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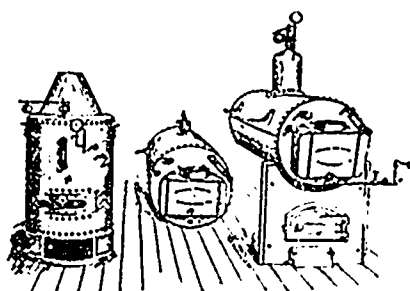
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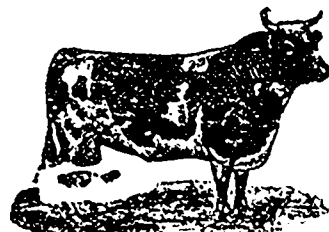
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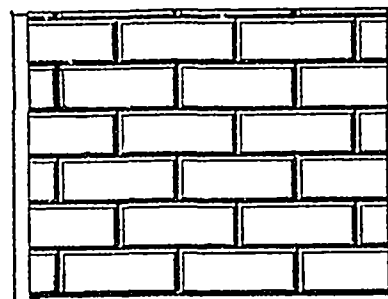
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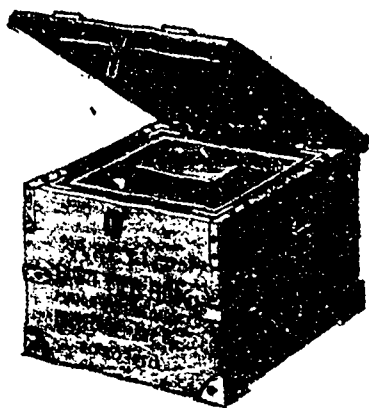
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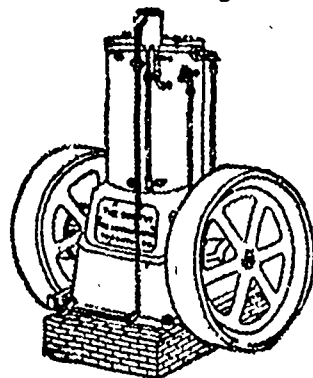
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FARMING

VOL. XV.

AUGUST 16TH, 1898.

No. 50.

FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

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TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

Agricultural News and Comments.

According to an eminent English veterinarian, pregnant mares are liable to variations of appetite, to nausea, and indifference of food; and at other times to a morbid insatiable hunger. If this fact were distinctly recognized by horse breeders and measures for relief adopted, the mare's usefulness and also the well-being of the produce would be materially advanced.

At a recent sale of hackney and harness horses held in England, out of seventy five horses, fifty-seven changed hands and several were afterwards sold in private sale. A chestnut cob, 14 hands 2 inches high, brought 62 guineas and a chestnut gelding, 15 hands 3 inches high, brought 60 guineas. There was a large attendance of buyers, and trade for harness horses and cobs was exceedingly brisk.

Recently in the British House of Commons the President of the Board of Agriculture was asked whether for the last six years there had been a case of infectious or contagious cattle disease in the Dominion of Canada and if not, whether he would now consent to remove the restriction upon the importation of store cattle from that country into Great Britain. In his reply Mr. Long stated that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of saying whether the facts were as stated in the first part of the question. With regard to the second part the law left no option but to secure that all animals brought to Great Britain are slaughtered at the port of landing.

The dates of the exhibits of live stock at the Omaha Exposition are as follows: Cattle, horses, sheep and swine, from October 3rd to October 20th, inclusive; fat stock, October 13th to October 20th, inclusive; and poultry, September 19th to September 30th, inclusive. Any of our breeders who contemplate visiting the show should arrange to be there during these dates.

The kind of farming in vogue some years ago, when our fathers scratched the ground among the green stumps with a primitive plow and, sowing the seed, waited in perfect confidence for a harvest of forty or fifty bushels to the acre, is no longer possible now. Systematic farming must be practised

and a line of policy followed that will tend to maintain and increase the fertility in the soil.

The following from an exchange is interesting, if not funny: "The girl, who expressed so much sympathy for the poor farmer because of his cold job in harvesting his winter wheat, is equal in agricultural knowledge to the one who expressed a desire to see a field of tobacco when it is just plugging out. But the damsel who asked which cow gave the buttermilk is entitled to the whole bakery. And a girl on her return from a visit to the country was asked if she ever saw anyone milk a cow, replied, 'Oh, yes, indeed I have. It tickles me to death to see uncle jerk two of the cow's faucets at the same time.'"

Bread is worth two and one half times as much as potatoes, weight for weight, but this does not argue that we should confine ourselves to a diet of bread. Fruit, considered as a food, is not of much more value than flavored water, yet it is one of the best of foods. Fruit is of special value in the treatment of intestinal inactivity, or constipation. It is most effective for this purpose when taken by itself before or after meals.

During 1892 there were 500,000 more cattle marketed at the four principal points in the west—Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha—than in 1897. High water mark was reached in 1892, when the receipts at these points were 6,442,397. There will probably be a small increase this year over last because of the large buying in Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere. About 9,000,000 less cattle were returned by the government estimates on January 1st than the year before, and it would, therefore, seem that good prices will maintain for the cattle now maturing in the country.

Meadow foxtail is considered by the British farmer to be one of the very best grasses for laying down permanent pastures. It is vigorous, and grows readily under almost any conditions. Of the stronger grasses it is decidedly the best, and, though hardy, it never becomes coarse. Its succulent and nutritious qualities are particularly great, and in its green state bullocks and lambs thrive well upon it. It makes the best hay of its kind, and, both in flower and foliage, it flourishes earliest, and, when the pastures are destitute of other herbage in the early spring, it luxuriates.

According to some interesting experiments conducted by a British army veterinary surgeon horses exerting themselves to the greatest possible extent will perform a dead pull of from 65 to 78.5 per cent. of the weight of their bodies. The greater the weight of the horse the higher percentage he is able to pull. In these experiments horses averaging 1,526 lbs. pulled 78.5 per cent. of their weight, and those averaging 1,225 lbs. pulled 65 per cent.

So effective has been the method of shallow cultivation followed at the Ontario Experimental Farm at Guelph that the crops grown this year are greater than ever. The yield per acre has increased so rapidly that Mr. Rennie, the Farm Superintendent, writes: "The government will have to build larger barns or we will have to return to the old system of cultivation." The system of shallow cultivation now in vogue has been carried on by Mr. Rennie during the past three or four years with the above result.

The Quebec Abattoir Scheme.

Abattoirs are being talked of for Levis, Quebec. The capacity of these slaughter houses would be 1,000 tons per week. This would imply the supplying of 50,000 steers or cows, 200,000 calves, 200,000 sheep, 200,000 hogs, etc. Promoters of the scheme estimate that the 52,000 tons of material requisite to keep such works in operation during a whole year could be procured in Quebec, but this is doubtful. There are estimated to be 700,000 milch cows, 400,000 draft oxen, heifers, etc., and 500,000 hogs at present in Quebec. There are killed each year at birth 400,000 calves, and probably only 100,000 are raised each year. It is claimed that if abattoirs are established all these calves could be raised and slaughtered for beef for the British markets.

The one serious mistake that will be made if the scheme, as above outlined, and its objects, as therein indicated, are carried out is that of attempting to send dressed beef to Great Britain that is not of the very best quality. To endeavor to raise these 400,000 calves that would otherwise be "deaconed" every year and make a first class quality of beef out of them is simply absurd. The very reason that this large number of calves has been treated in this way is sufficient to show that it will be practically impossible to make anything but "scrub" beef out of them, even though they are fed and cared for in the very best way.

Why is the practice of "deaconing," or killing the calves, followed, anyhow? Is it not because the milk that would be required to raise the calves is wanted for the cheese factory or creamery? If so, then these 400,000 calves "deaconed" every year in the Province of Quebec are the "offsprings of cows bred and kept for dairy purposes only, and not for the production of beef. How absurd, then, is it for the promoters of this gigantic abattoir scheme to talk of saving these calves and raising them for the export trade in dressed beef?

Every shipper and exporter of live cattle to Great Britain or of dressed beef knows that each shipment must be of the very best quality in order to meet the needs of the export trade. This high quality required cannot be produced from cattle bred and fed for dairy purposes, as the cows of Quebec have been during the past twenty five years. If Canadians hope to develop the export trade in live cattle or in dressed beef only the highest types of beef animals should be used for this purpose. As we pointed out in last week's issue, a dairy cow and a dairy bull may produce a "scrub" steer, but it requires a cow and a bull of the best beef types to produce a steer fit for the export trade.

We believe, however, that an abattoir scheme is along the right line, but let it be started right. If the one proposed for Quebec is for the purpose of saving the 400,000 calves which are "deaconed" every year in that province, then the scheme will only prove a disaster so far as the development of our export beef trade is concerned. There is plenty of room in this broad dominion for both the dairy industry and the beef cattle trade, but each must be conducted along different lines. Other countries which cater to the dressed beef trade of Great Britain, such as Argentina and the United States, aim to send forward the very best quality of beef at all times, and we must do the same if we are to come in for a fair share of that trade. Not only must the breeding be right but the feeding also. We question very much if the

average Quebec farmer, who has been devoting his attention to dairying for so many years, understands what it really means to feed cattle for the export market. Even if he had the right kind of animal for beef production, it may take a few years to educate him how to feed it for beef purposes. Then how is it possible for him to feed and raise a dairy calf and make it into a quality of beef suitable for the export trade?

Choice Bacon Hogs at a Premium.

No other product of the farm is selling so well at the present time, comparatively speaking, as the first class bacon hog. Last week as high as \$0.25 per cwt. was paid on the Toronto market for hogs of this character. As compared with Chicago prices for the best hogs this is fully \$2 per cwt. higher. To bring this figure, however, the hogs must be of the highest class for bacon-producing purposes. Both the breeding and the feeding must be right or the top limit cannot be reached.

Complaints still continue to be made by packers of the number of inferior hogs that are being offered on the market. The greatest objection seems to be in regard to the feeding of the hogs. Where they are fed largely of such foods as corn and fresh clover, especially for a month or six weeks previous to shipping, a soft, oily fat meat is the result, which is unsuitable for making the finest export bacon. To produce the finest bacon, which will command the top price on the market, a hog must be fed right. Ground peas, barley, oats, etc., or shorts mixed with the by-products of the dairy, make the best of foods for bacon production. Especially should these foods be given for the six weeks previous to the time when the hog is ready for shipping. Then, with a good type of bacon hog there should be no difficulty whatever in producing the kind of bacon wanted for the British markets.

The extra high prices now being paid for choice bacon hogs should certainly be an inducement for our farmers to raise and feed that kind of hog and no other. The complaint is heard once in a while that the packers are getting too particular, and find fault for the purpose of making a little extra out of the farmer. We do not think there are any grounds whatever for these complaints. The packers' interests in developing the export bacon trade are identical with the farmers' interests and *vice versa*. Of course the packer is not in the business for the fun of it, nor is the farmer. Both are in the business for the money there is in it; the one producing, the other converting the product into an article of export, and both must co-operate or the highest benefit cannot accrue to either. The packer and exporter, who comes directly in touch with the consumer of the product, knows the quality of goods which suits his tastes the best, and for which the consumer will pay the highest price. And he in turn is willing to pay the farmer a higher price for hogs suitable for making the quality of bacon for which the British consumer will pay the highest price. The high premium which the packer is now paying for choice bacon hogs is proof of this.

But to come down to a question of profit, which, perhaps, is the only standpoint from which the question should be discussed, what should be the attitude of the farmer towards this whole subject? Sometimes the price for which an article sells is not an indication of what profit there is in producing that article. Profit is the difference between the cost of production and the price for which the article sells. In this country, however, the choice bacon hog can be produced just as cheaply as any other kind of hog, so long as the farmer has the right type of animal to begin with. This being so, there is more profit in producing this kind of hog than any other. Even if it should cost a trifle more to produce the bacon hog, the much higher price which he will command on the market will make up for this extra cost and leave a good margin to boot.

There is one thing that should be remembered by the hog producer. So long as the packer is willing to pay a high premium for choice bacon hogs it is clear that that is the kind of hog which suits his trade best. If this were not the kind of hog which the export market requires why would he be willing to pay a high premium in order to get it. If the time should ever come when the packer would not be willing to pay a higher price for a choice, properly fed bacon hog than for a large fat one, it may be taken for granted that the former is of no more value for the export trade than the latter, and that one will pay the farmer as well as the other. At present the packer is willing to pay fifty cents more per cwt. for the choice bacon hog than for any other, and therefore there can be no doubt but that is the kind of hog the farmer should produce. Those who have followed the markets closely during the past few years will have noticed that the distinction between a choice bacon hog and any other quality is becoming more marked. In other words the prices obtainable for choice bacon hogs and heavy, fat corn-fed hogs are getting farther apart. We believe that the margin between these two classes of hogs will be greater than it is now. In fact we are inclined to the opinion that the packers do not make sufficient distinction as between the prices for choice bacon hogs and heavy fat hogs. If it is all important to the trade that the bacon hog should be produced and no other, a greater difference than fifty cents per cwt. should be made in the prices paid for the different qualities. If thick, fat hogs are not suitable for the export bacon trade it seems strange that as high as \$5.60 to \$5.75 per cwt. should be paid for them on this market.

The British Farmer's Outlay for Foreign Feeding Stuffs.

Everybody knows that Great Britain spends enormous sums every year for foreign meats and breadstuffs for human food, but it may be news to many to know that she also imports every year large quantities of feeding stuffs to be given to farm stock. These latter are, for the most part, in the form of concentrated products, such as corn, barley, etc. The quantity of hay and rough feeds is, comparatively speaking, very small. Upwards of twenty million pounds sterling is paid out every year by the British stock owners for imported feeding stuffs. The British stockman is beginning to feel this drain upon his purse more keenly of late. Though he has been compelled to purchase largely of this foreign feed, the price of cattle is lower per head than it was some years ago. Besides, the number of cattle kept has not increased, while the acreage devoted to pasturage is larger than it was a few years ago, when the outlay for foreign feeds was not so great as it is to-day. The situation, then, is not a very desirable one from the British farmer's point of view. And he is beginning to wonder what the outcome is going to be. However, so long as he farms, he must feed more or less cattle, and it will be necessary for him to purchase largely of foreign feeding stuffs.

Of the foreign feeding stuffs imported by Great Britain, corn is one of the most important items. In 1897 fifty-three million cwt. of Indian corn was imported. The greater part of this came from the United States, though, of late, large quantities come from Argentina. The average cost of the corn landed in England is about 3s. 6d. per cwt., or £3 10s. per ton. Of late years a large amount of barley is annually imported for feed. The quantity imported in 1897 was about 19 million cwt., the greater portion of which came from Russia. A large share of the barley imported is for brewing purposes, but a considerable quantity that cannot be used by brewers is used for feed. The feeding barley laid down costs about £4 per ton. A large percentage of the peas and beans imported is used for feeding stock.

Of the total supply of oats available in Great

Britain, about twenty-two per cent. is estimated to come from abroad. Upwards of eighty per cent. of the foreign oats brought in, it is estimated, is given to farm stock. In 1891, imported oats cost laid down there 18s. 4d. per quarter as compared with 13s. 4d. per quarter in 1895, a decrease of twenty-seven per cent. It is estimated that the British farmers expend annually three and three-quarter million pounds sterling for imported oil cakes and oil seeds. The imports of hay since 1895 have been at the rate of 115,000 tons annually, which cost laid down about £3 7s. per ton.

From this summary it will be seen that the British trade in foreign feeding stuffs is worth catering for. Canada would not be able to compete with the United States in supplying corn, but she ought to be able to compete with any country in supplying barley, oats, peas, beans and hay for the British farmer. In regard to hay the quantity imported is not as large as was supposed. Quebec alone would be able to supply this year double the annual quantity imported. Though this market may be somewhat limited it may be worth while to give some special attention to it this year, when Canada has such a large hay crop to be disposed of.

What is to be Done with the Big Hay Crop?

From all accounts Canada, and more particularly the Province of Quebec, has not had such a big hay crop for years as has been gathered in this season. As compared with last year, the crop is an exceptionally large one. There is this difference, however, that while last year's crop was, as a rule, poor in quality, this year's output is of very fine quality. But this does not help the situation any if a market cannot be obtained for this year's output. Prices for last year's crop were, on the average, very low, with the exception of those for first-class quality, which was very scarce. If this was the case last year, what may the farmer expect for this year's abundant crop? Even though the quality is so much better, it is not likely, from present prospects, that any better prices will be obtained than for last year's output.

It may not be the best kind of farming to sell the hay off the land; but, nevertheless, the fact remains that many farmers will have considerable surplus hay to sell, and in Quebec, where a large number of farmers make a business of growing and selling hay, there will be between 300,000 and 400,000 tons for export. The question then is, what is to be done with this surplus hay? The heavy duty imposed prohibits Canadian hay from being exported to the United States. To export it to Great Britain is the next thing that suggests itself. But the prices there of late have been so low as to almost prohibit the exportation of hay at a profit; and according to late reports the home crop throughout the United Kingdom is very large, so that there is not likely to be an advance in prices there for some time. The outlook therefore is a somewhat gloomy one.

However, the only way of solving the problem seems to be along the line of further developing the market for our surplus hay in Great Britain. But when the price there is low, by the time freight and transportation charges are paid, there is not much left for the producer. Comparatively speaking, the freight charges both by rail and ocean vessel on bulky products from Canada, such as hay, are exorbitant. It costs nearly as much to carry such products to the English consumer as it does to purchase them from the farmer. Just here the two great railway corporations of Canada have a splendid opportunity to do a very generous act for the Canadian farmer, who for these many years back has been paying into the coffers of the railway companies a large share of the value of the products shipped from the farm, by lowering the freight rates on this year's hay crop. Why not have cut freight rates as well as cut passenger rates? The railways would undoubtedly get a larger share of business. Unless the prices

for export advance considerably, or the carrying charges are made less, a large percentage of this year's surplus crop will never be marketed, and the railways will not get as much to do as if they had lowered the rates to a reasonable basis.

Good Horses Becoming Scarce in the United States.

Good driving horses, according to reliable reports, are getting scarce in the United States. Even in some of the principal horse-breeding counties of the Eastern States is this the case. Many persons in the Eastern States requiring good drivers are getting them from Kentucky and further west. But good horses are getting scarce in the West also. As in Canada, many farmers went out of horse-breeding a few years ago when prices took a drop, and it will take time to recover this lost ground and to provide themselves with suitable mares for breeding purposes.

The general outlook for horses in the United States as well as in Canada is likely to be good for some time to come. It must be borne in mind, however, that this favorable outlook is only good so far as really first-class horses are concerned, whether they be in the roadster or heavy draught classes. The outlook for scrub horses is no brighter in the United States than it is here. There is no active demand for this kind of animal of any class, and they are likely to continue to be a drug on the market for some time to come. As we have stated frequently in these columns the only kind of horses that it will pay the farmer to raise is a good heavy draught, roadster or coach horse. These are in demand both in the United States and in Great Britain, and are likely to continue so for some time. Quality counts in horse-breeding as well as in anything else, and the better the quality the greater the profit. It costs little, if any, more, to produce a good horse that will be a credit to the farmer and that will bring a high price when put upon the market, than to produce a scrub horse that will sell for a low price and be an eyesore to its owner all its days.

Keep More Sheep.

There are two strong reasons, among many others, which make it profitable for the farmer to keep sheep. Of all the live stock kept on the farm, sheep stand out above all others as renovators of the soil. Sheep will eat a greater variety of plants than cattle or horses, and consequently many kinds of noxious weeds are eaten off and made to produce wool and mutton instead of ripened seed which falls to the ground to come up the following year and displace the grasses and growing crops. For this reason alone, if for no other, every farmer on a hundred-acre farm should keep at least a dozen sheep.

In addition to the good qualities of sheep as renovators of the soil they help to maintain and increase the fertility of the farm. They are especially beneficial in this regard on hilly farms. If the pasture land is hilly sheep at night usually get on the hilly parts of the field, the portions most in need of the manure, and their droppings help to increase the fertility very much. In other respects sheep are valuable on every farm as a means of increasing the fertility of the land.

There is one point that every farmer who keeps sheep should bear in mind, and that is, that a really first-class sheep will make as good a renovator of the soil as a poor, miserable animal that is neither a good wool producer nor a breeder of the kind of lambs that will command the highest prices on the market. As much care should be exercised in selecting sheep for the farm as any other animal. Quality counts in this as well as in any other line. The farmer who intends to keep sheep should select the breed that will give the greatest return in wool and lamb production.

In regard to the wool produced in this country, it may be well to point out just here that Canadian

wool has the reputation of being of that coarse variety which seems to be a drug upon the markets of the world at the present time. A reaction may take place sooner or later, and this class of wools may be in greater demand, but it is somewhat doubtful, if the present tendency of the market be taken as a guide. The demand for the finer wools is increasing the world over. The market for these is not subject to the variations in price that obtain in the market for the coarser wools, for the reason that the finer wools go to form materials that are bought by the rich, who do not quibble so much about the price. It may be well, therefore, for the farmer, when procuring a flock of sheep, to select those breeds which are producers of the finer wools.

Canadian Dairymen Warned and Commended.

The following extract from the London, England, *Rural World* is of value to Canadian dairymen for two reasons. It is both a warning and a commendation. It tells us that the Americans are making strenuous efforts to capture a large share of the British butter trade, and, at the same time, pats us on the back and tells us that our dairy products are superior to the American dairy products. They are both valuable if our cheese and butter-makers look upon them in the right way. The warning should stir them up to greater things lest Uncle Sam should get more than his share, and the commendation should encourage them to keep right on in the good way they have marked out for themselves, that of aiming to send only to the Mother Country the finest quality of dairy products:

"Secretary Wilson, of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, is, we learn, trying to develop the butter trade with England. It is his intention to capture the market for the Americans if it can be done. Recently he placed an order with a creamery in Iowa for an experimental shipment of butter to England. In 1897 the United States sent a little more butter to England than Canada did; they are apparently determined to keep this lead and to increase it. So far the amount of butter sent by either country is a very small proportion, about 2 per cent. of the total amount of butter imported by England. Canadians will have, no doubt, to look out for their laurels, for the Americans want to become the provisioners of the Old World. But the Canadians are now quite as smart as Uncle Sam, and their commodity—whether cheese or butter—is superior to his."

High Prices for Sheep and South American Importations.

In our stock notes this week will be found a report of Mr. Henry Dudding's recent sale of Lincoln Longwool sheep, held at Riby, England. This report gives a complete list of the sales made and the prices received. It is interesting from several points of view. It shows that really first-class sheep still command enormous prices. As will be seen, one yearling ram brought the exceptionally large price of 1,050 guineas or about \$5,000. Why, in this country a good 100-acre farm could be purchased for that money, and what owner of such a farm would think of exchanging it for a yearling ram? And yet the value of such a farm was paid at the above sale for a Lincoln ram to go to South America. There is something in this fact for every breeder in the country to think about. It is an indication of what can be accomplished by putting skill, intelligence and forethought into the breeding of sheep, and for that matter, of any other animal.

But the important point for Canadians in this report and it is what we wish to draw particular attention to is the fact that, out of the fifty-two animals sold, twenty were purchased to go to South America. Not only is Argentina forging ahead in the production of high-class beef cattle, but according to this report she is making rapid strides in the development of her sheep trade. What will be the outcome of all this and how is it going to affect the Canadian live stock trade is the problem which our breeders will have to solve? Argentina is now one of our most formidable rivals in the export cattle trade and she has attained to that position by making frequent and valuable importations of purebred live stock from the best

beef producing herds in Great Britain. She is also bound to be at the top so far as the sheep and wool trade is concerned.

In the face of all this we may well ask what Canadian breeders are doing in the way of making importations towards keeping up the standard of their herds. True, there has been a revival in this regard during the past year or two; but the importations made of late years are only as a flea in a bucket in comparison with what is being done by our great competitor on the other side of the equator. Our breeders who have made importations of late deserve the highest praise; but there is room for still more to be done, especially in the way of importations of cattle of the beef-producing strains. Our export cattle and dressed beef trades cannot be maintained and developed unless we have good breeding stock to keep up the efficiency of our beef-producing herds.

Hog Cholera.

This disease is quite a common one in some parts of the United States. Two or three years ago the Department of Agriculture at Washington made an exhaustive investigation extending over two years endeavoring to find out a remedy for this disease and to locate more definitely its symptoms. Though no absolute cure was recommended the following recipe was suggested for hog cholera medicine: "Bicarbonate of soda, two pounds; hypo-sulphate of soda, two pounds; sodium sulphate, one pound; sodium chloride, two pounds; sulphur, one pound; charcoal, two pounds; black antimony, one pound." The best way to give this is in the slop twice a day, estimating one teaspoonful for every 200 pound of hog.

It is not pretended that this remedy is a cure, but simply a medicine that is good for the hog when in any way out of sorts. When used as a remedy for cholera after the disease has taken root it has failed. It is, however, a splendid tonic to have around, and it will pay farmers to have this prescription filled, and to keep a quantity of this on hand for their hogs when they get a little bit "off." When a large number of hogs are kept, some of them occasionally will get out of sorts, and a ready remedy should be applied. Though the medicine recommended will not cure cholera, it may be a preventive if given in time.

Profitable Farming.

In this issue appears a letter from Mr. Jno. I. Hobson, President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, in which he asks for further light on the methods advocated by Messrs. Wallace and MacPherson in our issue of August 2nd. As Mr. Hobson says, the claims of these gentlemen in regard to producing clover and increasing the fertility of the land are simply astounding. If their theories are correct, and if what they claim can be accomplished, why, the sooner every farmer in this country puts their methods into practice the better.

We would therefore like to have a full and free discussion of these matters, as we believe that such a discussion will be beneficial to everyone concerned. Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. MacPherson are not asking anyone to take their word as proof that their contentions are correct, but claim to have strong grounds for their faith. There is then a splendid opportunity for our readers to get at the very bottom of this question which we hope they will take advantage of.

Those who have followed this discussion in these columns closely will have noticed that these gentlemen do not at all agree in their methods of maintaining the fertility of the land. Another point brought out in the discussion so far that is worth further development is, whether it is more profitable for the farmer to raise his steers for feeding or to purchase them from his neighbors when grown up. Both these subjects open up a wide field for discussion and for obtaining a fund of valuable information if they are only taken advantage of in the same way that Mr. Hobson has done.

LOOK AFTER THE HARVESTING MACHINERY.

As soon as the harvesting is done it will pay the farmer well to look after the machinery used in taking off the harvest. The life of a self-binder, or for that matter of any other machine used for harvesting, will depend upon the amount of care it receives both during harvest and between harvests. The farmer who has to pay from \$100 to \$125 every four or five years for a new binder could probably save that amount by giving his machinery a little better care. Any good binder, if taken the proper care off, ought to cut the grain on a 100-acre, or for that matter a 200-acre, farm, for twelve or fifteen years, unless it meets with some unforeseen accident. In fact there is on record the case of a combined reaper and mower that cut the grain on a 160-acre farm for twenty-seven years and cut the grass on the same farm for thirty years. The farmer who owned that machine saved upwards of \$700 with interest, which he would have had to pay out had he been compelled to get a new machine every five years.

Though many may not think so, the care of the farm machinery is one of the most important branches of the farm work. There is no way of making or losing money easier than by looking after or neglecting the farm machinery. Many farmers wonder how it is that farming does not pay. They have good crops and sell a goodly number of hogs and beef cattle during the year, and besides have considerable income from the dairy, yet they find their farms unprofitable and perhaps at the end of the year, when accounts are made up, the balance on the wrong side, and the reason is because they are always buying farm machinery. If such farmers could manage to save \$100 a year by giving the farm machinery better care, they would begin to find farming a profitable business. And it would not be difficult on the average farm, as many of them are now conducted, to save this amount every year by taking the proper care of the wagons, sleighs, buggies, plows, harrows, cultivators, seed drills, self binders, mowers, rakes, etc., that are a necessity on every well-conducted farm.

Some people seem to have a mania for buying farm machinery, and are in many instances the "dupes" of the horde of farm implement agents scouring the country. Selling farm implements is a legitimate business, and supplies a necessary want in the country, but very often the farmer is induced to exchange his old machine for a new one when there is no more need for the change than an overcoat in the harvest field. If the old machine were gone over and fitted up it might last for several years longer, and save its owner a good big bill. The new machine may have many improvements over the old one, but if the latter will do the work for several years more why make the change?

The two things which cause more injury to farm machinery than anything else are wet and dry. Water and air combined will oxidize or rust any iron ever made, and therefore, every drop of water should be kept off the machine. It will pay every farmer to provide a canvas at a cost of \$3 or \$4 to cover his self-binder when not in

use in the field. As soon as a field is cut the machine should be put where it is dry, and when put away it will pay many times over to clean and wipe off the shafting so that it will be perfectly dry. Every drop of water or even dew or mist which settles on a polished shaft, such as are to be found in the bearing part of all machines, will produce a rust spot. For this reason the boxing around such shafting should be well supplied with hard oil when the machine is put away. Then the other parts of the machine should be treated in just such a careful manner. All these little attentions will pay and every farmer as soon as the harvesting is done should devote a day, or two days if necessary, to cleaning and putting away carefully the harvesting machinery. If there is not barn room for storing it, a cheap contrivance in the shape of poles set up with a cheap roof will serve the purpose well. To leave the farm machinery uncared for outside, subject to all kinds of weather is to court failure instead of success in farm management.

KEEP THE HOG-PENS CLEAN.

No building on the average farm is so much neglected as the hog-pen. While the horse-stable and the cow-stable are cleaned out every morning, and fresh bedding scattered around, the penned-up "porker" may consider himself in clover if he has his domicile cleaned out once a week. It is just as necessary to keep the hog-pen clean as either of the other two. By nature the pig is not the dirty, filthy animal that many pork-raisers take him to be. He will appreciate care, attention, and cleanliness as much as any other animal kept on the farm, and will pay for them in increased gain and fewer "squeals." It is usually claimed that a pig squeals because it is hungry. But we are inclined to think that these squeals may be the outcome of the pig's uncomfortable and filthy quarters. It is contrary to reason to expect a pig to remain in a perfect state of health, shut up in a pen that, to say the least, is abominably filthy, and the floors of which are covered six inches or a foot deep with a mixture of manure, discarded food, and filth of all kinds.

Aside from the pig's comfort, what is more repulsive and more offensive on a farm than a dirty, stinking hog-pen. A great many farmers turn up their noses in disgust when passing a hog yard at a cheese factory, and look upon such as a public nuisance, which it may be if not kept in proper shape, when at the same time his own hog-pen may be the very personification of filth and dirt. How a person feeding hogs in such a place can do so without an attack of sea sickness is a surprise to us. However, some people can accustom themselves to any kind of conditions. If the pens were kept clean and well aired it would be somewhat of a pleasure to feed pigs instead of being one of the most disagreeable jobs about the farm, as is the case where filth and dirt are supreme.

It is no great task to keep a hog-pen clean if it is properly constructed and the work of cleaning is done every day. Every hog-pen should have good drainage, and the floors should be

made with a good slope to one side. Then the feeding should be done in such a way that none of the food will be wasted or left after the hogs are through eating. The food left over soon becomes filthy, and is one of the chief causes of uncleanness in the piggery. The food left over should always be removed before fresh food is given. Not only will this aid in keeping the pen clean, but the hogs will thrive better and produce pork faster. It will be conducive to the health of the hogs if some good disinfectant is used liberally. Chloronaphtholeum is strongly recommended by an American authority for this purpose. The hog is the most profitable animal kept on the farm, and it will pay the farmer to surround it with conditions that will enable it to grow to the best advantage. These conditions are cleanliness, comfortable quarters and suitable food given in as cleanly a manner as possible. To follow the principle of "root, hog, or die," in swine raising will never bring success and make the business a profitable one.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.

(By Our Regular Correspondent)

Haying is well under way in this province, and as was anticipated the crop is the best known for years; but the wet weather has been very unfavorable to the farmer for saving it. The potato bug is now out in full force and is doing some very destructive work where he has not been met with the deadly poison—Paris green.

The *wearvil* has made its appearance in the wheat. This is owing, no doubt, to the damp weather. There also appears to be a great quantity of black-heads in every field. These will mean a considerable loss to our farmers.

The cherries are now ripe, and the crop is exceedingly large.

The strawberries are done, after a good long season, which has had a good effect upon the producer. It is necessary to say that it is a great pity this berry is not more extensively cultivated here. This province is well adapted to raising them, and they come in for marketing when the supply is exhausted abroad, and a good business could be worked up if the supply of berries would be large enough to warrant the undertaking. Those who are cultivating them have done exceedingly well in supplying the local trade; the prices realized being from 8 to 12 cents per box, and at these prices some farmers have realized over \$200 from a half-acre. Where can a farmer to-day make the same money on the same quantity of land with any other crop?

The June make of cheese has all been sold and shipped at prices ranging from 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The July make is still on the factory-men's hands. No doubt they will receive offers next week. There are two buyers on the island, viz., Thos. J. Dillon and A. J. Biffin. Mr. Dillon is buying for a firm in the Old Country, while Mr. Biffin is working in the interests of Hodgson Bros., Montreal. Both these men are from Ontario, and they have become exceedingly popular, and are much thought of by the dairy-men throughout this province.

THE RESULTS OF VETERINARY INSPECTION ON THE STANDARD OF LIVE STOCK.

There is no more important matter in connection with horse-breeding than the soundness of the stallion. In England, at the present time, all stallions which gain prizes at the agricultural shows have to undergo a veterinary inspection. This action has been the means of working a wonderful improvement of late years, shown by the fact that at a recent show out of 221 stallions examined only five were rejected for unsoundness. As to the Shire stallions, the exact figures are not at hand, but the soundness of this breed has also been steadily increasing. The most satisfactory result was as regards the thoroughbred stallions, and as to this we cannot do better than quote the report that was received by the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding from Professor Sir George Brown on behalf of the veterinary inspectors. This report was as follows: "Comparing the results of the veterinary examination of the Queen's premium stallions exhibited at the present show at the Royal Agricultural Hall with the results of similar examinations at Newcastle in 1887 and Nottingham in 1888, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a remarkable success has attended the efforts which have been made to prevent the use of animals for breeding purposes affected with hereditary diseases, such as cataract, side-bones, ring-bones, and spavin. Since that time, and during the past four or five years, there has been a noticeable decrease in the above-named diseases, which were at one time exceedingly common, and in the present exhibition it is satisfactory to be able to state that a critical inspection of forty-nine horses did not reveal a single instance of cataract or other disease of the visual organs. Further, it may be observed that no instance of roaring or broken wind was discovered, although the tests applied were exceptionally severe. The total result of the veterinary inspection was the rejection of only three horses out of forty-nine examined." This report must be very pleasant reading to those who have taken an active part in the movement for the revival of horse breeding in this country. In the discussions which in 1884 and 1885 resulted in active measures being adopted, it was contended that the great deterrent to the extension of horse-breeding was the impossibility of farmers obtaining at reasonable rates the service of suitable and sound thoroughbred stallions, and it was to remove these difficulties that the work was undertaken. When, on the initiative of Sir Walter Gilbey, premiums were first offered by the Hunters' Improvement Society in 1885 for sound thoroughbred stallions to serve farmers' mares at reasonable fees, there were twenty-five sires rejected for unsoundness out of thirty-five examined, and at the first show held by the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, at Nottingham in 1888, the number examined was seventy-four, of which thirty-one were passed by the veterinary inspectors, forty-three being cast. The change to three rejections out of forty-nine inspected at the recent show is certainly a remarkable testimony to the good results effected by these

shows and the premium system.—
London Live Stock Journal.

PACKING AND SHIPPING FRUIT.

By C. C. STYRTSON, in *The Market Gardener.*

The business of raising fruit and vegetables for commercial purposes seems to be constantly changing in some particulars, and the field of operations widening. Increased transportation facilities, lower freight rates and varying competition necessitates adopting the most approved methods in everything pertaining to the business, to secure profitable results. The fittest will survive is the inevitable law, or in other words there is going to be less room for poor and inferior goods, whether fruit or vegetables, and no show at all for those who pack their goods deceitfully, or what is nearly as disastrous, in any but prime condition, proper shape and in good containers. A marked example of successful packing is shown by the California fruit growers. They had to excel in every respect and the goods must be the most attractive offered in order to command a sufficient price to pay them any profit over the high freight rates to eastern markets. When growers and producers of more favored states display the same skill and conscientious pains to excel in their special field, they will secure something like the returns which the business intelligently pursued is capable of yielding. To remain in the business and make it pay, you must follow as closely as possible the example of men who get good prices for their products. If you cannot raise fruit that is so attractive in appearance, you can still exercise the same care in picking, packing and marketing the fruit you have. You can throw out for consumption nearer home every specimen that is faulty and inferior, especially when this poor stuff injures the sale and reduces the price of the best. You can at least use the neatest and most presentable packages.

Mark your packages fully. Probably no one thing works so much difficulty in the handling of goods on commission as the failure on the part of the shipper to have all his packages fully marked. It is scarcely more important to mark each case or barrel with the name of the firm to whom shipped than to mark from whom. Don't be afraid to mark your own name and address on your goods, and above all don't leave the consignee in any uncertainty because you know he may be large enough to have a shipment in the same line from another grower the same day. Many commission merchants are willing and anxious to furnish shippers with serviceable stencils, giving the commission merchant's name and address plainly, and providing simply a number immediately under their name which indicates to them that the goods are from you, each tag thus sent out being recorded with the shipper's respective names and addresses. Notify the firm to whom you ship at once of your shipment, and be sure you give them the important particulars. If you were pleased with their previous sale, give your agent a word of encouragement occasionally. A rubber stamp and pad is a serviceable thing and can be had for five cents, and this form of printing press can be operated by any

body, and all your empty packages plainly marked with your name and address before the rush hour of shipment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT AS DETERMINED AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Editor of *FARMING* :

One hundred and thirty-eight varieties of winter wheat have been grown in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College within the past nine years. Seventy of these have been carefully tested for at least five years. The eight varieties which have given the highest yields of grain per acre in the average of five years' experiments are as follows:

Varieties.	Weight per bu. 5 years. Lbs.	Yield per acre 5 years. Bus.
1. Dawson's Golden Chaff.	59.7	52.6
2. Early Genesee Giant.	59.8	48.7
3. Egyptian	60.6	48.6
4. Imperial Amber	59.8	48.6
5. Early Red Clawson	58.9	48.5
6. Reliable.	61.2	48.0
7. Golden Drop	61.2	46.9
8. Russian Amber.	60.9	46.7

Of these eight varieties, the following four gave the largest yields in 1898: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 49.2 bus.; Imperial Amber, 47.7 bus.; Reliable, 43.3 bus., and Early Genesee Giant, 43.2 bus.

Among forty-four new varieties grown in 1898, the largest yields of grain were produced by the Golden Coin, White Golden Cross, Silver Dollar, Pedigree Genesee Giant, and Oregon; and the heaviest weights per measured bushel by the Diamond Grit, 65.8 lbs.; McPherson, 65.5 lbs.; Arnold's Hybrid, 65.2 lbs.; Andrew's No. 4, 65 lbs., and Red May, 65 lbs.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR TESTING PURPOSES.

The following three sets of winter wheat varieties will be sent free by mail, in one-half pound lots of each variety, to farmers applying for them, who will carefully test the three kinds in the set which they choose, and will report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

- Set 1.
Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Early Genesee Giant.
Early Red Clawson.
- Set 2.
Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Imperial Amber.
Golden Drop.
- Set 3.
Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Bearded Winter Fife.
Stewart's Champion.

Each person wishing one of these sets should apply as early as possible mentioning which set he desires; and the grain, with instructions for testing, and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost to his address, until the supply of grain for distribution is exhausted.

All communications should be addressed to
C. A. ZAVITZ,
Experimentalist.
Agricultural College, Guelph, Aug. 5th, 1898.

RESTORING LOST FERTILITY AND PROFITABLE FARMING.

MORE LIGHT ON MESSRS. WALLACE AND MCPHERSON'S METHODS NEEDED. THEIR STATEMENTS ARE ASTOUNDING.

Editor of *FARMING* .

There are two articles on page 419 of your paper of this week—one by T. C. Wallace, of Toronto, and the other by the well known and successful agriculturist, D. M. MacPherson, of Lancaster, Ont. which must appear so astounding to the ordinary farmer (I use the

word astounding advisedly) that we may well ask for further information. Both writers deal with the very important question of the best way of restoring and increasing the fertility of the soil, Mr. Wallace having been asked by a reader of *FARMING*, "for a plan to restore fertility to a farm run down by cropping and cattle-raising, and also how to most economically keep it in condition." The inquirer goes on to say "that his grain is about as poor as any he knows of, and the roots the same."

The plan which Mr. Wallace advises the inquirer to follow and he states in doing so "that he can only undertake to advise in a general way, and he must use discretion in the matter of detail procedure"—is, where he has a fair amount of clover in any meadow or pasture, to plow the sward as early as practicable this season, and seeding with clover, applying a liberal dressing of Thomas-Phosphate powder and plowing down the clover for his 1899 fall crops, or, in case of a good fall growth, for the spring crops, or seeding with fall wheat and clover, with Thomas-Phosphate manure.

Further on the writer goes on to say: "On the grass lands showing no clover he should immediately apply a liberal dressing of the same manure, and next summer they will develop richly in clovers, probably red and white." (The italics are mine.) I will not follow the article any further.

What strikes me as strange advice to give is to plow up grass land at this season of the year, re-seeding with clover, and then expecting to have, from poor, worn-out land, a crop sufficiently good to be worth plowing under for next spring or fall's crops. To bring about such results, what, speaking in a general way, would be the quantity required, and the cost?

Then again there must be marvellous efficacy in the use of this manure if, on grass lands on which there is no clover, a rich development of this valuable plant can be brought about without even the cost of seeding. Again, I would ask what is the quantity required, and the cost? A satisfactory answer would mean that it would add millions annually to the agricultural wealth of the land, and it would certainly revolutionize farming. I have a hundred and fifty acres in permanent pasture which I would like very much to be able to cover with rich clovers in such a simple way.

Coming down to the article by D. M. MacPherson, I would say that I know of my own knowledge that Mr. MacPherson is one of the very best farmers on this continent, and that very valuable object lessons can be seen on his farm at any time during the growing season; and I am quite ready to admit that I have acquired knowledge when visiting his farm which to me has been very valuable. Further, to my mind, he has unmistakably proved that he can take a comparatively worn-out farm, and by judicious and wise management bring it up to a very high state of fertility, and at the same time show a clear cash profit every year during the time this change has been going on. I have been on his farm more than once, have studied out closely his system of farming, and have carefully noted the practical results. The figures gone minutely into have been published at different times and have become public property, and as such we can discuss them, and if not clear to us can ask for more information. That is what I wish to do now. In the article referred to Mr. MacPherson states "we will undertake to show a daily average cash product for five months from six acres of pasture of over \$12 per acre at a cost of \$5 purchased food and less than 50 cents per day of labor, and also added fertility to the land of over \$4 per day during the entire 150 days."

If such marvellous results can be brought about by one man, we are safe in presuming that others, following out the same system and paying the same close attention to matters of detail, might be equally successful. It thus becomes a matter not only of individual, but of national, importance. Presuming, however, that this immense cash profit of \$975 and increased fertility of \$600 has been the outcome of raising and fattening hogs, is it proper to credit the land in a speculative business of that sort with more than the largest possible production of grass. Say, the equivalent of four tons of hay to the acre. And there is certainly room to question the value placed on increased fertility. That six acres was very rich to begin with—that is certain. Supposing it to be used for the same purpose next year, with the same results, would another \$100 an acre be credited to the land for increased fertility, or where does that sort of thing stop? Or, putting it in another way, there is a limit to which adding increased fertility can be carried out profitably. Judging from the crops to be seen

growing on Mr. McPherson's farm, he seems to have about reached that limit. What, then, becomes of these very large amounts credited in that way?

JOHN I. HOBSON,
Aug. 4th, 1898. Guelph.

AUGUST CROP REPORTS.

According to the August crop report recently issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the big harvest forecasted some time ago is likely to become a fact, so far as this province is concerned. With the exception, perhaps, of peas, all the staple grains will give an average crop, and the majority an extra large yield. The fall wheat crop is one of the best ever harvested in the province. The yields have been large, and the crop was got in in splendid condition. The grain is plump, and in many instances over weight.

As a rule spring grains have been more or less affected by the dry weather, and in many instances by the frost. There is an increased acreage of spring wheat in the eastern part of the province. Though this crop ripened early the yield will be considerably above the average. The barley crop is generally good, and, with few exceptions, the grain is bright and in fine condition. Oats, which suffered considerably from the drouth and frost in many sections, are short in the straw, but there will be an average yield, taking the province as a whole. The yield of peas will vary greatly. Owing to the drouth and frost the straw is short, and the yield will not be up to the average.

The hay crop is a large one, and will average about two tons to the acre, which is fully fifty per cent. above the average. Corn promises a fair crop in the Lake Erie districts, but in other parts of the provinces the outlook is not so bright, owing to the ravages of the frost and the dry weather. The potato crop will be considerably below the average in most places. A good yield is expected in the St. Lawrence counties. The reports regarding the root crop are very encouraging, but the yield will depend upon the conditions from this out.

The apple harvest will be a small one this year. There are several causes for this, among them being heavy rainstorms when the trees were in bloom, and the prevalence of the tent caterpillar and other destructive insects, which did much damage where spraying was neglected. Much of the fruit is small and hard owing to the drouth. Winter apples will be very scarce. Plums and peaches will yield below the average, though pears are likely to be abundant.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CANADIAN FAIRS FOR 1898

Industrial Fair, Toronto	August 29th to Sept. 10th
Stanstead Live Stock Assn, Stanstead, P.Q.	Aug. 24th and 25th
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Sept. 5th to 10th
Western Fair, London, Ont.	Sept. 8th to 17th
Quebec Exposition Co., Quebec, P.Q.	Sept. 12th to 21st
New Brunswick Exhibition Co., St. John, N.B.	Sept. 13th to 23rd
Bay of Quinte District Fair, Belleville, Ont.	Sept. 14th and 15th
Central Canada Fair, Ottawa	Sept. 18th to 21st
Southern Fair, Brantford	Sept. 17th to 22nd
Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 22nd to 29th
Markham Fair	October 5th to 7th

The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 20,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

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

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

F. W. HODSON, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings Toronto, Ont.

TO STOCKMEN.

Persons having thoroughbred stock to be shipped to Manitoba, the North-West or British Columbia should avail themselves of the privilege of shipping in the car forwarded under the management of the live stock associations. The next car will be shipped about the last week in September if a sufficient number of animals are available. A competent man is placed in charge of each car, and animals are given the best possible care and attention. Space in the car has already been secured for two bulls and eleven sheep. Shippers should correspond at once with F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for full particulars.

Farmers' Institute Department.

Reports concerning the work of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario will be published weekly under this head, also papers prepared for this department by Institute workers. Secretaries and officers having announcements to make are invited to send full particulars to the Superintendent.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS' TENT AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Arrangements have been made by F. W. Hodson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, to occupy a tent, as an office, on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition from August 30th to September 9th. It will be located east of the cattle ring, and just in front of the horse and cattle shed, on the site occupied last year.

Officers and members of farmers' institutes, of live stock, dairy, poultry, fruit growers', and kindred associations, exhibitors of live stock, poultry, agricultural products, etc., are cordially invited to make this tent their headquarters during the time of the exhibition. Associations connected with agriculture are at liberty to use the tent, free of charge, for holding public meetings, for which ample accommodation will be provided. The superintendent of farmers' institutes will be pleased to meet there institute officers and members, also members of other kindred associations, to discuss the best means to advance the work of the farmers' institutes in their respective districts.

A table and writing material will be available at any time.

THE COW AND HER CARE.

By MRS. L. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont.

(Continued from last issue.)

When fairly started, we feed our calves 4 quarts of new milk a day, one quart at each feed, the hours are 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., and 9 p.m. This may seem troublesome, but it is less work than to nurse a sick animal, and it gives the calf a good start that it never forgets. Soon the calf will do on three feeds a day, given at morning, noon, and night, three pints of new milk at each feed. At two weeks old, a little warm skim milk is added, so that the calf is soon getting six quarts a day, but still divided into three feeds, and before six weeks old our calves are fed entirely upon skim milk, of which they get nine quarts a day, three quarts at each feed. They are then getting a little early cut clover hay, which is renewed each day, and we begin to feed porridge, giving half a tea-cupful only, in *just one* of the daily feeds. Next day it gets a half cupful in two of its meals, then in three, and by degrees the quantity is increased, till it gets a half-pint or more in each feed, as it seems to need. To make this porridge I put into an empty tin (that has held two pounds of coffee) all I can grasp in one hand of *pure ground linseed meal*, not cottonseed, or oil cake, but the pure ground flaxseed. I fill up the can with good Scotch oatmeal, add a little salt, and then stir into a pot of hard-boiling water, and cook as thoroughly and as carefully as if for the table. In cool weather we make it every second day, as much as needed. We *never* feed in a wooden pail—they soon sour. Always in galvanized pails, and we *always* rinse each pail thoroughly, immediately after use, and turn up to drain and air. In addition to this they are often scalded, and occasionally all the calf pails are dropped into a big boiler in the yard, and actually boiled. The great causes of scours are three things: overfeeding, irregular feeding (as to time, quality, warmth), and dirty feeding; but the first of the three evils is *dirty* feeding. More calves die from this cause than

people imagine. Another thing in feeding. In each loose box, near the floor, is a stationary wooden button, kept out from the wall by a tiny block one-half inch thick, which is fastened on the button and between it and the wall; one moment slips the edge of the pail under this, where it is firmly held; no delay, no spilt milk, and by the time a man has got to the last of the calves he can go back and begin to gather up the pails and rinse them.

Every calf is kept separate, and every pen is thoroughly cleaned once a day, and dry bedding added. If a calf does scour, it is generally in some way the fault of the feeder. Stop all food for a time, giving a dose of castor oil, then feed only one pint, or less, of fresh warm milk at a time, with a little lime water added. If milk still disagrees, make flax-seed tea, with a raw egg beaten up in each feed. But you will find the "ounce of prevention" much easier than the "pound of cure." After three or four months, the calf has a little ground oats and bran mixed put before him, and it will take to this by degrees and eat all it wants, but salt must be kept near it, as the porridge is now passed on to younger ones. If only nine quarts a day of skim milk can be spared, instead of heating it on the stove add hot water (not boiling) till of the desired temperature and it is a good big drink for the calf; a handful of shorts stirred in each time mixes readily with the milk and is most acceptable. No young calf is put on pasture. I have seen valuable ones turned out in a weedy lot or in an orchard, where they can get green apples, steal each other's milk out of filthy wooden pails or troughs that you could smell rods away, the calves scouring and stamping, and fighting flies in the heat, and then chilled by a night rain. Then I have looked with increased satisfaction at my own calves, in their cool, shady boxes, and their healthy looks, bright eyes, and glossy coats more than repaid for their extra care.

Another valuable hint is this: After two or three months old, especially in hot weather, offer every calf a drink of cold water each day, even if they sometimes refuse. Try it. The first winter my calves are fed all the clover hay they want, and a little mess of pulped roots; also *pure* and ground oats mixed, with a *little* oil meal added (not too much). I begin with a pint of this mixed feed, night and morning, and the roots at noon, and increase till they get a quart at each feed night and morning. If any older calf seems to need more, we give it an extra feed on the noonday roots. Fresh water in abundance, what salt they want, sweet corn fodder to pick over; at night, separate stalls, dry beds, and a minute or two brushing daily, and take my word for it, your calves will do you credit.

Next summer supply them with the best pasture you can give them and *see them often*. The following winter much the same treatment as before, only a larger allowance, and a little

good ensilage, which I *never* feed to a calf under a year old, and, if a heifer begins to take on fat, her feed is reduced. I like to have them calve at about two years or twenty-eight months old, and the first year I aim to have them milk from calf to calf. Indeed, most of my cows do that anyway, and I never force one dry, although if I find it can be done safely I dry her for a month. But with Jerseys I can seldom do it, they are most persistent milkers and buttermakers. I have Grace of Belvedere, that dropped her first calf (a heifer) in July, 1897, milked splendidly all winter, and in the end of April of this year, as I found she would not go dry, I churned her cream by itself for one week. She was then just three years old, and had been in milk nine months, and was due with second calf in two months, and she made just eight pounds of beautiful butter. This is the sort of cow that pays.

For three months before calving I allow a cow no grain at all, but feed her cooling bran mashes, with a little oil meal, and plenty of good hay. If on rank pasture, I move to shorter grass and near home at the last; and, unless the bowels are quite loose, I give one-quarter pound Epsom salts every two or three days, or oftener. Almost any cow will take this in her mash. If the udder is too full and hard, we don't hesitate to milk regularly. When about to calve, we almost always give 1¼ pounds Epsom salts, with a little saltpetre and ground ginger. This is dissolved in boiling water, and, when cool, is put into three beer bottles and easily given to the cow. Many use less water, but I think the dose too strong, and not so effectual. The calf being taken away, the cow is given an "old country" white drink. A quart of oatmeal is put in a pail and wet with cold water; then half-a-pail of actually boiling water is poured on, and, when stirred, it is frothy, like cream. Then add cold water till the pail is full, and drink only comfortably warm, and if your cow is all right, she won't leave a drop of it. When she is on her feet she is partially milked, but do not empty the udder at once, by any means—that is to be done by degrees. If the udder is swollen, hard and painful, rub gently and often, and keep milk pretty well drawn—you won't be apt to get very much any way—and give her doses of salts and feed on low diet. Should it not improve try hot fomenting, but, unless you are prepared to do this faithfully, better not attempt it. I have seen a cow bathed in water so hot that she nearly jumped out of her skin, but, soon the water got too cold; afterwards she was just turned with the others, left out all night, and finally she lost the use of half of her udder. In the first place, whatever the season, your cow should have been in a loose box for days, or, better still, for weeks, before calving. Now lead her out of the box, but where no draught can reach her, and, with a very large sponge or woollen

GAZETTE.—Continued.

cloth, foment the udder well for a half-an-hour at least, constantly adding to the hot water in the pail, so that it is just as hot at the last as at the first. You will then be apt to get quite a little milk; after this oil or grease the udder to prevent cold, and return her to her comfortable box. You may need to do this four times a day, and the last thing before bedtime, but it pays. In very cold weather I tack up old blankets or split up salt sacks around the box stall nearly up to the ceiling as nothing is so dangerous as a chill. If really needed, put a blanket on the cow also, till past the critical time. All this takes longer to tell than it does to do, and it means hard cash to you. The man who lets a cow calve in a stanchion at night, with no one near her, and who finds a calf in the gutter, either dead or alive, in the morning, is not fit to have the care of any animal at all. For three or four days our cows get only a short allowance of hay and nothing else whatever, except all the "white drink" they will take (every alternate drink is made with bran instead of oatmeal), not a drop of cold water is allowed, no green food, and no draught till the cow is past all danger, when she gradually returns to her full feed, and to the herd, although not left out at night for a couple of weeks, in case of storms.

This treatment from calthood up, may not be faultless, but it is the best I know, and the results are these: We never have a kicker or a vicious cow, and never remember to have had a cow lose even one teat. It is many years since I lost a cow with milk fever, and I have not lost one calf with scours in fifteen years. In feeding one must be guided by the cow's appetite and also by the way she responds to feed. Don't get her fat, or you are losing your money and spoiling the cow. There is one statement prevailing, which is misleading to many people, because although true, it is not the whole truth. They say that you can't feed richness (or fat) into a cow's milk. I will never agree to that. Beyond a certain point you cannot do it, but up to that point you certainly can; and the dairyman's success lies largely in finding out just where that point is. It varies in different cows; some will respond much more readily than others. In my little book, "Dairying for Profit," I have given a year's feeding of a cow I once owned. The ration was very large, but her yield was large, so that she gave me a cash profit in butter alone, of \$49.70 in the year above her keep. I have charged nothing for attendance, and barn room, but neither did I credit her with the skim-milk and buttermilk, the large pile of manure, or the fine heifer calf she gave me. It has been said that this was an exceptional animal, and that few cows would respond as she did. Precisely. That just hits the nail on the head. Now, what we want to do is, to get rid of those poor cows that will not respond to feeding. Beef them, bury them, but get rid of them, as I have said in my book, and you will make money where you are losing it now. Some years ago I bought from a friend closing out, a number of Jerseys closely related to my own. I knew them to be extra good, but they

were in a starved condition and, having been obliged to buy all or none, I was overstocked and short of feed, too, and I was prepared to give a bargain to an acquaintance who came to buy. I offered him a large, handsome heifer, soon to drop her first calf, for one-third of her value, but after no end of fussing he went off and bought a cheaper and poorer one. This very summer he sold a solid-colored heifer calf from that cow, eligible for registry and all right in every way, for \$15 and glad to get it. My heifer dropped a fine heifer calf which I sold for \$100, and that same summer tested 14 1/4 lbs. butter a week, then made her mark as a winner at our largest fairs, and I eventually sold her for nearly four times the price Mr. Smith refused to pay. Her new owner tested seventeen cows accurately for a whole year for butter and cheese, and what is far more important weighed and charged every bit of food. Not only did the cow I sold him produce far more butter and cheese than any of the seventeen, but she made it at a less cost than any of the whole lot, except one, who made butter a small fraction cheaper, but so little of it as to be almost worthless.

My cow's test for the year was:

Milk 6,702 lbs.
Butter 424 lbs.

Showed by test, if it were made into cheese, 954 lbs., and the total food cost for the year was \$37.50. These are actual facts and I wish the record were printed and in every barn in the country. It adds to the value of this cow's record to tell you that she was not a "sport" or an accident. Her dam, which I never owned, was not tested for butter, but I saw her yield over twenty quarts strained milk in the day. Her half-sister made 14 lbs. 5 ozs. butter on her second calf, before three years old. Her grand-dam made over 17 lbs. a week and over 20 quarts a day, and was not a day dry in years. Her grand-dam's sister made 17 1/2 lbs. a week, milked 47 lbs. a day, and, when over thirteen years old and one hip knocked down, she made for the person who bought her from me, in less than eleven months, 340 lbs. of butter on ordinary keep and milk set in shallow pans.

As I only keep half a dozen cows now and will never exhibit again, I may be pardoned if I refer to the exhibitions of '96, which was my valedictory year. I had a grand, golden fawn bull, Liliium's Rioter, that took 1st prize at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Gananoque sweepstakes at all these places, and also headed my first prize herd at all these places. This bull was the son of one of the great cows I have named, and as closely as possible related to all the others, thus bearing out the judges' verdict in the most triumphant way. Try, therefore, to have not only one cow as good as those I have named, but all your herd as close to that mark as possible. Keep no bull except one with such a glorious array of performers in the family, not on paper but in actual fact, and then your success in the dairy will be equalled by that in the show ring. An expert judge is not often mistaken. Where you have true merit it is generally known. But remember that without good, sensible, unceasing care of your cattle you can-

not succeed. No animal can thrive under neglect or unsuitable treatment, and no one can expect to make money in cattle who thinks that "any sort" of care and keep are good enough. You know the old saying that, "No eye watches like a mother's." That is indeed true, but just next to that comes the eye of the dairyman who knows his business, and when he shuts that eye his profit is gone.

Stock Notes.

MR. JAMES BRASK, of Greenbank, Ont., writes: "The cattle are summering well, and although it is very dry, the pasture is fairly good. We got in the best lot of clover hay we ever had, all in good condition. The show cattle are coming along nicely, especially the calves. I sold one bull calf to Mr. John Leggett, Cameron, which is the making of a good bull. He is naturally fleshy, with soft, silky hair, and stands on short legs. I have some more good ones, all got by Moneyluff Lad, and just as good bulls as he was at the same age. They will register in the Dominion Herd Book."

B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, Ont., will make a large exhibit of Jerseys at the Toronto Industrial this year. We learn from Mr. Hill that they have made twenty entries and will be on hand with some of their best stock. This firm has the honor of being the owners of the Princess Minnett, the dam of Adelaide of St. Lambert, Miller & Sibley's celebrated Jersey cow, who in a recent test made a record of over a ton of milk in 31 days. They are also the owners of Minnett of Brampton and Princess of Brampton, sister and niece of this celebrated cow. The imported bull, Island, owned by this firm, will compete in the sweepstakes class at the Industrial, and, if we mistake not, will come out on top. His dam won the sweepstakes last year.

MAPLEHURST BERKSHIRES.—J. J. Ferguson, writing under date of August 9th, says: "We have had a very good season's business to date. On the first of this month we had only one boar pig of our winter and spring litters left. Farmers, in this part of the province at least, are coming to the conclusion that animals of this ever popular breed, when bred for length and depth of side to meet present demands, are well to the front among the most profitable types of the day. Among recent sales are the following: A. Chisholm, N. Lancaster, one boar, with a pair of sows contracted for; W. A. Furlong, Nottawa, one sow; J. Ferrier, Perth, one boar; A. Campbell, Galbraith, one boar; James Logan, Osgoode, boar; W. Code, Smith's Falls, boar; A. Cruikshank, Low, Que., boar; J. L. Wagar, Enterprise, boar; W. S. Fenwick, Enterprise, sow; G. M. Holton, New Dublin, boar; William Watchorn, Whitelake, boar; John Froom, Cardinal, a pair; A. McDougall, Crawford, sow; W. J. Brown, Louisa, Que., one sow. Most of our animals are close descendants of those most noted sires, Star One and Baron Lee 4th. They are not the "thick fat" type Mr. Wagar says of his pig: "He is a first-class bacon hog; well-formed in every way. We are now offering at reasonable prices a number of well-got-up, young sows 3-5 months old, and a lot of nice August pigs."

The Ribby Grove Sale of Lincolns.

By W. A. CHAPMAN, London, England.

The annual sale of Lincolns from Mr. H. Dudding's world-renowned flock took place on Tuesday, July 26th last, with a result that establishes a record such that no other English breeder has yet been able to achieve. The top price for rams was 1,000 guineas, and the general average for the 52 rams offered, all of which were sold, was £80 19s. 0d., an unparalleled record. The general high average of merit and quality of this lot was admitted to be fully equal to any lot that had ever been offered by auction from this flock, and it was also generally conceded that never before in its long history has this flock ever occupied so prominent a place. To its owner the price of stock rams every credit is due, and from the great success achieved in all the leading English showyards this year, as well as by the high average made at this sale, we think, without doubt, we may distinctly state that the flock is second to none. The ewes, 40 yearling ones being sold, also caused a keen competition, with the result that the highest price made was 10 10s. 0d., and the lowest one £7 7s. 0d., making an average of £8 2s. 0d. Owing to the unique average made, we append herewith a full price list:

PRICE LIST AND BUYERS.

	£	s.	d.
F. Miller, for Buenos Ayres.	1050	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, "	262	10	0
Toromé, Son & Co., "	105	0	0
Messrs. Kirkham	168	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	63	0	0
Mr. Kesselton	81	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres	57	15	0
Toromé, Son & Co., "	68	5	0
Mr. MacLennan,	157	10	0
Mr. J. E. Casswell	36	15	0
Mr. F. Miller, for Buenos Ayres	246	15	0
Mr. F. Miller, "	31	10	0
Mr. Nalder	110	5	0
Baron de Lussan	32	11	0
Itcast. Wright	68	5	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	26	5	0
Mr. J. Lett	28	7	0
Mr. Fitz-Herbert	21	3	0
Mr. Church, for Buenos Ayres	73	10	0
Mr. Anderson	47	5	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	291	0	0
Mr. Botterill	27	6	0
Mr. Fitz-Herbert.	22	1	0
Mr. C. Johnson	23	2	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	325	10	0
Mr. Nelson	27	6	0
Mr. J. B. Swallow	78	15	0
Mr. Gilliat	21	0	0
Mr. Church, for Buenos Ayres.	47	5	0
Mr. Church, "	37	16	0
Mr. Fisher.	50	14	0
Mr. Gilliat	25	1	0

J. Brocklebank	31	13	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres.	35	14	0
Mr. Addison	26	5	0
Mr. Johnson	26	5	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres	31	0	0
Mr. Church, "	37	0	0
Mr. Church, "	41	2	0
Mr. J. Brocklebank	33	12	0
Mr. J. Webb	32	11	0
Mr. H. Coates.	21	0	0
Mr. MacLennan, for Buenos Ayres	39	18	0
Mr. J. E. Casswell.	150	0	0
Mr. H. Machindu	37	16	0
Mr. J. Brocklebank	28	7	0
Mr. Nelson	52	10	0
Mr. MacLennan	32	10	0
Mr. H. Davey	25	4	0
Mr. MacLennan	41	2	0
Mr. E. J. Howard.	37	16	0
Mr. H. Davey	31	10	0

£4521 6 0

Publishers' Desk.

A Home Repairing Outfit.—Attention is called to the advertisement of The Bailey, Donaldson Co., of Montreal. This firm are now advertising a complete set of tools for boot, shoe, rubber, harness, and tinware repairing, but they deal in all kinds of farmers' supplies, and make a specialty of farmers' sewing machines. These machines will be advertised in a subsequent issue. Farmers should write them for prices on anything they want. The firm have been in business over twenty-five years, and have had an immense sale of the home repairing outfit, receiving orders from all parts of Canada, and have scores of pleased customers in almost every district.

Price of Seed Wheat.—We are in receipt of the price list of fall wheat grown on the Ontario Experimental Farm. Dawson's Golden Chaff is quoted at \$1 per bushel, and Early Genesee at the same. Price of bags in addition: Jute, 10c.; cotton, 20c. each. Orders should be accompanied by the cash, and addressed to Mr. Wm. Rennie, Farm Superintendent, Guelph, Ont.

AGRICULTURE TAUGHT IN GERMANY

Germany has some educational ideas of value to its agricultural interests that might well be adopted in our land. In the German country schools children, at an early age, begin to receive lessons in the elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, establishing in them a taste for such knowledge, and, by practical teaching, create a permanent interest in the industry to which their lives will be devoted. Such practical ideas of education give permanent valuable results to the individuals who are taught, influencing their character, taste and methods throughout life, and are a great material advantage to the entire social and industrial system of the state. The German farmers, very much as a result of their educational system, are almost without exception successful farmers, and content with their position.—*Ex.*

BUY



For Dairy or Table Use

IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Salt on the Farm

for wire worm, joint worm, army worm and all insects that destroy crops. Salt is the best insecticide. It is also a fertilizer.

TRY IT.

R. & J. Ransford,
CLINTON ONT

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,

44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto.
Aug. 15th, 1898.

Though the usual dulness in trade circles still remains there are signs of a revival in many lines, and the indications are that the fall trade will set in much earlier than usual this year. The outlook is good, and now that big crops are assured all over the country business men are looking forward to a large trade this fall and winter, and from all accounts they are not likely to be disappointed.

Wheat.

There is nothing new to report in regard to the wheat situation without it is the probability of a war between Great Britain and Russia. Such a war would undoubtedly raise the price of wheat in Canada and the United States. Though things have been very belligerent looking of late it will not do to count on the possibility of a war in estimating the outlook for wheat. The London market during the week shows an advance of 1s. to 1s. 3d. per quarter over the previous week. The market continues firm there for Manitoba wheat, though for other kinds the market was a little easier towards the end of the week. New wheat does not appear to be coming forward very quickly in the United States. Farmers there seem to be holding back a little and are awaiting a further development of the market situation. Receipts at Montreal have increased of late. There are inquiries there for Canadian red winter wheat for export, but farmers do not appear to be very anxious to sell at the prices exporters are willing to pay. No. 2 red winter is quoted in Montreal at 77c. to 78c. afloat. The market here is quiet, and there is very little business doing in wheat. Exporters claim that they cannot afford to pay the prices asked and farmers are unwilling to sell. Exporters are offering 65c. for red winter west. Some sales have been made to millers who are evidently short of supplies at 70c. No. 1 hard Manitoba is selling here at 96c. to 97c. Toronto and west.

Oats and Barley.

The London oat market is firm with a good demand, and holders are asking 3d. per quarter in advance. New Ontario oats have been marketed at Montreal, and have sold at 31c. in car lots. They were plump, bright and in good condition. There has been some large trading in oats at Montreal during the week, large quantities having changed hands at 32½c. afloat. The market is steady and holders are asking 33c. New white oats are quoted here at 24c. ... and old white at 26c. to 26½c. north and west. New mixed north and west are worth 22c.

There is nothing doing here in rye and barley. The Montreal market is quiet at 38c. to 39c. for feed barley, and 45c. to 50c. for malting grades.

Peas and Corn.

Prices for peas are unchanged in the London market, and remain firm, with light stocks on hand. The Montreal market is easier, owing to the offering of new goods in the west. Quotations are 63c. to 63½c. for old, and 60c. to 61c. afloat. The market here is largely a nominal one, and quotations range from 49c. to 52c. middle freights.

Corn here is slow and easy. Canadian yellow in cars is quoted at 33c. to 34c. west, and American on track, Toronto, at 40c. to 40½c. The Montreal market is the same as last week.

Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran is reported scarce at Montreal, and is selling at \$11.75 to \$12, shorts being from \$14 to \$15. There is a scarcity reported here, and bran sells here at \$10.50 and shorts at \$15.50. Car lots north and west are quoted at \$9.50 for bran, and \$14.50 for shorts.

Eggs and Poultry.

The London egg market is steady at a decline of 3d. per 120, and at the lower rates there is a good demand. Canadian fresh eggs in Liverpool and Glasgow are quoted at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per 120 and receipts are increasing. The Montreal market keeps steady with sales of straight candled fresh stock at 10½c. to 11c. in large lots and 11½c. to 12c. in small lots. Seconds are quoted at 9c. to 10c., and strictly new laid bring 15c. to 16c. The quality of the August egg is complained of as being below that of other years. Choice

stock here is getting more plentiful and sells from 11c. to 11½c. Ordinary stock is quoted from 10c. to 10½c.

The demand for poultry is very light at 10c. to 11c. for turkeys, 40c. to 60c. for chickens and 50c. to 60c. for ducks.

Potatoes.

Supplies are getting large here and the market is easy at 40c. to 50c. per bushel for new. At Montreal new potatoes are quoted at 45c. per 100 lbs., and at 55c. in job lots.

Hay and Straw.

New baled hay is selling in Montreal at \$7.50 to \$8 delivered for No. 1, and \$5.50 to \$5.60 for No. 2. Sales of shipping hay are reported at \$5 to \$5.25 delivered at the boats, and some lots have changed hands at \$4.10 lb. The market here is nominal with \$7.50 to \$8 quoted for strictly choice in car lots, and \$6.50 for No. 2. Baled straw is quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 in car lots on track.

Fruit.

Early fall apples are coming into Montreal in liberal quantities, and \$1.10 to \$1.05 per barrel have been paid in car lots, but they must be choice to bring these figures. The large supply of California peaches and peaches is interfering with the sale of early apples. According to *The Trade Bulletin* of last week, Canada is likely to have a larger crop of winter apples than last year, and for which there will be the usual demand in Great Britain. Canadian peaches sell here at 25c. to 45c. per basket; tomatoes, 35c. to 60c. per basket; and apples, 10c. to 25c.

Cheese.

According to all accounts the cheese situation is a rather perplexing one. Buyers on this side claim that they are paying more for cheese on this side than the English market will warrant. But the question is why do they do so? They must have some hope for the future. There is certainly an apathy on the part of English dealers in regard to doing business here notwithstanding the fact that the shipments to August 6th from Montreal and New York show the large decrease of 352,660 boxes, as compared with the shipments for the same time last year. It is stated, however, that Liverpool dealers can get Canadian cheese here at 1s. to 2s. lower than they would have to pay by ordering them here. Light supplies are reported at London but just now they seem to be paying more attention to the home make than to Canadian and American cheese. Finest Canadian is quoted there at 39s. 6d. to 40s. and 36s. to 38s. for good to fine. Liverpool quotations are 39s. to 40s. for the finest Canadian, and 36c. to 38s. for good to fine. The public cable is 37s. for white and 38s. for colored. Prices at the local markets during the week have ranged all the way from 7½c. to 8c., the bulk of the sales being at from 7½c. to 7 13/16c. Finest Western colored are quoted at Montreal at 8c., 8½c. and 8¾c., white finest bring 7½c. to 7¾c.

Butter.

The shipments of fine, fresh creamery have been falling off of late, the bulk of the butter bought on export account going into cold storage for October and November shipments. However, the total shipments to August 6th show an increase of 9,259 packages as compared with the same period last year. The surprising part of the export situation is the small shipments from the United States; these show a falling off of 69,670 packages up to August 6th as compared with the same period last year, or making the total decrease from Montreal and New York 60,371 packages. The Montreal market is firm, and fine, fresh creamery has sold during the week at 17½c. to 17¾c. in boxes, and at 16½c. to 17¼c. for good to fine qualities. One or two fancy lots brought 18c. Considerable fine creamery has changed hands of late at 17c. to 17½c., and at 16½c. to 16¾c. for seconds. The London market is firm and 4s. per cwt. higher with a good demand at the advance, though it is expected that there will be large supplies from Australia later on, which will tend to keep prices down.

The market here is firm for creamery at 18c. to 19c. for prints, and 16c. to 17c. for tubs and boxes. Western dairy is selling at Montreal at from 13½c. to 14c. The drying up of the pastures in many places is causing the make to fall off considerably.

Wool.

The wool market here is not in the most satisfactory condition, and buyers and sellers

are far apart in regard to values. It is claimed that country dealers have bought up wool at too high prices, which the dealers here cannot afford to pay. Select combing is quoted here at 16c., clothing fleece at 15c., and unwashed at 10c. to 10½c. The American markets are not overly brisk, and holders are looking for higher values later on. The high prices paid in the west make the eastern dealers somewhat wary about doing business at eastern quotations.

Cattle.

At nearly all the American cattle markets good beef cattle are firm, and in some instances 10c. to 15c. higher. There has been an over supply of common stuff at Buffalo of late, which has made things drag a little, though the demand for real good heifers is good. From 20 to 30 carloads of Canadian cattle continue to reach the Buffalo market every week. The situation here does not show much change over last week.

Export Cattle.—These are steadier owing to a firmer English market. Choice cattle from \$4.55 to \$4.65 per cwt., but the ruling prices are from \$4.20 to \$4.35. Heavy bulls sell for from \$3.75 to \$4.15 per cwt., and light bulls at \$3.30 to \$3.60.

Butchers' Cattle.—These have sold readily during the week at from 4c. to 4½c. for the very best loads, odd fancy cattle bring \$4.30 per cwt. Common to medium bring from 3c. to 3½c. per lb., and better quality \$3.75 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Light stockers are in slow request at from 3¼c. to 3½c. per lb., and feeders bring \$3.40 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Calves.—These bring from \$2 to \$9 each, or about 5c. per lb. Choice veals are in demand.

Milk Cows and Springers.—The general run for milk cows is from \$24 to \$47 each. One or two fancy cows have sold at from \$50 to \$52 during the week.

Sheep and Lambs.

There is a wide difference between the price of sheep and lambs at Buffalo. Dealers have not much confidence in the present market there for lambs. Choice to good lambs were selling at Buffalo early in the week at \$6.25 to \$6.75 per cwt., and good sheep at from \$4.50 to \$4.90. Export and butchers' sheep sell here at from 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb., and bucks at 2½c. to 2¾c. Lambs are steady at from \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.

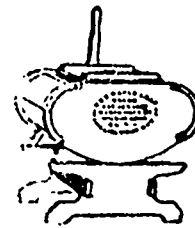
There is an increased demand for Canadian bacon, and some of the packing establishments have difficulty in keeping up with their orders. This accounts for the advance in choice bacon hogs, which are now selling here at \$6.10 to \$6.25 per cwt., weighed off the cars; light hogs at \$5.60 to \$5.75, and thick, fat hogs at \$5 to \$5.10 per cwt. Sows sell at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and stags at \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.

THE POPULAR FAIR.

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition has come to be regarded as the Fair of the season, not only by farming residents of this district, but by all classes both in the Province of Quebec and the Eastern States.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, since its formation, has always made it an aim to advertise honestly, fulfil its engagements faithfully, and treat its patrons, both exhibitor and visitor, with that same fairness which continues to be a characteristic of their efforts to please. This, then, is the secret of their success, for Sherbrooke's Fair is indeed a success, and so long as the management continue to extend their substantial encouragement to the farming public, and persevere in their untiring efforts to provide the best and most appropriate attractions, regardless of expense, their exhibitions will continue to be a popular word upon the tongues of the fair-going public, and ensure a continuance and even increase of that hearty patronage which has marked their fair ever since its initiation.

Although the programme secured for this fall's fair will excel any before produced, the principal feature which marks an advance step will be the evening performance, when, in addition to the platform attractions, a magnificent display of fireworks has been arranged for. Chief among the grand spectacular effects to be produced will be the destruction of the *Maime* in Havana harbor, in connection with which work will be immediately commenced with the necessary fixtures and apparatus. As regards the races, the appropriation of \$2,450 in purses is certain to attract



The Maple Leaf Churn

EASIEST AND BEST

Ask your dealer for it, or send direct to the manufacturers,

WILSON BROS.
Collingwood, Ont.

the best trotting, pacing and running stock in the country, and, as considerable money has been expended upon the track, the public will, without doubt, see records broken.

DE BACON HOG.

Sung at the Omaha Stock Convention.

My neighbor's got a 'tater patch, an' it's fine,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog;
High golly, I wish dat 'tater patch was mine,
I'm lookin' fer dat bacon hog.
De palin' fence on dat tater patch,
An' berry close an' high,
Nothin' gits through or over dat,
If it on wings can't fly.

I want some good from dat 'tater patch,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog;
But closed is de gate and fast de latch,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog.
My Poland China go dat way,
But couldn't git in his smeller,
He surely starve an' pine away,
'Less I feed him from my cellar.

De nex' come along, my Chester White,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog;
But it's no go, fer de fence am too tight,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog.
He get on de top side of dat patch,
An' he roll against de fence.
And he pretty near knock it down,
For dat Chester grow'd immense.

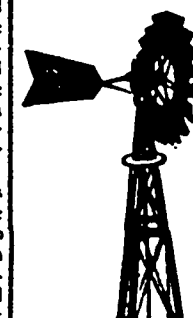
An' den come along dat Berk o' mine,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog;
An' de Duroc Jersey he kep' a-tryin',
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog.
But neither one could git dem taters,
Dey don't know how to rustle,
Unless you're goin' to feed yer own hog,
You want a breed dat can hustle.

Bime-by come along my "razor-back,"
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog,
He slip right through de palin' crack,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog.
De Tamworth come, but couldn't quite
Get through between de pailin',
But he rose right up on dem stilts o' his,
An' over he went a-sailin'.

Now dem's de hogs dat pleases me,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog;
Dey grow lots better when de range is free,
I'm lookin' fer de bacon hog.
If you don't tie a knot in de razor-back's tail,
He'll go through anywhere,
An' de Tamworth 'll climb over de top rail,
An' den have legs to spare.

A number of prominent English firms are to exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition next month. Englishmen who have seen shows in Ottawa are so loud in their praise of the excellence of the Capital's permanent fair that big firms have come to the conclusion that it is to their best interests to exhibit in the Confederation's Capital.

Windmills

The Most Economical Power
for the Farm is aCanadian Steel
Air-MotorWhen at the
FALL FAIRS
be sure to see one in
ACTUAL OPERATIONFull line of
PUMPS,
GRINDERS,
TANKS, Etc.We do our own Galvanizing
on the premisesOnt. Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited
LIBERTY ST. - TORONTO

Jan. 17 - 70 lbs.

A Souvenir Free

To Farmer's Wife or Daughter

We prize the many kind things that have been said of Souvenir Ranges by the wives and daughters of Canadian farmers. These stoves are largely in use in the rural sections all over Canada—and there, as elsewhere, have given unqualified satisfaction.



Souvenir's Place in the Farm Home.

This stove has a distinctive position on the farm. There it is put to severest tests, for in the farm home good cooking is, probably, more general than anywhere else. Those who own these stoves are able to tell of the special advantages possessed in the aerated oven—an exclusive feature of Souvenirs. They know its worth as a fuel-saver and the ease with which it is managed.

We purpose giving a Souvenir Range, complete, value \$40, for the best general description of Souvenirs with aerated oven, written by a farmer's wife or daughter—open to none others.

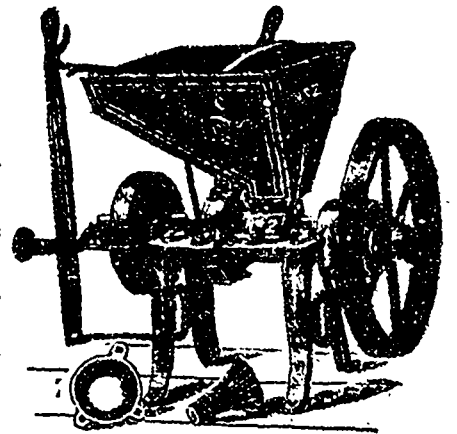
We will also give \$115 in cash prizes for the first four best descriptive essays on the Souvenirs and their work. These prizes are open to all classes.

We would like YOU to be one who would write in this essay contest. If, perchance, you do not own a Souvenir, your neighbor is almost sure to have one. In any case, write us for booklet, telling specially the story of Souvenir Stoves, and call on the local agent in your nearest town and have him give—as he will gladly do—a description of the special points of this wonderfully successful stove. Circulars giving all particulars of contest free.

\$155 IN PRIZES
for those who can best tell the story of the famous SOUVENIR STOVE with unrivalled aerated oven.

The Gurney-Tilden Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA.

COMBINATION



This is not a combination of prices but of ideas which we will dispose of at competition prices. This machine is made in three sizes, and will grind as follows per hour:

No.	Small grain.	Corn in cob.
No. 2 Machine	5 to 20 bush.	4 to 15 bush.
" 3 "	15 to 40 "	12 to 28 "
" 8 "	20 to 60 "	15 to 40 "

Send for Catalogue for full particulars.

We manufacture also

- TREAD POWERS
- THRESHERS
- HAY PRESSES
- FEED CUTTERS
- CIRCULAR SAW MACHINES
- etc., etc.

MATTHEW MOODY & SONS
TERREBONNE, QUE.

BINDER TWINE

SISAL TWINE
SELECTED MANILLA
HIGH GRADE MANILLA
CENTRAL PRISON PURE MANILLA

Owing to a large demand, we can offer only limited quantities of our own brands. Plymouth and other brands in stock.

THE INDEPENDENT CORDAGE CO., Limited
TORONTO

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

GUELPH, Ont.

Will re-open on the
28th September of this Year

Full courses of lectures with practical instruction in subjects needed by young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circular giving information as to course of study, cost, etc.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., President.
Guelph, July, 1898.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Great Is The Harvest
In Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.
Farm Laborers' Excursions
Farm Laborers Wanted
Will be run to

WINNIPEG and all Stations North, West and South TO MOOSEJAW AT ESTEVAN BINSWARTZ WINNIPEGOIS \$10.00 ON

AUGUST 16th (From Stations in Ontario, Toronto and West)
AUGUST 18th (From Stations East of Toronto to and including Sherbrooke Lake)

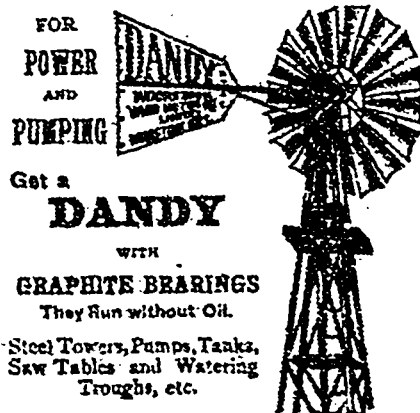
Upon surrender of *Certificates*, which will be given each purchaser of an Excursion Ticket, at destination, properly filled out and signed on or before November 10th, 1898, ticket will be issued to original starting point on payment of \$18.00.

The Canadian Pacific officials at Winnipeg will receive daily telegraphic reports from all over Manitoba and the Canadian North-West where men are wanted, and they will render every assistance in their power to holders of Canadian Pacific tickets in securing desirable situations.

For full particulars and pamphlets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

C. E. McPHERSON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto

Woodstock Steel Windmills



FOR POWER AND PUMPING

Get a **DANDY** WITH GRAPHITE BEARINGS They run without Oil.

Steel Towers, Pumps, Tanks, Saw Tables and Watering Troughs, etc.

WOODSTOCK WINDMOTOR CO. Limited.
Woodstock, Ont.

CREAM . . . SEPARATORS

THE ALEXANDRA

Hand and Power. Capacity 160 to 2,000 lbs. \$50 to \$250.

THE MELOTTE

Hand Style only. Capacity 230 to 850 lbs. Price \$100 to \$185.

Up-to-date Dairy Machinery and Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED.
R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.
15 St. Jacques Street, MONTREAL.

Rock Salt for Horses and Cattle

700 lbs. per 100 lbs; 100 lbs. for \$3.00 here. CASH WITH THE ORDER.
TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto, Ont.

SALT IN CHEESE-MAKING

Why will your Cheese be better every way by using Windsor Fine Salt?

It seasons as you want it seasoned. It is PURE SALT and nothing more.

Your grocer sells it—or will get it for you.

Windsor Salt

The Windsor Salt Co. Limited, Windsor, Ont.

You Can Make Money

By representing FARMING at your local fair. Write at once and secure an agency. We furnish outfit free.

FARMING,
TORONTO.

Every Man His Own Cobbler

The Home Repairing Outfit. A complete set of tools for boot, shoe, rubber, harness and truss repairing. Articles packed in a strong box; weight 13 lbs. Every family outfit. They will like hot cakes. Price for the complete outfit, \$1.75.

The Battery Descender Co.
Montreal.

THE Prize-Winners

ARE THE

Massey-Harris Implements

They have achieved the highest honors in competition the world over, and are used by the most successful agriculturists.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED
TORONTO

Grind for Profit

Don't ruin yourself with a grinding machine that takes twice the necessary power.

BUY A "Joliette" Champion

It's the best and does the most work for the least power.

S. VESSOT & CO.
Joliette, P.Q.

Send for Catalogues and prices

LAND For Everybody

Free Grants of Government Lands
Cheap Railway Lands for Sale on Easy Terms

GOOD SOIL PURE WATER AMPLE FUEL

MOST desirable lands suitable for mixed farming can be obtained in the Old District along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, about fifty miles North of Calgary. All our desirable lands can be obtained in Southern Alberta in close proximity to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the C.P.'s West Paces Railway, suitable for mixed farming and ranching on both a large and small scale. North Saskatchewan also affords a splendid opening for intending settlers in the Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Northern Districts, on the line of the Qu'Appelle, Loag Lake and Saskatchewan Railway.

For full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., Apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Land Office, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG

Binder Twine

SISAL TWINE PURE MANILLA MIXED MANILLA

Owing to a large demand, we can offer only limited quantities of our own brands. Write for prices.

Ontario Binder Twine Co., Toronto

All Eyes are on this invention!

Patented 1884, '95, and '97



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Pat. Buncher at work

Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY AND SECURE ONE

Our Motto: "Not Now Cheap But Now Good."

No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any Mower. Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

TOLTON BROS., - - - GUELPH, ONTARIO

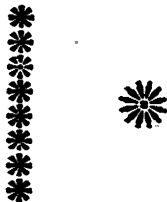
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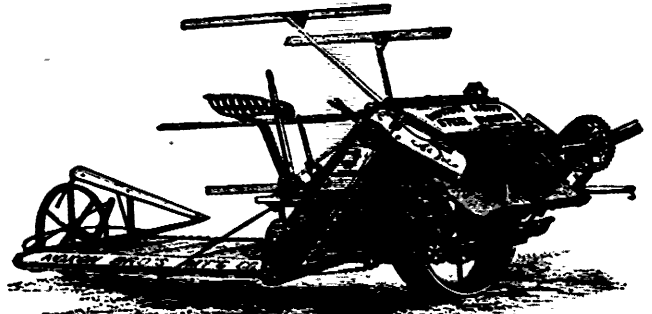


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