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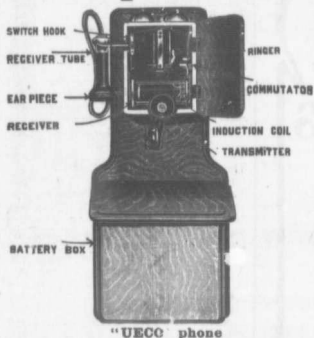
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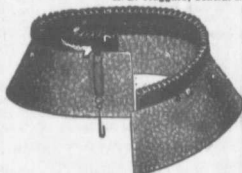
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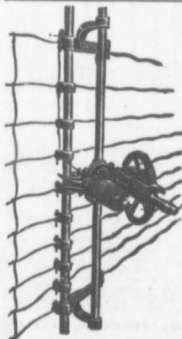
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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII

TORONTO, MAY 1, 1903

No. 7

Chinamen as Farm Help

OUR suggestion in the Farming World of April 1st, that farmers try Chinamen for work on the farm created no little interest. The more one thinks over the matter, the more one is inclined to the view that the Chinaman might help to solve the farm help problem, which has reached such an acute stage in the older parts of Canada.

The remarks of our British Columbia correspondent, elsewhere in this issue, helps to throw some light on this subject. Mr. Hadwin states that the majority of the farmers of British Columbia are opposed to the proposed tax of \$500 on Chinamen. Why are they opposed? Because they realize that the shutting out of the Chinaman will deprive them of a class of labor, which they will find it very difficult to replace. Mr. Hadwin states that Chinamen are used in British Columbia for such work as haying, irrigating, picking fruit, clearing land, etc., and give excellent service. If they can be used successfully for these kinds of work, why cannot they be trained to do all kinds of farm work? Chinamen are said to be the best market gardeners in the world. Surely, persons who understand soil and soil conditions sufficiently to grow good vegetables, would be of use in the wider field of general agriculture.

We have no special love for Chinamen, either as a nation or as individuals but if they can be utilized to solve the farm help problem, we say by all means give them a chance to do so.

May be a New Market for Canadian Products

The article in this issue by Mr. Keville Doherty, private secretary to the Hon. Mr. Fisher, who is with the Minister in Japan, dealing with its agricultural and live stock products, will serve to throw some light on the opportunities for developing trade with that country. Comparatively little, if any, of our staple farm products, such as wheat, oats, peas, etc., are produced in Japan, and what little is produced is of inferior quality to the Canadian-grown article. Canadian wheat and Canadian flour should

find a large and profitable market in that country.

The live stock industry of Japan is also worthy of attention. It seems that the Americans are already there with their improved stock. Canada should be in the field also. We are as near to Japan as the United States are, and should be able to supply good Shorthorns, good Ayrshires and good horses as cheaply as the Americans can.

Mr. Fisher's visit will be of great

The Trans-Canada Railway

Some weeks back we published a map and a somewhat detailed description of the country through which the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would pass in its extension across the continent. Many of our friends in Quebec are actively interested in another transcontinental road, the Trans-Canada Railway, which is worthy of some attention. It proposes to start from tide-water at the Bay of Seven Islands on the St. Lawrence river east of Quebec city, and striking into the northern portion of that province, to take a line across the continent immediately south of James Bay and run north of Lake Winnipeg instead of south as do all other transcontinental lines, actual or projected. Farther west this line would tap Hudson Bay, open up the great territory of Athabasca and reach the Pacific at what is at the present the most northerly post in Canada's possession.

Northern Quebec is a country of great possibilities, rich in minerals, with vast stretches of forest and millions of acres of arable land. The possibilities of this section as well as the others farther west can be realized only by some such road as the Trans-Canada.

More Money for Agriculture

The estimates for 1903 were presented to the Ontario Legislature on April 23rd. The appropriation for agriculture is \$282,920, as compared with \$262,176 for 1902. The increase is made up in part as follows: \$6,000 for special instruction in dairying, instead of \$4,000 last year; each instead of \$2,000, to the cattle, sheep and swine breeders' associations; \$2,000 for women's institutes; \$3,000 instead of \$ 000, for judges at fairs; \$1,200 for increase in salaries and demonstrator in field husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College. The cost of administering the San Jose Scale Act has been reduced from \$4,000 to \$3,000.

We trust parents will encourage their boys and girls to enter our weed competition announced elsewhere in this issue. It will do them good to try if it is only to make a collection of the weeds in your neighborhood.



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, K.C.M.G.
LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.

Sir Oliver Mowat was born July 22, 1830; died April 19, 1900. Began study of law at Kingston, 1857; came to Toronto before 1860; elected alderman for Toronto and member of Ontario Assembly in 1857; became vice-chancellor of Ontario in 1864. Premier in 1872, which office he held till 1896, when he became Minister of Justice at Ottawa; became Lieutenant-Governor in 1897. He was Ontario's grand old man. Mr. W. Mortimer Clark, Toronto, has been appointed to succeed him.

value to Canada if it helps to open up trade along these lines with Japan. He will probably leave Japan for Canada on May 1st.

The Emerald Isle

Ireland is very much before the public eye just now and every lover of the "Green Isle" will look forward to an era of contentment and development when the present land purchase bill becomes law. Our British correspondent sends us a brief account of a trip made by him last summer through Ireland, which will make interesting reading at this juncture. It will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Western Stock Growers

Range Cattle Interests Discussed—Better Inspection Wanted

(By Our Western Correspondent.)

The Western Stock Growers' Association held their annual meeting at Medicine Hat on the 9th April. About forty delegates representing all parts of the Territories were in attendance. W. F. Cochrane, the president of the Association, was unable to attend and in his absence the chair was occupied by Mr. A. B. McDonald. There were also present the Hon. G. H. V. Blythe, Commissioner of Agriculture, and his deputy, Mr. C. W. Peterson, representing the Government of the Territories, and Supt. Deane, of Maple Creek, representing the North-West Mounted Police. The following officers were elected for 1903: President, A. B. McDonald, New Oxley; First Vice President, T. Tweed, Medicine Hat; 2nd Vice President, G. Lane, Nanton; Executive Committee: Bow River, W. Hull; Maple Creek, D. H. Andrews; Lethbridge, H. Harris; Sheep Creek, H. Smith and E. C. Cross; Fincher Creek, W. F. Cochrane and T. Hatfield; Willow Creek, A. R. Springett and C. Sharples.

The following districts were authorized to elect an additional delegate as soon as the necessary legislation can be secured: Bow River, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.

The financial statement presented by the secretary showed receipts of \$6,226.75 and expenditure \$5,531.33 leaving a balance on hand of \$695.42. The largest item of expenditure was for wolf bounties, the sum of \$2,595 having been paid out in bounties on 250 wolves killed. The bounties paid were: \$15 for grown animals and \$5 for pups.

DEALING WITH UNKNOWN BRANDS

The report of the Board of Management shows active and important work during the past year. The following are a few of the important matters referred to therein:

A resolution was adopted at the last annual meeting authorizing stock inspectors to ship any beef cattle, the brands on which were unknown, and to send the proceeds and description of the same to the secretary. The effect of this was that 137 head were shipped, and with the exception of 32 the owners have all been located and paid. A list of the brands on the 22 head was shown in the secretary's report. It is perhaps needless to explain that the main object of this action was to remove from all the range and out of "harm's way" those animals which were fit to ship, and which in many cases were deteriorating, and yet which according to the strict letter of the law, could not be shipped without the written permission of the owner of the presence of the owner's agent, and he might not be known. It was considered cattle of this description

were detrimental to the cattle business, being a standing temptation to "rustlers" and the board therefore were quite willing to act upon the resolution referred to, recognizing that what machinery the law endeavored to provide utterly failed to meet the case.

On the suggestion of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Inspector of Live Stock the board had adopted a resolution dealing, with the necessity for prompt isolation and proper treatment of cattle showing symptoms of mange. Stockmen are now thoroughly impressed with the serious nature of this disease and are usually prompt in taking measures to treat any of their cattle that may be infected. Range cattle are fairly free from the disease but ranchers claim that it exists to considerable extent among "dogie" steers.

AMERICAN STRAYS

The work of Mr. Patterson, the stock inspector, in clearing the range of American strays was favorably commented upon.

The association had asked in April, 1901, of the Territorial government (1) That no butcher or his employee be eligible for the position of inspector of stock; (2) That every person, other than a butcher who slaughtered any head of cattle for beef shall exhibit the hide of such animal at the time and place the beef is offered for sale, and before such beef is offered for sale the hide should be presented and a record of the brands thereon made by an inspector of stock. Nothing, however, had been done in the matter, and there is as yet no check over indiscriminate beef pedlars.

DAMAGES FOR HORSES KILLED ON RAILROAD

During the year a schedule of damages for horses killed by trains has been arranged with the Canadian Pacific, the compensations to be \$35 for range or unbroken horses, and \$65 for broken animals. This valuation is much higher than is allowed by railways operating in the ranching districts of Montana and fully illustrate the difference in quality of the ranch horses from Canadian and United States ranges. The valuation in Montana is from \$2.50 to \$15.00.

The Government regulations regarding American round-up parties were discussed in the report. These regulations which were adapted on the recommendation of the association are substantially as follows: Round up parties entering Canada must report at the nearest customs house. They will be accompanied by a Mounted Police Officer, whose duty it will be to see that Canadian cattle are not disturbed on their ranges and that customs regulations are observed. After June 1903 the customs regu-

lations requiring payment of duty, on all cattle entering Canada for grazing will be strictly observed. Estrays will of course be exempt but owners must prove that their animals are entitled to be classed as such.

There were during the year heavy shipments of stock from districts covered by the association. For comparative purposes the figures of 1900 and 1901 are shown:

| | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cayley..... | 4,878 | 4,695 | 7,734 |
| MacLeod..... | 2,517 | 4,202 | 6,913 |
| Calgary..... | 5,996 | 4,465 | 6,876 |
| Maple Creek..... | 5,598 | 4,558 | 5,195 |
| Lethbridge..... | 5,188 | 6,452 | 6,251 |
| Dunmore..... | 2,624 | 2,721 | 6,390 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 499 | 1,385 | 5,212 |
| Clareholm..... | 5,905 | 1,390 | 3,551 |
| Fincher Creek..... | 2,751 | 2,882 | 2,915 |
| Stair..... | 3,180 | 813 | 2,031 |
| Cochrane..... | 1,725 | 1,609 | 1,752 |
| Gleichen..... | 1,472 | 283 | 1,102 |
| High River..... | 1,169 | 647 | 1,364 |
| Strathmore..... | ... | 319 | 319 |
| Cowley..... | ... | 57 | 153 |
| Walsh..... | 113 | 159 | 281 |

This is a total of 59,647 in 1902 as against 41,715 shipped in 1901, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. It includes 10,655 horses and 48,992 cattle.

CHANGES IN BRANDING INSPECTION

The most important matter that came before the meeting was the proposed alteration in the methods of brand inspection and raising the necessary revenue therefor. The association propose to employ five inspectors instead of one as has heretofore been the case and to give them full charge of the brand inspection of all shipments and other work connected with the uses and abuses of brands, making them in fact though not in name, policemen for the enforcement of brand and inspection of stock regulations. It was decided to ask for an amendment to the constitution enabling the association to levy roc. per head upon cattle owned by their members instead of 3c. as at present, which sum it is thought, will provide the necessary funds for this and other purposes.

The association will also ask for power to raise more money through inspection fees, levying 5c. on each head of stock inspected for shipment within the Territories and 25c. on each head inspected for export, fees to be paid by the seller also that all stock inspectors be appointed by and under the control of the association.

The Dominion Government was energized for the action taken by them in inspecting stockyards and cars. The improvement in the latter, according to several speakers, was very noticeably improved.

Other resolutions dealt with the present disciplinary manner in which the C.P.R. is said to handle claims for stock killed, and with the present system of hide inspection, which the association believe capable of great improvement.

The Western Stock Growers' Association has been in existence since 1896. It has been of the greatest benefit to the stock raising interests and includes a majority of the ranchers, and ranching companies in its membership.



Hon. Mr. Fisher

Agriculture in Japan

Farm Products at the Osaka Exposition—With
Mr. Fisher in the Orient

(Written specially for the Farming World.)

In mountainous Japan only 12 per cent. of the land can be cultivated. Still more than half of the population is engaged in agriculture, and probably more than one-half of the national revenue is derived from the farming population. The display of Japan's farm products made at the International Exposition at Osaka is interesting and highly creditable.

On March 20th, the Hon Sydney Fisher made a careful examination of the agricultural exhibits, accompanied by several of the important officials of the Exposition and myself. The exhibits are generally very tastefully arranged, showing in great detail, not only all agricultural products, but also all plants grown for the arts and industries. The exhibits are mostly grouped by provinces or "Kens," large areas of country, something between our provinces and countries. Each "Ken," as a rule, has a little court of its own, in which its exhibits are displayed. The northern ken and the southern ken have products widely different, but nearly all of them showing quantities of staples, such as rice, soja and other beans. Many show tea and silk worm culture, others flax, but more hemp and reeds, for making mats.

JAPAN APPLES AND PEARS

Several of the northern kens show fine collections of apples, resembling a good deal the coarser California apples, most of them with small spots, but of fine red color, good shape and large size. They, however, look coarse in texture, and are said to be so in flavor. Some pears of a light brown color, round in shape and quite large, are shown. These are coarse in texture and hard, though not of a bad flavor.

A good deal of tobacco and rape seed is shown. From the latter oil is made for cooking and lighting purposes. The refuse after the oil is pressed out is used for manure. The quality of the rice grown in the different provinces varies considerably. In some it is very fine, and in others coarse. Tobacco is grown very generally, most of it rather coarse leaved, a good deal like the French-Canadian article, but of a finer color. However, quite a lot of tobacco is grown from American seed, which is of better quality and is used for making cigarettes. The home-grown is used for smoking. The Japanese do not chew tobacco, hence, none is grown for that purpose.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS

A little wheat is grown nearly

everywhere. The kernel is large, not of very good color, and looks soft. The barley is fairly good, and is used for both malting and to make meal, which is mixed with rice and used by the poorer people for eating. Some rye, grown in the southern island, is used in the same way. Indian corn is grown apparently successfully, but not to any large extent. It is not used for cattle feed at all. The soja bean is used almost entirely to make sauce, which is oily and sharp in flavor. A great deal of a small, dark-red bean is grown, and used largely for food. Very few oats are grown. We saw only one sample that was fairly good. Buckwheat is grown largely in the north.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

Very few roots are shown. Some turnips of the white variety and various radishes and carrots, the latter very large. We saw pictures of cucumbers and squashes, but none of the vegetables. They are said to grow well.

In one of the kens there is quite a display of Tokai grapes and dried persimmons. The southern provinces show oranges. Some are large in size, like grape fruit. One lot of California navel oranges is shown, also neanuta, ginger and ginseng. The last is used in Japan as well as exported to China. The sugar shown was coarse and poor looking in quality. Indigo and the vegetable sponge are also grown. From one province are exhibits of plants for paper making. There is a large exhibit of starch made from potatoes and from rice.

LIVE STOCK

The Hokkaido sections where they have introduced American stock, machinery and methods, show some fine pictures of cattle and horses, which, if true to nature, there must be some fine herds of Shorthorns, Ayrshires and horses. The army is largely supplied from horses raised in these sections. The number of cross-bred horses have steadily increased during the past 25 or 30 years, while the number of pure-bred native stock is decreasing in about the same proportion. The beef in the large cities evidently does not come from the northern provinces, where these imported cattle are. We hear of nothing but Kobe beef, which is fattened near the large centres. The cattle we see being driven to market in the streets have an admixture of foreign blood and are not unlike the Jersey or the Canadian cattle, but rather smaller and coarser. The bulls, which weigh over 1,000 lbs., and are thin-set, shapely animals with wide spreading horns, are used singly in the streets of Tokyo for draught purposes. The Japanese fatten their beef cattle extremely well, and must kill them young, as the meat is remarkably tender and good. They are fattened chiefly

on the refuse from grinding barley, rice, wheat and beans, or what would be called in Canada, mill feeds. But there appeared to be nothing in the agriculture exhibits, that might be classed as feeding stuffs. Oats are only slightly raised. Barley, rye and beans are mostly grown for human food. The rape is all used for oil, and the cake is not fed to animals, but returned directly to the soil.

The Japan Government Agricultural Experiment Station make a fine display of their own products, and an especially effective entomological display arranged to show the noxious insects and the way in which they attack plants. Artificial plants are shown in glass cases with the insects working upon them, wax models of insects much magnified, in their various stages of growth. Models showing the culture and curing of tobacco and tea are shown.

Taking it all in all, the agricultural exhibit is a most instructive and complete one, and excellently well managed.

A FEW FIGURES

The following table gives the acreage and yield of the various crops, based upon returns for the years 1900 and 1901:

| Area grown. (Acres.) | Amt. crops. (Bushels.) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rice | 7,116,764 |
| Barley | 234,374,713 |
| Wheat | 44,854,763 |
| Rye | 1,701,449 |
| Oats | 26,910,240 |
| Soja | 1,150,486 |
| Wheat Beans | 19,930,355 |
| Wheat Beans | 1,144,181 |
| Mango | 17,810,880 |
| Millet | 4,333,249 |
| Rape Seed | 614,846 |
| Mulberry | 12,435,838 |
| Silk Cocoon | 382,673 |
| Tobacco | 5,969,193 |
| Tea | 758,648 |
| Sugar | 12,630,903 |
| | 92,957 |
| | 903,571 |
| | 683,505 |
| | 1,464,726 |

*Cwt.

Formosa not included in the last two items.
Number of horses..... 1,541,979
Number of oxen and cows. 1,261,214
Beef consumed (lbs.)... 50,253,690
Horse flesh consumed (lbs.) 7,850,626
Keville Doherty.

Grain Trade and Notes

During the six months, September, 1st, 1902, to February 28th, 1903, Great Britain imported 76,763,349 bushels of wheat and flour, equal to 26,373,363 bushels of wheat, or 103,136,712 bushels in all, which exceeded any previous record for the same period of the year.

Exports of wheat from Argentina from January 1 to April 3, 1903, have been 22,930,000 bushels against 8,156,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago.

Canada produced 98,654,000 bushels of wheat in 1902, as compared with 68,154,000 bushels in 1898, an increase of 50 per cent. The United States in 1902 produced 670,063,000 bushels as against 675,149,000 bushels in 1898, or a decrease of about 8 per cent. The world's output of wheat in 1902 was 3,124,442,000, as compared

The Wheel ON The Farm

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with 2,948,305,000 in 1898, or an increase of about 6 per cent.

As regards conditions on April 1st, horses in the United States are reported at 94.4, cattle at 91.5, sheep at 88.8, and swine at 95.1. For the year ending March 31st, 1903, the loss of horses is estimated at 2 per cent., cattle, 2.4 per cent., and swine, 5.8 per cent. The number of breeding sows is estimated at 0.2 per cent. greater than last year.

A German authority states that when there is an abundant crop of wheat the price of flour falls relatively more than that of grain. On the other hand, when the grain crop is scanty, the price of flour rises more than that of grain.

In 1901, Michigan had 338,334 acres of beans, which yielded 4,639,398 bushels, and were valued at \$9,300,000.

The April report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows the average condition of winter wheat in the United States on April 1st, to have been 97.3, against 78.7 on April 1st, 1902, 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 82.1, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

Something for Nothing

"Something for nothing" appears to be coming very popular now-a-days. Hardly a paper is taken, but one or more advertisements appear, offering some large sum of money to be given away, or a gun, a doll, a knife, for some slight puzzle to be solved, or a lot of dots to be counted, and ever so many other things, absolutely free. Oh yes, absolutely free, only just one little thing to do, which is sometimes placed in the advertisement, but afterwards, when you send in your answer, they will tell you what to do which will take very little time, not over half an hour, and absolutely no money.

How long will people allow themselves to be taken in by such "free" people? Instead of this thing decreasing, it is rapidly on the increase. It is not so very long ago since it was hardly known in this fair Dominion. Now people appear to enjoy getting "nothing for something," which often comes, but "something for nothing" never. When something for nothing does come, the person enticed having once succeeded, goes at it again and again until defeated, and having lost more than he once gained. I believe it to be once gained. I believe it to be once gained less than gambling, and I think this matter should be taken up by the press and give it a wide berth.

"Relegate."

Superintendent—Yes, and where did John the Baptist live?

Scholar—In the desert.

Quite right! And what do we call people who live in the desert?

"Deserters."—Ex.

Dairy Work in Eastern Ontario

In our last issue we gave a somewhat general summary of dairy instruction work in Eastern Ontario for the present season. Since then we have received more detailed information. Twenty-two, instead of twenty-one, instructors will be employed who will be under the direction of Mr. G. G. Publow, chief instructor, Perth, Ont. Each instructor will have charge of about thirty factories arranged in syndicates as follows: Renfrew and Almonte, W. G. Gardner; Perth, John Echlin; Newboro, F. Singleton; Brockville west, W. J. Carson; Brockville east, A. Street; Kingston, W. J. Ferguson; Napanee, G. H. Bensley; Belleville, Hugh Howley; Kemptville, D. M. Wilson; Campbellford, T. H. Thompson; Lindsay, W. J. Hall; Madoc, J. B. Lowery; Tweed, H. W. Morton; Peterborough, R. W. Ward; Bancroft, James Irwin; Alexandria, A. McDonald; Maxville, R. A. Rothwell; Lancaster, L. B. Code; Morrisburg, C. W. Noeville; Cornwall, A. H. Wilson; Prescott, I. Villeneuve; Ottawa, S. S. Cheetham.

These instructors received a ten days course at the Kingston dairy school. Mr. Publow writes us in regard to the work as follows:

"The object we have in view is uniformity and excellency of quality in our dairy products. To accomplish this the instructors will direct their energies to the improvement of the milk supply, the general condition of the factories, and the instruction of the makers in the best method of manufacture. They will also test milk for adulteration, but only in cases where there is good reason for suspicion. The probable amount of money that will be paid by the factories for the services of these men will be \$9,900, or \$15 by each factory."

Averse to Refining Cheese

The Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, of London, has recently been making some comments in regard to last year's Canadian cheese trade. Some of these are: "Fewer complaints than usual were made of last season's cheese, but, speaking generally, the average showed a distinct improvement over previous years. The condition of the boxes still gives rise to comment, as well as the retention of the antiquated system of making the weights upon the boxes with a pencil, in place of using a stamper or stencil. Experience with cooled air ventilators upon steamships has not been such as to convince importers that there is any advantage in it. Last season the weather was exceptionally cool, and further tests will be made, but unless better results are forthcoming importers will not be prepared to give it their support. The coating of cheese with paraffine wax to prevent the exudation of



G. G. Publow

moisture and consequent loss of weight, has been tried, but the effect of the coating is to retard those necessary actions which allow the cheese to become solid, while no rind forms on the outside. The verdict of the trade is therefore adverse to the continuance of the paraffine coating."

Dairying in Algoma

J. W. Newman, Sault Ste. Marie, writes us as follows:

"This portion of the District of Algoma is especially adapted to dairying, and as the bush becomes cleared away, that branch of agriculture will more and more be followed. It is well at times to fully consider the situation and know just the best way to proceed. This country is full of fertile flats and valleys, and their capacity to produce clover, timothy, roots, grains,

and even corn, is not surpassed in many localities. There are timber, lumber and building stone in sufficient quantities to build comfortable stables, and the water supply is all that could be desired. Cool nights make it very easy to take care of milk or cream for factories or to make fine butter for market."

A New Way of Milking

A new method of milking has been creating some interest of late in Scandinavian circles. The main point of the method consists in following up the regular milking by a series of manipulations of the udder, which will remove all the milk remaining in the cavities and ducts of the udder at the time of milking. The ordinary method of stripping fails to remove this portion, which is doubtfully valuable on account of its high fat contents. It is estimated that the increased yield of milk by this new method is about one to three pounds per day.

The Poet's Opportunity

Toronto will hold an old home festival on July 1-4, 1903. The Committee in charge is offering three prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 for the best poem on the old home sentiment, as applied to the Toronto celebration. The poems shall not exceed one hundred lines, but with this exception no stipulation is made in regard to form or length. Those taking part are requested to have the copy typewritten to sign a pseudonym to the verses for the purposes of identification, and communicate their names and address under seal to the Secretary, Stewart Houston, 182 Victoria street, Toronto. All poems should be received by him before May 15th. Let the rural poet get to work at once.

The Canadian Horse Show



Mr. Stewart Houston, Manager Canadian Horse Show

While this issue is being distributed the Canadian Horse Show and military tournament is being held at the armories, Toronto. There is a splendid showing of drivers, saddle and harness horses. There are twelve entries in the tandem class and eight in the four-in-hand. The attendance is good, though comparatively few farmers are present. The spring stallion show of February last and the elimination of the heavy classes at the armories, makes the show of less attraction and value to the farmer than formerly. A full report of the show will appear in next issue.

The demand for good horses keeps up and really good, heavy, draft and general purpose horses are very scarce. It will pay farmers to breed good horses.

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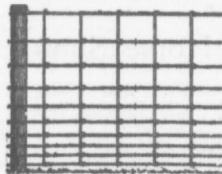
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FARMING WORLD.

Care of the Stallion

The stallion, to do good work, should be properly cared for and treated before the breeding season begins. The preparation of the stallion should not differ materially from conditioning the animal for hard work. It is not the excessive condition seen in the show-ring, but strong effective condition which can only be attained by proper food and systematic exercise. Oats, bran and good hay, with an occasional feed of carrots or other succulent roots, form a good winter ration for a stallion. He should be kept in a roomy box stall opening into a large paddock, where he can exercise in pleasant weather. Six weeks before the opening of the breeding season the voluntary exercise in the lot should be changed to regular work of forty to ten miles on the road. The rations should be gradually increased with the augmentation of his work and may include a mixture of a quart of crushed peas and beans with his oats. Nothing is better than a light feed of carrots daily to tone the stomach, assist nature in shedding the hair and giving a glossy appearance to the coat. The animal should be walked or exercised at a jog two or four hours a day. A systematic regime of daily exercise will improve the spirits of the animal and marvelously develop the muscles. The stallion should have access to rock salt and be carefully and elaborately groomed every day. It is a mistake to make too many engagements during the season. The animal should be carefully trained to obedience and all vices suppressed as soon as they make their appearance.

Value of Oats in Lamb Fattening

A series of experiments have recently been conducted at the Minnesota Experiment Station in fattening lambs. One experiment was conducted to determine the value of oats in the ration from the standpoint of gain in weight, profit and suitability for the lambs. Sixteen Dorset grades, in fair flesh were used in this experiment, consisting of three periods of 28 days each. The conclusions are as follows:

1. That the lambs fed on bran, corn, oats and hay and those fed on bran, corn and hay consumed practically the same amounts of food.
2. That during the feeding period 84 days, the lambs fed on bran, oats, corn and hay increased 36 per cent. more than those fed bran, corn and hay.
3. That the lambs fed on bran, corn, oats and hay made more profit than those fed on bran, corn and hay, notwithstanding the cost of the daily ration for the former was practically 2 cents more per animal.
4. That with prices in reasonable balance, bran, corn, oats and hay make a more satisfactory ration for lambs that are being fattened, than bran, corn and hay.

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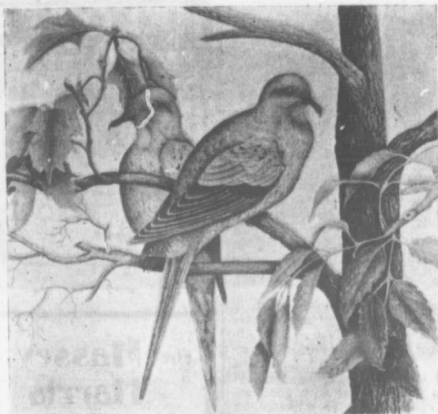
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Passenger Pigeons

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

The editor of this department will be glad to identify for subscribers any specimens of natural history sent to this office for that purpose and will answer any questions on the subject that may be asked through the Farming World.

BIRD LIFE

Just thirty years ago the last great flight of passenger pigeons that I recollect seeing in Ontario, passed over the country. For some years after that, there were only small flights, until the birds finally disappeared. In the days of their abundance the first of the pigeons always reached us in April and the flight continued usually until nearly the end of May. The birds generally flew low enough to be well within gunshot and enormous numbers of them were killed as they passed along. Young men of our day cannot realize the numbers of these pigeons. Wilson and Audubon tell us of vast flocks covering 180 square miles of country as recently as 1813. They tell us of breeding places many miles in extent where ninety nests were counted in one tree. They tell us of roosting places forty miles in length with a breadth of several miles. They tell us of one column of these birds in flight covering 240 miles of country in length. Men said the pigeons could never be exterminated, but now one may travel over this whole country and will but seldom find a man who has ever seen a pigeon.

Bluebirds seem to be rather more abundant this spring than they have been for several years past. If a few nest boxes were put up for them in the orchards they

would quickly avail themselves of the convenience and will if they once take possession continue to use them year after year. They should not be put high up or the sparrows will occupy them. The bluebirds followed cultivation in Manitoba, the first records of their occurrence there being from Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie in May 1884. Since that time they have, I believe, increased in number in those localities. I should be very much obliged to some of my Manitoba readers in other parts of that province particularly north and west of Portage la Prairie if they would let me know whether or not the bluebirds have yet reached them. Certain of our birds have extended their range very widely, by reason of the cultivation of the land, the bluebird being one of them. Just how far they will follow settlement remains to be seen.

INSECT LIFE

The recent cold weather put a stop to all movement in the insect world and sent those of its representatives which had started out on their travels, back under cover again for a time. During the last few days I have noticed several large female yellow jackets (Wasps) moving about. The next warm weather we get will send them out searching for places, on which to establish their nests. These wasps like the common honey bee are social insects, but unlike the bees, only the perfect female or queen wasps survive the winter. When they are wakened to life by the warm sun of early spring each queen wasp has upon herself the

responsibility of founding a whole colony. She does not start like the queen bee with a hive full of helpers ready to do all the work she must at first do everything for herself. When she has found a suitable place for her nest, usually among the branches of a tree, or under the roof of a building she visits some old weather worn rails or lumber and from that gnaws little bundles of wood fibre, these she carries to her nesting place and there works up the fibre into pulp with saliva from her mouth, finally making it into paper of which the nest is composed. It is generally believed that the manufacture of paper for our own use was suggested to man by the wasp.

The queen begins her nest at the top and builds downward, first making a short stem from which to hang the few cells which form the nucleus of the future comb. As soon as two or three of these cells are about half completed, the queen deposits one egg in each and so she continues, adding cells and depositing eggs until she has a group of about a dozen cells, each containing an egg. These cells hang mouth downward but the eggs are glued to the side of the cell with some sticky substance which prevents their falling out. The group completed the queen builds a paper shell over it making it like a ball, with the entrance at the bottom. In five days from the time they are laid the larvae hatch out and then the queen requires to devote the most of her time to hunting food for these ravenous young ones. It is at this stage that wasps are exceedingly useful to us. Just how and why I will explain in our next issue.

Answers to Correspondents

F. C., St. Catharines—The bird whose notes you describe is undoubtedly the chickadee. What you hear is its spring song.

A.A.W.—Says—The pigeon hawks have been hanging around for the last two or three weeks. Do you think there is any chance of their breeding here? I have seen them late in the summer the last two years.

Ans.—Pigeon hawks always occur in varying numbers in the spring and are generally abundant from the middle of August until the middle of September all through southern Ontario but I have not yet heard of their breeding in this part of the province.

T.B.M., London—The powder I recommend to keep the horn fly off cattle and to destroy vermin on poultry is a mixture of 1 lb. Phenyl powder with 4 ozs. Pyrethrum. Puff this powder liberally over the cows when they are in a closed stable so that it settles well in their hair. Puff it freely about the poultry house at night after the birds have gone to roost and in and about the nests and the vermin will quickly be destroyed.

In and About Quebec

The Spring Seed Fair held at Sherbrooke on April 18th proved very satisfactory. The exhibits were not as numerous in some classes as had been hoped for, but they were sufficient to ensure the permanence of the fair, and it is expected that 1904 will see a much larger exhibit.

Mr. G. H. Clarke, chief of the seed division, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, addressed a public meeting of farmers at Lennoxville last night (April 21).

SOW GOOD SEED

If you would reap a good harvest, was Mr. Clarke's advice. He would like to see farmers raise their own seed. Seed should be sown in a soil and a climate similar to that in which it is to produce a crop. Seed grain should be sown on the best land the farmer has. The land should not be thinly sown, but not as thickly as when a regular crop is to be produced. One and a half bushels to the acre is enough to sow when seed grain is the product desired. Quality, not quantity, is the object of the good seed grower. Mr. Clarke cited the instance of a farmer in Brome County, who set apart a plot of land to raise seed on. This man sowed thinly and in drills fourteen inches apart. In an adjacent lot he sowed thickly for a crop. The latter produced eight bushels more to the acre than the former but was not of nearly as good quality. Seed grain must be grown with more care than is bestowed on ordinary crop raising. Mr. Clarke then referred to Prof. Robertson's scheme for a seed growers' association described in last issue. Mr. Clarke spoke at some length on clover and timothy seed. Most of our timothy seed was now grown in the United States, much clover seed was grown in Western Ontario. Here again, Canadian farmers should do more of their own seed raising, but weeds so abounded in grass seed that much care is necessary.

Nearly all of our root seed was grown in Europe. This is a mistake. Farmers might to better advantage raise their own turnip and carrot seed. He described the process. The roots when taken up in the fall should not be closely trimmed. The trench for their resetting in the spring could be prepared with a plough. In the case of carrots they should be covered with earth, while turnips should be about half in the earth, the same as in their natural growth. Mr. Clarke said that a farmer who had a weedy farm should not go into seed raising.

LIVE STOCK RAISING

Mr. Hodson spoke briefly of seed then dealt more at length with the raising of live stock, speaking prin-

cipally of hog raising. Of seed, he said, the best was always the cheapest. Farmers should find what kind of seed did best in their district. They should get it and try to improve it. They could increase the yield at least seven per cent. by careful selection of seed. Speaking of live stock, he said, many farmers had an idea that if they would get good animals they must get imported stock. This was a mistake. Many importers went through the herds of the old country and picked out all the best appearing animals without regard to their ancestors, except that they were registered.

Because an animal was good in appearance it was not a guarantee that it would produce a good offspring. Its ancestors for generations back must also have been good animals to insure this. A fairly good animal with good ancestors was to be preferred for breeding purposes to a good animal with inferior ancestors. Canada was not getting as much for her cattle and sheep in the old country as she should, because she had not yet learned to breed the best quality of beef. Her success was better in the case of bacon, and the Canadian trade in this connection had vastly increased. In 1890 we sent Britain 600,000 pounds of inferior pork, and in 1900 we sent 12,600,000 pounds of good quality.

Nearly all came from Ontario. Mr. Hodson advised in-door feeding for winter, and out-door feeding in summer. 160 to 200 lbs. is considered the most profitable weight for market. The Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds were the best. Berkshire was a desirable breed, but better results were attained when crossed with other breeds. He reviewed the food question somewhat as follows: Beans produce pork of poor quality; ground grain is seven per cent. better than whole grain. Buckwheat makes a poor quality of pork five pounds will produce a pound of pork. Soaked meal, is 7 per cent. better than dry. Sloppy food is not so good. Barley is the food par excellence for pork. 92 per cent of pork produced by barley, fed together with roots and milk, rates first-class. Barley is better than corn. Wheat is about equal to corn as a pork producer but the pork is of better quality. 100 lbs. of shorts are equal to 108 lbs. of corn. When the two are mixed, the mixture is twenty per cent. better than either alone. Peas are a good food but should be mixed with other grain. Three pounds of milk to one of meal is about the right mixture. Potatoes should always be cooked, and if mixed with grain make a good food. The food question Mr. Hodson considered one of the most important in connection with the raising of beef or pork for the foreign market.

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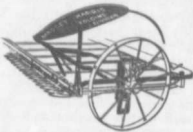
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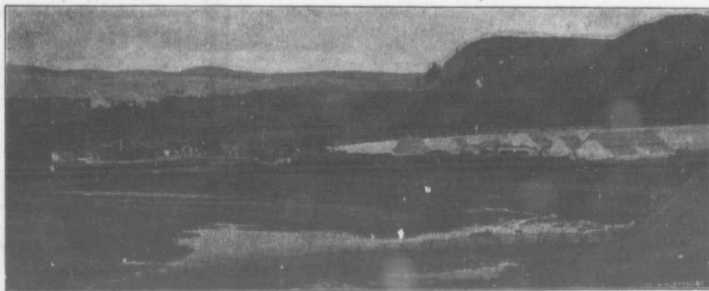


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Scene at Douglas Lake, B.C., Showing Cattle Range and Dry Belt.

Farm Conditions in British Columbia

A Trying Winter on the Ranches—Farmers Do Not Want Chinamen Taxed

The winter in the upper country has been a long and trying season. There have been no severe storms or low temperatures, but steady, cold, bright weather, with no chinook winds to take off the snow. The last bad winter was in 1896, and was something of a similar character followed by a late spring. Since that time throughout the cattle districts very large areas have been fenced in for winter pastures and bottom lands converted by irrigation into hay-fields. Large stocks of hay were on hand nearly everywhere and in many cases large quantities of old hay, as comparatively little feeding had been done since the date I speak of.

It is fortunate that this accumulation of hay was on hand, or the loss of life would have been considerable, as the average ranch does not put up enough hay in one season to cope with a prolonged winter, as a rule, it will have about enough for the calves and thin stock, and perhaps a month or six weeks' feed for the herd, which is generally quite sufficient.

CHEAP BEEF LOOKED FOR

Snow fell this year in early November and was followed by rain and then frost. For several weeks everything had to be fed, though it was next to impossible to collect some of the stock, owing to icy slopes and crested snow. Gradually the warm days and the wind uncovered some of the ground, a good many of the cattle and most of the horses were driven back, but a large proportion of the ranges have been covered all winter, and a great deal depends on the way spring opens up as to whether the losses will be as serious as were anticipated at one time; yesterday's readings (April 6), at Kamloops, were 48 deg., 54 deg., and if the weather continues, there will soon be both old bunch grass and new on the hills.

I rather look for cheap beef on the coast this year, as it is anticipated that a number of the ranchers who have been carrying more

stock than was actually safe, will cut down their herds, which they had been increasing for a number of years. On the Coast the winter has been very pleasant. In February and March there have been a bare half a dozen days when it has not been bright and sunny with generally a white frost at night. These light frosts have kept the season back, but the spring work is generally fairly well in hand, owing to the ground being in good condition to work.

Produce is generally high, except potatoes, which are a drug in the market.

THE TAX ON CHINAMEN

The proposed tax of \$500 on the Chinamen is talked of a good deal at present and various opinions are expressed on the subject. I think I am right in saying that there is at the present time among farmers a very different feeling towards Chinamen than there was, say 6 years ago.

At the present time the farmers are more prosperous and employ rather more labor, and this they find more difficult to get. Moreover they see and hear of the difficulty there is in other countries to get farm laborers. Five or six years ago, when the agitation against Chinese was more pronounced than at present, farmers had the idea, and were told by the politicians and labor unions that if the Chinamen were excluded, a better class of white laborers and white servant girls would come in from Ontario and other countries to take their place. These men would consume white food and use manufactured goods, which would increase the markets, and they would generally spend their money in the country instead of like the Chinaman sending their wages home.

FARMERS AGAINST THE TAX

Since that time, farmers have been more or less indifferent to the question, until now, or even at the time of the Chinese Commission, the evidence of which was obtained

only in the towns (here also the market garden question came in, and without doubt, in this the Chinaman has cut out the white man entirely). I firmly believe that were a vote taken amongst the farmers, they would be found against the \$500 tax.

The effect of the tax will not be noticeable for some time. It is only now that in California (ten years, I think, since the Geary Exclusion Act was passed) the scarcity of Chinese is felt. A cook's wages in California are about double what they are in B. C., about \$40 to \$50, and \$20 to \$30 a month respectively, and farm and orchard help in proportion.

HARD TO REPLACE THEM

Chinese are now employed as cooks and house servants, chore boys, cutting wood, clearing land, small fruit picking, haying, irrigating in all these branches of farming, and it will be difficult to replace them. The berry picking is done almost entirely by Chinamen at the present time. At this time of the year the Indians are all away for the fishing season, and it is difficult to know what other labor could be obtained. Irrigation is well understood by Chinese, and they enjoy almost a monopoly of this work.

PEOPLE OF B.C. NOT UNITED ON CHINESE PROBLEM

It is difficult, of course, to form any idea as to how these questions will work themselves out. British Columbia is by no means the only country with labor problems, although they seem extra bad here at the present time. In Ontario, the farm labor and the house-servant questions promise to become serious, and while the Northwest continues to absorb the one and the departmental store the other, they are not likely to improve. I have only referred to these problems from the farmers' point of view, the Chinese question has been such a main political feature that one hesitates to touch it, but

from conversations with a great number of farmers in various parts of the Province, I think, the majority do not see how they are going to replace them.

One car-load of pure bred stock has been received, and distributed, by the Dominion Live Stock Association, and one more expected in April.

C. H. Hadwen, B. C.

Fairs in the Territories

At a meeting of fair representatives, held at Regina recently, the following dates for holding the summer and fall fairs were selected in order to enable the Agricultural Department at Regina to secure the services of competent judges. Moosomin, Aug. 4; Fort Qu'Appelle, Aug. 5 and 6; Wolseley, Aug. 7; Regina, Aug. 11 and 12; Broadview, Aug. 13; Wapella, Aug. 14. Grenfell decided to have a fall show, but the exact date has not been decided on. Indian Head, Fort Qu'Appelle and South Qu'Appelle societies have combined, the fair this year being held at Fort Qu'Appelle. The Yorkton fair will be held on July 14 and 15. Edmonton, June 30 to July 2; Wetaskiwin, July 3; Calgary, July 7 to 9; Strathcona, Aug. 13 and 14; Fort Saskatchewan, Aug. 13 and 14; Lacombe, Aug. 20; Olds, Oct. 6; Innisfail, Oct. 7; Red Deer, Oct. 8 and 9.

Calgary Spring Show and Sale

The third annual show and auction sale of pure bred cattle, under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association, will be held at Calgary on May 13th and 14th. Mr. C. W. Peterson, Secretary, in sending a prospectus of the sale on April 12th last, says: "I may say that the annual auction sale held at Calgary, will be larger than ever this year. We have 260 entries now and will probably have 300."

The 220 head of cattle sold at last year's sale averaged \$95.76. Quite a number of Shorthorns sold at from \$155 to \$290 each.

The various live stock associations of the Territories will meet during the week of the show.

A Double Inducement

A Skagway, Alaska, exchange announces free homes for millions in that northern clime. It is also announced that settlers can homestead three hundred and twenty acres of land. What a snap for the fellow with a large family. He could homestead a whole township and would not have to erect very large buildings either to hold the year's crop. A root house would be all that would be required for this purpose as nothing except roots can be grown there. Greenland next.

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Ozone solves the great problem of killing germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine can never reach the cause of a germ trouble. Ozone kills them with oxygen—a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. But germs are vegetable and this excess of oxygen, while the very life of an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter. This fact seems a provision of nature to protect man against germs.

Kills all Germs

We offer \$1,000 to the physician or scientist who discovers a disease germ that Ozone cannot kill. Such a germ has never yet been discovered. Powley's Liquefied

Ozone is certain destruction to germs, and the result is inevitable. A germ disease must end and forever when the cause is killed. And all the skill in the world cannot cure a germ trouble while the germs still live.

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Every disease in this list is a known germ disease. Ozone has cured each of these diseases at least several hundred times—some of them thousands of times. We know from this vast experience that Ozone can be relied on in all of them. Medicine cures some of them sometimes, by aiding nature to overcome the germs, but those results are indirect and uncertain. Ozone attacks the disease directly and the results are inevitable.

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| Blood Poison | Liver Troubles |
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| Coughs—Colds | Pneumonia |
| Consumption | Piles |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quincy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrah—Cancer | Skin Diseases |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dyspepsia | Tuberculosis |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Throat Troubles |
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A Camper's Paradise in New Ontario.

A Scottish Farmer's Holiday in Ireland

(By our British correspondent.)

The land question in Ireland had long been one of interest to me. I had frequently been in the Northern Province, but all south of Dublin was new to me, so I took my holiday there, accompanied by my wife, in June, 1902.

After a day in Belfast, we proceeded to Dublin. The farming of Ulster is really good. The farms, as a rule, are small, but they are well tilled, crops are good, and houses and fences fairly tidy.

The first afternoon in Dublin was devoted to Glasnevin Farm, which is situated a few miles from the city. The whole business of agricultural education and experiment is in the hands of a Government Department, of which the active head is a well-known Scotsman, Professor Campbell. Prof. Campbell knows nothing about slackness and the farm is superintended by an Irishman, who also evidently knows his business. Experiments of many kinds were in progress—potatoes grown from boxed seed were as forward as the earliest about Stranraer, and wheat and oats as good as ever I saw anywhere. Hay and pasture were also fine, but why not? The land is rented at \$20 per acre, and seems worth it. A dairy is conducted on approved methods and students are instructed in dairying and in the general branches of agriculture. Gardening experiments were also conducted in a useful and instructive way.

We left Dublin, taking the Great Southern and Western express, for Killarney. We just missed the fine lands of Meath, but close to Dublin we saw land to make a Scotsman envious. The railway traverses what seems to be a wide and flat

valley of rich alluvial soil, but all in grass or meadow, and such grass—dark green, close, luxuriant and everywhere ablaze with yellow buttercup. Fields full of cattle were divided by thorn hedges, which seemed to have known no knife for years, and were everywhere covered with rich hawthorn blossom already past its best. The country is richly wooded, so much so that while the hills are well defined to the south, one can only guess how far the plain extends northwards. By and by we are travelling through County Kildare, and soon we open out on the Curragh, where trees are less plentiful and land less rich, but still grass, and those glorious hedges of hawthorn. There is little cultiva-

tion anywhere, and what crops we see are not particularly good, but as farms grow smaller the oat and potato-fields are more frequent.

OUT OF KILDARE INTO TIPPERARY

we find land of varying quality, a good deal of middling peaty soil, where whins are more plentiful than the blooming hawthorn. The express now bears us through a plain of varying breadth, anywhere from 6 to 10 miles, and at either side the hills rise in gentle slopes, evidently more cultivated than the flatter ground. At certain points creameries are built, and we noticed at one, about 10 a. m., a crowd of pony and donkey carts with milk cans, waiting. Cans were in evidence at stations, and at some farms we noticed a single can at the door. We changed at Mallow, a town beautifully situated on the Blackwater, where the land is evidently good and the cattle show it. Leaving Mallow, we speedily pass into poorer country, and it grew poorer as we went farther into Kerry, till at Headford it seemed just as poor as it well could be, much of it moorland, rocky and bare; but everywhere small farms are dotted over it with small patches of corn and potatoes, the latter almost invariably in beds thrown up by the spade. Donkeys are more numerous than horses, and goats than sheep, but cattle are the stock of the country, and—like the land—poor and scraggy. A good many are the native Kerry and they seem to do best, for the colored cattle, which are the majority, are a middling-class, scraggy and underbred.

The houses on these small farms are generally wretched—a thatched hut, fitted with a half door, over which an unkempt woman might be leaning, or on which a hen might be perched; once we saw a white calf looking out placidly at the passing train.

In most cases there is little attempt at whitewashing, and everywhere the yards are dirty in the extreme. The manure heap is



The Veterans' Locating and Colonization Association arrive at Bear Island in the Forest Reserve, New Ontario.

within a yard of the byres, a rough unpainted cart stands in the open, and the pigs and poultry have the run. Nothing was more evident than abundant leisure, no one seemed in any haste. Men were on their way to work at 9 a.m., and generally when at work were wearing their coats, though it was June. A dreamy lack of "go" was everywhere to be seen, and the results were tumble-down fences, trailing gates, untrimmed hedges and general slovenliness—very distasteful to a Scotsman.

We took an afternoon train to Kenmare, a town at the head of an arm of the sea, which stretches far inland, and found it was fair day and confirmation day as well. Crowds of the country people lined the sides of the streets. The market for cattle was practically over, but the side-walks were filthy with manure where the drovers had stood; a few unsold lots were still standing about and as late as 6 p. m. buyers and sellers were discussing young pigs. Donkeys and ponies were being yoked into country carts, and country women climbed into them for their homeward journey. These women were of two types—some of middle height, with unmistakable Milesian features; others taller, dark-haired, with good faces and good carriage, but all wearing a shawl over the head in lieu of hat or bonnet.

IN THE TOWN OF KILLARNEY

We saw a good many people from the country bringing in produce. One man, who was not very communicative, had a cart of turf for fuel (peats), for which he said he got \$1.00 to \$1.25. Another young fellow with a donkey cart, said he had sold his load for 75 cents. He had brought it six miles, he said, and was now carrying it into the cottage of his customer. It could not weigh more than 5 cwt., and seemed dear enough fuel, but when we considered the cutting and drying of the turf it was evident that the poor fellow was working for less than half the wages he could earn in England. These loads of peat are built up on very shabby little country carts in pyramid form, at the apex is a wisp of hay on which the driver sits while his pony or donkey plods slowly to market.

Killarney is a delightful spot. The town is poor, but the scenery and attractions of the neighborhood are unrivalled. The lakes are, of course, the great charm, they are surrounded by mountains, often grand, and always picturesque. The climate is so mild that vegetation is luxuriant; trees grow everywhere and even on the barest rock, where little trace of soil can be seen. Bushes, ferns and trees flourish. In some favored spots trees of sub-tropical habits may be found. It is impossible to convey the charm of the whole place on paper, and it must be seen to be appreciated.

(Here our Scottish friend gives a

somewhat detailed description of the Cork Exposition. But as a pretty full account of this was given in our exhibition number, last September, and as our space is limited, we have held it over.—Editor.)

From Cork we proceeded to Waterford via Mallow. From Mallow the railway follows the valley of the Blackwater past Fermoy. The Duke of Devonshire has a fine estate here, and it is one of the finest districts we saw in Ireland. Crops were good, pasture luxuriant, and everywhere the cattle seemed a capital class. It is a great horse breeding district, and the horse fairs at Cahirmee are the greatest in Ireland.

Of one thing we are convinced: The Irish poor are very poor, often apparently on the brink of misery. The well-to-do have many advantages—a fine country, fine climate and plenty of labor at prices 30 per cent. or more below what are paid in Scotland. All the rural population seemed to have plenty of leisure, plenty of fairs, and less of that downright hard work, which is the necessary base of all prosperity in Scottish farming. Further, the finest lands seem devoted to grazing in more or less large holdings, and the small farms are invariably land much inferior to the larger ones.

The railway leaves the valley of the Blackwater at Cappoquin, which seems to have some little shipping, and thence to Waterford it passes through an agricultural country of rather an uninteresting character. Close to Waterford the land improves, and there we saw droves of fine bullocks in very forward condition.

We took steamer Waterford to Milford and returned to Scotland via South Wales and the English Midlands.

Of the social conditions of the country I do not feel justified in saying anything, nor did I learn anything of the working of the land league nor of the chances or freedom which any outsider would have in becoming farmers in the country.

I suspect these are conditions which make it difficult for them to do so, or there would be, inevitably, an influx of Scotch farmers to a country where the farmer has many advantages and where energy would be well repaid.

This led down.

Irish Live Stock Exports

The exports of live stock from Ireland to Great Britain in 1902, reached highwater mark. No fewer than 960,000 cattle and over 1,000,000 sheep were sent to the English markets from Ireland that year. The highest previous record for cattle was 826,954 in 1894. The exports of horses for 1902 were only 25,318 as compared with 42,087 in 1899, the highest previous record. The exports of pigs were 638,061, over 42,000 more than in 1901, but over 77,000 fewer than in 1900.

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The Veterans' Locating and Colonization Association Exploring Party on the Montreal River, in New Ontario. Note shadow of boat in the water.

Canadian Produce in England

Cheese in Favor—High Prices—Present Prospects—Other Business Dull

(By our Regular Correspondent.)

London, Eng., April 14.

Business is dull pretty well throughout the country, few are actually grumbling about the state of trade, but there is nothing really worth recording except it be in the cheese market. During the first two months of the year, our principal imports, with two exceptions, fresh mutton and cheese, are less than those for the corresponding period of last year. Cattle register a decline of 5,089 head, the two months' total of 57,174 head, comprising 43,234 head from the United States, 13,525 from Canada and 136 from the Argentine.

The decline in the quantity of food products is probably due to the mild winter we have experienced; throughout the past three months the temperature has been uniformly above the average with frequent falls of rain. Vegetation is exceptionally forward here, and although arable work is much behind at present, British farmers' prospects are fairly favorable. There is plenty of keep and store beasts and sheep are in keen demand at high prices.

THE ADULTERATED BUTTER

Bill has recently passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and will undoubtedly become law this session. This Bill is principally aimed at "milk-blended" or "renovated" butter, which my readers may be aware is butter mixed with a considerable percentage of new milk in order to impart freshness of flavor and appearance. The Bill in its present form makes dealing in butter (subject to

the exception of Irish salt-firkin butter), containing more than 20 per cent. of water absolutely illegal. If any water in the shape of milk or other substance be added, the mixture may only be sold as "adulterated butter." The Bill may not appear to have any interest to Canadians, but indirectly it will have considerable effect upon them as to a great extent it will put a stop to the sale of milk blended butter, which, by the way, was sold in large quantities throughout last summer, and so will encourage the trade in the genuine article.

THE CHEESE MARKET

is very firm just now and good makes of cheddar are eagerly sought after. The bareness of the market for Canadian is becoming more evident than ever, and makes not only maintain the recent frequent advances to their fullest extent, but give indications of reaching still higher rates before the season comes to an end. Last week an advance of 75 cents per cwt. took place in values with the result that Canadian cheese of choicest quality, both white and colored is selling at \$16.80 per cwt. of 112 lbs. (15 cents per lb.). This price is that to which it was predicted some months ago, values would ultimately reach, but it was deemed so rash a forecast that few entertained the idea that such a price would ever be reached. Although present prices do not constitute a record for Canadian cheese, it is nearly twenty years since similar figures were reached.

The last year in which imported cheese was so high was in 1884, when all the rough March cheese made \$17.30 per cwt., while in the preceding April it even went to \$17.75.

NO UNDERPRICED CANADIAN CHEESE

A rare and conspicuous feature of the Canadian cheese trade during 1902-3 has been the entire absence of underpriced goods, as none but fine and finest qualities of colored and white cheese were made, and the purchasers were, so to speak, forced to take them whether they intended it or no. Finding it was, however, really good, wholesome cheese, they by degrees got to like it and kept to it long enough to help up prices, because when retailed at 16 cents per lb. it was better worth the money than half the perishable and inferior stuff that was foisted upon the smaller dealers at 12 cents in previous years. Prices having reached the existing level with scarcely any stocks of old cheese in reserve to fall back upon, no sudden or serious break in the market is likely to be witnessed before liberal imports of new cheese come to hand in June. "Fodder" cheese of early makes have been quoted from \$14.00 to \$15.10. Of course, everybody is aware that prices are dangerously high and that the utmost caution will have to be exercised so as to avoid overbought stocks. So long as c. i. f. quotations on the other side do not rule above quotations current on the spot, the position of holders will be a pretty safe one, but care will have to be taken that consignments do not follow on too quickly and arrive in London before receivers are ready to distribute them.

Butter has dropped from the high plane of a couple of weeks ago. Little Canadian, however, is being offered.

THE BACON TRADE

is in rather a better position just now, although an advance of 25 to 30 cents per cwt in quotations for Canadian was officially declared a fortnight ago, it met with little or no response from the trade; on the contrary, a greater disinclination was shown to buy, and with supplies accumulating, holders had to go back to the old figures. This reaction induced freer purchasing for current values are still relatively about the average for the article in general. The whole situation at present is dominated by prolonged scarcity of Canadian and American cures, at all events the outlook is an assuring one for Canadian hog breeders.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES

Canadian and American apples are now diminishing fast, and except in best selected sorts they are not wanted. Some lots have been frosted and it is quite evident that some forwarders have not yet learnt all about refrigeration. Some very good Golden Russets are coming to hand just now, and these make from \$4.10 to \$5.50 per bar-

rel. The first batch of apples from Australia arrived in London last week, 2,300 cases of Victorian fruit being the first consignment. A considerable portion of the cargo was sold by public auction in the Floral Hall, Covent Garden, when there was a large attendance of buyers who came from all parts of London and the provinces. The fruit presented a handsome appearance and arrived in excellent condition in spite of the long voyage. The bidding was very active and prices of from \$3.75 to \$5 per box containing about 40 lbs., were easily obtained.

IN THE MEAT MARKETS
prices are lower than they have been for some little time past, and it is certain that when the Argentine export trade gets in full swing values are bound to go lower. For instance, at the Deptford market, last week, there was full supplies on each of the three days, the majority coming from the United States. Similar remarks, also, apply to the sheep trade, where buyers complain of high prices, but short supplies force them to pay the rates.

HORSES
continue to arrive regularly, and there is generally a better feeling prevalent, buyers being more numerous, values are about as quoted in my last despatch.

American Grain Supplies

The March report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands in the United States on March 1 to have been about 164,000,000 bushels, or 24.5 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 23.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 24.5 per cent. of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 1,050,600,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent. of last year's crop, against 29.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 36.9 per cent. of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

Of oats there are reported to be about 365,000,000 bushels, or 36.9 per cent. of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 30.6 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 36.2 per cent. of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

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The agricultural building at St. Louis is 500 x 1,600 feet and will contain floor space covering almost 20 acres. This building is 15 per cent. larger than any other building at the exposition and is the largest structure erected for the reception of a single department. It will be well lighted and well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

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Practical Pointers for Swine Raisers

Sharp Teeth in Young Pigs

Often the sow's dislike, and especially a young sow, to her progeny is due to small sharp teeth in the young pig's mouth which lacerate the teats of the sow. Such teeth are commonly found in the mouths of newborn pigs, the progeny of sows fed on a "protein" ration such as middlings, oats and flaxseed meal. When such teeth occur cut them off by means of a small pair of pliers and the trouble will cease. These teeth sometimes cause canker of the mouth in young pigs. The best plan is to make it a rule to cut off these little teeth at birth. For canker dipping the heads of the affected pigs over and over again in a solution of one or two ounces of permanganate of potash in a gallon of warm water has proved effective, but after this treatment the sores should be smeared with some healing ointment. When canker is prevalent it is a good plan to souse the heads of unaffected pigs in this solution once or twice a week as a preventative. The feeding utensils and troughs should be kept clean and sweet.

Feeding for Bacon

There are two cardinal features of the bacon industry, viz., economy of production and excellence of quality. These are, respectively, the view-points of the producer and consumer, and as the latter invariably regulates the trade the former must base his operations on the principle of producing the best article at the least cost.

A judicious system of feeding from the time the pigs are weaned is essential to success. The hog being a grazing animal a rape or clover pasture should be provided and taken in conjunction with skim milk and shorts is an ideal food for developing bone and muscle. As they grow older, vary the rations, by introducing such grains as barley, oats, corn, etc. I find it preferable to have these ground and soaked thoroughly one meal ahead. It is not best to rely entirely on any one grain as the digestible nutrients are not sufficiently balanced to constitute a proper ration. It is poor economy to feed a ration composed too much of one ingre-

dient as only a small percentage can be utilized. Moreover the standard of quality will be injuriously affected. For example, if we feed corn alone we are supplying an excess of carbohydrates that will make the pork soft in texture, and frequently causes constipation.

Experimentors have demonstrated that it is only by using mixed food stuffs that anything like a correct ration can be obtained. Until the pigs have reached maturity we should depend on the pastures for providing the bulk of their feed; supplementing these with a little grain. When it is desired to finish them the grain allowance should be increased and the succulent food decreased. Thus any tendency to lay on fat may be easily controlled, and a firmness will be imparted not to be obtained by other means.

J. Hugh McKenny.

Elgin, Co., Ont.

Breeding and Feeding the Bacon Hog

We must breed for type and feed for quality! The bacon hog is one with a long body, medium shoulders, deep sides of good length inclined to be flat. The ham should be lengthy, rather than thick. The back should be slightly arched. A flat back is a sure sign of a fat pig. If the pig has a hollow back the fat is filled in along the sides. The idea is to get the flesh evenly distributed away from the back, so that when the carcass is dressed it is not one half fat. The flesh should be firm, not hard and stringy. From point of shoulder to point of nose should be tapering, with a slight bulge at the jaw. Pigs raised from stock of this type and developed to the weight of about 180 pounds, with about one and a half inches of fat, evenly distributed along the back, and the sides reasonably thick with marbled meat make ideal bacon hogs and are most suitable for making Wiltshire sides.

It is very important that the pen where the pigs are kept should be warm, dry and clean. Ventilation is also very essential. Give the pigs plenty of room. If the pen has a cement floor, the sleeping apartment should be floored with

lumber. It is advisable to give the pigs plenty of exercise.

After the little fellows are weaned they should be fed regularly and carefully, increasing in strength and quantity as your judgment sees fit. The ration should consist of a variety of grains. During the summer give them the run of a clover or a rape pasture, and in winter feed plenty of roots. Shorts and skim milk is the ideal food for young pigs. As the pigs grow older add barley meal ground fine.

G. H. Hutton, Renfrew Co.

To Produce Firm Bacon

The firmness of bacon does not depend on breed or on climate. Causes responsible for soft bacon were rushing the pigs on the market too rapidly, and before they were of the proper weight, and improper care, due to lack of room, etc. The key to the production of the right kind of bacon was getting the animals of the right breeds and feeding them in the right way. They must have a variety of feed. Feeding corn alone will give an inferior quality of bacon; the corn should be supplemented by skim milk or roots.—J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm.

Feed Young Hogs in the Open

At the Ottawa Winter Fair, Prof. Day, in discussing the breed, feed and care of the bacon hog, said:

There is no hard and fast rule for feeding animals. At the O.A.C. we have received more economical gain from feeding in small paddocks than in the pasture. I would advise the feeding of the hog up to the weight of 100 pounds in the pasture, and then transfer the animal to a small space to finish. Wheat middlings or shorts with finely ground barley or oats with hulls on make the best ration. A certain amount of gluten meal is all right. Speltz is also all right. We sometimes feed the grain dry in cold weather, but in warm weather it is better wet.

Ques.—Do you advise cooking food?

Ans.—No, except for potatoes or turnips. Corn meal must be used with a great deal of care. The best results were got by feeding rape in the pens.

Ques.—Why will packers not give more for good pigs than for poor ones?

Ans.—One of the chief causes is the keen competition. I hope to see it possible to have pigs graded in the near future.

Hog Cholera Again

Another outbreak of hog cholera is reported in Kent Co., Ontario. Mr. Arch. Laird lost 16 a few days ago by this disease and the remainder of his herd about 20 in number—have been killed. It was thought that cholera had been completely stamped out of this district. However, the present outbreak is not at all serious and confined to Mr. Laird's herd. Active preventive measures should be taken to prevent its spreading.

Prince Edward Island

Cool, backward, weather up to April 16, north east winds prevalent. Farmers have been fencing, and expect to commence planting about the 1st of May. The markets have been poorly attended since Easter on account of bad roads. Plenty of fresh herring offered on April 16. They sold from 15c. to 20c. per doz. Eggs have dropped to 12c. per doz. Butter fresh 25c. per lb. no tub offering. It is reported scarce. Pork dressed, 8½c. per lb., in good demand. Beef small, 8c. to 12c. Fowl 80c. to \$1.00. Mutton per carcass, 7c. to 8c. Dressed cattle, 6c. to 7c. per lb. Oatmeal per lb. 2½c. to 3c. Hay per ton, \$10 to \$11. Potatoes, 45c. per bushel. Oats, 34c. to 35c. per bushel. Apples, peak 15c. to 25c.

The exhibition of Easter beef on April 11, was splendid. Mr. Blake exhibited the head of two steers which he purchased last year from Mr. John McNeill, of Cavendish, and elicited the opinion from good judges that better beef had never before been seen in Charlottetown market. Prices were high, and sales brisk.

Maurice Blake had on exhibition on April 9th, the large turkey purchased from Richard Bagnall, New Glasgow. It weighed 35 lbs. Mr. Doherty of the hotel Davies was the purchaser.

Mr. John Richards, of Bideford, sold some fat heifers of the Aberdeen Angus breed, to a Charlottetown dealer, at 4½c. live weight just before Easter.

It is stated that a grant of \$4,000 will be given the exhibition association for the purpose of holding an Inter-Provincial Exhibition in Charlottetown this autumn.

A number of fine horses were shipped by Mr. J. P. Woodbury on April 14. Their destination was Sydney.

The schooners Morning Star, and Kohinor arrived on April 17, with coal for Clarking Bros.

A Threshers' Union

The threshers of Peel County, Ontario, have formed a branch of the United Threshers' Union of America. The union is an orthodox society with a ritual. It is designed for the mutual benefit and protection of threshers. The membership, it is said, includes so many of the threshers of the county that they can dictate the prices at which they shall work for the farmers. The unionists say that as yet no threshing charges have been fixed, but they intimate that there will be no more threshing done for \$7 or \$8 a day. It is reported that the union proposes to charge 2 cents a bushel for threshing oats and barley, and 3 cents for wheat, which, however, is denied by the union. If the organization keeps up it is more than likely the farmers of the county will have to pay higher prices for their threshing in 1903 than in 1902.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

CLEARING SALE
OF PIANOS

MANY fine pianos that have been rented during the winter are now being returned to us. It would be unjust to call any of these "second hand." Our assertion is the only evidence that they are not new. Yet because they overcrowd our already large stock of new pianos we are offering them at a big cut in price.

We also have several fine square pianos, recently received in exchange. We need the room they occupy, and will sacrifice for immediate sale. They are not ordinary square pianos; they have been thoroughly reconstructed and are fully guaranteed. If you wish a good piano at a modest price, they will be hard to equal.

TERMS OF SALE

1. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.
2. We will pay return freight if not satisfactory.
3. A handsome new stool and drape or cover accompanies each instrument.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

We suggest five methods of payment, and leave it to your option.

1. On square pianos—\$10 cash and \$4 per month until paid. Upright pianos under \$225—\$15 cash and \$6 per month until paid. Upright pianos over \$225—\$15 cash and \$7 per month until paid.
2. One-eighth of the whole amount cash, and one-eighth every three months until paid.
3. One-sixth cash and one-sixth every four months until paid.
4. One-fourth cash and one-fourth every six months until paid.
5. One-third cash; one-third in twelve months, and one-third in twenty-four months.

\$375 Stevenson for **\$117**

7½ octave rosewood square piano, by Stevenson & Co. (Decker Bros. scale). Has carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth moldings, overswing scale and full iron frame; length 6 feet 3 inches, width 3 feet 4 inches.

\$400 Great Union for **\$123**

7½ octave square piano, by the Great Union Piano Co., N.Y. Handsome rosewood case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth moldings top and bottom, case to shed alike back and front, has full iron frame and large overswing scale; length 6 feet 3 inches, width 3 feet 4 inches.

\$450 Dunham & Sons for **\$128**

7½ octave rosewood square piano, by Dunham & Sons, New York. Attractive case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth moldings, full iron frame and overswing scale; length 6 feet 3 inches, width 3 feet 3 inches.

\$300 Craig for **\$136**

7½ octave upright piano, by the Craig Piano Co., Montreal. Walnut case with full-length carved wood and music desk, Cabinet Grand tripart scale, iron frame, three pedals with muffler; height 4 feet 8 inches.

\$325 Whaley-Royce for **\$210**

A 7½ octave handsome walnut piano. Full length music desk and carved panels, ivory and ebony keys, three pedals; height 4 feet 8 inches.

\$350 Karn for **\$225**

A 7½ octave upright piano in handsome hickory walnut case. Has polished panels with hand carving in relief, has Wessel, Nickel and Gross action, ivory and ebony keys; height 4 feet 4 inches.

\$340 Mendelssohn for **\$235**

7½ octave upright piano, by The Mendelssohn Piano Co. Handsome double-voiced walnut case with full-length polished and carved panel, folding (all board, iron frame, overswing scale and scale, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys, height 4 feet 8 inches.)

\$425 Gourlay, Winter & Leeming for **\$260**

Our own piano, made to our own specifications by manufacturer of the highest reputation. 7½ octaves, upright grand, overswing tripart scale, improved double repeating action, patent toneless metal action, heavily lined iron frame, finest ivory and ebony keys, three pedals, including a muffler. Attractive mahogany case with full-length polished panel (carving in relief) and Boston double fall board; height 4 feet 7 inches.

\$425 Gerhard Heinzman for **\$290**

7½ octave, art style Gerhard Heinzman, handsome walnut case with hand-carved panels, Boston fall-board and automatic twisting full-length music desk. Wessel, Nickel and Gross action, three pedals, best ivory and ebony keys, etc.

Write at once, mentioning second choice in case the first is gone before your order is received.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

The Farm Home



Pretty Pussy.

Some Excellent New Recipes

By Laura Rose.

During the dairy course just closed at O.A.C., Guelph, there were weekly demonstrations given in cooking by Miss Givens, of the school of domestic science, Hamilton.

The work taken up was thoroughly practical and proved most interesting to the large class in attendance.

Some of the readers of this journal have expressed disappointment that I did not, as last winter, report the lessons. I have the ever ready excuse to make "Too busy," however from the notes I took I'll give a few of the many good things we had.

It is often hard to know at this time of the year, just what to make for dessert. The following is a very nice one. It was new to me, especially the sauce, which is the same, I am told as in some-times served hot with ice cream.

SNOW BALLS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, whites of four eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 4 level teaspoons baking powder; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour. Cream the butter and sugar add egg white and beat well. Add the milk, then the flour and baking powder sifted together. Steam 35 minutes in buttered cups and serve with the following:

CHOCOLATE SAUCE

1 pint milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stick cinnamon, 3 egg yolks, 6 raisins, 2 squares Bakers chocolate. Grate or melt the chocolate and put in the top of double boiler, with milk, cinnamon and raisins. Beat eggs and sugar together. When the chocolate has dissolved and the milk steaming stir it into the beaten eggs. Strain back into the boiler and stir until it thickens and coats the spoon.

A new way of serving left-overs is always welcomed. We are too apt to think of nothing but plain hash as a means of using up the cold meat left from dinner. The two following dishes were very tasty.



Miss Laura Rose

BOBOTIE

2 cups cold cooked meat chopped fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ small onion, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bread crumbs, 2 or 3 eggs (according to size and price), sweet almonds, 1 teaspoon curry powder, salt to taste.

Put butter in a frying pan. Add chopped onion and fry until brown. Add bread and milk and let stand a few minutes. Blanch and chop almonds very fine, add these, the meat curry, well beaten eggs and salt to other ingredients. Mix well, bake in a buttered dish in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve alone or with boiled rice.

Note—The almonds and curry may be omitted if so desired.

CASSEROLE OF RICE AND MEAT

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cold cooked rice, 2 cups cold cooked meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup gravy, stock or white sauce, seasonings to taste.

Line a greased mould with the rice, mince the meat and moisten with the gravy. Season well and pack into the centre of the rice mould, cover with rice and steam about 45 minutes.

This will turn out of the mould and is nice served with hot tomato or curry sauce.

No family of any size should be without a meat grinder. It can be used in the preparation of so many dishes, and after using one, you wonder how you ever got along without it.

SPONGE CAKE

I would like the ladies to try this recipe for a light cake. I can recommend it as a good one. Half the quantity makes a fair sized cake.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water; 2 sifted flour, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoon flavoring.

Boil the sugar and water until it threads when a little is taken between the finger and thumb (be sure not to over-boil it) beat eggs well. Place the bowl in a pan of cold water and pour the syrup gradually on the eggs, beating constantly. Continue beating until very light. Add flavoring and sift in the flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

Note—No baking powder is needed as the air in the beaten egg acts as the lightening agent.

Never try a cake with a straw or a broom splinter, for if it be not baked it is almost sure to fall.

FOR THE CHILDREN

One day Miss Givens was making some caramel for a pudding and incidentally remarked that it was made very much in the same way as peanut crisp. I saw a smiling look of inquiry go over the class, so I asked her if she would tell us just how to make the candy. She did so and the very next day I had just splendid success with the peanut crisp.

I first shelled and skinned 3c. worth of peanuts and chopped or rather rolled them fine. Then I put three large cups of white sugar (no liquid) into a granite saucepan. Put on over a rather hot fire and stir constantly. At first the sugar all lumps up, then it gets a little yellow and afterwards begins to melt and turn a golden brown. Just as soon as it is melted, stir in the peanuts and pour into a large buttered pan and spread it out as thinly as you can.

If the fire is not hot the moisture evaporates from the sugar and the sugar burns and gets hard before it properly melts.

In another article I will give a few more of Miss Givens' excellent recipes and suggestions.

Baked Ham

Soak the ham in cold water over night (old hams require two nights and a day). After soaking, scrape well. Make a quart of flour into a very stiff paste and cover the entire skin side; place the ham: perfectly level in a roasting pan and fill pan with cold water. Replenish occasionally with hot water while baking. For a seven to eight pound ham bake about three and one-half hours; for one weighing eight to ten pounds four to five hours, and for a ten to twelve-pounder five to six hours. Leave in water until cold, then remove paste and skin, cover with bread or cracker crumbs, and place in baking pan. Dissolve in a large coffee-cup one tablespoon of brown sugar in one-third cup of cold water. Fill cup with cider, and baste with this frequently. Bake thirty minutes to one hour according to size. If a spicy flavor is desired stir in a few cloves.—Mrs. J. K. Freeman.

To Cut a Cake

The accompanying diagram shows a good way to cut a round loaf of cake. Anyone who frankly wants a big piece can take it and say nothing; and they who want "a small piece, please," and "just a taste," can be as easily accommodated without serving appetites of all sizes. One or more sections can be left uncut.—A. W.



Delicate Cake

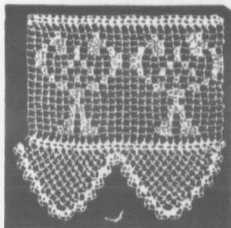
One cup of white sugar, one-third cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, two and one-third cups of flour, two eggs, one-half teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream tartar. It takes two grains of common sense in putting together the ingredients, and eternal vigilance in cooking from the moment of starting the process. Good recipes amount to nothing in the hands of an ignorant, negligent cook—man or woman. This is my best word for cooks, for housekeepers, for everybody.—Susan B. Anthony.

In the Sewing Room

URN LACE

In making the knot stitch between urns and in scallops be careful to make stitches of equal length. This, at first difficult, may be accomplished with practice.

Knot stitch: Draw out stitch on hook about length of 2 st, thread over hook, pull it through, then put hook between long st and thread: over hook and pull it through. There are now 2 st on



hook. Draw last st down close to hook, draw thread through both knot st is completed.

Chain 62 st, turn.

1st row—Shell (3 double crochet, 2 ch, 3 d c) in 4th of ch, 1 k st, miss 2 ch, 1 d c in next ch, 1 k st, miss 2 ch, 1 d c in next. Repeat until there are 16 k st, then make shell like that above, 1 k st, miss 2 ch, 1 d c in next ch, 2 k st, turn.

2d row—One d c in 1st d c of shell, 1 k st, sh'll in shell, then make 10 open places, above open places of 1st row, consisting of d c separated by k st, * 1 d c in k st close to last d c made 2 d c under two threads of k st, 1 d c in next d c, *. Repeat from * to *, forming two blocks. Make 4 more open spaces, shell on shell, 1 d c under 3 ch, 3 ch, turn.

3d row—Shell on shell, 3 open sp, 4 bl, 9 sp, shell on shell, 1 k st, 1 d c in last d c of shell, 1 k st, 1 d c in next d c, 1 k st, 1 d c in k, 2 k st, turn.

4th row—One d c in 1st d c, tr, 1 k st, 1 d c in next d c, 1 k st, 1 d c in 1st d c of shell, 1 k st, shell in shell, 8 sp, 1 bl, 4 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, shell in shell, 1 d c under 3 ch, 3 ch, turn.

In making scallop, after making shell which divides scallop, form body of lace, make a k st and 1 d c in last d c of shell, then * 1 k st, d c in next d c *, repeating from * to * to end of row, making last d c in k, 2 k st, turn, d c in 1st d c, repeat from * to * until you get to shell d c in 1st d c of shell, 1 k st, shell in shell. Every row of scallop is the same, making 1 more open sp in each row, until you reach 13th and 14th rows of scallop.

4th row—Sh in ch, 1 sp, 3 bl, 4 sp, 1 bl, 5 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, shell in shell, and proceed with scallop as directed above.

6th row—Proceed with scallop, shell in shell, 1 sp, 2 bl, 4 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 2 bl, 2 sp, shell in

shell, 1 d c under 3 ch, 3 ch, turn. 7th row—Sh in sh, 5 sp, 1 bl, 3 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 4 bl, 1 sp, sh in sh, and proceed with scallop.

8th row—Proceed with scallop, sh in sh, 4 sp, 3 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 2 bl, 3 sp, sh in sh, 1 d c under 3 ch, 3 ch, turn.

9th row like 7th, 10th row like 6th, 11th row like 5th, 12th row like 3d.

13th row—Same as 3d row until you pass sh at bottom, make a sh in 1st d c of scallop, miss 1 tr, sh in next. Alternate thus until 5 sh have been made, miss 2 tr, make 2 sh under the 2 k st at point, then 5 sh as before on other side of scallop. Fasten with 1 a c near sh of 1st row, turn.

14th row—Ch 3, 1 d c in centre of sh, 3 ch, 1 d c in same place, 3 ch, 1 a c between sh *. Repeat from * to * around scallop. Remainder of row is like 2d row, beginning with sh in sh.

Commence second pattern with sh in sh, 16 sp, sh in sh, k st in last d c of shell, 2 k st, turn. Repeat from 2d row of last scallop.—Claribel.

A Black and White Stock

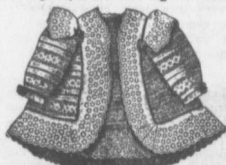
A stock of black plaited saten, with a turn-over collar and long, pointed tab of white silk, edged all around with tiny black silk but-



tons. A white and black silk medallion trims this tab, from which fall strands of heavy black chenille with tasseled ends.

Child's Dress

This is made entirely of embroidery. White insertion put together with fagot-stitches is used for the main part, and flouncing for trim-



ming. It takes tea yards of the insertion, six yards of the flouncing, and four yards of beading, through which ribbon is drawn.

Hints by May Manton

4244 SEVEN GORED SKIRT 22 TO 36 WAIST

Women's Seven Gored Skirt, 4244, to be Made With or Without the Circular Flounce.

The skirt is cut in seven gores of full length that are carefully shaped to be snug about the hips and to flare freely at the feet. The flounce extends from the front gore, where it is joined to its edges, and can be either seamed to the lower edges of the side and back gores (the material beneath being cut away on lines indicated



4244 Seven Gored Skirt 22 to 36 Waist.



4368 Misses' Waist, 12 to 16 yrs.



4366 Child's Coat, 8 min to 4 yrs.



4370 Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

in the pattern), or applied over the full length skirt as preferred. The flounce at the back is laid in flat, inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 21 inches wide, 7 yards 32 inches wide, 4½ yards 44 inches wide or 4½ yards 52 inches wide when flounce is used, and material cut away underneath, 10½ yards 21, 6½ yards 32, 4½ yards 44 or 3½ yards 52 inches wide when made plain.

The pattern 4244 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inch waist measure.

MISSER'S WAIST, 4368

This waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front and which is faced to form the back of the yoke. On this lining are arranged the tucked back and fronts and the front portion of the yoke, which closes invisibly, at the left shoulder. The berth is cut in two circular portions and arranged over the waist on indicated lines. The sleeves are the fashionable ones that are tucked to the elbows and form soft puffs below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace for yoke, berth, collar and cuffs.

The waist pattern 4368 is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

CHILD'S COAT, 4366

This coat is made with short body portions, to which fronts and back are attached, and closes at the centre front. The cape is smoothly fitted and forms deep points at front and back. At the neck is a turn-over collar. The

sleeves are in bishop style with straight narrow cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 2½ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern 4369 is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2, and 4 years of age.

WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST, 4370

This waist consists of fronts, back and plait. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the

waist line but the fronts are arranged to blouse slightly over the belt. The graduated plait is joined to the right edge and is hooked over invisibly onto the left. The sleeves are the new ones that fit smoothly at the shoulders but form wide puffs over the narrow straight cuffs. At the neck is a stock cut with the fashionable clerical point.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The waist pattern 4370 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

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

¶ 'A Home-made Press Board

I find this press board very useful in dressmaking. The small side is used for sleeves, and the larger side for dress skirts, jackets, etc. It is made of 1 in poplar or pine boards 3 ft long, with semi-circu-



lar ends of 6 and 2 in. and 9 and 4 in. which are joined together with two 1 in. boards 8 in. long. I find this press board to be the cheapest and best I have ever seen or used for all kinds of pressing.—Mrs. H. T. Klugel.

Health in the Home

Nothing is more valued by humanity than good health. The fresh

country air and the outside work on the farm furnish almost ideal conditions for good health, and yet strange to say, we find almost as large a proportion of sickness in the country as in our larger cities and towns. This should not be. More attention is paid to sanitation, cleanliness and diet by people living in cities than by those living in the country, which more than makes up for the congested and crowded condition in many of our cities. If people living in the country would pay one-half the attention to sanitation, etc., that is done in the cities, the death rate among the rural population would be much less than it is.

It is our intention in this department to give from time to time hints about health and about making the home and its surroundings conducive to the best of health. We shall be pleased to have hints and suggestions from our friends on these points.

Paris Green Antidote

A four to six ounce saturated solution of chlorate of potash given at frequent intervals to a person who has taken Paris green will prove a very efficient antidote. It is not always an easy matter to obtain hydrated sesquioxide of iron freshly prepared. Chlorate of potash is nearly always at hand, or can be quickly got.

"The Best Way to Administer" Castor Oil.

The best way to administer castor-oil is to place a tablespoonful of whiskey in the bottom of the cup, overlay it with the indicated dose of oil, and over this place a little more whiskey. Do not stir, but give at one draught, and follow with coffee or hot milk. Given in this manner, oil is never tasted, and the whiskey prevents griping. There is nothing better as a laxative after confinement or in irritable states of the bowels.

What, Why and Who

Oh! what did the "insead oil?"
 And where did the "sugar camp?"
 What did the sheet "tin foil?"
 And why did the "postage stamp?"
 From whence did the "mineral spring?"
 How far did the "lemon drop?"
 How long did the "wedding ring?"
 And whom did the "organ stop?"
 What made the old "fence rail?"
 And why did the "thunder clap?"
 What turned the "dinner pall?"
 And who heard the "ginger snap?"

—The Knocker.

Sympathizing Friend (to bereaved widow)—Well, though he is gone I hope you will not give yourself up to a lonely life.

Widow—Oh, Sir! this is so sudden!—Tit-Bits.

For the Young Folks

The Kind of Boy Wanted

In one of our exchanges we find an interesting account of a small boy who, to help his poor mother, tried to secure a position in a banker's office. He was small of his age and feared he might not get the place. Some fifty boys were waiting to see the banker, and here we begin:

There was an excitement on the street, loud talking mingled with profanity, and the boys, hearing the noise, went out to join the spectators.

It was such a scene as one sees occasionally in the streets. A heavily-laden truck. A tired beast of burden refusing to go further from sheer exhaustion and overwork. A great brutal fellow with arms uplifted, ready to bring the lash down on the quivering flesh.

A number of trucks were waiting for the refractory animal to move on, the drivers not in the best of humor, as some of them urged their companion "to give it to him!" as they termed it.

Once more the lash was uplifted to come down with brutal force, when suddenly from out of the throng a small boy with a pale, resolute face stepped forth, and going to the side of the truck said loud enough to be heard by all:

"Stop beating your horse!"

The driver looked amazed. Such a little fellow to utter the command.

"What did you say, youngster?" he asked on gaining his self-possession. "Did you tell me to stop lickin' this 'ere hoss?" He added: "Cause if you did I'll break this whip across your face!"

His temper was rising. The great veins swelled out on his temple, as stooping down he fairly yelled:

"Let go, I tell you."

The boy did not flinch, although the whip was uplifted, while the horse, who already recognized in him a friend, rubbed his nose gently against the sleeve of his faded blue jacket. The big brutal driver, inwardly admiring the little boy's pluck and beginning to realize that he was not to be frightened by threats, changed his manner and said:

"I don't want to get in any trouble, youngster, see! I'll try and coax the critter along."

He got down from his elevated position. A few kind words and the horse moved on with a low whinny, as if to say to his little rescuer:

"Thank you for your kindness, my boy."

As the crowd dispersed, one seedy-looking individual remarked to his companion:

"I say, Billy, the kid's made of the right kind of stuff."

Another of the spectators, a middle-aged man, with a thoughtful, serious face, richly dressed in furlined coat, held the same opinion.

"A wonderful boy!" he inwardly commented. "Brave and self-reliant; I like his face, too; an open, manly countenance. Just such a lad as I should like to have about me. By the way, glancing at his time-piece, 'that reminds me, I have advertised for an office boy, and should be at my desk.'"

Five minutes later he was seated in his office interviewing the applicants. One after another he dismissed, but when another applicant entered, the banker's face beamed with pleasure, as he recognized the little defender.

He found him a good penman, neat in personal appearance and well recommended; and Harold Dean entered the banker's office at four dollars a week instead of the usual price, three, and is now not only helping his good mother, but on the way to a fortunate and happy life.—The Watchman.



Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having. The

New Century

Ball Bearing Washer does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home and you cannot afford not to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

The Sewell Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd

The most successful Veterinary Institution.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S. Principal,
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

\$50 for the Girls and Boys

VALUABLE PRIZES FOR THE BEST COLLECTION OF WEEDS AND ESSAYS ON HOW TO DESTROY THEM.

We wish to obtain specimens of injurious weeds in Canada and information as to the best methods of destroying them. We want the girls and boys who read the *Farming World* to help us in securing these.

To the girl or boy sending us the best collection of injurious weeds we will give \$50; for the second best collection, \$15; for the third best collection, \$10; and for the fourth best collection, \$5. The prizes will be awarded subject to the following conditions:

(1) A single specimen of each variety of weed shall be mounted on white paper (about foolscap size) in such a way as to show the leaves, the branching, and, if possible, the flower. Where blotting paper is not available, newspapers or a large book will do for drying and pressing the specimens in. Spread the plants out carefully between newspapers and place a couple of large books on them. The better pressed the plants are the better they will keep.

(2) Each specimen must be carefully labelled with the popular and botanical name, the habitat (a swamp, wood, field), and the date of collection. The dry specimens can be mounted on the white paper readily with strips of gummed paper.

(3) No collection shall be enlarged by the addition of duplicates. Select only the best specimen of each variety.

(4) Each competitor must write an essay, containing not more than 500 words, describing some of the most injurious plants in his or her locality and the methods used to destroy them. In awarding the prizes 25 points will be given for a perfect essay.

(5) All competitors must be subscribers to the *Farming World*, or the paper must be a regular visitor in the home in which they live.

(6) All who intend competing for a prize must fill in the attached blank form and send to us not later than June 1st, 1903.

(7) All collections must reach this office not later than August 1st, 1903. The above conditions can be easily complied with by every boy or girl on the farm, and we look for a ready response to this splendid offer. Now is the time to begin. Fill in the coupon below. Mail to us to-day and commence your collection at once.

Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, has kindly consented to examine the collections and make the awards. He has also kindly offered, where no other means are available, to send the botanical name of any weed to a competitor if a specimen is sent him. Such specimens and letters will go free by mail if addressed to the Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. We would prefer, however, that competitors make every effort, by consulting books on botany, etc., to find out the names for themselves. When this can't be done, Dr. Fletcher will be pleased to help you out.

The FARMING WORLD, Toronto.

(Cut this off and mail to us)

THE FARMING WORLD, 90 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

I intend entering the competition for the best collection of weeds. I will comply with the conditions governing the contest and will have my collection sent in before August 1st, 1903.

Name

P.O. Province

A Dish-Washing Game

By Lillian Dynevor Rice.

On Mondays before I go to school
I wash the dishes. It's mother's rule
So Bridget can sort the clo'es.
To help me to get them quickly done
I've made up a game that's lots of fun,
And here is the way it goes:

The forks are voyagers, and their wives
Are the tablespoons and the silver knives;
The teaspoons their babies wee;
Each platter, saucer and cup's a boat
In which from the dishpan port they float—
They're shipwrecked when out at sea.

The soapnd breakers dash fierce and high,
But all hands are saved, and rubbed 'till dry.
The wrecks are towed in to shore.
In closest harbor they safely stay
'Till sailing date on another day,
Then bravely embark once more.

And washing the dishes in this way
Is nothing but fun. And I always say—
And mother agrees with me—
If work's on hand it's a splendid plan
To do it the jolliest way you can.
Just try it yourself and see.

Pop Corn Ecstastic

By Jennie Vickery.

Pop, corn, pop!
Burst your prison bars quick
And come forth to th' light!
Change your garb of dark gray
For new robes of pure white;
Yes, robes whiter than snow
That the winds drive and blow
On a wild tempest's night.

Hop, skip, hop!
Snap and crackle and whirl,
Leap and circle and swirl;
Dart in, dart out,
Dart round about.

Pop, corn, pop!
Come, your letters throw off,
From captivity flee;
Quick, arise and take wings,
Fly away and be free—
Yes free, free as a bird
Whose sweet songs loudly heard
Rising in pure ecstasy.

Hop, skip, hop!
Leap and eddy around
Turn and carouse and bound.
Fly low, fly high
Up to the sky.

Pop, corn, pop!

A New Leaf

He came to my desk with a quivering lip;
The lesson was done—
"Dear teacher, I want a new leaf," he said,

"I have spoiled this one."
In place of the leaf so stained and blotted
I gave him a new one all unspotted,
And into his sad eyes smiled—
"Do better now, my child."
I went to the throne with a quivering soul.
The old year was done—
"Dear Father, hast Thou a new leaf for me?
I have spoiled this one."
He took the old leaf, stained and blotted,
And gave me a new one all unspotted,
And into my sad heart smiled,
"Do better now, my child."
—Exchange.

Some Conundrums

When is a kiss like a rumor?
When it goes from mouth to mouth.
Why is the horse the most curious feeder in the world? He eats best without a bit in his mouth.
Why is your nose in the middle of your face? It is the scenter.
What is the latest thing in dresses? Night dresses.

Why do chimneys smoke? Because they cannot chew.
When is a ship most happy? When she rests on the bosom of a swell.

Why is a kiss like a sermon? It requires two heads and an application.

When was Shakespeare a broker? When he furnished stock quotations.

Why don't Sweden have to send abroad for cattle? Because she keeps her Stockholm.

What should you do if you split your sides with laughter? Run 'till I got a stitch in them.

When does a dog become larger and smaller? When let out at night, and taken in in the morning.

What is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident? Absence of body.

What is the difference between a life of leisure and a life of idleness? They are the same thing, only different titles.

He who by farming would get rich,
Must dig and plant and hoe and sitch,
Work hard all day, sleep hard all night,
Save every cent and not get tight.

Homes for Children

Mr. J. Stuart Coleman, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Toronto, informs us that they have no children available for adoption but children under two years of age. Many of these are in urgent need of homes. It will be a waste of time to write asking for children older than two years. In our April 1st issue we inserted a brief notice about the society and the secretary writes us that he has had fifty applications for girls over 15 years of age.

THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Sound Horses Only.

Lame horses sell at less than half their actual value and are seldom purchased at all. The remedy is easy. A few bottles of



will work a permanent cure for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It cures thousands of cases annually. Each endorsement is on the one following as a guarantee of merit.

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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Eastville, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1902. I received your Kendall's Spavin Cure for shipment about 1890. Bone Spavins, and it removed them entirely. These horses had been in the stable for ten years of their life. I now have a case of a mare that was cured by following your directions, and am going to give her complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly, CLARK G. FORT.

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The lock cannot slip, and, being galvanized, will not rust.

Write for Catalogue C.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co. Limited
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

In the Flower Garden

Flowers on the Lawn

A handsome rustic ornament can be made out of three wide boards, planed and made smooth, painted some good substantial color. Cherry, is now a very fashionable color, and will not fade or grow weather beaten. Take a couple of half barrels and paint the same color as the boards. Construct them into a rustic table, use the two half barrels for legs, choose some sunny little nook in front of the house on the lawn. Have on hand boxes as near the same size as you can get them enough to fill the table. Paint any tint or shade that suits your fancy. Straw color is very pretty. Fill with good fertile soil. Pot with any out-door flowers that please your fancy as long as they do not grow too tall and thrifty. Dwarf roses are very nice, as they bloom in clusters—variegated selections are my choice. Take a couple of half-barrels and paint them white, fill with good fertile soil. Pot with some climbing drooping vine. The running maple is just lovely for a lawn. It will grow and run downwards and droop and twine and wind around the barrels and the barrels will become one mantle of green with little white spots peeping through. When the flowers in the boxes become in full-bloom, and the half barrels draped and covered with a rich green color you have a picturesque bower of beauty that will feast your eyes and enhance and beautify the carpet of green that is spread over your lawn. The shade trees and the ornamental shrubbery almost express their exquisite delight in words.—Versalla E. Buchner, Norfolk Co.

Hints on Growing Flowers

Arrange for seedling pansy plants for early flowering from some reliable florist. Have them set so that you can put them out in the garden as soon as the soil can be put in proper shape in spring.

I would not advise starting dahlias now. We have heretofore considered it imperatively necessary that they should be given an early start, but two years ago I failed to receive my tubers until almost the first of June. I put them in the ground at once—they were well sprouted—in a very rich soil, and the plants grew with great rapidity, and began to bloom the last of July. Last season I tried the same method, with similar results. If a rich soil is given, and the plants are kept moving steadily and vigorously ahead, I believe late planting produces much better results than early planting.

Get your sweet-pea seed early, that you may have it by the time the ground is in condition to

warrant planting it. It is a good plan to order all your seed some time before you are ready to use it, thus avoiding the risk of not receiving it in time to take advantage of the season if it happens to be an early one.

Do not fail to order seed of such perennials as hollyhocks, pansy, and others as good, from which to grow plants for next year's use.—Home and Flowers.

A Few Good Plants

Centaura marguerite, or mammoth sweet Sultan, is causing a great furor among flower lovers, but many fail to have a succession of blossoms. To do this, it is necessary to keep every seed pod removed, as the plant is not strong enough to bloom and raise seed at the same time.

Purple fountain plant, lately introduced, is fine for a border plant around tall growing plants. Plants should be set far enough apart so their fountain-like form can be preserved. The feathery purple heads are freely produced from midsummer to frost.

Torenia is beautiful plants requiring a moist, rather cool situation, though they do well bedded out if water is plentifully given. They are from 6 to 12 inches tall and are in two distinct types, white and shades of blue. The latter is beautifully marked with purple and yellow, and the white is blotched with rose in the throat.

A House for Blue Birds

"It is a very simple matter to make a house for bluebirds that will be perfectly safe from cats and other animals," says Country Life in America.

It is a very simple matter. Get a hollow limb or make a box of weather-beaten boards, close both ends, raintight and make a two inch opening near the top. The cavity inside should be about three inches across and four or five inches deep. Nail or wire the box to a post set securely in the open where no squirrel or cat can jump down on it from above. Then stop everything from coming up the post by a sheet of tin or an old pan that encircles the post. This result is best accomplished by cutting an "X" in the tin and showing the post through; then nail down the flaps of the "X" to the post.

Young trees should not be trimmed too liberally, as too much foliage taken from the tree weakens its feeding power.

Hundreds of trees set every year die because of the neglect of the owners. It is not always the fault of the nurserymen.

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\$5,000 Reward will be paid by the Sunlight Soap Co. Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

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In the Vegetable Garden

The "New Celery Culture"

Try the "New Celery Culture." It is growing the plants 6 to 12 inches apart each way, the dense foliage causing the celery to blanch without further labor.

The chief essentials are plenty of food and water. These are very important since six times the ordinary crop is to be grown on the land, it is reasonable that a corresponding amount of fertilizer must be applied.

The ordinary rainfall is not sufficient and water must be given every week, and in generous quantities and light cultivation continued as long as practicable.

The "new culture" is a capital method for the town gardens where every foot of land must be utilized and where water can be applied from a hose.

White plume and golden self blanching are perhaps the best varieties for close culture.

W. S. F.

Pole Beans and Parsnips

Among eight varieties of pole beans tried last summer, I find the Cuban Asparagus to be far ahead of the Kentucky Wonder, and Old Homestead, both in yield and as a green podded string or snap bean. It is very early, the vine clings better to the pole than most sorts and the enormous length of the pods, sometimes two feet long, make it quite a novelty. Although of great length, the pod is round, fleshy and tender, and is in good condition for a longer period than the caseknie and other well-known green-podded pole beans. As a pole bean for use, either shelled green or dry, the most productive was the white runner, and although the flavor may not be as good as the smaller kinds, it is much better than the scarlet runner. The bean is the largest of any I know of, being the size of large pole limas, only two or three times as thick. As a baking bean, I find them equal to any, the process of baking seeming to improve their flavor to a great extent. On account of their great productiveness, large size and freedom from disease, I think they should be more largely grown. The horticultural, or cranberry, is a good pole bean, and although an old variety, is equal to many of the newer sorts. Pole beans may never be a profitable market crop, except in a green state, but for home use they will hold their place for some time to come, especially where land is valuable and in the vicinity of towns and cities.

There are very few varieties of the parsnip offered by seedmen, so that variety does not count for as much as in some crops. A good crop of parsnips is only possible when the soil is deeply worked and the manure or fertilizer thorough-

ly mixed with the soil. To show the depth the tap root of a parsnip will sometimes go in search of food and moisture, I had some last year over three feet long in a heavy clay soil, which had not been as deeply worked as it should have been. The intermediate, or maltese, parsnip has been with me much superior to the hollow crown and long Dutch. On account of their thickness, they can be used or bunched quite early, and are also better keepers, although where the soil is deep and rich enough, the longer sorts may give heavier crops.

E. MacKinlay, Halifax.

Treatment for Potato Scab

In all cases where seed potatoes are affected with scab to the slightest degree they should be treated with the formaldehyde solution.

"Make the proper solution by pouring one pint of formaldehyde into a cask into which have been put 25 gallons of water, then distribute the liquid into several casks, and into these casks put the uncut seed potatoes. The potatoes should be placed in sacks and completely submerged in the liquid and left for two hours; if the potatoes are very scabby, leave for two and one-half hours. This treatment will kill the scab fungus on the seed potatoes, and the crop should be free if planted on land that had not in previous years grown scabby potatoes or in any other way have become contaminated with the potato scab germs.

"An experiment was carried on at the Wisconsin Station during the season of 1902 for the prevention of potato scab in accordance with the above method recommended. Seed potatoes were chosen that were very scabby and part were treated for the prevention of scab and part planted without treatment. The yield was nearly the same, but the quality of the potatoes was decidedly in favor of those grown from the treated seed. "By actual count it was found that 19 per cent. of the potatoes grown from the untreated seed were scabby, while only 5 per cent. of those grown from the treated seed were affected with scab."

House Cleaning

Old Father Time has poked up the fire

That was burning quite low in the sun

And has warmed up the water for washing earth clean,

House-cleaning time has come. The robin while warming his chilly red toes,

Clears out his throat for a song, He says he's been fearing 'twas time to begin,

But he hopes it won't last very long.

L. E. Chittenden in the Household.

Feed Your Land
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and your crop will crowd your barn. Sow potash and reap dollars.

Our five books are a complete treatise on fertilizers, written by men who know. Write for them.

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The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

May Shut Out German Sugar

The announcement by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech, that a surtax would be instituted against Germany has created considerable interest among sugar-beet promoters. This surtax if enforced will practically stop the importation of German bounty fed sugar into Canada. About three fourths of the sugar imported into Canada comes from Germany which will have to be supplied from some other source. Why should not this shortage be supplied by beet sugar made in Canada? There is no reason why it should not, providing our farmers are willing to take hold of the matter and supply the beets. In the meantime, however, the shortage by the shutting out of German sugar, will have to be made up largely by cane sugar.

Drilling and Thinning Sugar Beets

When the ground has been thoroughly disced and arrowed it should be leveled. For leveling most of our farmers use what is called a float, made from two 2x8 silled pieces 16 or 20 feet long, with cross pieces of the same material and from 8 to 12 feet long, placed 4 feet apart and all securely fastened together, forming a box without top or bottom. This is dragged endwise across the field, scraping off the high places and filling the low. The roller follows this and then the drill.

The distance between rows, to raise a good and profitable beet, should be 2 feet. My experience, during the last five years, has been that lands that have been farmed for a number of years are deficient in strength to mature a crop of profitable beets when drilled less than 2 feet apart. By drilling them this distance apart and thinning them to 1 foot in the row the beet has more ground from which to draw its food, thus making a larger beet and at the same time not losing any of its percentage of sugar. I planted a few 2 feet apart each way and found them to average 3½ lbs. to the beet. I was always, and still am, of the opinion that they should be planted in checks and cultivated the same as corn, thus saving a great deal of hoeing; I intend planting an acre that way this year for an experiment. In drilling the seed should not be put into the ground more than 1½ inches.

If your ground is foul it is best, as soon as the rows can be seen, to commence with the wheel hoe that has two knives. Straddling the row and watching the drill mark, you can do lots of work before it is necessary to use the horse and cultivator. You can

get close up to the beets, thus saving in weeding by hand. A man and a boy can hoe 1½ to 2 acres per day. The thinning should commence when you are sure all of the seed has sprouted and plants are through the ground, for if you thin too soon there will be more beets come and then your crop is too thick and must be thinned again.

When you commence to thin let a man chop out with a hoe all the beets and weeds, leaving a bunch of beets every 10 inches; the thinners follow and pull all weeds and thin out to one good healthy beet. You will always have to be on the alert and give explicit instructions to let the large beets stand, as it is invariably the case that the thinners will become careless and pull the beets that should be left; watch this closely.

After waiting a few days to let the beets get a start, commence with the horse cultivator and stir the surface as often as is necessary to keep the weeds in subjection and the ground in good condition. Always cultivate after a rain or irrigation; often you can expedite the work by using a weeder. I used one last year with good results and think lots of the weeder.

A. P. Davis.

Cattle Feeding with Sugar Beets

A new work on cattle feeding by Lewis S. Ware has just been published by the Philadelphia Book Co. It deals with the best methods of utilizing the by-products of the sugar beet factory in the feeding of cattle. It also shows the advantages of the sugar beets themselves for cattle feeding. The work is well illustrated and covers fully, every detail in the economic use of sugar beets, sugar, molasses

and beet sugar residuum in feeding cattle. This book will be of great value to farmers in the vicinity of beet sugar factories, who utilize the by-products for feeding stock and also to growers of beets for feeding purposes. The price is \$2.50.

Costly Arithmetic

A school-teacher in Sheffield received the following from a complaining parent a few days ago:

"Sir: Will you please for the future give my boy sum easier comes to do at nites? This is what he brought hoam to or three nites back: 'If four gallins of bere will fill thirty-to pint bottles, how many pint and a half bottle will nine gallins fill?' Well, we tried, and could make nothing of it at all; and my boy cried and sed he didn't dare go back in the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine-gallin' cask of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, besides a few we had by us. Well, we emptied the cask into the bottles, and then counted them, and there was nineteen, and my boy put the number down for an anser. I don't know wether it is rite or not, as we split some doin' it. P. S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy any more bere."—Paisley Express.

One Hundred Dollars Per Acre

The Wiarton Sugar Company paid for last year's beets according to the sugar content, and as the beets in that district ran high, farmers realized as high as \$5.00 per ton. The best beets came from Manitoulin Island where some farmers are reported to have realized as high as \$100 per acre.

It is Worth While

investigating the advantages offered to settlers on the **CROWN LANDS IN NEW ONTARIO**. The climate is all right; the land is rich and well watered; railways serve each district opened for settlement, and the local market for timber, in most cases, enables the cost of clearing to be more than met by the crop of trees now on the land.

If You have any Curiosity

as to Ontario's advantages in this regard, and desire to better your position, write for information to

HON. E. J. DAVIS

Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO, ONT.

Bees and Poultry

The Yellow-Legged "Bugbear"

Why should the English buyer or any other buyer, care any more about the color of a hen's legs than he does for the shade of her feathers, when the consumer of the hen never sees and doesn't care a rap for either the one or the other?

People in England neither eat hens' legs nor feathers any more than do Canadians.

In the Old Country, the poultry dealer who, as a rule is a fish-monger also, calls around for orders: "Bring me a nice pair of chickens, or a good plump hen," says the housewife.

But from all the fuss raised here over this yellow-legged bugbear,—and bugbear it most emphatically is,—one would naturally imagine the following as the normal heart-breaking restrictions imposed on the English poultry dealer: "Have you any incubator hatched, brooder reared, crate fattened white Leghorns? Don't interrupt me, please;—I was about to remark that I only want fowls whose lower limbs, by carefully scientific breeding have assumed a bee-wing tint. I am most fastidious on the matter of hen limbs. Of course, you cut off the legs before you deliver the birds; but it is a matter of principle with me, and I cannot sacrifice my principle for any number of hen limbs. Yellow, too is so frightfully unfashionable just now." Did any one ever hear of a retail buyer securing one fraction of a cent reduction on account of a fowl's yellow legs? I have neither met nor heard of one. Why! it is just as reasonable to object to the color of an ox skin, as to that of a hen's legs, seeing that neither is edible.

A SCHEME OF THE DEALERS

Rearing in the Old country, and intimately associated with matters agricultural, as well as in the purveying business, I can honestly state that this yellow-legged objection does not emanate from home consumers. I never knew of the objection till I came to Canada. Let me go further. I assert that the objection is simply a scheme on the part of dealers in which the consumer in no way participates. The dealer does, however, to the tune of about a cent per pound, so I am told.

Consider the matter rationally: Fowls do not appear at table fully limbed, and consequently the consumer is not likely to object to what he never sees. Thus, as he has no particular vanity in fowl-shades, it logically follows that the matter rests with the dealer. Now, if the consumer of fowls doesn't care a rap for the color of what he neither sees nor eats, what right has any dealer to dictate, and why does he do it? Simply because of the extra profit he thereby obtains on his purchase. Remember the dealer who discounts your yellow legged hens, does not give that cent per pound to the consumer. He keeps it himself.

I am firmly convinced that our export poultry business has not yet assumed anything like a business basis, in a variety of ways. It is pretty evident that on more than one point our leading experts have been deliberately misinformed by those in the Old Country. This, doubtless because they have sought information from dealers who have unscrupulously played their own cards.

Instead of applying to the dealer, let any one interview the largest catering firm in say, London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester;—I mean of course, firms supplying the cooked article to the public. In this way the full confirmation of any assertion I have made here-in may be obtained.

Ad Unquem.

Big Eggs

A big hen's egg is reported near Almonte, Ont. This egg is said to measure 11½ inches by 9½ inches, and weighs 12 ounces.

Mrs. C. Kett, Essex Co., Ont., reports a very large hen's egg, which had four perfect yolks. The egg was laid on Easter Sunday. Next.

Don't Let Swarms Mix Up

Last season was the worst one ever known in Ontario for many swarms rushing out of their hives at the same time, and all clustering in one great cluster; and where this takes place it uses up much of the bee-keeper's time in putting things to rights, and delays all his other work, which needs very prompt attention, and at the end of the season he will be many dollars short in his honey crop. Last summer I saw the swarms coming out of eleven of my colonies at the same time. I called my help, and we very promptly covered ten of these with quilts and sheets, and let the one that had most bees out go on and alight, which it did; and before they had half clustered, four more colonies started swarming, and these were promptly stopped by covering them with quilts which went down to the ground, and hung out about a foot from the hives; and under these quilts the bees rushed out of the hives pell-mell for a few minutes, and then returned back into their hives. As I keep all of my queen's wings clipped, and finding the swarm up the tree not returning, I knew it must have a young queen with it, and at once hived that swarm. I then took the quilts off the 14 colonies as quick as I could, so as to let in the field bees that were coming home hunting for their hives. I then went to work, and divided the bees and made a swarm from each of these 14 colonies, which I prevented from swarming, and secured a good yield of honey. I hit on this method over 25 years ago, and have practised it ever since; and it has been worth many dollars to me.

Wm. McEvoy.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

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

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—In Township of Barford, Brant County, 100 acres, will rent if not sold at once. Send for our catalogue of farms. S. G. LEAD, Brantford, Ont.

WE MANUFACTURE thirteen styles of Incubators and Brooders, and keep all kinds of Poultry supplies. Catalogue free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London, Ont.

EGGS, from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Circular giving particulars free. JOHN PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

WHITE AND SILVER WYANDOTTES; bred for quality and vigor. W. D. MOREMAN, Lead Head, Ont.

EGGS from Cook's Buff Orpingtons, imported direct from England, \$3.00. Utility size \$1.00. Circular, S. W. D. FRITH, Winchester, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. I have a fine pen of birds headed by a grand cockerel. Kerr's strain eggs, \$3.00 per 15. W. H. BIGGAR, Trafalgar, Ont.

BLACK MINORCAS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES, winners at Toronto, Ottawa, Wash. Eggs, Buff, \$2; Minorcas, \$1 and \$2 setting. Wm. ROEBUS, 14 North St., Toronto.

DAVID G. HOUSTON, of Shannonville Poultry yards, Ont., who has had fourteen years' experience, has raised up some grand pens of the following: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns, and Black Minorcas, 150 for 15 eggs; Pekin Ducks \$2.00 for 25. This strain is a No. 1 in every respect.

FOR SALE.—Universal Stock Food, seven Farms; 20 per cent of their Corn, Oats, and other Feeds; Farmers and Stockmen write today for our Grand Free Trial Offer, mention how much stock you own, also this paper. UNIVERSAL STOCK FOOD CO., Guelph, Que., Canada.

WANTED.—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes, quality guaranteed, \$2.00 single setting or \$3.00 for two settings, send in your orders early and get something and a lot more. For full terms apply NOW. FELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

BUFF PARTRIDGE COCHINS, Light and dark Brahmas, Langshans, Barred White Rocks, Golden, Silver, Buff, White Wyandottes, White, Brown, Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Spanish, Silver Dorkings, Houdans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Poland Game, Pekin, Roman, Aylesbury, Cayuga Ducks, eggs \$1.00 setting.

R. LAURIE, Wolverton, Ont.

LOOK HERE.—Eggs from my best imported pens of Barred P. Rocks and Silver Wyandottes, prize winners, guaranteed pure Hatching. Royal Blue strain, quality guaranteed, \$2.00 single setting or \$3.00 for two settings, send in your orders early and get something and a lot more. For full terms apply NOW. C. M. BROOKFIELD, Wellington Poultry Yards, Simcoe, Ont.

IMPORTED BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Another importation just arrived, cocks direct costing \$85.00 a pair. Orpings and Lemon Buff eggs, imported varieties, \$2.00 per 15; Canadian bred solid Buff \$2.00 per 15. A few good Cockerels also. Also breeder of registered Cheshire sheep and Berkshire pigs, best quality. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Onondago, Ont. Write for catalogue giving standard.

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VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE. 198 acres on bay shore adjoining Owen Sound. The buildings, ornamental grounds, 150 acres of the most productive varieties of mixed fruit, water supply, fencing, underground and local water, and other advantages, are excellent in Ontario. An Owen Sound is making rapid stride towards a city this property is rapidly enhancing in value. It will sell at a great price. Terms: one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply W. M. MORRISON, Repton Park, Owen Sound, Ont.

The Farming World

—and—
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WEAVER, R. A.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WHAT A SETTLER SHOULD TAKE WEST

What would you advise a person who is thinking of taking up a homestead in the York district of Annapolis to take with him in the way of household goods, implements, tools and stock? Are the implements used here strong enough for that country?

—J. B., York Co., N.S.
For a person going to homestead in the West the only kind of goods that would be advisable to take are those that would be classed as settler's effects. On these the freight rate is less than one half of what it is for regular freight. Settler's effects may be classed as follows:—Live stock, including horses or mules, cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, not exceeding ten head all told; household goods and personal property (second hand), wagons, implements of all kinds (second hand), 2,000 feet, or the equivalent thereof of lumber, etc.; seed grain, small quantities of trees and shrubbery; live poultry or pet animals, etc. All new goods, whether implements or household articles, should be charged full freight rates, and consequently it would be better to buy them in the West. All useful implements about the farm, if second hand, it would be advisable to take, excepting plows or seeders. The plows used in Ontario are, generally speaking, not adapted to the West, while the seeder is almost entirely deficient.

If it can be arranged it is always best to take a car which will carry 24,000 pounds. The rate per cwt. in car lots on settlers' effects is half what it is for the same class of goods in small quantities. Besides this, one person is allowed to go with each car. Even if the amount to be taken be only 12,000 pounds or a little over that amount, it will be better to take a car as it would cost no more.

All implements used on Ontario farms, with the exception of plows and seeders, will be found of use on the prairie. But it will not pay to

buy new ones here and take them with you. Buy new ones there.

INJURED HOCK

I have a colt that was cut on a wire last August on the hind leg, in the joint. I used carbolic acid on it for a while, but it did not improve. There is a large growth of flesh, and it is swelled badly, and the joint seems to be stiff.—J. M. C., Perth Co., Ont.

It is rather too late to expect good results after chronic condition has become established. Cleanse part. Wet it several times daily with a solution of half an ounce of chloride of zinc and two ounces of sulphate of zinc, in a pint of water. When growth is cut down level, clip hair from part and blister with cerate of cantharides and repeat in three weeks if necessary.

SICK LAMBS

What is the matter with my lambs? When the ewe first drops them they seem to be crazy. They will lie on their sides and keep throwing their heads back. They will suck a little, but generally die in a day or two. Not one of them gets well.—E. H. M. Simcoe Co., Ont.

The trouble is probably due to the feeding of the pregnant ewes. Nothing can be done for little lambs thus affected, but the trouble can be prevented by the proper feeding and management of the ewes. Feed ewes succulent food. A mixture of three parts crushed oats and one part of bran is good. All hay fed should be sound and free from mould. Let ewes have all the exercise possible.

MARE WITH "WHITES"

Will a mare breed when she has "whites"? Can this trouble be cured? If so what is the best treatment?—J. W., Huron Co., Ont.

A mare having "whites," or leucorrhoea, would not be likely to breed. Sometimes this trouble is obstinate of treatment, especially with old mares. The line of treatment to follow is to give iron tonics medicinally. Vaginal injections may also be given of a mild antiseptic and astringent character. Cool or tepid water may also be injected. Injections should be carefully administered. After cleansing the womb by repeated injections of tepid water, inject: No. 1—Sulphate of zinc 2 drachms, water 1 pint, mix. No. 2—Sugar of lead 3 drachms, water 1 pint. No. 3—Carbolic acid 2 drachms, water 1 pint, mix; changing from one to another and applying twice daily till cured. For tonics give the following: (1) Nux vomica 1 drachm, sulphate of iron 1 drachm, Foengreek seed 1 drachm; mix and give as one dose. (2) Tincture of iron 1 ounce, tincture of gentian 1 oz., water 10 oz.; mix; and give two tablespoonfuls three times a day. (3) Sulphate of iron 1-2 oz., nitrate of potash 2 ozs., powder and mix, divide into twelve powders. Give one twice a day changing occasionally from one to the other, and continue for three or four weeks. Give green food or bran mashes, roots, etc.

A New Sprayer

The Collins Improved Compressed Air Sprayer as advertised elsewhere in this issue has many points in its favor. It is convenient in size, sure in operation, made at home, and it is cheap. A good sprayer will readily pay for itself many times over in a single season.

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

BEEES AND QUEEN—Wanted purchasers for either full colonies (prizes on application), or queens. Imported queens direct from Canada or Italy for these orders must be booked at least four weeks before delivery. Entirely new Italian queens before July 1st, each \$1.25, per six \$6.50; after July 1st \$1.50, per six \$7.50. Best breeders \$2.00, per six \$12.00. Caribbees untested before July 1st, each \$1.25, per six \$7.50; after July 1st \$1.50, per six \$7.50. Tested before June 1st \$1.75, after June 1st \$1.50. Best breeders \$2.00. After July 1st \$2.25. Write for particulars. B. Bee, try it. Full directions sent for changing the queen. Send money by P.O. order, Express order, or Registered letter, address R. F. HOLTZMANN, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from high scoring stock, imported from Fished 23 per lb. Bone Couch Black Minorca (Working strain) 2229 \$1.50 per lb. A. E. BELL, Port Dover, Ont.

FOR SALE—Seven Shorthorn Bulls, from one to three years. Also a number of Cows and Heifers. E. C. ATRILL, Ridgewood Park, Goderich.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. I have a choice pen of selected pullets, headed by a splendid male; a prize winner. Includes 13 eggs \$3.00, also White Farming Rocks, well bred, settings 18 eggs \$1.00. F. F. ADAMS, Box Park Farm, Brantford, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—225 acres situated one mile south of the town of Annapolis, Annapolis Co., N.S. Best soil for what growing purposes. Fine new barn. For full particulars apply to H. HEDLEY, Caledonia, Annapolis.

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WANTED HUSTLERS to sell to farmers The New Idea Sheep Pen every body knows, the latest thing out. F. L. ROWE, Box 73 Hemmingford, Que.

SITUATION wanted by a reliable man of thirteen years experience in giving and making a large factory preferred. Address W. B., Stoned Hill, Argenteuil Co., Que.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for subscribers, free of charge, questions of law. Do not take your questions to the printer. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

BUYING A HORSE

Q.—A. sold a horse to B. for \$125. A. taking B.'s note payable next fall in payment. There was no warranty or guarantee given with the horse. B. returned the horse and put it in A.'s stable, saying it would not work, and demanded his note back. 1. Can A. make B. take the horse and pay the note when due?—W. H. C., Mr. party

A.—1. Yes, since there was no warranty with the horse, B. must take him as he found him provided there was no representation made to him as to his being a working horse, etc. The case would be beyond dispute if B. saw and tried the horse before purchasing.

OVERHOLDING TENANT

Q.—I rented a horse to B. The provisions of the lease material to the question here in issue were as follows, A. leases to B. "for and during the term of the year." H. C. Mr. party was to have the option of terminating the lease by giving one month's notice in writing prior to the end of any year. B. gave the required notice but retained the key and kept his stuff in the house after the expiration of the year. 1. Can I collect rent from him for the time that he so retains possession? 2. Can I make him

retain possession for the remainder of the second year at the same rent and subject to the terms of the original lease?—G. H. G.

A.—1. You can treat him as an overholding tenant, and collect from him as damages for the retention of your property the same amount of rent as that stipulated for in the

lease. 2. Yes, his holding over, and commencing on the second year renders him subject to all the terms of the lease just as in the first year, and if that lease contains no stipulation allowing him to get out before the expiration of a year, he cannot do so, without being liable to you in damages.

SELLING STACK OF STRAW

Q.—I sold B. a stack of straw which was in my yard for \$30. He was to take it away and pay me inside of a month. The stack caught fire and was burned, through no fault of mine, about two weeks after I sold it. After the expiration of the

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VITÆ ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom VITÆ ORE cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try VITÆ ORE on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We use no jargon what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer. This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

Address

Theo. Noel, Geologist,
Dept. A. R. 101 York St., Toronto, Ont.

month I demanded payment from B, but he refused to pay me. 1. Can I compel him to do so?—J. A. K.
 A.—1. Yes. The stack became his property and was at his risk, immediately on the completion of the sale. Nothing being said about the risk, it would be with the person who owned the stack.

A FIG SALE

Q.—A. sold me 50 pigs at 80 much apiece. He stated to me at the time I agreed to buy them that he was of the opinion that the pigs would each weigh up to a certain standard. As a matter of fact I can prove that he had had the pigs weighed the night before, and they were found to weigh considerably less than the weight which he stated to me that he thought they would reach. The pigs, on being weighed by me were a great deal below that weight. 1. Can I recover back the money which I have paid A., on my returning the pigs to him; or, 2. Can I keep the pigs and recover back the difference between the price I paid and what the pigs are actually worth?—D. B. E.

A.—1. Yes, you may return the pigs if they are in the same condition as to number, etc., as when you got them, and recover the price paid. The above statement by A. was a fraud on his part since he knew when he made it that it was false. 2. Yes, you could recover the difference in price as damages for his fraud. This latter would probably be your best course.

JAMES D. ALLAN
 President Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto, Ont.

Home Study

Every farmer is anxious to educate his sons and daughters and would gladly send them away to college for a few years if he could afford it. Then, in view of the present scarcity of farm help, the boys and girls cannot be spared from home. The solution to this problem is not difficult. Every farmer may educate his family by arranging with such a high-class institution as the Canadian Correspondence College, Toronto, which offers courses in a wide range of subjects at very small cost. The students study at home in their spare time.

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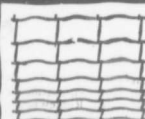
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 A factory-woven fence will cost the farmer from 40c to 65c per rod. The owner of a SELKIRK FENCE MACHINE builds a better fence on the posts at a cost of 25c to 35c per day. Write for a catalogue and DO IT TO-DAY.
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The Hardie Potato Sprayer
 is a strong, simple and practical attachment which can be quickly and easily connected to any spray pump. Fits on the back of an ordinary wagon or cart. Sprays 4 rows at a time, covers the entire vine with a fine fog-like spray—and one man can spray 20 acres in a day. Does exactly the same work as a \$12.00 machine, and ONLY COSTS \$7.00
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GRAND PUZZLE OF MONTHS AND SEASONS
 —MONTHS— —SEASONS—



The four pictures above represent two of the months and two of the seasons in the year. If you can make them out and will send the names to us **YOU MAY WIN \$200.00**. Should more than one person send in the correct answer the money will be split for the odds, but will be divided equally. Send us not a cent for any of your money. There is only one simple condition which will take just a few moments of your time, of which we shall write you as soon as your answer is received. We have this in a very difficult puzzle, but if you have common sense and determination you will crack it and you have yourself. By a little extra effort someone will be sure to get the money and then you will be sorry that you did not try harder. From an extra plenty of good opportunities for coming thoughtful people and here is a good one for you. **WE DO NOT WANT TO HAVE \$200.00** to do anything you think will. If you can find the names with the pictures printed above, picture they will be more than you think and, when known, had your name with the money. Try hard. Sit tight down and study the pictures at once until you are positive with a 50.25 cent. Send us not a cent for any of your money. If you are correct or not, address **THE PRIZE CO., DEPT. 50 TORONTO, ONTARIO**

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 herds throughout the country. The co-operation of 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.

Mr. John H. Douglas, Warkworth, Ont., writes: "I enclose you a partial list of sales of stock during the past year. I attribute a great many of my sales to the splendid advertising medium of the Farming World. My Ayrshires, Shorthorns and Yorkshires have come through the winter in splendid condition. My stock bull, "Blair Athol of St. Anna's," 9995, is proving himself a grand sire. His calves are turning out well and of the right dairy type. The demand has been good and fair prices realized. I have still a few choice Ayrshire bulls fit for service on hand. My young Shorthorn bulls are all sold, and numerous enquiries are still coming in. I have a beautiful pair of Shorthorn heifers for sale coming one year old. The following are some of the sales made:

AYRSHIRES—One yearling and heifer calf to Wm. Mills, Rosemeath; 1 bull calf to A. Wilson, Lakehurst; cow to Mr. Shear, Rosemeath; two heifer calves, H. White, Bloomfield; one cow, Mr. Macklin, Fenella; yearling heifer to Roger Government, Cedar Grove; yearling bull to R. Scott, Myersburg; one 2-year-old and one yearling to James Stewart, Menie; a yearling bull heifer calf to Mr. Breckenridge, Westwood; bull calf to Alf. Merris, Warkworth; a 3-year-old, 2-year-old and yearling heifer, to N. Dymont, Hamilton; bull calf, Jas. Stillman, Campbellton; 2-year-olds, A. J. Armstrong, Shawville; bull calf, J. A. C. Barr, Bancroft; bull calf, A. Wilson, Lakehurst; bull calf, G. L. Royer, Government, N.S.
Shorthorns—Bull calf, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Manitoba; bull calf, E. Goldsmith, Glen Ross; bull calf, James Collock, Morgiston; bull calf, James Clarke, Lake Port.
Yorkshires—Two sows to D. K. High, Jordan; one sow each to J. S. Watson, Wm. Watson and Mr. Watson, Burnham; boar, Albert Boyce, Dartford; boar and sow to Mr. Watson, Wellman Corners; boar, Peter Ewing, Warkworth; boar to Crealocks, Bros. Morgiston; sow to Mr. Drewry, Wellman Corners; boar, E. Goldsmith, Glen Ross; one sow calf to Mr. Bradley and L. J. Fry, Jordan; two boars, to J. A. and A. B. Armstrong and one boar to A. Atkinson, Warkworth; ten sows to Hon. Thos. Greenway; one boar to C. C. Hlyck, Hastings.

The sale of pure bred Shorthorn stock, at Ridgewood Park Stock Farm, Colborne Tp., Ont., E. C. and E. C. Attrill, proprietors, on April 14th, attracted a large number of buyers from all parts of Ontario. The bidding on each of the animals offered was generally spirited, as may be understood from the fact that with one exception all those offered were sold. The prices realized were fairly good, the average for bulls being \$33, and cows \$314.90. It will thus be seen that the Ridgewood Farm herd is of a high standard, and of a strain that is eagerly sought for by buyers who want to improve their herds in beef-making and dairying qualities. Thos. Gundry, Goderich, and Geo.

Jackson, of Port Perry, were the auctioneers, and that they did their duty to their clients is evidenced by the prices realized.

The following is a list of the sales made, with the purchaser's name:—

BULLS.

World's Fair King—3843—Gordon Young, Carlow, \$120; Baron Ridgewood—3872—Samuel Appleby, London, \$91; Fancy's Heir of Ridgewood—42219—J. D. Sproat, Seafort, \$125; Diamond Wilkes (twin)—42218—A. Young, Nile, \$67; Jubilee Wilkes (twin)—42217—Mr. Taylor, Fordyce, \$70; Britannia Chief—44054—R. Jewell, Saltford, \$85.

COWS.

Clarissa Wilkes, Vol. XVIII., A. Megford, Saltford, \$125; Bella—23669—8th—23438—Jas. Chisholm, Dunlop, \$105; Elgitha 21st—29619—Herbert Morris, Saltford, \$100; Caledonia Rose Bud 4th—29425—Thos. Taber, Carlow, \$120; Duchess of Gloucester (twin)—David Mills & Son, Ethel, Ont., \$197.50; Helen of Ridgewood, Vol. XVIII., John Newcombe, Goderich, \$152.50; Lulu of Ridgewood, Vol. XVIII., A. Calbert, Danganmoo, \$85; Elgitha of Ridgewood, Vol. XIX., R. Jewell, Saltford, \$78.50.

The American Shropshire Association has donated \$100 to be given in prizes for Shropshires at the Industrial Fair, and a like amount at the Provincial Winter Fair, next September and December respectively. The Association will also give \$500 as special prizes at the St. Louis Exposition.

Messrs. Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, shipped last week by Donaldson liner Tritonia a number of pedigree Galloway bulls for customers in Manitoba and the North-West of Canada. Mr. Martin, of Hope Farm, Winnipeg, who has been a regular shipper for some years, has a splendid young bull in Grand Master, \$441, sired by the famous Macdougall 4th, a champion both in Scotland and at American fairs. Mr. Martin had the first choice of Messrs. Biggar's yearlings previous to the Castle-Douglas Show, and as Grandee, from the same herd, had the first prize there. Mr. Martin may congratulate himself on his purchase. Grand Master is a bull of fine outline, with great depth and substance, and has grand Galloway character. Mr. Cochrane, Alberta, who has large cattle ranches there, takes Rob Roy, \$459, bred at Lochnicht, and winner of the second prize to Grandee at Castle-Douglas. This is a grand type of Galloway bull, with splendid back and wide ribs, and of a robust masculine type. Rob Roy is sired by Queen's Messenger 2nd of Castlemill (bred by Sir Robert Jardine), and his dam is by Emperor of Lairdlaugh, granddam by Provost of Balgray. Another of Mr. Cochrane's lot is Hawkspool, \$688, bred by Mr. A. B. Matthews, sire Macdougall 7383. This bull has a fine head, and fully as much style as Rob Roy, but scarcely so much substance. His dam,

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for French sore throat, eye troubles, and other ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used.

GOMBALL'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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The Flow of Milk will be increased.



Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

Dick's Blood Purifier

strengthens the digestion and invigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

50 cents a package. Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

Cure Them All
You can cure all these diseases and blemishes quickly, thoroughly and inexpensively. You can also cure Curb, Splint, Sweny and soft swellings of every description. If you have any such case to treat, write us. We will send you two big booklets giving you all the information you need. No matter how old the case, what has failed, we will guarantee a cure by the method the book tells of—methods now employed by all the best veterinarians and stockmen. WRITE TODAY.

FRISBIE BROS.,
Chemia, 32 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Clara of Cumstone, is by the noted prize-winner Sir Duncan, 5903, Grimaldi, bred by Messrs. Biggar, is a bull of great size, with a grand coat, and Mackenzie of Lochside, 8578, is very like him. Grimaldi is by Roakby, a grandson of Crusader, champion bull at the Centennial, 1884, and Mackenzie is sired by Mackenzie of Kilquharry, first prize yearling at the "Royal" in 1901. Mr. Cochrane has selected his bulls with a special eye to good coat and hardy constitution. He says: "We do not want cattle to come creeping round the home ranch in a blizzard; we want them to 'rustle' out in the foothills and find their own food and shelter; and, when we want to draft out beef for the markets, the black ones are always first taken by the buyers." Mr. Cochrane has had a pure-bred Galloway herd for twenty years, and has more customers for bulls than he can supply.—North British Agriculturist.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has received from two carloads of stockers and two of pure-bred stock for the North-West. They will be shipped out early in May. They have orders also for about ten carloads of stock for British Columbia, which will be sent out at about the same time. Three of these will be pure-bred stock, and the balance grade cattle and steers. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, HERNANVILLE, P.E.I., reports his herd of Tamworths as being in the pink of condition at the present time. During 1902 sales from this herd were made in 17 states and five provinces, a pretty good record for a herd started in 1898. In that year Mr. Macdonald started his herd of Tamworths with the Broo sow Parkhill Mab. Her offspring resemble this remarkable sow to a marked degree. Mr. Macdonald's speciality is supplying eight weeks' old breeding Tamworths.

Mr. Macdonald writes us, saying: "The Tamworth is the oldest breed of hogs in existence, being the original English hog that ranged in Windsor Forest in the time of Henry; contemporary even with Richard of the Lion Heart and Robin Hood, and has come down the ages pure, and unmingled with the blood of the China and Neapolitan hog, as the Yorkshire and Berkshire, as we now find them, are."

The twenty-fourth volume of the English Shire Horse Stud Book has just been published. It contains 4,356 entries. The number of Shire horses exported for 1902 was 289 as compared with 291 for 1901. Of this number, the United States received 249, Canada 21, Germany 8, Argentine 5, Tasmania 3, Austria 1, Italy 1, New Zealand 1.

The Society of Christian Endeavor, Denver, 1903

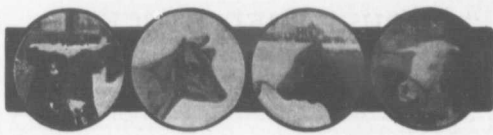
The Passenger Department of the Chicago & North-Western Railway has issued a very interesting folder on the subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting to be held at Denver, July 9th to 13th, together with information as to reduced rates and sleeping car service, as well as a short description of the various points of interest in Colorado usually visited by tourists. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, for copy.

STOCKMEN

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

Oil Cakes, Fine and Coarse,

Lowest prices on application to the McGowan Linnest Crusher Elora, Ont.



Scotch Shorthorns

Imported and Canadian Bred Shorthorns. Imported bulls, cows and heifers of the best families, bred and raised by Napton Co.-scottish Lam, and Viceroy, bred by Lord Lovat.

Large White Yorkshires

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

Address H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicester, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

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Works well both on trucks and in barrels, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves. Send for catalogue to:

N. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

MEN WANTED

Salary of commission, \$30 a year and expense, payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us in their district, introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter, no experience, only honesty required. Write at once for description. Sales Medical Appliance Co., London, Ontario.

A GOOD LINIMENT

For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:
Absorbine, 4 ounces
Vaseline, 1 quart
Water, 2 quarts
Saltpetre (powdered), 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, to open the shoulders for work horses; it will reduce Swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. P., BRIMFIELD, MASS., Lyman House & Co., Montreal, Agents, who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

For Sale

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION, name C.A., No. 230 Canadian Stud Book. 17 hands, about 1900 lbs., quiet, good action, sure getter. His colts fetch highest prices. Inspection will fully confirm description.

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Tottenham.

FOR SALE

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

JAMES A. RUSSELL,
Precious Corners, Ont.

DAVID MCGURR, Ingersoll, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydehead Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

Live Stock Labels
Send for prices and order early before the rush.
K. W. JAMES,
Newmarket, Ont.

NO HUMBAG. Three in One. The Best Stock Labels in Ontario. Made of finest art paper. No rubbing. Makes all labels set marks. Name and Price \$1.00. Send \$1 for trial. 100,000 made and sold. Part May 4, 1902. No and Owl Labels only THE FARMER BROTHERS, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 4 Ayshire Bulls, 2 Pure Bred Shorthorn Heifers, coming one year old; 1 Shorthorn Bull, two years old; Choice Yorkshire Boar, one year old; Yorkshire Sows and Boars, from four weeks to six months old; these animals are of choicest breeding. Will be sold cheap to quick buyers.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,
Warkworth, Ont.

Champion Berkshire Herd of Canada
(Headed by the 1000-lb.)

SILVER MEDAL CHAMPION BOAR OF CANADA (and other noted Prize Boars)

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

\$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY FREE

| | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|
| LPAPF | NREOGA | UPML | ATWRYRBR |
| CPAHE | RCYRCH | YBRAPSRB | ERPA |

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of eight well known foods. If so, YOU CAN SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE PRIZE. It is no easy task, but for patience and perseverance you can probably solve the lot of them. To the person who can make out the largest number of well known foods, the name of the Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of fifty dollars. To the person making out the third largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. To the person making out the fourth largest number the sum of Ten Dollars. Making out two persons send equally correct, the first two names will be divided, each receiving \$50.00. Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$200.00 will be equally divided, each receiving \$50.00. To be perfect answers, the fourth largest number the sum of Ten Dollars. Making out two persons send equally correct, the first two names will be divided, each receiving \$50.00. Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$200.00 will be equally divided, each receiving \$50.00. To be perfect answers, they comply with a simple condition in which we will write at once as answers are received. We DO NOT WANT A CENT OF YOUR MONEY WITHIN ANSWERS WITH INVESTMENT. We will send you \$200.00 in gold, without anything like a complete list, or any other anything of our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address, THE NEWS LIFE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONTARIO. Dept. 35.

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A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gent's Watch comes from \$25 to \$50. Don't throw your money away. If you want a WATCH that will equal for time any Solid Gold Watch made, send us your name and address at once, and agree to sell only 10 boxes of our Famous Vegetable New Life Pills at 50c. A grand remedy and cure for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, indigestion, stomach troubles, constipation, weakness, nervous disorders, rheumatism and female troubles. A grand tonic and life builder. These are our regular 50c size; they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of pills from us, receives a Game Ticket, which entitles them to a fine piece of silverware. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your order and we will send you 10 boxes and Prize Tickets by mail, postpaid, when sold you send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send you the Watch with a

GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS

the same day money is received. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our remedy, and when you receive the watch, we ask you to please show it to your friends. Hundreds have received watches from us and are most delighted with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine Watch without paying a cent for it, and you should write at once.

Address Please! THE NEWS LIFE MEDICINE CO., Dept. 35 Toronto, Ont.

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND WIN \$200.00 GRAND VEGETABLE CONTEST



The puzzle to the left represents a well known Vegetable that grows on the table every day. If you are clever enough to make out what it is and will send us your answer you may win \$200.00 which we will send you at once. To be perfect answers, you should have the name and one correct answer the money will be paid to the winner, proportionally. Every day we will receive the same as everybody else who sends us a correct answer. Absolutely no money whatever is required to receive a guess, and we guarantee to pay each to all who send correct answers and who comply with our simple conditions. Don't think of the many things you could do with \$200.00, and then remember that you will surely be paid and it might just as well be to you as anyone else. Send in mind one thing clearly—we will not wait any of your money. This is an absolutely free contest. Just study the picture carefully, and, if you have brains and are clever enough to make out the correct name of the Vegetable, send us your answer on a Post Card at once. In our \$200.00 worth the treasurers of one sent the name of the Vegetable, and you will receive the money. This is a puzzle especially for you. Do not delay a moment or you may have good reason to regret it afterwards. Address very plainly THE PRIZE CO., DEPT. 26 TORONTO, ONTARIO

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE GIVEN AWAY



2 1/2 FT. LONG FREE

F. L. Hollingshead, Stroudville, Ont., Feb. 25.

I have, says "When I received my Telescope I could hardly keep my feet. I was so enraptured and delighted with it. The boys all crowd around and want to see through it. One when I was directing the Telescope towards them, one distance away, the instrument was pointed so low, and was aimed at a tree in line sight. The oak landed to be about the size of a lion, and the tree several feet thick. The sun happened to be shining on the oak and cast quite a glare upon it. I was so much interested in what I had seen, that I did not know what it was. Now you can get one too. Free for selling only 10 boxes, large packages of three Post Cards at 10c each. The packages are beautiful and contain a dollar's worth of books, papers, and stationery. We give a 50c certificate free with each package. Only three Post Cards sent like last package. It takes only 10c to buy a box, and you can get it for 10c. We will give \$200.00 in gold, without anything like a complete list, or any other anything of our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address, THE NEWS LIFE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONTARIO. Dept. 35.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE? RA \$200.00



Only who will be invited exactly the same as everybody else who sends us a correct answer. Absolutely no money whatever is required to receive a guess, and we guarantee to pay each to all who send correct answers and who comply with our simple conditions. Don't think of the many things you could do with \$200.00, and then remember that you will surely be paid and it might just as well be to you as anyone else. Send in mind one thing clearly—we will not wait any of your money. This is an absolutely free contest. Just study the picture carefully, and, if you have brains and are clever enough to make out the correct name of the Vegetable, send us your answer on a Post Card at once. In our \$200.00 worth the treasurers of one sent the name of the Vegetable, and you will receive the money. This is a puzzle especially for you. Do not delay a moment or you may have good reason to regret it afterwards. Address very plainly THE PRIZE CO., DEPT. 26 TORONTO, ONTARIO

Rural Telephones

To-day the telephone is within reach of every farmer or local storekeeper in the rural districts. One might say—"What will it do for the farmer? It only gives him a local connection." It brings him within speaking distance of his neighbor, his butcher, his storekeeper, and if a sudden case of sickness should come to the family, he does not need to hitch a horse and drive possibly a dozen miles, to be told when he gets there that "the doctor is out." He knows by the use of his phone if the doctor is in, and probably by calling a neighbour if he is near at hand. It breaks the monotony of a lonesome farm life for the wife and children by their being able to converse with their neighbors. It will find out for you from your grocer what butter and eggs are selling at to-day, and it is the means of saving many a long drive to harvest for broken machinery; order it and have your merchant send by the mail. It is an article which, when placed in a house, no persuasion would have you do without.

As to the kind of system best adapted for farmers' use, there are many; first the Single Grounded Party line, which is eight or ten telephones placed in series with each end of the line grounded; then the Grounded Bridging line, with one wire from each telephone grounded. These systems are useless where there are high tension electric currents, or telegraph lines, in which case it is necessary to use the metallic or two-wire system with bridging telephones. With any of these systems any subscriber can listen to the conversation of another but the latest farmers' system is used with secret lock-out switch, metallic circuit, bridging telephones, and strictly private. This system costs no more than the ordinary metallic bridging circuit.

The cost of building the lines varies. It depends upon what you can buy cedar poles for in your locality; ordinarily it costs from \$30 to \$50 per mile, and it depends whether you use one wire or the metallic circuit of two wires. Poles are set thirty to the mile, 25 feet long, and 4 to 6 inch tops. Telephones are all prices according to the class of instrument, ranging in price from \$5 for the short distance speaking instrument, to \$20 for the adjustable arm, long distance receiver, and speaking telephone. It is no bad, but business from start to finish. We all want it, and in a short time there will be, no doubt, a goodly number of wires running along country roads connecting one farm house to another, the same as our country neighbors have on the American side of the line.

A Unique Affair

A rather unique convention and banquet was held at Welland, Ont., on March 6th and 7th. The idea originated with Mr. H. L. Frost, head of the Frost Wire Fence Co., of that town, who desired to meet in person the agents of the company in all parts of the Dominion. The agents of the company number about 600, which will give some idea of the extent of the business this company conducts. The business has doubled every year since it began, and to-day the Frost Fence Company is one of the most flourishing industries in Canada.

About 70 agents accepted the invitation of the manager, and spent two days in visiting the works, finding out how the fence is made and in

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The weakest lungs can be made strong by exercise. The doctor in this machine...

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We would send you a Home 250 watch for \$10.00. This watch has been just as well as any other watch made.

14K. WATCH FREE

We will send you a 14K watch for free. This watch is made of the finest gold and is guaranteed to last for ever.

becoming acquainted with each other. At the banquet a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Seeds for Testing

The Secretary, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, announces the annual distribution of seeds by the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union.

- No. Experiments Plots. 1. Three varieties of Oats..... 3 2. Three varieties of six-rowed Barley..... 3

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ENAMELED LADY'S WATCH FREE

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We will send you a solid gold ring for free. This ring is made of the finest gold and is guaranteed to last for ever.

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BEAUTIFUL PICTURES ON CREDIT.

We trust you with a large number of beautiful pictures on credit. These pictures are made of the finest materials and are guaranteed to last for ever.

Large Cattle Mr. Wm. Pardo, Kent Co., Ont., shipped at Blenheim Station last week nine head cattle the total weight of which was 1,960 lbs.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

| Date | Toronto | Montreal | St. John | Halifax | Winnipeg | Victoria |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 30 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 24 |
| Wheat, per bushel..... | \$ 0 71½ | \$0 70 | \$ | \$ | \$ 0 76½ | \$27 00* |
| Oats, per bushel..... | 34 | 35 | 43 | 43 | 28 | 25 00* |
| Barley, per bushel..... | 44 | 43 | 50 | 50 | 36½ | 29 00* |
| Rye, per bushel..... | 63 | 62 | 75 | 78 | ... | 35 00* |
| Corn, per bushel..... | 40 | 45 | 55 | 58 | ... | 33 00* |
| Flour, per barrel..... | 2 67½ | 3 50 | 4 80 | 4 70 | 4 10 | ... |
| Bran, per ton..... | 17 50 | 18 50 | 23 00 | 22 50 | 15 50 | 19 00 |
| Shorts, per ton..... | 20 00 | 21 00 | 24 00 | 23 50 | 17 50 | 21 00 |
| Potatoes, per bag..... | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 80 | 1 80 | 65 | 80 |
| Beans, per bushel..... | 2 00 | 1 80 | 2 05 | 2 10 | ... | 3 00 |
| Hay, per ton..... | 9 00 | 9 50 | 10 00 | 10 50 | 6 50 | 9 50 |
| Straw, per ton..... | 5 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 8 00 | ... | 12 00 |
| Eggs, per dozen..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 20 |
| Chickens, per pair, d.w..... | 1 25 | 1 07 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 57 | 75† |
| Ducks, per pair, d.w..... | 1 25 | 1 17 | ... | ... | ... | 75† |
| Turkeys, per pound, d.w..... | 20 | 17 | 16 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Geese, per pound, d.w..... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 17 | ... |
| Apples, per barrel..... | 3 00 | 4 50 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 4 50 | 1 75 30 |
| Cheese, per pound..... | 13½ | 13 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 20 |
| Butter, creamery, per pound..... | 23 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Butter, dairy, per pound..... | 18½ | 18 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 28 |
| Cattle, per cwt..... | 5 00 | 5 25 | 4 75 | 4 75 | 4 50 | 6 00 |
| Sheep, per cwt..... | 4 75 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 6 50 | ... | 6 25 |
| Hogs, per cwt..... | 7 00 | 7 00 | 6 50 | 6 75 | 6 50 | 7 00 |
| Live Calves, per cwt..... | 5 50 | ... | 6 00 | 6 50 | ... | 7 00 |

* Per ton; † per lb.; ‡ each.

prices are not likely to rule as high as last season.

Dairy Products

Receipts of fresh cheese are increasing and prices will gradually tend towards a lower level. All supplies are wanted and the demand for this time of the year is almost unprecedented. English buyers, however, are very cautious, and are not buying in large quantities. About 12-3-4c. was the ruling figure at Montreal for finest Western last week. The creamery butter market has taken a slump of about 5c. since a few weeks ago, and 19c. to 20c. l.o.b. is about the ruling figure for choice quality at the factories. There has been little buying for export yet.

Live Stock

The quality of beef cattle offered on Toronto Cattle Market of late has been poor. Farmers seem to be holding their best stock for a higher market. So inferior has been the quality of exports that one or two large dealers have been compelled to purchase in Chicago in order to get suitable quality and in large enough numbers to fill ocean vessel space engaged. Twenty-three car loads, 404 head in all weighing 1,350 to 1,500 pounds each, were bought at Chicago by Wm. Leveck. These passed through Toronto to last week and were certainly a very fine lot. Canadian farmers should aim to produce these. The best exporters offered on Tuesday last sold at \$4.70 to \$5 per cwt. But best prices would have been paid had the quality been better. The bulk sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Butchers' cattle were generally firmer. Pickled lots sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4.20, and common to medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,150 pounds each sell at \$4.25 to \$4.50, those 900 to 1,000 pounds at \$3.75 to \$4.00, and stockers \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cwt. for the best. Milch cows and springers sell at \$30 to \$55 each. Sheep and yearling lambs of good quality sell well, but inferior barnyard stuff is not wanted. Spring lambs are in firm demand at \$2.50 to \$5. Yearling lambs sell at \$5 to \$6.50 and sheep at \$4.50 to \$7 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3.50 to \$4 for bucks. Prices for hogs have advanced again to \$6.40 per cwt. for select, and \$6.15 for lights and fats. The bacon market is firmer and prices higher than a week or two ago.

Horses

The horse market rules about the same, and prices keep at a good figure for first-class draft and general purpose horses. The trade with the West is pretty well over and Eastern farmers are busy with their seeding. The sale of saddle and driving horses at Grand's about the middle of April passed off well. A few really first-class saddle horses brought high figures. One combination saddle and driver sold at \$775 and another at \$650 each. Prices for others ranged from \$300 up, according to the quality of the animal sold.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, April 30, 1903.

General trade has ruled a little on the quiet side since our last report. All kinds of manufacturing concerns, however, are busy and crowded with orders. The outlook is most hopeful, and everybody has the greatest confidence in the commercial future of Canada. Money seems ample for all legitimate commercial needs. Call loans rule at about 6 per cent., and mercantile paper is discounted at from 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat

The only exciting feature in wheat is, perhaps, to be found at Chicago, where it is reported that the manipulation of the market is being worked to the interests of one or two of the big speculators. Whether these parties intend to corner May and July wheat is not known. They would, however, run great risks in doing so as the world's supply in sight is nearly 70,000,000 bushels, a small amount when the new crop is so near. The growing crop on this continent promises well and there is no likelihood of higher prices unless speculators get control. It is hard to say what may transpire at Chicago. A factor that may tend to keep values down is the decision of the British Government not to repeal the duty on grain till July. This will tend to shut off imports into Great Britain till after the duty is repealed.

Locally the markets rule steady at about last issue's quotations. Considerable Manitoba wheat is going forward. Fort William quotations are 77c. to 77 1/2c. for No. 1 hard, and 75 1/2 to 76c. for No. 1 Northern. Red and white are quoted here at 70

to 71c., goose 65c. and spring at 69 to 70c. at outside points.

Cereals Grains

The markets for coarse grains rule about the same. The English oat market has advanced, though not sufficient to affect prices on this side, though there is more activity at quotations. Peas and barley rule quiet. Corn rules very quiet with little excitement except on the speculative market.

Seeds

There continues to be a fairly active market in seeds. At Montreal, alsike is quoted at \$13 to \$15, red clover \$12 to \$14.50 per cwt., and timothy at \$2 to \$3, and flaxseed \$1.50 per bushel. The market here rules about the same as a fortnight ago.

Hay

There is quite a lot of hay selling especially in the East and in Quebec, where large quantities are being shipped to the Eastern States. No. 1 and No. 2 quality of hay is said to be very scarce in New York, and Canadian of that quality has sold at \$20 to \$21 for No. 1, and \$18 to \$19 for No. 2. At country points in Quebec, \$7 to \$7.50 l.o.b. are the quotations for No. 2, and \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 1, where it can be had.

Eggs and Poultry

The egg market last week ruled firmer. Receipts were lighter, and there was more buying by packers. English dealers are not likely to be caught as they were last year and pay too high prices for their pickled stock. Unless the supply is light,

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Sample Card Free

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THE FARMING WORLD
Morang Building,
90 Wellington St. W., Toronto

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., April 25, 1903. This market is practically bare of hay owing no doubt to the state of the roads and the fact that farmers are busy with spring work. A number of dealers have been caught short, and the price has advanced 50 cents per ton in car lots. There is quite a quantity still in the hands of the farmers throughout the province. Oats are also higher, and there are very few offering. At Charlottetown, P. E. I., holders are asking 40 cents, bag extra. Ontario oats are jobbing here to the trade at 41 to 43 cents, according to quality and quantity required. Feed flour in bags is sold at \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Western roll butter is getting more plentiful now and the market is easier at 20 cents. The supply of Nova Scotia dairy and creamery is still very limited, not nearly sufficient to supply the trade. There will be several new creameries in operation within the next few weeks, one of which intends to make a specialty of putting up butter in packages for the West Indian trade. Several lots of Ontario fodder cheese have been brought here and quickly absorbed at 14 cents. Local factories have not yet started. There has been a great scarcity in eggs, and the price has been forced up to 14 cents.

Potatoes are very scarce, and the price is advancing. Turnips are quoted at 90 cents per bag of 150 lbs. Parsnips are worth \$2.00 per barrel; beets \$1.75, and carrots \$1.25. Non-pareils—the last of the Nova Scotian apples—are selling at \$3.75 per barrel. Good native beef is still scarce at Halifax, but the opening up of river communication in New Brunswick has brought a large supply into the St. John market. Spruce chickens are selling here at one dollar, but there is a great scarcity of all kinds of poultry. Veal and spring lamb is in good supply.

The Bacon Market

The high prices being paid in the United States for hogs are still an eyecore to the Canadian farmer, who continues to ask why prices to the south of the line are so much higher than they are here. We explained this pretty fully in a late issue. Fully 85 per cent. of the bacon produced in the United States is sold at home, while we have to depend upon Great Britain for a market for fully 85 per cent. of the Canadian product. Hence the conditions in the two countries is so far as the prices for hogs are concerned are entirely different.

The English bacon market has been rather unstable since the beginning of the year. During February it fell off in price when there was no sound reason for doing so. Stocks were not excessive and the supply was very little in excess of the legitimate demand for it. But wholesalers and large English dealers seemed determined to "bear" the market and succeeded in doing so to the serious loss of the Danish, Irish and Canadian packers. The market has since revived and the outlook is favorable for profitable prices the balance of the season, though the serious loss of the Danish, Irish and Canadian packers. The market has since revived and the outlook is favorable for profitable prices the balance of the season, though the serious loss of the Danish, Irish and Canadian packers.

This in general is the situation, which has been followed very closely by our English market correspondent during the past few months. The outlook is hopeful and we would advise farmers to still adhere to our motto, "To keep more hogs."

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