and small horses can easily do it.

Also, we find farmers who saved money from last year's crop to care for the crop of this season and if the wet weather had not piled his work all in a heap, he would have been under no obligations to the company.—Thissell.

## Distance Between Rows in Sugar Beet Cultivation

Most experts differ in regard to the most desirable distance between rows in sugar beet cultivation. The French Sugar Manufacturers' Syndicate has given the question its serious attention and experiments of varied kinds were made. The spacing between rows in six of these experiments was as follows:

	Beets per acre	Distance between Rows.
1st experiment	32,000	15.6 inches
2nd "	32,000	17.5 "
3rd "	32,000	19.7 "
4th "	24,000	17.5 "
5th "	32,000	17.5 "
6th "	40,000	17.5 "

The beets in each case were carefully weighed, counted and analyzed. The conclusions reached were that the beet crop, considered both from a farmer's and from an agricultural standpoint, should yield 30,000 to 32,000 beets per acre and the distance between rows should vary from 16.4 to 17.5 inches. The nature of the soil has, however, a most important influence and does not appear to have been considered. This new data is worth considering as it is the outcome of very serious examination of the subject and we are pleased to note that on hundreds of American farms that we know of, sixteen inches distance has been adopted, and we are convinced that there would be certain advantages in giving sixteen and one-half or seventeen inches a trial. We would be pleased to publish the results obtained in this special direction.—Sugar Beet.

### The Brown Rust of the Sugar Beet

BY C. O. TOWNSEND, PATHOLOGIST OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The first disease of sugar beets reported this season is the brown rust, sometimes known as leaf rust. It is the purpose of this note to ask the growers to be on the lookout for this and other fungous pests and to report them to this office as soon as possible after they appear. The brown rust may be recognized on seedling beets by the presence of reddish brown elevations on the surfaces of the leaves. These elevations are usually more abundant on the lower than on the upper surfaces of the leaves and from their appearance may readily be mistaken for insect eggs. Each elevation contains a large number of spores, and from each of these spores a new fungous may develop if the conditions are favorable. Later in the season a second set of spores will be produced, and still later a third set will be formed. The third set of spores remain dormant over the winter and are ready to produce new fungi just as the seedling beets are coming up in the spring.

The effect of this disease is either to kill the affected plant outright or to retard its growth, so that it will be greatly dwarfed. The foliage assumes a sickly color and the sugar content is considerably reduced. The fungus producing brown rust of beets is known as *Uromyces betae*, Pers., and belongs to one of the most difficult classes of fungi to combat. It is probable that it may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

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# 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; 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 the name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale are published once a month, 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 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals, should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue, the data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

### List of Stock for Sale.

#### DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Shorthorns.

Atrill, E. C., Goderich.—2 bulls, 3 years and 17 months res., bull calves, cows and heifers.

Drummond, A. & J., Clifford.—10 yearling heifers.

High, D. K., Vineland.—2 heifer calves, 7 and 9 months.

Scott, F. W., Highgate.—2 yearling heifers, 1 heifer 9 months, 4 cows.

Trestain, John & Son, Strathburn.—12 cows and heifers with calf, 8 cows with calves by side, 6 heifers, 2 and one years old, 6 heifer calves, 8 bulls, 2 months to 2 years.

Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head.—2 yearling bulls; 5 bull calves, heifers and heifer calves.

##### Ayrshires.

Hume, Alex. & Co., Menie.—3 bull calves, 2 heifer calves.

Taylor, F. W., Wellman's Corners.—6 bull calves.

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

##### Holsteins.

Honey, R., Brickley.—1 cow, 1 bull calf and 1 heifer calf.

#### DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Leicesters.

Dunnet Bros., Clanbrassil.—Aged ram, shearling and ram lambs, shearling ewes and ewe lambs.

Armstrong, Geo. B., Teeswater.—Rams and ewes, various ages.

15 rams, (shearling and lambs,) 10 pairs shearling ewes, ewe lamb.

Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head.—15 rams (shearlings and lambs) 10 pair (shearling ewes and ewe lambs).

##### Shropshires.

Yuill, J. & Son, Carleton Place.—1 ram, 3 shears; 2 rams, 2 shears; 4 shearling rams, 6 ram lambs, ewes all ages.

Wren, C., Uxbridge.—Rams, 1 and 2 shears; rams and ewe lambs, ewes all ages.

#### DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Yorkshires

Hume Alex. & Co., Menie.—3 boars fit for service, 3 sows 7 months, 12 young pigs.

Tupper, G. B., Tilsonburg.—1 boar, 4 months, 6 sows 5 months, 2 sows, 8 months.

Honey, R., Brickley.—25 boars and sows from 3 to 6 months.

##### Berkshires.

Yuill, J. & Son, Carleton Place.—Young pigs, both sexes.

1 aged boar, 6 spring boars, 1 sow 10 months, 10 sows 4 months.

Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head.—1 aged boar; 6 spring boars; 1 sow, 10 months, and 10 sows 4 months old.

### FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

The Farm Help Exchange has been started with the object of bringing together employers of farm and domestic labor and the employees. Any person wishing to obtain a position on a farm or dairy, or any person wishing to employ help for farm or dairy, is requested to forward his or her name and full particulars to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock 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 handy, intelligent, industrious man as assistant on a fruit and stock farm. Twenty dollars per month, free house, fuel, milk, garden and seeds. School on farm. Churches near. State age, whether married, number of children, experience. Addresses of employers for past 10 years and kind of work done. Give references as to character. Must be teetotaler.

An excellent place to right person. No. 116. a.

Wanted.—At once man and wife, without children, to work on a dairy farm, 85 miles south of St. Paul, Minn. The man must be competent and kind to stock his wife to keep house and board men. Wages \$300 a year, more the second year if adapted to the work. Furnished house and table supplied. The milk is sold, not manufactured on place. Two single men that are temperate and like this kind of work can secure places at \$200 per annum. No. 115. b.

### Domestic Help Wanted

Wanted.—A housekeeper, a thoroughly good woman, middle age preferred, to take charge of the work on a 100 acre farm where dairying is done. Woman will not be expected to do milking. Must be an economical housekeeper, with first-class references and must be willing to work. May come on trial for one or two months, and if satisfactory will be engaged by the year. House very comfortable, heated with hot water and supplied with all modern conveniences. Three men employed all year. No washing to do except for the Manager. Methodist, Presbyterian and English churches within two miles of farm. Neighborhood good. Permanent home to sight party. No. 107. b.

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

### Farmers' Institutes.

Under 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

### Annual Meetings of Women's Institutes

#### AMHERST ISLAND

The annual meeting of the Amherst Island Women's Institute was held at Stella on June 7th, 1902, at two p.m. After the president's address a short discussion followed upon the subject of centralization, which is to be continued at the July meeting. The ladies also agreed to look up the question of desirable books for the addition to the Women's Institute library.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was audited and found correct.

The directors for 1902 and 1903, are:—

Mrs. W. McDonald, Mrs. H. Saunders, Mrs. S. K. Tugwell, Mrs. W. McMasters, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. E. McMullin, Mrs. Finnegan and Miss Flemming.

Auditors:—Mrs. Filson and Mrs. Caughey.

President:—Mrs. R. D. McDonald. Vice-President:—Mrs. W. Allen.

Secretary-Treasurer:—Mrs. S. K. Tugwell.

It was decided to ask for a lady speaker for the supplementary meetings of the Farmers' Institute in January and also for December.

The programme for the day consisted of a continuation of chats about housekeeping with housekeepers. Mrs. H. Saunders told how to make Angel cake. Mrs. H. Filson gave her method of making pie and Mrs. W. McMasters, read a paper on her method of making bread and Parker House rolls and railroad yeast. All were listened to with much interest, and followed by a lively discussion. After books had been exchanged, the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

E. A. McDonald, Pres.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

We meet here to-day for the purpose of holding our annual meeting. After following the authorized "Order of Business for Annual Meetings" the new board of directors will meet and elect president and vice-president.

With regard to the history of the year's work from June 6th, 1901, it may be said, that the regular monthly meetings have proved a success, having been well attended. Fifty-four ladies have become second year members and received their badges. All who are interested enough in the Institute to become members for the second year, have proved willing to help to promote its welfare.

Two complimentary badges have been presented, one to Mr. Creelman, Supt. Farmers' Institutes, and one to Mrs. Torrance, Chateaugay Basin, Quebec. Mrs. Torrance made such a favorable impression on the members of this Institute by her thorough grasp of her subject and her cordial desire to make it interesting and instructive to all that many have since expressed the hope that her services may be secured for the new school of Domestic Science at the Ontario Agricultural College.

During the year, at the regular monthly meetings papers have been read on the following subjects:—

"Flowers," by Mrs. Orser; "Butter-making," by Mrs. Strain; "Little Conveniences in Housekeeping," by Mrs. Allen; "Economy in the Home," by Mrs. S. K. Tugwell; "Dust and its Dangers," "Domestic Science," "The Country Home," "Miss Rose's Visit to a Coal Mine" and "Left Handed Housekeeping."

We had also descriptions of the Pan-American from three of our members, who visited it.

At the April and May meetings, a new feature was introduced, viz. "Chats with Housekeepers on Housekeeping." These proved very successful. The ladies generally being willing and ready to discuss methods and their own views and experiences.

Our library though small, is appreciated and we hope to add to it this year. Our librarian Mrs. Allen, has consented to take charge of the books belonging to the Farmers' Institute and give them to those sending for them at the same time as the Women's Institute books are distributed. With reference to the addition of our library, each member is requested to write on a slip of paper three titles of books she would like our library to contain. These will be considered by the executive committee.

Two subjects are of more than ordinary interest to us at present, and we would do well to read up and learn all we can about them, namely, centralization and the establishment of the new school of Domestic Science at the Ontario Agricultural College. The latter is certain to be carried out, but centralization is at present, by no means a certainty in Ontario, though we know that it has been carried out successfully in Ohio, where in Gustavus Township, Trumbull County, it has now secured such a hold on the people that even those at first opposed now frankly admit the superiority of the central school. According to the "Canadian Teacher," over twenty townships in Ohio have completed centralization, and the movement is spreading.

Would it not be advisable for us to consider the subject from every standpoint of view, and if we believe it to be desirable for our own township, use our influence to bring it about. "Union is strength" and one of the many advantages of our Women's Institute is that, the united opinion of a number of women, whose children's interests and well-being are at stake, will receive more consideration and attention and be much more likely to be effectual in any movement, than the same opinions urged individually could ever be.

Reasons such as the following are urged by those who advocate centralization, 1st. All the children of the township have the same chance for higher education. 2nd. With a central graded school and a high school course, the children can be at home in the evenings, under the care of the parents. 3rd. By centralization, we go a long way towards the solution of the problem "How to Keep the Boys on the Farm." 4th. We bring to the city and town to secure. Such a school may become the social and intellectual centre of the community life. With a library room, music, debating club, etc., boys and girls will hesitate to leave home and such a school for the uncertainties of city life.

There will of course be many conflicting opinions on this subject,

but it is worthy of our most serious consideration and in the opinion of many, one fact is indisputable, that it would indeed be the best answer to the question, "How shall we keep our boys and girls upon the farm?" Or, if they must leave us, how can the average resident in the country best secure for his children those educational advantages, to which they certainly have a right? Whatever it may be, without leaving home and parents, when home life would be so great a protection, advantage and pleasure to the children, and when the parents naturally desire the comfort and satisfaction to be found in the daily presence of those young lives so dear to them.

We women of Canada cannot afford to shut our eyes to the fact that to do our best for our homes and our children, we must keep in touch with the century's progress and gladly and willingly exercise our intelligence so that we may grasp the means of educational and social advancement within our reach and it may be well for us to remember that we must seize opportunity when it comes.

As Shakespeare says:—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,

Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

Omitted: all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

On such a full sea we are now afloat,

And we must take the current when it serves,

Or lose our venture."

E. A. McDonald, Pres.

#### CARLUKE BRANCH OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OF SOUTH WENTWORTH

The Carluke Branch of South Wentworth Women's Institute, was organized in July, 1901, by Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Nash, of Stony Creek. Interest in the work has been steadily increasing among the members, of whom there are now thirty-five on our list.

Eight regular meetings have been held during the year at which topics of general interest have been dealt with. Interesting papers were given by various members on such subjects as "Winter Care of Poultry," "Advantages of the Country over the City Home," "Bulb Culture," "Disease Germs in Dust," etc. There were also three special meetings addressed by Miss Watson, of Hamilton, Mrs. Torrance, of Quebec, and Miss Smith, of Hamilton. The two latter giving demonstrations in cooking, which were much enjoyed by those present.

M. M. Calder, Sec'y.

#### WEST MIDDLESEX

Our society was organized by Miss Maddock in March. The officers elected were president, Mrs. R. Webster, secretary, Miss Lottie McDonald, Director, Mrs. J. D. McDonald. Our first meeting was held in the town hall, at Appin, on the 26th of April. Quite a number of ladies were present and several

joined. The second meeting was held on the 28th of May, when several others joined. We have now 14 members. Our next meeting will be held on July 2nd in the Orange Hall. We expect Miss McDonald from Glencoe, to address us on "Dairying." She is a former student of the Strathroy Dairy School.

Mrs. B. Webster, Pres.

SOUTH GREY

The annual meeting of the South Grey Women's Institute was held in the Town Hall, Durham, on Thursday, June 5th. There were only about twenty in attendance but we had a very good meeting. I feel sure that everyone was delighted with Miss Agnes Smith's demonstrations.

Miss Smith was the only speaker as our time was so limited. At our business meeting it was decided that the officers retain their present positions for the coming Institute year. It was also arranged that we hold monthly meetings, and that they should be on the first Thursday in every month.

The next three meetings will be held at Mrs. Wm. Hunter's, Dromore, Mrs. Geo. Binnie's, Bunesan, and Mrs. W. J. Derby's, Vickers.

The Holstein branch hold separate meetings of their own. They have already had several, but through some misunderstanding they were not reported to me, excepting the last one which was only partly reported. I have never had the pleasure of attending any of these meetings in Holstein but I think they are doing a good work. Miss Minnie Brown, vice-president, has taken charge of these Holstein meetings and is going to report them to me more fully. They also hold monthly meetings on the last Thursday of every month.

K. L. Dixon, Sec'y.

HALTON

In presenting the report of the year's work of our Halton Women's Institute we are pleased to say that the success of the work has gone far beyond our expectations. Our meetings have been both interesting and instructive, although not attended by as large numbers as we would like to see, or as the importance of the subjects dealt with would demand. The Institute gives promise of becoming most useful in the dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic science and the improvement of our home every way.

During the year twenty-two meetings have been held, and at most of these meetings we had excellent addresses given by talented ladies from a distance.

Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, gave us interesting and helpful talks on "Bread and Buns," "One Eye on the Field and the Other on the Town," "A Chat to the Housekeepers on Housekeeping," "A Three Months' Drive through Cape Breton," "Science in Butter Making," and "As Others See Us." Miss Lane Linton, of Guelph, also gave us an instructive address on the

"Comfortable Home," also on "Principles of Cooking" with practical demonstrations. Mrs. Torrance, of Chateauguay Basin, Que., gave us one address which was well received. Her subject was "House-keeping as a Business." In it she dealt almost entirely with the subject of goods. Miss Agnes Smith, of Hamilton, helped us much by her simple demonstrations in cooking and her practical address on "Domestic Science." Besides these addresses we had some good papers given by members of the Institute on the following subjects: "Music in the Home," "Women as Home Makers," "A Day at the Pan-American," "Work in the Country Home," "Literature in the Home."

We were highly privileged by having Mrs. Torrance in our County for seven days. (Four days in Milton and three in Acton) when she gave thirteen lessons in cooking which were greatly appreciated by those who attended. These lessons were free to members, others paying ten cents a lesson.

We are sending a Women's Journal to each member this year from which we hope to glean considerable useful knowledge, which may be of help through the year.

The points at which the meetings were held this year were: Milton, Acton, Burlington, Georgetown, Asville, Norval, Drumquin, Postville, Appleby, Bronte, Kilbride, Hornby.

We have now a membership of two hundred and twenty-nine, making us the banner county and we hope to add quite a few more to our number before the year is up.

In view of the fact that the work has been new to both officers and directors we feel well pleased at the results and look forward to greater success in the future.

Mrs. G. L. Willmott, Secy.

Annual Meeting of East Kent Institute, held June 17th

The annual meeting of the East Kent Farmers' Institute was held in the township hall, Ridgeway, Tuesday afternoon.

The president, James Leslie, opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks, pointing out the benefit to be derived by attending the meetings of the institute. He also spoke of the petitions which had been circulated through the institute in regard to the cattle guards now being used by the railway companies. The petitions were presented to the Government and have met with fair success, in so far that a commission has been appointed to take evidence in regard to the cattle guard nuisance complained of. He recommended that a deputation of farmers interested visit parliament during next session and lay the matter before the Government, believing that the effect would be greater than that of petitions.

Two regular institute meetings were held during the year, one at Highgate and the other at Croton, and five supplementary meetings, as follows: At Ridgeway, Blenheim, Bridge End, Thamesville and Zone town hall. Orchard meetings were also held at Blenheim and Bothwell. All of the meetings were successful and fairly well attended. The following is the report of the secretary:

Receipts.  
Balance on hand ..... \$17.40  
Membership ..... 71.50  
Government and county grants ..... 75.00

\$163.90

Expenditures.  
Expense of meetings ..... \$32.50  
Secretary's salary ..... 20.00  
Postage and stationery ..... 23.00  
Printing ..... 18.60  
Advertising ..... 13.00  
Lecturers ..... 36.75  
Reporting meetings ..... 3.50  
Exchange ..... 10

\$147.45

Balance on hand ..... \$16.45  
On motion the report of the secretary was adopted.

The election of officers was then proceeded with resulting as follows: President, John McCutcheon, Croton; vice-president, A. D. McDiarmid, Morpeth. Directors—For Harwich—Andrew Neil, James Leslie, E. B. Tole, W. W. Everett. Howard—Wm. Simpson, M. Wade, M. Campbell (Northwood), William Henderson. Orford—T. C. Reycraft, John A. McArthur, S. Haining, William Ferguson. Camden—John Vance, Patrick Smyth, John Law, J. H. Snarey. Zone—John Buchanan, James Cruickshanks, William McGaffray, Mr. Rush. Auditors—John Coutts and H. L. Johnson.

It was decided to hold regular meetings during the coming year at Duart and Croton, and supplementary meetings at Blenheim, Bridge End, Thamesville, Highgate, Zone town hall and Ridgeway.

A. J. C. Shaw was reappointed secretary-treasurer.

A grant of \$5 was made to the Ontario Fat Stock Association, Guelph. This was done after considerable discussion. The next annual meeting will be held at Thamesville, Ont.

In the Dairy

The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves, in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

Windsor Salt

Best Grocers Sell It

## The Farm Home

### The Children's Hour

Between the dark and the daylight,  
When the night is beginning to  
lower,

Comes a pause in the day's occupa-  
tions

That is known as the children's  
hour.

I hear in the chamber above me  
The patter of little feet,

The sound of a door that is opened  
And voices soft and sweet.

A whisper and then a silence;

Yet I know by their merry eyes  
They are plotting and planning to-  
gether

To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,

A sudden raid from the hall,

By three doors left unguarded

They enter my castle wall.

They climb up into my turret,

O'er the arms and back of my  
chair.

If I try to escape, they surround  
me—

They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,

Their arms about me entwine,

Till I think of the bishop of Bingen

In his mouse tower on the Rhine.

Do you think, oh, blue eyed ban-  
ditti,

Because you have scaled the wall,

Such an old mustache as I am

Is not enough for you at all?

I have you fast in my fortress

And will not let you depart.

But put you down in the dungeon

In the round tower of my heart.

And there I will keep you forever,

Yes, forever and a day.

Till the walls shall crumble to ruin

And molder in dust away.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

### Questions Asked About Butter Making by Excursionists

LAURA ROSE, O. A. C., GUELPH

It is a pleasure to talk to the  
crowds of people who visit the  
dairy department of the Agricul-  
tural College during the month of  
June—they are such a kindly, good  
natured, interested people.

Many and varied are the ques-  
tions they ask, and I always feel  
they are seeking information and  
not questioning from mere curios-  
ity.

Perhaps the most frequent ques-  
tion is, How much salt do you use?

Three-quarters of an ounce, when  
salting on the worker, but when  
salting in the churn and allowing  
the butter to stand three or four  
hours before working, one ounce to  
the pound is necessary. For packed  
butter, more salt is used.

At what temperature would you  
churn?

This is the most difficult question  
to answer for so many conditions  
have to be considered, and it would  
be very unwise to state any definite  
temperature. Do not have the  
churn over half full, and it is better  
to only have it a third full; have  
the cream rich, that is, not much  
skim milk in it, then churn at the  
temperature which will have the  
butter come in half an hour?

What would you do if you had  
churned an hour and had no signs  
of butter?

If I had too much cream in the  
churn, I would take out half and  
make two churnings. If this was  
not the trouble, I would draw off  
most of the cream, place the can  
in a tin of hot water and stir con-  
stantly until I had raised the tem-  
perature to the degree I thought  
necessary. Never on any account  
raise the temperature by adding  
hot water directly to the cream. It  
destroys the color, and makes a  
weak, spongy-bodied butter.

Do you consider that the proper  
size of a worker for the average  
farm herd?

Yes, this is a nice size. I would  
not have one any smaller; you can  
work a few pounds on it or you  
can work fifteen or twenty. The  
table of this one is 3 feet long, 2½  
feet wide, and at the small end, 4  
inches across. It stands 2 feet  
from the floor at the wide end and  
21 inches at the small end.

What kind of wood is it made of?  
The table is of bass wood, and  
the pole of ash.

You say you work the butter  
but once. Would you always do  
that? No, when the butter is very  
soft or very hard I would give it  
but a slight working, then set it  
aside for a few hours to firm and  
soften, before working it again.

I would always work butter for  
packing twice, also, butter for ex-  
hibition purposes, unless in the lat-  
ter case I had salted in the churn.

What portion of the cream should  
come out as butter-milk?

I see you want to find out how  
rich your cream should be. Well  
if you put four gallons of cream in  
the churn you should have three  
gallons of butter-milk, providing  
no water has been added while  
churning. The cream in such a  
case would test about 23 per cent.  
butter fat.

In putting four buckets of milk  
through the separator, how much  
cream should you have?

That is the same question put in  
another form. Four large pails of  
milk will hold 100 pounds, and for  
cream to be churned in the ordi-  
nary barrel churn on the farm you  
should take as cream from this  
amount of milk about 15 pounds or

1½ gallons, allowing the milk to be  
of average quality.

About what should cream read by  
the oil test?

From 120 to 140. This makes  
nice, rich cream for the butter-  
maker to handle and means less  
cost for handling and more skim  
milk in the farms.

Have you any special choice in  
separators?

No, they are just like the men, I  
like all the good, reliable ones.

Why is it that your butter does  
not stick to your worker and but-  
ter print?

Had you been in when I was pre-  
paring them you would have seen  
me give them a scouring with a  
fibre brush, using a little hot water  
and some salt.

What is your reason for wetting  
the parchment paper before wrap-  
ping it on the butter?

It can be more neatly folded and  
does not stick when removed from  
the butter.

Does it injure the butter to have  
it stand for any length of time  
with the butter on it?

No, if you use good, clean paper  
and keep the butter in a cool, clean  
place.

Why are there little  
white specks in butter?

The cream has become too sour  
and has not been well stirred right  
to the bottom of the cream can.  
The curdy matter becomes so  
hard that it does not break up suf-  
ficiently fine to all pass off with the  
butter-milk and it sticks to the  
butter. Such butter is never of  
excellent flavor.

What kind of a churn do you pre-  
fer?

Any barrel churn that has no  
dashers or breakers inside.

Be sure in buying one to get a  
large enough size. Seldom should it  
be smaller than a No. 3.

Do you stir the milk after sett-  
ing it in the deep cans?

No, I do not. After the milk  
has cooled I cover the cans and see  
that there is ice in the tank all  
the time.

How long do you allow the milk  
to stand before drawing it off?

Twenty-four hours in summer and  
from twenty-four to thirty-six in  
winter. Milk should never be  
drawn at the end of twelve hours.  
A serious loss of butter fat will be  
sustained in the skim milk if it is.

Do you prefer the cans to the  
shallow pans?

Yes, more butter of a better  
quality is usually made from the  
deep can setting and they are less  
work.

What are the most serious draw-  
backs to making dairying a suc-  
cess?

The keeping of poor stock and the  
lack of cleanliness.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like  
gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble,  
and windows like crystal.

## Poultices

The application of heat is often extremely useful in the relief of pain and of inflammation, or in hastening the maturing of a boil or felon. The most usual way of making such an application is by means of poultices. These retain the heat much longer than hot cloths, and have an advantage over a hot-water bag when moist heat is required.

The making of poultices is an art which can be learned only by practice, and unfortunately for many poor sufferers, few persons ever master the art.

A good poultice should be perfectly smooth, moist, but not dripping, as light as possible, and as hot as it can be made without burning the patient.

A poultice of flaxseed is perhaps the most common, but poultices can be made of ground slippery elm, cornmeal, bread, starch or any other material that will make a smooth paste with hot water, and will not dry too rapidly and become caked and hard.

In making a flaxseed poultice the flaxseed meal, the bowl and the spoon for stirring should be previously warmed, and everything should be ready to the hand before a start is made. Boiling water is poured into the bowl, and then the meal is added gradually with constant stirring. This is better than adding the water to the meal, for then it is very difficult to prevent lumping.

As soon as the paste is of the proper consistency—two parts of meal to five of water being about the right proportion—it should be spread an inch or so thick upon a piece of muslin, leaving an uncovered margin of two inches. Then on the face of the poultice is placed a piece of flannel of the same size as the muslin. The edges are now quickly turned over and fastened with safety pins or basted, and the poultice is ready.

The flannel side goes against the skin, a layer of cotton is placed over the poultice, and the whole is covered with rubber tissue or oil silk.

The advantage of having the flannel next the skin is that the poultice may be applied very hot without burning.

If it is necessary to repeat the poultices often it is well to make bags of the right size, sewn on three sides and with two-inch flaps on the end, which can be rapidly pinned after the bag is filled.

A poultice to be of any use should be changed as soon as it grows cool, which is usually by the end of two hours.

If applied to a commencing boil, it should be only a little larger than the inflamed part.

Generally it makes little difference what material is used, the virtue being in the heat and moisture; but sometimes flaxseed irritates a very tender skin, and then starch or bread should be substituted.

## Hints by May Manton

WOMAN'S BOX-PLEATED SHIRT WAIST  
4180.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

Box plaits appear to gain in favor week by week and are seen in the latest and best designs. This stylish waist shows them to advantage and is suited to all waisting materials, cotton, linen, silk and wool, but as illustrated is of white butcher's linen and is worn with a tie and belt of black Liberty satin. The original is unlined, but the fitted foundation is an improvement to wools and silks.



4180 Box Pleated Shirt Waist,  
32 to 40 bust

The lining is smoothly fitted by means of single darts shoulder, under-arm and centre back seams, and extends to the waist line only. The waist proper consists of fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is plain and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line; but the fronts are laid in box plaits, that are stitched flat to yoke depth, and can be gathered at the waist line or left free to be adjusted to the figure as preferred. The sleeves are in regulation style with straight square cuffs and at the neck is a stock collar. The closing is effected by means of buttons and button-holes worked in the centre box plait.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 21 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 4180 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.

"Papa," said Tommy Treadway. "Now, Tommy," replied Mr. Treadway. "I shall answer only one more question to-day. So be careful what you ask."

"Yes, papa."

"Well, go on."

"Why don't they bury the Dead Sea?"

Toronto, Ont., July 2, 1922.

THE FARMING WORLD,  
Confederation Life Building,  
City.

Dear Sir,—Please discontinue our advertising until further notice. Nothing preventing, we will probably resume again this fall.

Taking this opportunity to express our appreciation of your journal as a medium through which to reach the most intelligent and wide-awake farmers, we are,

Yours most truly,  
HALL & SON.

What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

## Our Watches

May be handed from father to son—heirlooms—they are as nearly perfect as possible, yet not expensive, hundreds are now in use by those who are particular about accurate time. Let us send you our catalogue showing the many styles of solid gold, fine gold filled, silver and gun metal. Watches in both ladies' and gentlemen's sizes. . . .

AMBROSE KENT & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
156 YONGE ST. TORONTO  
156 YONGE ST. TORONTO

## Don't Allow A Pimple or

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

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

# The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. T. McNEIL, PUBLISHER  
J. W. WICKATON, B. A., EDITOR

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

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

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

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Advertising Rates on application.  
Letters should be addressed to:

THE FARMING WORLD,  
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,  
TORONTO.

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

### Weeds Identified

No. 1.—Sample of weed sent by subscriber at Dufham, Ont., who asks for a remedy.

No. 2.—Weed sent in from near Belleville, Ont., where it is making serious headway in several districts.

Answered by Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

No. 1 from Durham: Two weeds: Field peppergrass (*Lepidium campestre*) with small round flattened pods, and small-flowered crane's-bill (*geranium pusillum*). Both are annuals introduced from Europe; and their seed is carried in clover and grass seed. They seem to thrive particularly in sandy land. The best way to get rid of them is persevering cultivation so as not to let them go to seed, and to destroy all young seedlings as soon as possible. At the same time the land should receive increased fertilization.

No. 2 from Belleville: Bindweed or wild morning glory (*convolvulus arvensis*). This most persistent weed is spreading a good deal in Canada. It is a very deep-rooted perennial with long twining stems and pink or nearly white flowers about an inch in diameter exactly like miniature morning glories. Many methods of eradication have been tried both by agricultural means and with chemicals; but nothing other than actual digging out and constant hoeing has any effect. A small area may be choked out by piling manure on it in spring and leaving it through the summer. For larger patches I should advise that the land should be at once deeply trenched and every bit of the root that can be seen dug out.

## Combination Sale of Yorkshires

In our stock note columns, particulars are given as to the class of animals to be sold at the combination sale of Yorkshires, to be held at Guelph on August 21st next. This will be the most important sale of swine ever held in Canada, and considering the reputations of the breeders concerned and the class of hogs to be offered should supply an excellent opportunity for securing breeding stock suitable for the bacon hog trade. The public auction sale method of disposing of breeding stock is becoming an important feature of our live stock trade, and we are pleased to see the movement tried with other lines than beef cattle.

## The Codling Moth

Saltfleet, in Wentworth County, is the only township that for more than one year has placed the codling moth on the noxious insect list. Mr. W. M. Orr, of Fruitland, in this township, reports that this year he has not been able to discover a single specimen of this pest. Mr. A. McNeil, acting fruit inspector, who has recently visited in this district, states that if this moth could be got out of the apple growing districts of Ontario it would mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of apple growers.

## Canadian Poultry in Britain

That an excellent demand has grown up in Great Britain for Canadian dressed poultry has been quite evident during the past year or two. This demand is likely to be largely increased during the coming season if we are to judge by recent reports regarding this trade. During the twelve months ending June 30 chickens exported to Great Britain from the Government fattening stations fetched from sixpence three farthings to eightpence per pound. Ocean freight, including haulage and commission, was one cent per pound on shipments of over 200 chickens, so that sixteen cents per pound in Liverpool equals fifteen cents per pound in Montreal. A Montreal merchant has made inquiry for 500,000 pounds weight of specially fattened chickens, to be delivered in Montreal this fall. He guarantees to pay not less than ten cents per pound for each chicken. A prominent Manchester commission merchant has written the Department of Agriculture to recommend firms who could sell him a few thousand dozen chickens, to arrive in December, January, February and March. The chickens must be of the same stamp as those received from the Smithville, Ont., fattening station last season.

## Dishonest Fruit in the West

The statement made a few days ago by the Dominion fruit inspector for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that fruit dealers in the West are very much dissatisfied with the manner in which Ontario fruit sent to that part of



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A. H. NOTMAN, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.,  
1 King Street East, Toronto.

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



Canada is packed, though not a new revelation, should, as coming from an official source, have a wholesome effect in inducing more honest and better packing by Ontario dealers. We dealt with complaints of this kind a year ago when we tried to show that Ontario would lose a most profitable trade in fruit with the West unless better methods were adopted. Many merchants in the West have expressed their determination not to handle any more Ontario fruit. The question has therefore assumed a most serious aspect and unless our fruit growers or the parties who are responsible for this dissatisfaction mend their ways they will have to seek an outlet elsewhere.

According to the inspector the chief complaints are that packers put small apples in the middle of the barrel and damaged fruit in packages which are represented to contain only sound fruit of first-class quality. Many Western merchants have been receiving from the Western States supplies of apples which, though not nearly so good in flavor or texture as the Ontario apples, are packed for just what they are represented to be. This should not be and Ontario packers are standing altogether in their own light by not sending sound, honestly packed fruit to the Canadian West.

**Ontario Crops and Fruit.**

According to special crop reports received by the Globe last week from all parts of the province, the outlook for a large yield of nearly all kinds of grain is particularly bright at the present time. The hay crop is good, though a great deal of it has been injured by the continued wet weather which has made it difficult to save in good condition. Should fairly dry weather set in from this on Ontario farmers will reap an abundant harvest.

A special despatch from the Niagara district indicates an abundant fruit crop. Small fruits are excellent both as regards quality and quantity. A bumper crop of peaches is promised, while apples are likely to be more abundant than they have been for years. This is in distinct contrast to the report of the Nova Scotia apple crop published elsewhere.

**Nova Scotia Fruit Prospects**

While in Ontario at the present time there is every prospect of an abundant fruit crop, the outlook is not so bright in other parts of the Dominion, notably in Nova Scotia, where the apple crop is likely to be very small. Dealing with this matter in a recent issue, the Halifax Homestead says:

"At blossoming time everybody felt certain that we were to have a record-breaking crop of fruit in Nova Scotia, it was to be another 1896, and the million barrel mark would be passed. But almost ever since then the estimates have been shrinking and now they are at a

low ebb. The crop of Golden Russets is said to be almost nil, with Gravensteins and Nonpariels only slightly better. Kings, Baldwins and Ribstons promise in most localities to be a very fair crop. Other varieties we have not yet heard from, and unfortunately we are not in position to investigate for ourselves. Now, while we feel disposed to discount these reports somewhat (remembering how regular such reports are at this season of the year) and while we feel sure that when harvest time comes a great many orchardists will have much more fruit than they now expect, yet it does seem that some cause has seriously impaired the prospects for a large apple crop, and the question is what is this cause? Personally, we believe that the bud-moth is responsible for a great deal of the damage and we do not believe that the frosts, though there were a number of them, had any great influence in the matter. For peaches have set remarkably well and so have plums in many instances. These would certainly have suffered had low temperature been the cause of the difficulty."

**Shipping Early Apples.**

A fairly large crop of early apples may be looked for in Canada this year. It is reported that Red Astrachans, St. Lawrence and similar varieties will be abundant enough to provide a fairly large quantity for export. To export this kind of fruit however, care should be exercised in the shipping. By arrangement with the Department of Agriculture, several steamers of the different lines have been fitted for the circulation of cooled air through the spaces where cheese and apples are to be carried. The more tender varieties of apples would go into the regular cold-storage compartments. Those in firmer condition could be carried in the cooled air chambers. Apple shippers who intend to ship such varieties would do well to communicate with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying at Ottawa, as the Department is willing to co-operate as far as possible with the shippers to secure accommodation in the cooled air space or in the regular cold-storage chambers for the delivery of the fruit in the very best condition in the markets of the United Kingdom.

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**Keeps flies off animals,  
Kills vermin,  
A splendid disinfectant.**



Sold in Cans (with directions)—  
**QUART, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.70. GALLON, each, 60c.; ½ doz., \$3.50**  
 BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT AT PURCHASERS' EXPENSE.

**Ask your dealer, or send direct to**  
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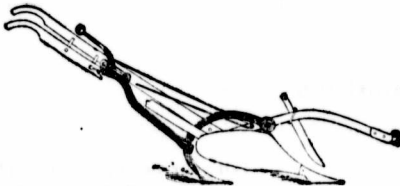
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Are put up in neat sliding boxes convenient to handle. No sulphur. No disagreeable fumes. Every stick a match. Every match a lighter.

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Authorities say the root of grain or vegetables invariably go deep if they can and the deeper they go the larger crop. One thing sure is that you cannot possibly cultivate sugar beets or other long-rooted vegetables profitably unless you do subsoil.

The price is only \$3.00 including the Farming World for one year.

### Grandeurs of Peak and Chasm

The natural attractions of Colorado are by no means confined to her mineral spring resorts, her splendid parks, nor to her beautiful mountain lakes. In whatever direction the traveler may choose by rail, if he go to the mountains, his journey is a succession of glorious scenery, varying in the characteristics of placid beauty, grotesque ruggedness, an awe-inspiring grandeur. Up the canyons, by heavy grades and difficult curves, are stupendous walls rising perpendicularly or gradually sloping back toward the greater hills, and yet again leaning forward above the chasm, as if threatening to come tumbling down, projecting great rocks that hang suspended over the train as it glides smoothly by, it is a panorama of wonders and grandeur such as belong only to the Rocky Mountains.

To enable persons to reach Colorado resorts, the Union Pacific has placed in effect during the summer months Very Low Rates.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to G. G. Herring, G. A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. H. F. Carter, T. P. A., 60 Yonge st., Toronto, Ont.

### \$50.00 Round Trip to California

Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, August 2 to 10. The new Overland Limited, the luxurious every-day train, leaves Chicago 8 p.m. Only three days en route. Unrivalled scenery. Variable routes. New Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Compartment Cars, Observation Cars (with telephone). All meals in Dining Cars. Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Electric lighted throughout. Two other fast trains 10.00 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. daily. The best of everything. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Oregon and Washington. Apply to your nearest ticket agent or address B. H. Bennet, 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

### THE BEST BUTTER

Can only be secured by close attention to every detail. Much of the paper sold as vegetable parchment for wrappers is only imitation, and quite liable to impart a bad flavor to butter. We import large quantities of the genuine article direct from Germany. We supply it plain or printed. Write for samples and prices.

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### DRAINAGE.

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

### Toronto Incubators



Absolutely self-regulating. Supply their own moisture. Will hatch every hatchable egg. Used by largest breeders. Catalogue free.

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514 Dundas Street, Toronto

### At Cork and Wolverhampton

Mr. W. H. Hay, Ottawa, returned last week from Great Britain, where he has been for several months back arranging and decorating Canada's exhibits at the Cork and Wolverhampton exhibitions, which are in progress at the present time. He reports Canada's display as being a most attractive one at both places and directing considerable attention to the Dominion and its products.

### The Winnipeg Industrial

The Winnipeg Industrial Exposition to be held at Winnipeg on July 21st to 25th, promises to be one of the very best ever held in the West. The Secretary, Mr. F. W. Henbach, writes us of the effect that the entries of live stock give promise of breaking all records. The prizes are very large and have attracted the attention of many prominent live stock men. Excepting in a few classes, competition is open to the world, and the prizes and attractions provided make a total expenditure of \$50,000. The speed events at Winnipeg are always of the very best, and this year will be no exception to the rule. Among other attractions will be the burning of Moscow, and Diavolo, the dare devil rider who "loops the loop." Parties in Eastern Canada who contemplate visiting the West should arrange to be in Winnipeg during the Industrial. There they will see the very best the West can produce in live stock and industry that is growing in importance every year in the West.

### Shipping Cheese and Butter

Prof. J. W. Robertson met the members of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association last week and discussed with them various subjects pertaining to the betterment of this trade. The members strongly desire refrigerator cars for carrying cheese and some are of the opinion that butter and cheese should not be shipped in the same car as is now frequently done. Prof. Robertson pointed out that the presence of cheese would tend to heat the butter unduly. There has also been too much delay at stations, causing both butter and cheese to be exposed too long to the sun. Prof. Robertson stated that the Government was prepared to remedy these defects as much as possible; that funds had been provided for the construction of refrigerators in six of the stations in Canada where experiments in the proper transportation of butter might be held. If the Association desired a larger appropriation it might be secured next session.

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### STOCK

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

### British Columbia Farms.

If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia: No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloud bursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, and the statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm Pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 340, Vancouver, B.C.  
When writing please refer to this paper.

### NO HUMBUS & PRATT'S

Illustration of a man and a woman standing next to a horse. The man is wearing a hat and the woman is wearing a dress. They are both smiling.

### JOHN DRYDEN

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO

BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS and CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

### QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS.

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

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CHOICE PIGS, 6 to 8 weeks old, pairs not akin. Bred fit for service. Pedigree furnished. Prices reasonable.

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### Shropshires For Sale.

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

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

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Sheep all ages. Shearing Rams for Stock Headers and Raunching Purposes. Yorkshire pigs all ages. Plymouth Rocks.

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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Mr. J. B. Hogate, whose announcement appears elsewhere in this issue, sailed on Wednesday, on the Philadelphia from New York, for London, England, from where he will go direct to Paris and thence to Barcelona, Spain. While at Barcelona, Mr. Hogate will select a number of the largest Catalonia Jacks for importation to Canada. He believes that as good mules can be raised in Canada as anywhere. We have the soil and the climatic conditions suitable for such breeding, and Mr. Hogate's object is to start this industry by introducing a number of Spanish Jacks. He has already had enquiries from several farmers who desire to breed mules and expects to be able to dispose of these Jacks for breeding purposes quite readily. These sires will be the very best to be had anywhere and if bred to suitable mares should get the very best quality of mules.

Mr. Hogate will also bring out with him another large importation of Clydesdales and expects to arrive in Canada with both importations about Sept. 1st. He has been most successful as an importer of high class Clydesdale and Shire horses and we feel sure his new venture in the line of making the first importation of Spanish Jacks into Canada will be equally successful. Such enterprise deserves to succeed.

#### Cattle

Mr. John H. Douglas, Warkworth, Ont., writes:—

"My Ayrshires are doing exceptionally well, both cows and heifers are giving a large flow of milk. The calves sired by 'Blair Athol, of St. Anne's' are a typical lot of a fine dairy type. I have made a number of satisfactory sales lately of cows, heifers, heifer and bull calves, but have a large stock still to choose from. Inquiries for pure bred Ayrshires are numerous and prices have an upward tendency. My sales of Yorkshires have been numerous and very satisfactory. I have a number of my best sows in pig to 'Minuet's Boy' No.—6259— This boar is getting pigs long straight and strong boned and of the right bacon type I have still a number of young boars and sows for sale. The Shorthorns I purchased a short time ago in the vicinity of Guelph, have produced some fine strong calves and their dams promise to be milk as well as beef producers."

An important auction sale of Jersey cattle was recently held at Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa., when some very valuable animals changed owners.

A splendid Jersey bull named Flying Fox brought \$7,500. Two fe-

male yearlings sired by this noble animal were purchased by Mr. J. B. Ketchen, the superintendent of Dentonia Park Farm, the experimental farm established by the late Mr. W. E. H. Massey, at East Toronto, Coleman, P. O., as also an elegant son of Flying Fox out of a daughter of Golden Lad.

The Dentonia Park Farm's purchase also included two cows sired by Nunthrope and Mon Plaisir respectively, a two year old by John Bull, and a heifer calf by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Speaking of the selection the Jersey Bulletin says: "It goes without saying that they are animals of the highest class."

The Dentonia herd already comprises some 150 cattle, including many valuable prize winning Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys, and the recent importation was obtained for the purpose of further improving the Jersey stock.

#### Swine

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa sends us particulars of a combination sale of Yorkshires to be held at Guelph, in August as follows:

Having carefully studied the conditions and advantages in England, Canada and the United States, of selling by annual public auction, pure bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the fall shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals, a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is a disadvantage and disappointment to the purchaser; the expense of production is largely increased which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been decided to hold the first annual combination auction sale of Yorkshire pigs at the Winter Fair Building, city of Guelph Thursday, August 21st, 1902. The sale will commence at 10.30 a.m., which will give those arriving in Guelph by the morning trains an opportunity to be present when the sale commences.

The animals offered are bred or contributed by the following well-known and reliable breeders:—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Hon. John Drvden, Brooklyn, Ont., Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont., Mr. Saunders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives,

## HORSEMAN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

# GOMBAULT'S

## CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Get genuine without the expense of *Dr. Lawrence Williams Co.* Sole Importers to Toronto for the U.S. & CANADA, 1 CLEVELAND O.

The Safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSIZES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce cure or blemish. Every bottle 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 free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

### NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Rheumoid, Curbs and Spavin just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 20.

Vining Bros., Chemists, 55 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.



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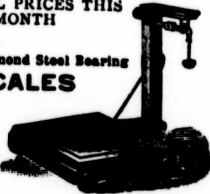
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SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH  
On 2,000 lb.  
Diamond Steel Bearing  
SCALES

Write To-day.

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60 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



## "About Heating"

is the title of a short common-sense treatise on the subject which we have just issued and which we desire to place in the hands of everyone interested.

It is brimful of information and advice and no householder should be without it.

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

**CLARE BROS. & CO.,**  
PRESTON, ONT.

GET Free Catalogue on Fattening Poultry. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, LONDON.

When writing to advertisers always mention THE FARMING WORLD.

Hants, England, and the Glenhaddon Company, Myrtle, Ont.

One hundred pigs will be offered. Sixty of these will be sows under a year old, many of which will be safe in pig to an imported boar. Those not in pig to imported boars will be safe in pig to some of the best and most noted Canadian bred boars owned in Canada. There will be offered in addition a number of imported and Canadian bred boars fit for service also a number of younger sows and boars varying in age from four to seven months.

This will be the finest collection of Yorkshires, both in individual quality and breeding ever offered in America by public auction. None but first class animals will be sold. A number of the animals are fine show specimens, and are fitted for exhibition, and are good enough to be shown anywhere. There will be many prize winners among them. Arrangements have been made with the officers of certain Fair Boards so that animals offered will be eligible for exhibition this season at London, Ottawa, and some other exhibitions. All the stock is in good breeding condition. All sows of a breeding age have been bred, and are insured to be in pig unless otherwise stated in the catalogue to be issued soon. Particulars regarding the breeding list will be given in the catalogue and at the sale.

Registration certificates will be supplied at the sale for all pigs sold. If desired, shipping crates will be supplied to purchasers at 75c each.

This sale affords a splendid opportunity to farmers who wish to lay the foundation for a Yorkshire herd, and to those who wish to improve their present herds. Provincial Governments who wish to distribute Yorkshires of the best breeding and quality among their constituents, and officers of Agricultural Associations who desire to introduce among their members swine of the best bacon type and breeding, should be represented at this sale.

Special attention is directed to some of the families from which the pigs offered for sale have descended. Representatives from these families have been noted winners in England, Canada, and at many American Exhibitions.

In the case of persons or associations who wish to buy but who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, if they forward their orders with full instructions to Mr. A.P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders, and for the proper shipment of animals bought under this clause. In all such cases the money to be invested must accompany the order. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Westervelt, the money sent will be refunded immediately.

#### LADIES, WHY SUFFER ?

Dr. Jones' Restorative, restores health and vigor to the generative organs, 52 00 per bottle.

BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto

## INTERNATIONAL STUD BARN

**SARNIA, ONTARIO**

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor




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

I am also making a large importation of Spanish Jacks direct from Spain. They will range in height from 14 1/2 to 18 hands high. Importation will arrive September 1st.

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

## Pine Grove Shorthorns and Shropshires

**150** | Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of thirty head. | **150**

The following celebrated families are represented :

Misses, Nonpareils, Braith Heads, Orange Blossoms, Butterflys, Lancasters, Secrets, Olippers, Amaranths, Mayflowers, Roan Lady, Misses,

Headed by the famous Marquis of Zinda 15784, own brother to the \$6,000 Marr imported Missie 153, assisted by Sittytton Champion 1600076, Lord of the Manor 160069, and Village Champion (by Scottish Champion). Our new Catalogue will be sent to all applicants.

Our flock of Shropshires is a large one, and choicely bred. We have on hand and for sale a grand lot of rams, also a few ewes, all bred from imported stock.

For further information address--

Manager,

JOS. W. BARNETT.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co.,

Rockland, Ont.

## AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE

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

JOHN H. DOUGLAS, Warkworth, Ont.

The Typical Dairy Breed

Good Animals of Both Sexes for Sale



## ALVA FARM GURNSEYS

SYDNEY FISHER, Knowlton, Que.

## Rapids Farm Ayrshires

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

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

**ROBERT HUNTER,**

Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,

Lachine Rapids, Quebec

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

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

Prices are reasonable.

J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Ont

# Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World,  
Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto, July 14th, 1902.

Though general trade rules quiet the volume of business doing compares very favorably with that of last year at this time. The favorable crop outlook both here and in the West is having a buoyant effect upon the future outlook for trade. The stock markets have ruled somewhat irregular during the week. Money is quiet but steady at from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 p.c. on call.

## Wheat.

The wheat situation shows little marked change. The more favorable weather experienced during the week in the West has weakened prices somewhat. Besides the statistical position is not as strong as a week ago. The Trade Bulletin of last week says: "There can be no doubt that the corner in corn has helped to sustain the price of wheat more than the weather. For instance, at the commencement of the week fine weather was cabled from England and the Continent, and with the exception of a rain storm in a small area in Kansas where most of the wheat had already been garnered, the weather was fair both in the winter as well as the spring wheat sections. Consequently wheat opened weak on Monday morning and sold off to  $73\frac{1}{2}$ ; but as soon as the price of corn took a sharp upward turn, a sympathetic movement at once took place in wheat and rushed July option up to  $76\frac{1}{2}$ , closing steady at  $75\frac{3}{8}$  or  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ over the lowest price of the day, demonstrating clearly the speculative force that carried corn up to  $84\frac{1}{2}$  was the chief factor in putting up the price of wheat at the same time." The market here rules steady, at about  $77\frac{1}{2}$  for red and white,  $76\frac{1}{2}$  for  $890\frac{1}{2}$  and  $74\frac{1}{2}$  for spring at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring  $80\frac{1}{2}$  to  $85\frac{1}{2}$ , goose  $68\frac{1}{2}$  to  $72\frac{1}{2}$  and spring life about  $80\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel.

## Oats and Barley

Owing to higher prices in England the oat market is firmer, Montreal quotations being  $48\frac{3}{8}$  to  $49\frac{1}{2}$  in store. Prices here rule at  $43\frac{1}{2}$  to  $45\frac{1}{2}$  for No. 2 White at outside points. On the farmers' market oats bring  $50\frac{1}{2}$  to  $50\frac{3}{4}$  per bushel. Quotations for barley remain unchanged.

## Peas and Corn

Peas are dull here at  $75\frac{1}{2}$  to  $76\frac{1}{2}$  middle freights and  $74\frac{1}{2}$  on Toronto farmers' market.

Corn rules strong and is higher than a week ago. The attempt to

corner the supply in the United States has boomed the market considerably. Ontario yellow is quoted at Montreal at  $73\frac{1}{2}$  in car lots on tracks. Here prices rule at  $62\frac{1}{2}$  to  $62\frac{1}{2}$  in car lots West.

## Bran and Shorts

Ontario bran is easier at Montreal where it sells at  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{3}{4}$  in car lots. On the other hand shorts are scarce and high at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  to  $23\frac{3}{4}$ . City mills here sell bran at  $18\frac{1}{2}$  and shorts at  $22\frac{1}{2}$  in car lots l. o. b. Toronto.

## Potatoes and Beans.

Stocks of old potatoes are about all sold out. New potatoes are selling at Montreal at  $25\frac{1}{2}$  to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per bbl. Prices for old stock are strong here at  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per bag. New stock sells at  $21\frac{1}{2}$  a bushel in jobbing lots. On Toronto farmers' market new potatoes sell for  $11\frac{1}{2}$  a bushel.

The bean market is somewhat unsettled. Chatham advises report too much rain which has damaged the crop. Montreal quotations range from  $21\frac{1}{2}$  to  $21\frac{3}{4}$  for primes.

## Hay and Straw.

Generally speaking the hay market is easier. Cable advices are easier which have effected the market on this side where a large export business is being done. There have been nearly 400,000 tons of the 1901 crop exported from Canada, the largest in the history of the country. This year's hay crop promises to be a good average. In Quebec clover predominated in 1901, but this year timothy will be more plentiful. The bad weather has interfered with saving the crop, especially clover and the quality is not likely to be of as high a standard as that of last year. There is said to be a large amount of the 1901 crop held over in Quebec. Montreal quotations for baled hay are No. 1 timothy  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{4}$ , No. 2,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{3}{4}$ ; clover mixture,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and clover,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per ton in car lots on track. Prices here rule steady at about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  for car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market timothy brings  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , clover  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and sheaf straw  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  a ton.

## Eggs and Poultry.

Though the English market is reported dull and lower, the market on this side rules firm under light supplies. At Montreal a firm tone is reported at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  for straight lots and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  for selections in case lots. English buyers are still enquiring for pickled stock. There is a good demand here and prices are firm at  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in jobbing lots. On Toronto farmers'

market new laid bring  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  a dozen.

## Fruit.

Strawberries were plentiful enough last week and prices were lower. Towards the end of the week they firmed up a bit and are quoted at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  a box to the trade. Raspberries are more plentiful and sell at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  a box. Cherries  $75\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; red currants  $75\frac{1}{2}$  and black currants  $51\frac{1}{2}$  to  $51\frac{3}{4}$  a basket.

## Cheese

The cheese market has firmed up again during the week. Cables are firm with a fairly good business reported. Last week we stated that reports from Montreal to July 2 showed an increase of over 122,000 boxes over a year ago for the same time. But it must be remembered that last year's make for that time was fully 100,000 boxes lower than for the same period of 1900. The increase this year is then not so large as it would seem from this report, though the make is likely to keep up well during the latter half of the season. The English make is behind that of last while the exports from the United States show a large falling off. The situation is then favorable for good prices during the season. At Montreal finest westerns are quoted at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{4}$  and finest easterns at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{4}$ . At the local markets however, prices showed an advance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ over those of a week ago. Prices ruled from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{4}$  with factorymen in some centres holding for higher values. The shipping of cheese too green as noted elsewhere should be put a stop to.

## Butter

A further decline of 1 shilling is reported in the English market, which has had some effect on values on this side. The general trend of the market is healthy and the outlook for disposing of this year's make at satisfactory prices bright. The shortage in the United States exports and the likelihood of the Australian make being late will increase the demand for Canadian in Great Britain. The Trade Bulletin has this to say of last week's trade:

"At the decline quoted by us last week quite an extensive business has transpired, but owing to the limited refrigerator space on board ocean steamers last week, the shipments were nothing as large as they otherwise would have been. During the past few days of hot weather, the great need of proper refrigerating facilities on board railway cars has been demonstrated by the heated condition in which many shipments of butter arrived

## POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS

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

**Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. - Office, 470 Yonge St., TORONTO**



## Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

We have a full and complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees which we offer at lowest prices possible. Farmers wishing to buy stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for prices. We also make a specialty of Packing Dealers' Orders.

**WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ont.**

in this city, a dealer stating on "Change yesterday that he received butter from the railway companies which was not much better than oil. Professor Robertson's indefatigable efforts, therefore, in endeavoring to promptly remedy the present unsatisfactory method of inland transport of perishable goods are much appreciated by dealers and exporters here as well as factorymen in the interior. To-day factorymen were in the city offering guaranteed finest creamery at 19½¢, although we have heard of sales at 19½¢ and 19¼¢, with higher prices paid for saltless creamery. A very fine lot of over 20 boxes of mild salted creamery sold to-day at 19¢. In Western creamery, sales are reported at 10¢ to 19¢ as to quality. A choice lot of 500 boxes Western creamery sold yesterday on p.t., but said to be at about 19½¢. Western factorymen who use separators object to our making a distinction between Western and Eastern creamery, as they claim that their make is as good as Eastern. Regarding Western dairy an easier feeling is apparent as buyers have been enabled to operate at ¼¢ to ½¢ less money than was demanded a week ago. The market closes with a quiet tone for both creamery and dairy."

Choice creamery prints sell here at 19½¢ to 20½¢ and solids at 19¢ to 19½¢ per lb. Choice dairy tubs and rolls sell at 15¢ to 16¢ to the trade. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls being 15¢ to 17¢ and crocks 12½¢ to 14¢ a lb.

### Wool.

There is no activity in wool and prices remain unchanged at 13¢ for washed, and 7¢ for unwashed fleece. There is no enquiry from American markets and Canadian wools do not appear to be wanted.

### Cattle

There has been a lowering tendency in prices for all but the choicest quality of cattle during the week. Receipts of live stock at Toronto cattle market on Friday were composed of 700 cattle, 1,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep and lambs and 50 calves. Fully 90 per cent. of the

**Five little minutes are all the time Perry Davis Painkiller needs to stop a stomach-ache, even when it is sharp enough to make a strong man groan. Don't be fooled by imitations. 25c. and 50c.**

## "NEW ENERGY"

**Makes New Men**  
\$1.00 Per Bottle

**BROKIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto**

exporters on the market were not for sale having been bought by dealers in the country and delivered here for shipping. Only a few lots of good exporters and butchers were offered for sale and these were readily picked up at good prices. The bulk of the offerings of fat cattle were of the unfinished class that have been two plentiful all week and are not wanted. Trade was good for all good quality of exporters and butchers' but the common or inferior stuff sold at lower values than at any time this season. Many drovers lost heavily, especially on cows and unfinished light weight heifers and steers. The highest price recorded for exporters was \$6.75 while the lowest for old wornout butchers' cows was \$2.55 per cwt. Feeders and stockers have been offering more freely and are selling at lower values. Some steers of medium quality weighing 700 to 850 lbs. each sold at \$3.00 per cwt. Stockers sold down as low as \$2.50 per cwt. which is the lowest price quoted for some time. Though there was only a light run of milk cows, the market for these was duller than usual. Friday was the lowest market of the season for everything except choice export cattle and hogs.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.75 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.65 to \$6.00. Heavy export bulls sold at \$5.25 to \$5.75 and light ones at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each sold at \$5.00 to \$5.85 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each sold at \$5.00 to \$5.35, good cattle at \$4.50 to \$5.00, medium at \$4.00 to \$4.75 and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$5.30 to \$5.60 per cwt.

**Feeders.**—Light steers, 1,050 to 1,300 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Well bred young steers weighing 400 to 900 lbs. each sold at \$3.00 to \$3.75, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

**Calves.**—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. and \$2.00 to \$8.00 each.

**Milk Cows.**—These sold at \$25 to \$45 each.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Export sheep remain about steady but lambs are lower. Spring lambs sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Sheep sold at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes and 42.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Culled sheep sold at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

### Hogs

The hog market continues firm at the advance reported last week. On Friday the best select bacon hogs 160 to 200 lbs. each sold at \$7.25 and lights and fats at \$7.00 per cwt.

For the week ending July 19th, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.25 for select bacon hogs, \$7.00 for lights and \$7.00 for fats.

The Montreal market is steady. Packers there are paying \$6.75 to \$7.00 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 10th, re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is firmer and prices have scored a further advance of 1s per cwt., and at the advance there is a good demand for Canadian."

### Horses.

The first sale in his new sales stables was held by W. Harland Smith last week. These new stables are located on Simcoe street and are splendidly adapted for the purpose. There is accommodation for 100 horses and the sale arena is one of the very best on the continent. About 90 horses were sold last week at fair prices considering the time of the year. The withdrawal of the army people from the market will likely have a lowering effect on the trade especially for drivers.

## The Western Fair

These are the days when business men are looking around for the best opportunities for fall advertising, and the Western Fair Association of London comes forward with an annual announcement surpassing in interest anything hitherto published.

Competition is entering the field of exhibition as keenly as any other, and "The Western," which has always been a leader, is determined to hold first place at any cost. In the matter of special attractions a distinct advance has been made upon previous programmes. But the chief purpose of the Directors this year is to strengthen all the more serious features of the Fair, and make it especially attractive to business men. The facilities and conveniences for exhibitions of all kinds have been greatly improved, neither trouble nor expense having been spared to insure a large and effective display, in every Department of the Great Show.

A special effort is being put forth to encourage Art connoisseurs, and make this year a memorable one in the department of Fine Arts. With this in view, a special prize of \$100 has been offered for competition, among professionals. Acting in line with this movement, the management has placed five hundred new trees and shrubs in the

grounds, and make many other striking improvements, which will add greatly to the improvement of the park, and the comfort of visiting sightseers.

As we have said, the programme of attractions is a superior one. All the old and popular features have been preserved, and will be found better than ever. In addition to the regular features, many sensational novelties have been added.

The Pyrotechnical Displays will be found better than ever. In addition to the regular features, many sensational novelties have been added.

The Pyrotechnical Displays will be of the rarest excellence, including many novelties never produced at former fairs.

The Pan-American is past, and does not compete with the Western, as it did last year. It is confidently believed that this fair will be far ahead of any previous one in excellence, and the crowds, which will probably break all previous records, will make it a splendid opportunity for exhibitors to combine business with pleasure.

**Practical Philanthropy**

To do good to the utmost limits of our capability is the first duty as it is the highest privilege of the Christian, and in no way can more real benefits be conferred upon mankind than in making known far and wide a sure and certain means of escape from that deadly malady—consumption. Where is the family that does not reckon among those of its circle who have gone before one victim of this direful disease? It chooses the fairest, the brightest, the best, and when a fond parent sees pale consumption stealing into his loved daughter's bosom, flushing her cheek, bleaching her skin, and reveling like a living worm upon her vitals, who would not hail as a deliverer sent from Heaven one bearing in his hand a remedy which would save his darling from a yawning grave? The mother anxiously watching the boy of her love, who at the threshold of manhood is seized by the destroyer and dragged with ruthless and unfinishing hand down to the tomb, would bless with all a mother's heart the power which could save him. Such a power exists—the Dr. Slocum treatment for consumption, which is an absolute remedy for consumption and all throat, chest and lung diseases, also for loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have already been permanently cured. So proof positive is Dr. Slocum of its power that, to increase its usefulness and make known its great merits, four large samples of the Dr. Slocum Remedies will be sent to every reader of this paper who is afflicted with the terrible disease—consumption. All you have to do is to send your name, post office and express office address to The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., 179 King St. West, Toronto, when the four samples of the Slocum remedies will be sent immediately.



For Flat or Steep Roof. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing.  
**MICA ROOFING CO., 101 Rebecca Street, Hamilton, Canada**

**To the Weak**

**Dr. McLaughlin's Message to Weak Men and Women.**



Electricity, as furnished by my Belt, cures by giving back to the weakened nerves, muscles and organs the vitality they have lost, reducing inflammation, developing the full vigor of health, and removing the effects of overwork, exposure to weather and long-continued sickness. You can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity. My Electric Belt has restored to

health and strength thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. It fills your nerves with electricity while you sleep. Its power goes into the body in a gentle stream, saturating every nerve and charging them with its vital element until they are as strong as steel.

**SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.**

I received the Belt all O.K. It is worth many times its price, as I have found it an instant cure. ESTRELLA E. GORDON, Staples, Ont.  
 I am a blacksmith and horse-shoer by trade. Since I began the use of your Belt my back never bothers me. L. E. WORSWORTHY, Mountain Grove, Ont.  
 I don't experience any coldness as I used to. The drains have stopped and I have gained in weight. JOHN FINCH, Seaforth, Ont.  
 Your Belt has done for me what all other remedies have failed to do. I can safely say that it is all that you recommend it. W. J. DOANE, Red Head, Shelburne Co., N.S.  
 I received the Belt. It is just what I wanted. My wife is using it, too, and finds it is doing her a great deal of good for constipation. C. F. BURROWS, Swan Lake, Man.  
 Everything that I complained of to you has vanished. Before I wore the Belt I was taking medicine every day. I am stronger, eat heartier and sleep better than I have for the last twenty years. B. VANSICKLE, Lynden, Ont.  
 After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, then after I have cured you, pay me. All I ask is, give me reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk and

**PAY WHEN CURED.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

**FREE BOOK**—Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

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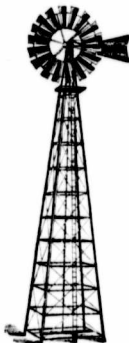
with its three-separators-in-one, simple, self-emptying bowl, and numerous other important features, is so much superior to others, that users of other makes find it profitable to dispose of their separators at a reduction and buy the U. S.,

**THE HOLDER OF WORLD'S  
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**Brantford  
Galvanized**

## STEEL WIND MILLS

With Roller and Ball  
Bearings for  
**PUMPING or POWER**

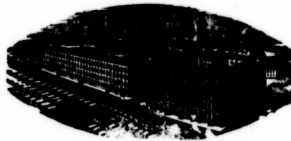
Ideal Gas and Gasoline Engines, Grain Grinders, Wood and Iron Pumps, Bee-Keepers' Supplies, e. c.

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**BELL is the Musician's Favorite**

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The "National" is a purely Canadian made machine throughout, which cannot be said of some others. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our factory in Guelph, where they may see the machine and all its parts in course of construction.

### Superiority of the "National"

It possesses all the strong points found in other Cream Separators, while it is free from objectionable points that make other machines hard to run, and a source of trouble to those who operate and clean them.

**The National** is simple in construction, handsome in design, and finely finished; easy to operate, and few parts to clean; a perfect skimmer with a larger capacity than any other separator at the same price. Every machine guaranteed to do good work.

Capacity of No. 1.—330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

Capacity of No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

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**GENERAL AGENCIES—**

Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.  
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