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The Farming World



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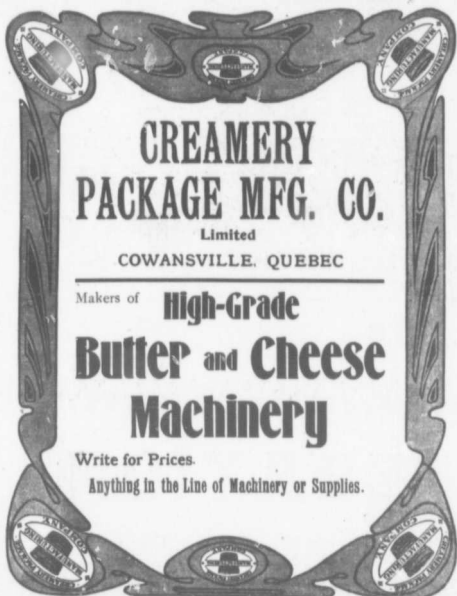
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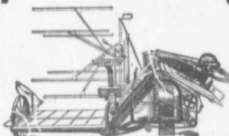
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Purchaser pays freight



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4 Pounds \$1.00.
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The Very Best Purple Top Swede.—The result of judicious selection. Flesh sweet and rich, is one of the hardest, most productive and most nutritious varieties in cultivation. Excellent keeper. 1 lb. 10c., 1 lb. 15c.

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4 Pounds 50c.
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The greatest milk producing root the world has ever known. Yields immense crops and roots always size and clean. Pink and white color, growing considerably above ground. A profitable crop to grow. 1 lb. 10c., 1 lb. 20c.

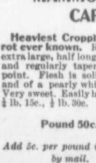
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Round 50c.
Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

NORTHERN PROLIFIC.



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PRIZE BULBS.
6 1/2 Single
2 Double 50c
Scabot, White,
Yellow Rose, By Mail, Postpaid.
5 DANILAS 25c
1 Double Dahlia,
1 Single Dahlia,
1 Grandest and richest colored large flowering Canna, all different.
The 5 for 25c.
(Dahly and Beets order to-day.)

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the most Reliable, the most Durable.

There are no others "just as good."

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Girls, would you like to have the prettiest Doll in the World for your very own? If so, send your name and address on a Post Card and we will mail you 50 large beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds postpaid. Sell them at 10c. each, net for \$5.00 and we will immediately send you the most beautiful doll you have ever seen. Doll is 21 inches high, as big as a real baby, and has the loveliest, long-golden curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful dark eyes, rosy cheeks and movable hands, arms and legs, so that you can put her in any position you wish. Her handsome dress has an elegantly tatted white yoke ornamented with diamond set gold buttons, and is trimmed with beautiful bows of satin ribbon edged with lace and very full fine white ruffling which is draped around the yoke in the latest style. A very large hat ornamented with gold buckles and trimmed with an immense white imitation Ostrich feather completes her costume. Doll is also lovely underwear. All trimmed with elegant lace, stockings and cute little slip-pers ornamented with silver buckles. The picture shows her in an exact photograph of Doll herself, but of course the real doll is much prettier than her picture, because we can show the loveliest colors of her dress, her hair, her beautiful eyes and hair in a photograph. We know when you see her you will say she is the most beautiful doll you have ever seen. For only, New Westminster, B. C., said:—"I received your pretty Doll and am very much pleased with it. It is a perfect beauty and far exceeded my expectations." Lillian Hamilton, St. John's, Newfoundland, said:—"I received the Doll carefully packed and am more delighted with it than very thankful to you for sending me such a wonderful gift. Oh, I just think, you can get this lovely big doll, 21 inches high and completely dressed as shown in the picture, for selling only 50 packages of Sweet Pea Seeds. Each package is beautifully decorated in its cover and contains as of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant sweet peas in every thing, some white, some purple, some yellow, some blue, some red, especially the beautiful blue and white heart-shaped Cardinal. Also, send 50 sets of hand stamps to such as the Sweet Pea seeds people had taken them. They were like 1000's. I thank, Hester Bentley, Sydney, C. B., said:—"I was more than delighted to hear that the Doll was so quickly. They want like wild. I feel them just about a nation."

A \$100. certificate free with each beautiful Doll over-subscribed by you. You could not buy it at any store for less than \$2.00 cash, and we want to give it to you absolutely free in exchange for a few minutes of your spare time. Could anything be easier? Write us a Post Card today, and this beautiful doll will be your very own in a short time. THE DOMINION SEED CO., Dept. 265, Toronto.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXII.

TORONTO, APRIL 1, 1903

No. 5

Why Not Try Chinamen?

CHE farm labor problem has almost reached an acute stage in this province. The prospects for an early spring are making farmers more than ever anxious to engage help for the busy season so near at hand. The supply, however, is not improving, and if anything is the reverse. We understand that applications for help are pouring into the Farm Help Bureau recently established by the Ontario Department of Colonization, and which cannot begin to supply the demand. A number of supposed farm hands reached the province on March 1st, but they turned out to be mechanics, for whom farm life and work had no temptation.

Farmers in their necessity are offering higher wages than ever before for help. From \$150 to \$250 per year and board is freely offered for competent men, who seemingly are not to be had at any price. Manitoba and the west are so much in the public eye at the present time that not only the young men of Ontario, but both old and young from elsewhere are flocking to that El Dorado of the West. While this explains to a large extent the present scarcity it does not lessen the difficulty any for the Eastern farmer, who must plow, sow, reap and mow, as of old, in order to make his farming a profitable vocation.

What to suggest as a remedy is almost beyond our ken. If the Chinaman could be trained to work on a farm he might help to solve the problem. Why don't some enterprising farmer try one or two of them this season as an experiment? They are said to work cheaply, to be steady, and on the whole, very reliable. If they could be trained to work on Eastern farms it would help to solve the Chinese problem on the Pacific coast, and at the same time confer an inestimable benefit upon the farmers of Eastern Canada. Last fall about 100 Chinamen were brought into the Berlin section to help harvest the sugar beet crop. As far as we have been able to learn they did their duty very well. There ought to be enough help in the world to till the soil and take off the world's harvests if it were only evenly divided.

Instead of imposing a \$500 tax on every Chinaman coming into this country, why not compel him to work three or five years on a Canadian farm? This would have the effect either of compell-

ing him to remain in his own country or of relieving the gradually increasing stringency in the farm help market. The Chinaman can be trained to become a very efficient domestic help, and might also become an efficient farm help if taken in the right way. What do you think of this solution of the help problem?

No Duty on Twine Wanted

The statements made by G.A.M., in this issue in regard to the reimposition of the duty on binder twine, should be carefully read by every farmer. They show that the manufacturers, who are so urgently and persistently asking that a duty be placed upon binder twine coming into Canada, have no good ground upon which to base their claim. That some of these factories have paid as high as 90 per cent. and 100 per cent. dividends during recent years seems to be conclusive proof that the profits of the manufacturers are not suffering, and that a duty on foreign twine is not required to make the manufacturing of twine in Canada a profitable business.

The reimposition or not of a duty on twine, which, by the way, is in no sense a party matter, means much to the Canadian farmer. During the past few years he has had to pay high values for his twine. To follow this up with a duty on foreign twine, just when prospects are bright for fairly reasonable prices the coming summer would be a hardship the farmer should not be called upon to undergo. Our farmers are as loyal to Canada and to Canadian institutions as any other class of our citizens, but they should not be called upon to pay 25 per cent. or even 15 per cent. more for their twine to help the manufacturers, who, as has been shown by G.A.M. are making a handsome profit on their investments. The government will show wisdom by leaving matters as they are.

The Beef Cattle Situation

The beef cattle market seems to be reviving somewhat. There has been quite a slump in prices during the past few months and this recent stiffening of values will have the effect of restoring confidence in the cattle trade. And so it should. There is nothing in the recent slump to cause serious alarm. The outlook for profitable prices for well bred and well fed cattle is

good. There is a growing demand all over this continent for a better quality of beef and mutton, while the demand for very cheap meat is growing less.

The big slump in beef prices began at Chicago about the time of the International Show, and for weeks there was a long continued falling off in values. Cattle were rushed on the market in droves with a view to selling before rock bottom was reached. A panicky feeling prevailed for a time. But this has past. The clouds have cleared and the beef market on the whole is in a very fair position.

In the Western States feeders are in good demand and a weak ago prices for these at Chicago were the highest of the season, thus indicating that somebody has confidence in the future. More than this the supplies of feeding cattle in the country are not large. In several of the Eastern states they are below the normal. A great many steers brought in for slaughtering have been sold at Chicago at \$5.00 per cwt. as feeders. The demand is for the best feeders, those that will finish up in two or three months.

Everything therefore points to profitable prices during the summer. In this connection we cannot do better than quote from a recent article in the Breeders' Gazette on this question. It says:

"Simmered down to its essence the beef market is in a very fair position. There are cattle to come, the tag end of the drought year's supply that under no circumstances will sell for high prices and these will have a tendency to pull back for a short time, but before long prices must rise again higher than they now are and a profitable level once more be established."

Could Not Make It Go

The English creditors have asked for a winding up of the affairs of the Palmerston Pork Packing Company. There are claims of \$53,000 against the company. The applicants have also asked for an investigation into the manner in which the subscriptions and payments of stock have been made.

At the annual meeting of the company held on January 30, the business for the previous nineteen months showed a large loss. The company was incorporated in 1898 with an authorized capital of \$90,000. Of this \$75,000 was subscribed, \$57,000 paid up in cash and notes given for \$18,000.

Stallion Syndicates and Syndicate Stallions in Western Canada

(By our Western correspondent.)

Whatever the reason or reasons may be there is no doubt that the farmers of Manitoba are to-day showing a greater interest in horse breeding than at any time in the past. Nothing more clearly demonstrates this fact than the popularity of the stallion syndicates. This system of introducing breeding animals has been worked during the past few months to an extent that is scarcely believable to an outsider or to any one not in possession of the facts. It is doubtful if the initiative has come entirely from the farmer. There is well founded reason for believing that many syndicates have recently been formed as a direct result of an active canvass of the district by horse dealers and their agents, aided by local men who receive a commission (on the quiet) when a sale is effected.

There can be no question that stallion syndicates in the past served a useful purpose. Many localities where improved breeding stock could not otherwise have been secured, were enabled in this way to obtain the very best at a minimum cost. Many fine animals, mostly Clydes, but including a few Shires, were brought into Manitoba by stallion syndicates in the past. It is true that the business of the syndicate was not always managed in the most approved manner. In such organizations it is usually noticeable that the most enthusiastic members control affairs rather than the best business heads.

RUN TO SEED

The stallion syndicate as at present exemplified in Manitoba is the old syndicate system "run to seed." The chief object of its existence seems to be to enable dealers to sell to farmers horses that are unsuited for this or any other country, at prices more than double what suitable animals of the highest grade should properly cost.

In the past there have been few Percherons in this country, and these few were generally considered unsuitable owing to the great preponderance of Clyde blood in our breeding stock. Yet we find that the great majority of stallions sold during the past few months to syndicates in this province have been Percherons. What the result will be from the crossing of Clyde and Percheron only the future can show. It is generally conceded by horsemen that no good can come from such haphazard methods.

The introduction of these Percherons is to be further regretted in view of recent disclosures of the methods followed by those in charge of the American Percheron Stud Book, on which authority al-

most all pedigrees of these animals are founded. Even supposing the pedigrees and breeding of the horses of this breed recently sold here were all that could be desired, still we would regret their introduction, as the individuals have lacked quality, without which their long-drawn-out pedigrees are a costly investment. It might be said of such animals that the best part of them is under ground.

\$3,000 TO 4,000 EACH

These horses have been sold for sums ranging between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The absurdity of these figures for such animals will be recognized by all who are cognizant of the range of prices for animals of equal or superior quality in the United States at the present time. I have no hesitation in saying that the average of these animals could be purchased to-day in Kansas City or Chicago for considerably less than \$1,000.

METHODS OF ORGANIZERS

Casual reference has been made above to the methods followed by syndicate organizers. These are generally owners, or agents of the owners, of the horse which it is desired to place in the district. There are as many different ways of accomplishing the desired result as there are agents and horses. Generally speaking, however, the plan adopted is as follows: An influential and money-making farmer is selected and persuaded to go into the enterprise on the understanding that he receive from 5 to 10 per cent. commission on the price paid by the syndicate. If the horse to be disposed of were suited to the requirements of the locality no grave fault could be found with this arrangement, as it could scarcely be expected in these material days that any man, even a farmer, would float a joint stock company without some remuneration. The objectionable feature is that the fact of this man being paid is usually concealed and farmers are induced to take stock on the understanding that Mr. Blank, whose opinion is respected and whose business sagacity is well known, is going into the syndicate on the same basis as his fellow farmers.

A further objectionable feature

is that farmers are frequently induced to sign a contract which purports to be merely a requisition that a certain horse be brought into their district for examination and approval before purchase. This requisition turns out to be a contract for purchase. The following simple contract explains the foregoing:

.....190.....
NAME OF STALLION.....

Blank & Co. agree to sell the above-named Stallion for \$..... to the undersigned subscribers, who, wishing to improve their stock agree to pay Blank & Co. \$..... for each share in said stallion.....

Capital stock, \$..... No. shares.....
Payments to be made cash, or one-third in one year, one-third in two years, and one-third in three years after 190....., secured by joint and several negotiable notes with interest.....

It will be readily seen that the foregoing is binding on every person who signs and that they can be sued there under to compel them to accept the horse and give their notes in exchange. Many farmers have signed such contracts without reading, merely on the agent's word that it is simply a requisition as above stated.

ONTARIO STALLIONS BEST

In this article I have referred entirely to the Percherons which have been placed with syndicates, as the faults of the syndicate have been most glaringly evident in these cases. The animals have been sold in the highest possible condition to which they could be brought by want of exercise, heavy feeding, and doping. The chances are strongly against any adequate return ever being received for the money paid for these animals.

Some of the finest stallions in this country are Clydes bred in Ontario and sold at less than one-third of the prices being paid to-day for these Percherons. It is a pity that the Ontario breeders have not taken advantage of the strong inclination shown by Manitoba to go into the horse-raising business. We should have had better animals at lower prices and our money would have been kept at home instead of going to the United States to the profit of more or less shady horse-handlers in that country.

Our Annual Dairy Number appears on April 15th. Look out for it. All copy for advertisements should be in by April 8th.

New Ontario Settlers

THE VETERANS' LOCATING AND COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION

COLONEL L. BUCHAN, C.M.G., President. MAJOR WILLIAM HENDRIE, Jr., Vice-President.
MAJOR DONALD M. ROBERTSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Having explored and examined the lands in New Ontario in the settlement of Veterans, we are now selecting farms for intending settlers who procure lands from the Government either by free grant or by purchase.

The Association has examined all the lands offered for settlement in Temiscanicut and Rainy River.

Apply for particulars to DONALD M. ROBERTSON,
Canada Life Building, Toronto



Farm Home of Mr. T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man.

Successful Farming in the West

Fifteen years ago, Mr. T. E. M. Banting came from Newton Robinson, Ont., and settled in Manitoba, practically without capital. Today, he is the owner of 1,100 acres of fertile prairie land at Banting, Man., three miles from Wawanessa. On this farm there is an elevator, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels, also the property of, and operated by, Mr. Banting, a fine white brick mansion, substantial concrete stables, and all the accessories, marking the successful operation of a large farm. A herd of from fifty to sixty cattle, Shorthorns and high grades, yearly pasture in a wide ravine of 200 acres, the bed of the Black Creek, which runs through the south-western part of the farm. Twenty-five pigs, Tamworths and Berkshires, are fed during the winter on the screenings from the elevator. Twenty-one horses are kept, nine teams being employed for the farming operations.

In 1902, Mr. Banting had 830 acres under cultivation, 710 acres being spring plowed. The yield was 13,000 bushels wheat, 1,200 bushels flax, 1,200 bushels barley, 3,000 bush. seltz, and 3,000 bush. oats, 50 acres of oat sheaves were

reserved for feed. Threshing began on September 16th, and was carried on almost uninterruptedly until finished on Oct. 11th.

A gravel pit, recently discovered in the banks of the ravine, furnishes the gravelly material for the cement stable, which is about completed, and for an octagon pig-pen. The interior of the latter is laid out in an original manner by Mr. Banting. There are seven spaces with a large centre or hub, containing four feed bins and hand-feeding spaces. A large cow-stable, having dimensions of 120 by 84 feet, is being projected, also, to be built of concrete. When this is finished, Mr. Banting will possess as handy, compact and durable farm buildings as may be seen in this district.

It appeals to the orderly ideas of the Easterner to see farm implements housed in a commodious implement building. Such may be seen on this farm. M.B.

Wants No Duty on Twine

An article appeared in the Mail and Empire of January 8th, 1898, announcing that a deputation from the cordage manufacturers had

waited on the Government at Ottawa on the 7th to insist upon the duty on binder twine being restored. It was then represented in the strongest possible way that nothing short of immediate liquidation awaited the oldest and largest cordage factory in Canada unless the tariff was increased. Figures were piled up to prove the correctness of their contention. The representations then made were severely criticized by those opposing the re-imposing of the duty. It was shown by them that the figures were not only padded, but an attempt had evidently been made to deceive the Government with grossly exaggerated statements.

The duty was not restored—the oldest and largest cordage factory kept right on doing business in the old way. Not only that, but six new twine factories have been organized and are in operation to-day in spite of the statement made by the cordage company at that time. Besides this, the old ones still exist and are flourishing. The formation of these companies was evidently due to the enormous profits made by some of them as shown by their annual statement, which show 60, 90 and 100 per cent. per annum, or an average of 81 per cent. during the years of 1896, 1898, 1900.

To-day we find the same element at work to induce the Government to put on the duty. Meetings of manufacturers have been held, deputations have been sent to Ottawa to induce the Government to help them to take some more money out of the pockets of the farmers of this country by putting a duty on binder twine. Padded statements have been presented as formerly, a circular under the heading of "The Binder Twine situation in Canada" of which some 40,000 have been circulated broadcast over Ontario, is filled with the same old mis-statements; the following being a sample: It states that binder twine is manufactured principally from Manila fibre on which there is an export duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound coming into Canada. Now what are the facts? From 85 to 90 per cent of the binder twine made, used and



A Plowing Scene on Mr. Banting's Farm, Manitoba.

sold in the United States and Canada is made from sisal fibre on which there is no duty. This circular also states that over 90 per cent. of the binder twine manufactured in the United States is made by the large agricultural implement companies. Outside of the two large agricultural companies who manufacture twine there are some ten or twelve makers of twine in the United States, and it is estimated that they make from 40 to 50 per cent. of the twine manufactured in that country. It asserts that while there is no duty on twine coming into Canada there is a duty of 45 per cent. on twine entering the States. This statement is intended to deceive or mislead. There is no duty on sisal or twine running 600 feet to the pound going into the United States from Canada. There is a duty on twine running 650 feet to the pound, but there is so little of this length of twine made, and the Canadian 650 feet twine is so inferior in quality it would not be sold in the States even if there were no duty on it.

Sisal fibre is grown in Mexico, and is free of duty. The Canadian maker can buy as cheaply as the American maker, and as fully 85 to 90 per cent. of all binder twine is manufactured from sisal fibre and as sisal twines are admitted to the States from Canada free of duty, the American manufacturer has no advantage over the Canadian manufacturer.

This circular also states that the American harvest is earlier than the Canadian, and that American makers are only too glad to dispose of their surplus twine at any figure. The harvest in Ontario and Quebec comes at the same time as it does in the central west. Manitoba is only a little later than Minnesota and North Dakota, and as the American cordage manufacturers export thousands of tons of twine yearly to Europe and other countries, where the harvests are either later or earlier, than in America, there is a continual demand for it, consequently they have no "surplus twine to offer at any figure."

In letters of red they ask the question what will be the result if the Canadian Government does not give the Canadian manufacturers some protection, and answer it with the same stock argument used in 1898: The factories must close and binder twine will cease to be manufactured in Canada, just what they tried to make members of the Government believe in 1898.

It is time for farmers to be "up and doing" to protect their own interests, and they should, through the powerful medium of the press, individually and through their associations, take action to impress on their representatives at Ottawa the necessity of their doing their utmost to prevent twine being made dutiable.

G. A. M.

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Spring in the Orchard

Value of Pruning—Spraying—Thorough Cultivation

It is not the intention of the writer to give here a dissertation on the comparative merits and attractions of fruitgrowing, but merely to offer a few timely suggestions as to the work to be done in the orchard during the spring months which are now opening upon us.

PRUNING

Pruning is the first operation which claims the attention of the orchardist in the spring. To do this successfully a man must have a knowledge of the general principles involved, and then be prepared to use all the judgment and "horse-sense" at his command. While the best season in which to prune is probably the month of June, as wounds heal more rapidly then, still in practice it is generally impossible to devote the time to it at that season owing to the pressure of other work, so that March and early April afford the most leisure for this operation. The young apple trees during the first few years after they are set out, should be so shaped, that later on it shall be necessary to remove as few large limbs as possible. If, however, such limbs are to be taken off, they should be cut closely to the main branch, so that no stub shall be left to die back and mar the tree. All interlocking limbs should be removed, as well as all lower branches which might interfere with the working of the team used in cultivating the orchard. Fairly low heading should be practised, however, in order to facilitate easy gathering of the fruit. With modern orchard cultivating tools it is possible to work the land close up to the trees without the necessity of heading the trees too high. Care should be taken to preserve and encourage the formation of fruit spurs along the lower parts of the limbs, so that "bare poles" so often seen in old trees, be avoided. As a general rule bad crotches (which may lead to limbs splitting off later), should be done away with, and the head of the tree itself kept fairly open, so as to admit as much sunlight as possible, in order that the fruit may be uniformly colored. All large wounds should be covered with either shellac or common paint to prevent bleeding.

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be recognized as absolutely essential to the successful production of first-class apples. It is an insurance against, as much as a remedy for, the various insects and fungus pests, which harass the life of the orchardist. Scientists and spray pump makers tell us that thorough spraying means at least six applications during the season. In this they are probably correct. Three sprayings are absolutely necessary at any rate. These applications

are made, in the apple orchard, to combat the scab, rodding moth, bud moth and the ubiquitous caterpillar. Bordeaux mixture (for scab) should first be applied just before the blossoms open; Arsenites when the leaf buds open. A second spray of Bordeaux and Arsenites after the blossoms have fallen, and a third application of the same from ten to fourteen days later. Then if possible, one or two more sprayings should be given at similar intervals. To be effective the spray should be made fine—like a mist, so that the leaves shall be covered with an even film of the mixture. Some orchardists seem to gauge the thoroughness of this work by the amount of liquid they can put through the pump in a day, and judge of the effectiveness of the work by the quantity with which they themselves, the team and the whole outfit are generally covered. To get the fine misty spray necessary, a pump capable of producing a high pressure should be used, and all its working parts should be of brass to withstand corrosion and consequent leakage.

FERTILIZING AND CULTIVATION

This covers a wide field. It is not within the limit of this brief article, however, to go into this subject at all exhaustively, but merely to give the writer's own experience with those fertilizers and methods of cultivation which have proven to be profitable in his own practice. As a general rule farm yard manure from well fed stock has been the main reliance for the plant food and humus (or vegetable matter) essential to the growth of tree and the production

of fruit. Theoretically the autumn, which is nature's season for manuring the trees, is the best time for fertilizing the orchard, but in practice the spring has been found to be the most convenient for this work. It is the practice of some orchardists in this section to haul out farm yard manure on sleds just before the last snow disappears. This is a good plan when the manure is evenly spread at once, and when the land is not too steep nor covered with ice, as it saves time later on. To distribute it as some do, however, in small heaps close up to the trunks of the trees, is a very unwise practice. Applied in this manner is of very little use to the trees, as the root-feeding system of the tree is not situated at the base of the trunk, but as far, or farther out as the spread of the branches.

COVER CROPS

With the writer the yard manure is spread immediately before working the land with the disk harrow (the land having been plowed the fall previous). The soil is then thoroughly disked in order to incorporate the manure with it, after which it is again plowed, and an application usually given of bone meal and muriate of potash at the rate of about 400 lbs. of the former and 200 lbs. of the latter per acre. If the land is to be devoted to hoed crops, which is the usual practice for the first ten or twelve years of the life of the orchard, it is then well harrowed and finely drilled up. If, however, a cover crop is to be grown, which is usually done in the mature portion of the orchard, and occasionally introduced into the hoed crop rotation among the younger trees, then the soil is kept thoroughly cultivated by regular harrowing once a week, and after each rain if

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The cream makes the butter,
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All bring in the cash.*

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possible, until about the tenth of July when it is sown with Mammoth red clover, using 13 lbs. of clean seed per acre. Sometimes buckwheat is used instead, when not less than two bushels of seed (usually the Japanese variety) is sown broadcast per acre. This can either be rolled and plowed under when in blossom, or allowed to mature its grain.

For bearing trees, commercial fertilizers are usually applied, and the yard manure used on the younger trees, as the manure has a tendency to stimulate wood growth. In the older portion of the orchard the aim is to promote the production of fruit, for which purpose phosphoric acid and potash as found in pure bone meal and muriate, with nitrogen supplied by cover crops of clover, has been found to be entirely satisfactory.

The writer has faith in, and practices thorough cultivation, believing that this results in making plant food available, both that which is applied to the land and that already in the soil, and in conserving the soil moisture essential to the well doing of the orchard.

Hants Co., N. S. Paul C. Black.

Bill for Railway Commission

On March 20th, Hon. Mr. Blair introduced his railway commission bill at Ottawa. It is in many respects the same as that presented last year. The bill abolishes the railway committee of the Privy Council as it now exists and substitutes in its place a railway commission. It is proposed that this commission shall exercise control of the operation of railways, of the question of rates, the manner in which trains shall be equipped, in which crossings shall be made, the protection to be afforded the public user, and control generally of the operation of the railways. The commission will have larger powers than those in the United States and elsewhere and the matter will have power to decide any question of fact, subject to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. The number of commissioners will be three or five as may be decided later.

There are other features of the bill that might be discussed had we the space. The important thing, however, is that the bill has been introduced and will probably during the present session become law. At least we hope so. We are in favor of having five members of the commission and one of them directly representing the farmer's interests. As we pointed out last issue the farmer is the largest producer in Canada and suffers more than any other citizen by excessive freights or discrimination in rates. Five commissioners will enable more interests to be represented and will in our opinion be able to render better service to the country than three would.

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Promised the 50,000

A large deputation from Toronto waited upon the Dominion Government on March 20th, and asked for a grant of \$50,000 towards holding a Dominion Exhibition in connection with the Industrial Fair during 1903. Though it was not in so many words stated, the Premier's reply indicated that the request would probably be granted. With this grant in prospect an all Dominion Exhibition is assured for next September. It is up to the local government now to do their share towards erecting a judging pavilion and lecture hall.

Good Roads for All Canada

The third annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association was held at Ottawa on March 12th and 13th. It was a most representative gathering of municipal and county officials. The addresses were instructive and were given by men who had had practical experience in building good roads. Among the several important conclusions arrived at four are most important: 1. That toll roads are a hindrance to a county's prosperity. 2. That every township should abolish statute labor. 3. That good roads cannot be built without machinery. 4. That the Dominion Government should form a Good Roads division.

It was decided to hold a Dominion convention next March, when every county in Canada will be asked to send representatives. The motion referring to this and the organization of a good roads division at Ottawa is as follows:

"That this convention, realizing the great need for a Dominion division for good roads as a means of instruction and of bringing about a more uniform system of road construction, good road laws, etc., would earnestly recommend the establishment by the Dominion Government of such a division. With the object of showing the necessity of such an appointment we would further recommend that this association cooperate with the various good road associations in Canada in the holding next year at Ottawa of a Dominion Good Roads Convention."

The officers of the Eastern Association for 1903 are: President, R. Cummings; vice-presidents, wardens of the various counties; secretary, H. B. Cowan, Springfield, Mass.; treasurer, Chas. McNab. The treasurer's statement showed that the receipts for the past year were \$761.02 and the expenditures \$617.92, leaving a balance of \$143.10.

Last week a deputation of stockmen waited upon the Hon. Mr. Dryden and asked for a grant of \$50,000 towards securing a creditable exhibit of Ontario Stock at St. Louis. The matter was promised the Ministers' consideration.

Canadian Produce in England

Trade Prospects—Bacon and Eggs—Canadian Apples

(By Our Regular Correspondent.)

The favorable weather of the past three months has had a most beneficial effect upon trade generally. Business seems to be at length improving, and most skilled labour is fully employed in our cities and towns. Hence it follows that the market for food products is likely to remain firm, as the Lenten season is not so rigidly observed in these islands as it is upon the continent, and so will not have such a disturbing effect upon trade.

As I have mentioned in my previous despatches the Canadian authorities have been keeping the Dominion very much to the fore of late and the recent deputation of practical farmers from the other side who are now touring the country is pretty sure to result in a considerable number of practical and trained farmers making their home in Canada. There can be no question that at present the Dominion is in high favor among that large class that provides the bulk of the emigrants and these are of the right stamp, for not only have they ability, but also a small capital.

CATTLE AND SHEEP

Meat prices are maintained at their old level, and there is a keen demand for both beef and mutton of the right sort. Deepford buyers for some time past have been looking for cheaper bullocks, but so far they have not arrived and quotations are quite as high as they were a month or six weeks ago. The reason is not far to seek for, although States bullocks are comparatively plentiful there is an absence of steamers to carry them especially since the Boston service was practically cut off owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The Argentine trade has not got in full swing yet and there is no likelihood of any substantial decline in values just yet. The Canadian cattle reaching these shores are about the average quality and they meet a firm trade with prices very steady. Small Canadian beasts of the best quality are worth from 84c. to 86c. per stone or about four cents lower than States. There are no Canadian sheep on the market just at present.

BACON

The trade in bacon during the past few weeks has undergone an almost complete transformation, for there has been a change from general despondency to a feeling of buoyancy and advancing prices. Since September last the bacon market has been steadily decreasing in value until just now. In fact the total decline on Canadian brands has been between \$3 and \$5.50. Such a movement was bound to come to an end and there has been a rise all round of a dollar per cwt. The market for

Canadian bacon has been characterized by the same animation as shown elsewhere, but in consequence of its present bareness, sales have been much hindered, those effected being at rates which are now from \$1.10 to \$1.50 higher at \$13.90 to \$14.15 per cwt. of least and twenty-five to fifty cents lower respectively for lean and prime brands, the latter showing the greatest advance. As regards the recent high prices prevalent for bacon, not since January, 1893, have the official quotations been so high as they were in September last. The decline since then, as shown above, has been an exceedingly heavy one, and as soon as the market got in a normal condition buyers rushed in and cleared up all that has appeared on show and the re-action having been backed up by fresh orders for Irish and Danish bacon to take the place of American cures, there is every prospect of a rising market. Hams are only a poor trade and prices show no change.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

It is difficult to say anything about the butter market, opinions vary as to what course values are likely to take. Usually, however, during Lent prices are on the upward grade owing to increased consumption in the Roman Catholic countries. Operations in Canadian brands are of trifling importance, but the few transactions carried through establish prices for common factory to fine creamery sorts from \$20.20 to \$23, at which figures it appears to be cheap.

Uniform steadiness with a quiet feeling characterizes the market for cheese, which, under the present circumstances of light stocks, high prices and a sluggish demand remains in much the same condition as it has done for weeks and months past, and until the new season approaches when matters arrive at a more interesting stage it is not expected that any mark-

ed change in this article will occur.

THE EGG TRADE

is unmistakably a growing one, and, strange to say, Canada does not appear to be participating in the increased business that is being done. The largest contributor to the British egg market is Russia, the increase here has been amazing, which is not at all a matter of surprise considering the excellence and cheapness of Russian eggs. France appears to be the only leading country whence smaller supplies are received than formerly, though the importations from Canada are also perceptibly on the wane. Still the broad fact remains that Great Britain is now more abundantly supplied with foreign eggs than at any previous time. Some idea of the vast sums of money that go out of the kingdom to different parts of the continent of Europe may be formed when it is stated that to pay for the various consignments of foreign eggs no less a sum than 28½ million dollars was needed to settle for eleven months of last year only.

THE WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE

is practically lifeless, all home-grown wheat is so out of condition that buyers will not look at it, and the present range of prices is below those ruling for some time past. New Manitoba wheat is in demand for mixing with the dumpy English sorts, as are all American hard wheats. There are also plenty of Canadian oats and wheat flour on offer to meet all requirements.

THE APPLE TRADE

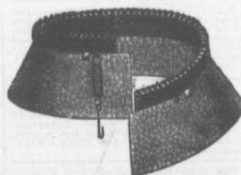
is rather flat, only a few samples of really good lots coming to hand. As regards home-grown sorts a few very fine samples have been on offer, and these have quickly found purchasers. Canadian and American fruit is now getting shorter in best samples and great care is needed in buying as many lots are going wastefully very fast. Prices are well maintained for best samples of russets, Baldwins, Greenings, etc. The first shipment of Australian

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It works while you sleep. Always on guard. It expands with the tree. Will not tear, break loose, or rust out. It is durable. Will last for years, making it cheaper to use than any home-made device.

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apples will arrive very shortly now, and these will spoil to a great extent the trade in American. Prices are, however, in the meantime firm to rising. Values per barrel are as follows: Nova Scotia Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.80; Golden Russets, \$4.10 to \$6; Ben Davis, \$4.35 to \$4.80, and Canadian Fallwater, \$5.30 to \$5.52.

HORSES

of a suitable stamp for the British market are in good request just now and change hands at remunerative prices. Carriage and van horses of good substance, suitable age and fashionable colors are enquired after. At a recent sale in Glasgow of select animals which were guaranteed sound in wind and free from vice prices were rather high. Vanners best class realized up to \$520; secondary sorts up from \$250 to \$300. Best class of carriage horses realized from \$300 to \$360 each.



Live Stock Judging

The live stock judging class at the Ontario Agricultural College, arranged especially for institute workers and expert judges, which closed on March 28th, was a marked success. Over forty in all attended and received instruction in judging all kinds of stock. A number of addresses were given by prominent breeders and others on the breeding, feeding and care of live stock, among them being Dr. Reed, Messrs. Quinn of Brampton and Godfrey of New York on horses, Hon. John Dryden and Prof. Day on beef cattle, John Jackson, A. W. Smith and J. M. Gardhouse, on sheep, J. E. Brethour and Prof. Day on swine, and Prof. Dean and W. W. Ballantyne on dairy cattle. The class was instructed each day in judging grain and other farm seeds by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, and G. C. Creelman, Supt. of Institutes, attended a number of the sessions.



Another Successful Sale

A successful combination sale of Shorthorn cattle was held at Ottawa on March 11th. Forty-one head of males and females sold for \$3,992.50, an average of \$97.38 per head. The average at the sale on Feb. 11 was \$111. But at the March sale two young calves sold at \$40 and \$60 each, which brought the general average down. Twenty-four of the animals sold went to Carleton Co., nine went to neighboring counties in Ontario, seven to Quebec and one to St. John, N. B. The contributors to the sale were the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; John Bright, Myrtle; Chas. Calder, Brooklyn; Wm. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus; Jas. Leask, Greenbank; L. Burnett, Greenbank; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and S. F. Johnston, Ashburn. The sale was in charge of Messrs. Hodson and Bright.

The two contributed by the O.

A.C. sold at \$150 and \$175 each, the latter to B. Muirhead, Renfrew, Ont. Iona Queen, bred by John Bright, sold for \$145 to Peter Cochrane, Almonte. A yearling, bred by Chas. Calder, sold for \$130 to C. E. Craig, North Gower, Ont. Morning Glory IV, calved March 1st, 1897, and bred by Wm. Ormiston, sold to T. E. Foster, Twin Elm, Ont., for \$160. Royal Eva, calved December 26th, 1899, and contributed by James Leask, sold to G. F. Johnston, Cahore, Ont., for \$150. Jessie Rufus V, a yearling, bred by L. Burnett, sold to Robt. Barker, Blakeney, Ont., for \$125. Queen of Scots, calved April 28th, 1901, bred by R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., and contributed by A. W. Smith, sold to C. W. Barber, Gateau Point, Que., for \$155.

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PINE HILL POULTRY YARDS has been getting a lot of imported stock and is better prepared than ever to fill orders from the following varieties: H and W. Rocks, H and W. Wyandottes, G. Dorkings, W and R. Leghorns, eggs \$1.00 per 13. Pekin Ducks, eggs \$1.00 per 12. W. Bronze Turkey eggs \$2.00 per 12. Toulouse Geese, egg \$1.00 each. Also prepared to fill small or large orders on short notice. D. A. GRAMAM, Thoron, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eggs: White Wyandotte (Dutch), Black Minorca (Norwich), \$1.25 per dozen. S. C. White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per setting. **HAPPIST, Compton, Que.**

HIGH-CLASS brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Silver and White Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, eggs \$1.50 setting. Stock cheap. A. J. T. **READWIN, Guelph, Ont.**

REGISTERED LEICESTER SHEEP—Have an extra choice lot of shorn ewes in lamb to a grand year, to offer also shorthorn cattle. Address, **WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Tuscarora, Ont.**

BUFF LEGHORN eggs from pen headed by 1st cock, Ontario, 1902, \$1.00 per setting. This is one of the best laying strains. **JOHN O. ALLAN, Scotch Line, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Ayrshire bull calves, from one to five months old. From good milking strain. **CHAS. S. AYLVIN, Freeman P. O., Burlington Station, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Two young Durham bulls ten and seventeen months. Color, Price reasonable. **JOHN ELDRIDGE, Grove Farm, Arnsel, Hepworth Station, P. O., Inver Co., Ont.**

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

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

EGGS from Ford's mammoth broiler turkeys, Buff and Golden Laced Wyandottes, will hatch very early, as we positively guarantee to give eggs from the same stock as the eggs from ourselves. Turkey eggs, forty cents each. Wyandotte eggs, each variety, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. **JAS. FORD & SONS, Downsview, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Bown Leghorns, Black Minorca, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandotte, choicest fancy and utility strains. Write for free circular. **John B. Pettit, Froidland, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Young Stock of both sexes for sale, also my stock Bull Imp. Christopher 8888. Satisfaction guaranteed for selling. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caladonia, Ont.**

WHITE AND SILVER WYANDOTTES: bred for quality and vigor. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

TORONTO INCUBATORS and brooders. Canada's best hatching machines, one of the largest makers and the Dominion City, Ontario. Write for catalogue. **T. A. WILLIAMS, 514 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.**

RHODE ISLAND REDS exclusively stock and eggs for sale, 2 superior and better layers than any breed I ever had. Conquerer. **GEO. FERRY, Belleville, Ont.**

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from high setting stock, imported from Fitch \$2.00 per 13. Rose Comb Black Minorca (Northrup strain) eggs \$1.80 per 13. A. E. BELL, Fort Dover, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—The best fowl for market and greatest winter layers in existence. Eggs from one re-washing stock, \$2.00 per thirteen, \$1.20 per twenty six. Stock for sale. A. E. FORBES, 79 Queen St. West, Toronto.

HULSTEINS—For sale, cheap, two young bulls and two heifers. **S. E. SMITH, Dundas, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Universal Stock Food, saves Farmers 25 per cent of their Corn, Hay, and other Feed; Farmers and Stockmen write today for our Great Free Trial Offer, mention how much stock you own, also this paper. **UNIVERSAL STOCK FOOD CO., Colton, Que., Canada.**

WELLINGTON POULTRY YARDS. Look quick!—For immediate sale a few splendid Barred Rock and Silver Wyandotte Cocks and Pullets at reduced prices, must make room for more breeding pairs. Pure Henskin strain, excellent in season—passed—prize winners every show. Also eggs from best pens at very reasonable rates, guaranteeing quality of stock. Address, **C. M. BROOKFIELD, Simcoe, Ont.**

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLACK MINORCAS, also **H. MOTHER & SON, Uxbridge, Ont.**

FERTILIZER, Thomas Phosphate Powder, fourteen dollars per ton or two dollars per bag of 255 pounds. **THE KING MILLING CO., Limited, Berlin, Ont.**

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

LARGE ENGLISH BUCKINGHAMSHIRES, entire stock for sale, to reserve. **Shaw, Shrewsbury, Ontario show house;** also sows. **C. R. DECKER, Chertfield, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Shorthorn, Cotswold and Barred Rocks. Young stock at hand. **Shaw, Shrewsbury, Ontario.** Mrs. HALL & SONS, Whitby, Ont.

VALUABLE RESIDENTAL FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE. 108 acres on bay shore adjoining Owen Sound. The buildings, ornamental grounds, 150 acres of the land, 80 acres of hardwood, 2 acres of mixed fruit, water supply, fence, underground drainage, and location on deep waterfront, cannot be excelled in Ontario. As Owen Sound is making rapid strides towards a city the property is rapidly increasing in value. It will be sold this spring. Terms: 1 one half cash, balance to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to **W. W. MORRISON, Robertson Park, Owen Sound, Ont.**

SHORTHORN BULLS 4 first class ones; cheap. **E. JEFFES & SON, Bond Head, Ont.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS. I have a choice pen of selected pullets, headed by a splendid male; a prize winner. Setting 12 eggs \$2.00, also White Plymouth Rocks, well bred, \$1.00 per 13. **J. H. B. ADAMS, Bow Park Farm, Bradford, Ont.**

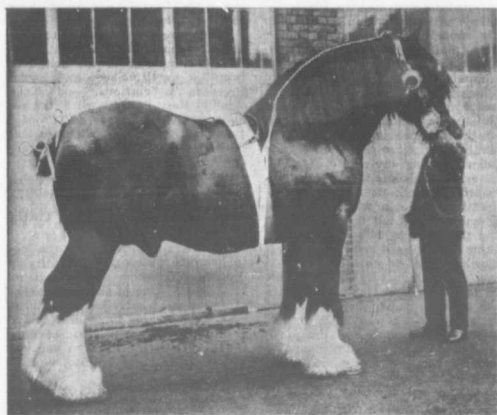
IMPORTED BUFF ORPINGTONS. Another importation just arrived, one set costing \$25.00 a pair. Orange and Lemon Buff eggs, imported stock \$2.00 per 13. Canadian bred sold Buff \$2.00 per 13. A few good Cockerels 1-1/2. Also broods of Standard Shorthorn sheep and Yorkshire pigs, best quality. **J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Chatham, Ont.** Write for catalogue giving standards.

STRAWBERRIES—Fifty popular varieties of high grade plants at bottom prices. One of our collections offers 200 plants, 25 each of thirty leading varieties for only \$1.00. **RASPBERRIES**—Miller, Culbert, Turner, 1-1/2 each. **KANAWA HILLS**—75 cents per 100, \$5.00 per 1000. Illustrated catalogue free. **N. E. MACLONN, Blenheim, Ont.**

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—In Township of Burford, Brant County, 100 acres, will rent for \$500 a year. Send for our catalogue of farms. **S. G. READ, Bradford, Ont.**

CIRCULARS LETTERHEADS BILLHEADS, cards, envelopes, and shipping tags printed to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices. I make up. **A. E. BELL, 77 York St., Nordheimer Bldg., Toronto, Ont.**

POULTRY PAPER, 48 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED, 25 cts per year, 4 months' trial 10c; 48-page practical poultry book free to every subscriber; book sold 15 cts, sample free. **Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.**



Stroxton Tom (14819) Champion Shire Stallion, winner of Shire Horse Society's Challenge Cup of 100 gs. and 1st in class for stallions 10 years and upwards, English Shire Horse Show, 1903. He is a bay, 11 years old, sire Honest Tom, dam Stroxton Diamond. Owned by J. Foreshaw & Sons, Carleton-on-Trent, Newark, and bred by C. R. Lynn, Stroxton, Grantham, England.

The Royal Sale at Windsor

The sale of King Edward's Shortorns at the Shaw Farm, Windsor, on Feb. 26, was a most important one. J. C., Jr., writes most entertainingly of it in the Chicago Live Stock Report. The great English live stock auctioneer, John Thornton, wielded the hammer, and there were gathered around the ring such stalwarts and well-known breeders as Duthie, of Collynie, and Hume of Barrelwell, not to mention Henry Dudding of Lincoln fame, James Peter who judged at the "International" in 1901, and Andrew Montgomery, "whose talk is of Galloways and Clydesdales."

On the evening previous to this sale, a banquet is given in real English style, after which a constant interchange of positions and ideas takes place, mingled with many pleasant reminiscences of Shortorn lore. To the right of Thornton at the banquet is Tait of Windsor, and to the left Beck of Sandringham. Their deeds speak louder than words. In the flow of "story and wit" Peter tells of the purchase of the 8th Duchess of Geneva at \$40,600 by Mr. Kello, agent for Mr. Davis, who forfeited \$10,000 for which his agent had a credit, rather than take the cow which died six months after. Fashion has changed since then, and to-day there is not a straight bred Duchess living, and the blood Bates laid so much stress upon is almost a thing of the past. Crutche-shanks carry the palm nowadays.

But to return to the sale. It opens promptly at 1 p. m. As far back as 1843 cattle were sent from Windsor to Smithfield. Since

then the Royal herds have won over \$75,000 in prizes. Though there is no hurry or bustle the cattle are disposed of quickly. The females are more than an average lot. The bulls, with two or three brilliant exceptions, are a very middling lot, and not up to the Windsor standard of former years. But the stock is out in good shape, a business that Tait understands well.

It would be interesting to give in full all that J. C. says, but space will not allow. We give in his own words the details of the selling:

"They averaged close to \$375 each, a very handsome average considering the animals offered, and very satisfactory to Messrs. Tait and Beck. The first female to make over \$500 was Lady Clipper by Count Valiant 70200. She is from Sandringham and was a good specimen of the family. The other bull calf brought \$665. Then came Lot 6, Prima Donna, by Prince Victor 73320, a small but very sweet cow with a nice bull calf. They brought \$965. The above cow is one of the old Broadhooks family and she was the dam of Patriot 81829, sold to Sir Wm. Mulock of Canada. Nos. 9 and 11 in the catalogue were Oxfords, the Holke strain with Scotch tops. Lady Roefield, Oxford by Balaakyle 65092, is a very fine cow, lots of flesh and quality. She goes home, as Mr. Thornton said, to Holke at \$750. Grand Duchess of Oxford 130th, a four-year-old cow by Bordeaux 70007, also went to Holke, at \$550. She is a grand cow but looks a shy breeder else she would

have made more money. Another of the Clipper family, Mistress Clipper, by Crystal Prince 70221, sold for \$575. She was one of the best animals to pass through the ring and caught the eye at once. Circe, got by Pride of Fame 73238 and tracing back to Silver Socks by Baron Killerby 27949, went at \$1,000. This is a grandly fleshed cow, but wanting in style and carriage, though a grand beef making animal. Sweetheart, by Royal Duke 75509, was much sought after and was knocked down at \$1,050, the highest price for a female at the sale. She is a very taking heifer, tracing back to Spright, by Tweedside. She was the only animal in the sale got by the above bull and she did him credit. The younger heifers sold well, fetching from \$100 to \$600.

"The plum of the sale was Royal Duke 75509, champion bull of England, having practically had a walkover for three years past. He is a wonderfully massive, even-fleshed animal, with a lovely touch, level in his lines, a bit bare on his shoulder top, but this is not a grievous fault. Added to this he is a rich roan in color and has a very attractive head, but he could stand a more masculine neck. Within a few days of being five years old he is vigorous and has evidently stood training better than most of the Scotch Shortorns. I liked him better than the stall than in the ring. The bidding began at \$1,000, there being fifties and hundreds till about several competitors, and ran up by \$2,500, when the fight was a duel between Sir Oswald Mosely, a fine type of the old style English landowner, and Mr. F. Miller, a South American exporter. The latter secured the prize at \$4,000. If Mr. Miller exports him to the Argentine it will be a distinct loss to the British Shortorn interest. Another very handsome bull, No. 45 in the catalogue, was Body Guard 78423, a two-year-old, got by Pride of Collynie 75948. This is a bull of great promise and brought \$1,500; being of the Clipper family, he was in request not only for his good looks, but for his pedigree; in fact pedigree still sells them. It can be said of the specimens of the Clipper family, that they were all good and the above bull is a star and should be heard of later. I had to leave after this animal and thus ended another pleasant and instructive day at Royal Windsor."

Ontario Horses in British Columbia

The illustration on next page is that of Premier Prince (9250) purchased last spring from Graham Bros., by H. M. Vasey of Ladner, B. C., one of the most enterprising breeders of the Pacific Province.

Premier Prince took the championship at New Westminster and Victoria shows last fall and is, no doubt, about the best horse in British Columbia, a good sappy three-year-old. Before leaving the



east this horse distinguished himself in winning 1st as 2-year-old at the Pan-American and 2nd at the International in 1901 and 1st at Toronto in 1901.

Mr. Vasey purchased at the same time the celebrated mare Cherry Startle, also a winner at the International, but unfortunately she died after foaling. Mr. Vasey is getting together a very nice bunch of Shorthorns and did pretty well at the fall shows. He is now purchasing a bull in Manitoba and a pair of mares in Ontario.

Pointers for Horse Breeders

At the formal opening of the stallion show, a number of practical addresses were given of value to horse breeders. The Hon. John Dryden, in declaring the show open, emphasized the need of education along the line of setting before farmers an ideal to which they should attain. The more education of this kind the fewer "culls" there would be in the country. Education would do more than legislation.

Wm. Smith, Ex-M.P., Columbus, Ont., dealt with the need for more accommodation for horse and other shows in Toronto. He strongly favored the educational idea. There was a splendid market in England for heavy Canadian horses of a high standard and our farmers should be educated to breed them.

Lt.-Col. McCrae referred to the splendid success of this, the first spring stallion show. It was intended to have had a series of educational classes in connection with it, when the methods of handling, breeding and judging horses could be expounded, but owing to the lack of proper accommodation, the committee had not been able to carry this through. He advised the formation of farmers' clubs, where the services of the best breeding horses could be secured.

Stop Fraud in the Prize Ring

There has been a great deal of fraud in the prize rings at our larger fairs of late. At the annual gatherings of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations recently held, a committee was appointed to revise the rules and regulations so as to prevent this fraud in future. The following are the recommendations of the committee:

1. Any exhibitor lodging a protest must make it in writing, and

it must be delivered to the secretary's assistant within six hours of the cause of the protest. It must state plainly the cause of complaint or appeal, and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$5.00, which may, at the discretion of the board, be forfeited to the Association if the protest be not sustained, but this provision shall not preclude the right of any director or judge to bring any case of fraud by an exhibitor before the notice of the Board of Directors, for their consideration, and in which case the board reserves full right to act in the premises as fully, and to the same extent as if a formal protest had been filed by an exhibitor.

2. Any person who shall attempt to interfere herewith, or influence the judges while in discharge of their duties, or who shall at any time on the premises of the Association use any contemptuous, or abusive language to any judge, or within his hearing in consequence of any award made by him, shall forfeit his right to any premiums to which he might otherwise be entitled, and may be excluded from exhibiting for one year thereafter. Judges are particularly requested to report any breach of this rule.

3. Upon the discovery of any fraud, deception or dishonest practice in the preparation or ownership, or of any misrepresentation concerning any animal or article exhibited which may have affected, or attempted to affect the decision of the judge or judges, or upon the discovery of any fraud or deception in making an entry or entries, on the part of any exhibitor, the Board of Directors reserve the right to withhold the payment of any prizes awarded, and may prohibit any such party or parties from exhibiting in any class for one or more years, and may also publish the names of any such person or persons, as may be deemed most expedient, and any prize or prizes so withheld shall be awarded as though such exhibitor or exhibitors had not shown or exhibited.

4. If it be proven to the satisfaction of the majority of the Board of Directors that an exhibitor has been guilty of any of the above named dishonorable practices at any other exhibition held in Canada, or in the United States of America, or has falsified any pedigree, or otherwise dealt unjustly with the public, said member may be expelled from this association by said Board of Directors.

5. Any cases where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the board shall exclude the party from exhibiting for two years thereafter.

6. Decision of judges shall be final and no protest or appeal will be entertained, except in cases where actual fraud is alleged against the judge.

RE ENTRY FORM

1. Entry form shall contain a statement that all information given, and statements made by exhibitor are true and entry form to state that exhibitor agrees to be

governed by rules and regulations of the exhibition.

The above resolutions were unanimously passed by a joint committee composed of the delegates from the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Winter Fair Board, with the request that the Boards of Toronto, London, Ottawa and Winnipeg Exhibitions frame their rules in accordance therewith.

(Signed) A. P. Westervelt,
Secretary.

How Packers Utilize Beef Cattle By-products

There is an agitation for the establishment of central abattoirs in Canada with which we are quite in sympathy. One of the strong reasons for so centralizing the business is to be able to utilize the by-products to the very best advantage. The great Chicago packing houses make their profits in this way.

In view of this agitation the following information on what a 1,200 lb. steer will yield when killed and worked up to the limit, will be found of interest. Such a steer will yield as follows: Two ribs, 165 lbs.; two loins, 115; two rounds, 165; two chuck, 120; two plates, 113; four shanks, 45; two flanks, 24; suet, 28; two kidneys, 2; tongue, 5; hide, 65; oleo oil, 25; oleo stearine, 13.20; tallow, 5.21; cattle hair, 12; glue, 1.55; cheek meat, 5; brains, 5; ox lips, 1; heart, 3.5; liver, 10; tail, 1.25; sweetbreads, 2; medicinal glands, 6; tripe, 8; casing, 5.07; fertilizer, 24.75; hoofs, 1.75; shins, 1.5; neatfoot oil, 1; butter stock, 1.25; raw bone, 13; horns, .75; albumen (blood), 1.20; total, 881.56 lbs.

The following shows the uses to which these parts are put by the packers:

From the hides, leather of many kinds; from the tallow, soap, glycerin, butterine, lubricator and candles; from the blood, albumen, fertilizer and stock foods; from the tankage—which includes all manner of "refuse"—fertilizer and stock foods; from the hoofs, buttons, hairpins, fertilizers, cyanate of potash for extracting metal from low grade ores, glue and other fancy bone goods; from the oleo, oil, buterine and compound lard; from the intestines, sausage casings, gutskin for gold beating purposes; from the weasands, sausage casings, brewer's hose and snuff packages; from the bladder, casing and packages for putty, lard, snuff; from the tail, hair for mattresses and upholstery; from the bones, buttons, glue, handles and fancy goods; from the neatfoot oil, polish, leather dressing, lubricant and illuminant; from the bone meal, stock food, fertilizer, material for tempering steel, anhydrous ammonia and glue. The tongue, cheeks, brain, lips, heart, liver, tail, sweetbreads and tripe are all sold for meat. There is nothing wasted but the water that boils out in the various cooking processes, and even that serves its purposes in the operation.

The Soil and its Cultivation

By W. L. Tompkins, York County, N.B.

The soil is a laboratory containing certain elements of plant food. The three important elements are nitrogen, producing stalk and leaf, potash, giving strength and stamina to the stalk, and phosphoric acid, ripening the grain and maturing the root. Fertile soils cannot be judged by the abundance of the different elements of plant food they may possess; they must be judged by their power to produce soluble plant food. Prof. Roberts, of Cornell, a recognized authority on the analysis of soils, makes the statement that the average soil contains 4,000 lbs. of nitrogen, 2,000 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 6,000 lbs of potash in eight inches of surface soil. Soils may contain this amount of each of these elements enough to produce maximum crops for a number of years, and yet be unproductive. The Creator in His perfectness of arrangement, has provided against our prodigality by locking up in an insoluble condition this abundance of plant food. To make it available these soils must be touched by the magic influence of intelligent cultivation, setting in operation certain factors that bring about such changes in the physical conditions, or in the chemical combinations, as change that plant food from its present inert condition and make it available in supporting and developing plant life.

NATURE'S METHOD

Soil, to be fertile, must possess in sufficient quantities and in an available form these elements of plant food. Plants must have heat, air and moisture. This is a physical condition that is regulated by cultivation.

How are we to get these elements into the soil? They were there once. Nature gives us some important lessons. We took our lands from the forest rich in these elements and in available form. Nature's system of agriculture is different from ours. Though she drew heavily on the available plant food in producing the monarchs of the forests, the abundance of foliage that covers the trees, which was produced from the soil, yet she handed over to us these lands full of available food.

MAN'S METHOD

Our system is different. We cropped these new lands as long as they would produce and returned nothing. This practice has been followed for years, and to-day we stand face to face with soils that will not produce fifty per cent. as much as they did when new.

Let me point out one cause of our soils not responding as they should, even when manure is applied. Soils produce plants, plants produce animals. The resi-

due or voidings of animals is carried back to the soil to produce plant food. Now in this rotation there is a tremendous possibility of loss. In nature's system the residue falls from its completed function in life direct to the soil and is there incorporated by climatic effect. The voidings of our live stock is subject to a plainly defined system of loss before it reaches the soil. Nitrogen is an element which is very susceptible to loss by leaching or fermentation. This is the element our soils are most deficient in and the one whose functional power plants must have. This element is largely lost in barnyard manures by insufficient care. The man who allows to run to waste the urine of his live stock is simply throwing away soil fertility. Can we afford to do so? The man who throws the voidings of his live stock out of doors under the droppings of the roof is imitating the housewife who puts ashes in a barrel and throws water on them to get out the potash for soap.



In Rural Ontario

While barnyard manures are always valuable in improving the physical character of soil and augmenting its power of production, if the soluble nitrogen has been wasted before it reaches the soil, our efforts to improve the soil have been abortive, on account of the strongest link in our rotation having been interfered with by the depreciation in value of these manures by the loss of the soluble elements through leaching. Barnyard manures are never worth so much as when first voided. If we are not able to carry them to the soil when fresh, they should be kept under cover, where undue heating should be prevented by allowing some stock to tread them down hard. A few hogs kept in the manure shed would improve the quality.

HOW TO APPLY MANURE

Nature teaches another lesson in the application of manure. We notice the residue of trees and wild plants falling on the surface and enriching the soil from the surface down. The system practised by many farmers is to plow down farm yard manure, leaving the soil poor at the surface. This applied fertility must be broken down,

decomposed, before it is available. Decomposition is induced by fermentation. Fermentation is the operation of a certain microscopic microbe that exists in a moderately high temperature. Manures kept near the surface have a temperature conducive to the germination of these fermentative germs. Manure applied to soil has a double effect, not only does it supply the plant food it contains, but it produces in its decomposition a chemical effect on the inert plant food already in the soil, rendering it available for the plants. Then it supplies organic matter, living up the soil and creating a greater capacity for moisture. This is one of the valuable results of a strong growth of clover roots, improving both the chemical and physical properties of the soil.

Let us consider nature's system of agriculture again. We find those new soils full of organic matter. This leaf mould, or other organic matter, is a very essential factor in unlocking mineral plant food. Soil without this humus is necessarily poor. Having the elements of plant food, a good supply of vegetable matter in the soil, we are ready for cultivation.

HOW TO CULTIVATE

Why do we cultivate? Some cultivate to kill weeds. This should be the last reason for using the cultivator. While it is one of the objects attained, there are more important reasons for cultivating. We cultivate to make plant food available, to change the mechanical nature of the soil, to conserve moisture, allowing the air to penetrate. When we cultivate for these objects, there are no weeds to kill. The plow is the first instrument operated in successful cultivation. In nearly every instance excepting when corn or potatoes are planted on clover sod, plowing should be done in the fall. A furrow should not be completely inverted, the edge should rest on the preceding one, this leaves a diamond surface exposed to climatic influence. The freezing and thawing breaks down or disintegrates that exposed surface, and when worked up in the spring it is more friable, and you are able to get a greater depth of seed bed. This period of cultivation should be deep. With a deep seed bed shallow feeding plants push their feeders deeper in the soil, securing a greater range for obtaining food and better conditions for moisture. Land intended for cereals should be made thoroughly fine, plants cannot assimilate lumps of earth; they can only take their food in the form of moisture, so lumps of earth hold the plant food they contain intact. We believe the roller is injudiciously used on our soils; it should be used more before seeding to break up lumps. Late sown grain should not be rolled, it stimulates the loss of moisture.

WHAT CULTIVATION MEANS

Cultivation by intertillage should be kept up later in the season than is generally practised with corn and roots. You conserve moisture and force a growth by continuous cultivation up to midsummer. Land that has been well cultivated by inter-tillage should not be plowed before seeding to grass. It is richest at the surface and on account of the cultivation the elements of plant food have been rendered available. Cultivation means more than stirring soil; it means improving its fertility. In soil cultivation there must come a system of rotating crops. Manures should be applied either to grass lands or to the root crop. Clover should follow the root crop to keep up the supply of humus in the soil.

*
Destroying Weeds

Destroying weeds is usually considered the main reason for cultivation, but it is only an incidental effect. The soil absorbs large quantities of water from the rains as well as being a conductor of water from the water table to the surface. This water, or moisture rather, on reaching the surface of the soil quickly evaporates, and is lost to the growing crop. To hold this moisture in the soil where the feeding roots can obtain it is the primary and most important object of cultivation, which is most perfectly carried out in the garden, by the use of the rake around the young plants, which is far superior to a hoe, and easier to use.

E. M. Halifax.

*
Getting Rid of Smut in Oats

No farmer should sow smutty oat seed. If he does, he is sure to reap a harvest of smut, not a very marketable commodity. The smut germs in oat seed can be easily gotten rid of. Procure from the nearest drug store a 40 per cent. solution of formalin. Put three teaspoonsfuls of this formalin into eight quarts of water. Spread the oats out thin on a clean, hard floor and thoroughly moisten them with the mixture. Shovel them over to make every part of every grain damp, then shovel into a pile, cover the pile over with sacks for a few hours, then spread the oats out in a thin layer and let them dry and they are ready to be planted. This does not take much time or work, but will pay well by a greater yield at harvest time.

*
Seed Grain Prize Winners

The work of examining the selections of large heads for the yearly competition in the Macdonald seed grain competition for 1902 has been completed. There were 170 prize winners in the different provinces in the wheat and oat classes. A great amount of valuable data has been gathered from this work. The

incentive to closer observation, better application and attention to detail which it involves cannot but have a wholesome effect upon the future life of the boys and girls on the farm who entered the competition three years ago and stuck to it to the end.

It is interesting to note the increases that have been made in the size and weight of the heads and the number of grains per head since the work of selection began.

The following tables show the average number of grains per head and the weight of grain per hundred heads received from competitors who operated stock seed plots on the same farms throughout the three years. The average is for all Canada:

FALL WHEAT.

1900	.....	51.3	216.3
1901	.....	53.6	230
1902	.....	55.1	238.1

SPRING WHEAT.

1900	.....	42.9	142.9
1901	.....	46.9	162.6
1902	.....	51	183.3

OATS.

1900	.....	116.9	301.6
1901	.....	121.2	343.3
1902	.....	140.2	385.5

*
Early vs. Late Sowing

At Strathroy, on March 16, Mr. Zavitz stated that in the matter of date of planting seed, experiments had been carried on at the college, planting the first opportunity in the spring, and then a week later, and so on. The results, as given a week apart, are shown by the following figures, giving yield with the various plantings: Spring wheat, 22, 19 1-3, 15, 12½, 7½; barley, 47.6, 48.1, 35, 26, 17½; oats, 76, 79, 65, 54, 42, 32.

"This shows that after the first week every single day delayed means on an average a decrease of 56 pounds of oats per acre, and correspondingly with the other plants. Sometimes people want to learn something big, and forget the little things. Watch these simple things, and you will be surprised what an influence it will have on results.

*
Winners in Poultry Census

Will those entitled to prizes for answers to our poultry census kindly let us know at once what book they choose. Several have applied for theirs but there is a number who have not yet applied. In the list of winners published in March 1st issue "Beekeeping for profit" was by mistake substituted for "Bookkeeping for Farmers," in the list of books for third prize winners. Parties selecting from the list will kindly note this correction. The last book on second list is "Every man his own lawyer" not "Sawyer" as printed.

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them busiest promotes the healthiest conditions. The fowl house door should open into this shed and on bright days should be left open, the extra heat generated by the sun will then escape into the shed. If this is not done the house will become too warm during a bright day and at night the moisture which has been held in suspension in the air on account of the high temperature, will condense. This is what causes the frosted appearance of the walls in many fowl houses in winter; on a mild day this frozen moisture which is deposited all over the interior of the house, will thaw and cause dampness, the fowls will take cold, and if not nipped in the bud, a cold soon develops into roup and then there is lots of trouble.

T. A. Willits, Toronto.

The Utility Breeds

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Dorkings or Buff Orpingtons, under

two years of age, are the best for the farmer to begin work in the poultry yard in the spring, on. These should be mostly pullets, with some of the older birds reserved for breeding stock.

It may be asked why do you single out the breeds named in preference to others? Because they are what are called "utility" breeds par excellence. Sometimes the term general purpose fowl is applied to them. But by "utility," or, "general purpose" is meant breeds, which, when properly handled make good winter layers and rapid flesh makers. Opportunity is so afforded to make money at both seasons of the year. The farmer who keeps his fowls doing nothing during winter when eggs are high in price, to begin to lay in spring time when prices are away down, is only taking half value out of his birds. A dairyman would not so manage his cows.

A. G. Gilbert,
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In the Apiary

Growing Demand for Bottled Honey

The demand for bottled honey is increasing and consumers enquire for it more than they formerly did. Not so very far back, bottled honey was in disrepute, owing to the large amount of adulteration practised by some of the large packing houses. But purer and better bottled honey is now being put on the market, and people are buying more of it.

To make a success of bottled honey and create a permanent market for it, only pure unadulterated goods should be put up. The consumer will soon find out if it is adulterated, and will refuse to buy. The bee-keeper, who decides to bottle his honey, should put it up neatly with his own name and address on the label, and if he is honest in his methods, he will find ready sale for it. If time will allow, a visit to the dealers who handle it or to some of the larger consumers will pay, especially if you are in a position to guarantee its purity.

Care should be exercised in keeping the honey. Old honey bottled is all the more rich and mellow if kept for a time. But it must be kept dry and warm. Dampness is responsible for a great deal of the thin, watery honey sold. With proper facilities for keeping it there should be no difficulty on that score.

A New Idea in Brood Chambers

I have a suggestion to offer for your consideration. Why not, when you arrange a brood-chamber for the reception of a colony, adopt a plan analogous to the one you practice when you prepare a super with fences dividing the rows of sections from each other? Brood-frames with starters would, in this case, take the places of the

rows of sections in their section-holders, while fences of suitable dimensions, with spaces wide enough to allow the queen to pass through and set alternately between the brood-frames, would keep them apart, and this it might be expected, or at least hoped, would prevent the building of combs so crooked or irregular as to interfere with the ready manipulation of the frames. If upon trial it were found that these fences thus arranged in the brood-chamber served a similar purpose as well as do the fences now used in the supers, the wiring of comb foundation would no longer be necessary, while a narrow strip of foundation as a starter would probably serve as well as or even better than a whole sheet. As soon as the fences would have fulfilled their purpose they could be removed. Only a few, therefore, would be needed.

As a substitute for the no-drip honey-crates, I have been using plain crates made honey-proof by dropping a teaspoonful of hot melted paraffine in one corner, and then by tilting it around causing the paraffine to flow all about the outer margin of the bottom-board of the crate in the angle between it and the sides and ends. A little excelsior is used to keep the sections a trifle off the bottom when packing. W. O. Eastwood,
Ontario Co., Ont.

Instructing Instructors

A special course of instruction in cheese-making will be given at the Kingston Dairy School from April 1-11 to all parties wishing to qualify as instructors of syndicates during the coming season. The instruction will be somewhat more advanced than that given the students of the regular courses, and all prospective instructors should attend.

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J. W. LANGMUIR,
Managing Director.



The Robin

Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

BIRD NOTES

That movement of the birds from south to north which we call the spring migration, has now fairly commenced, and the species which move first have already reached us in large numbers. I noticed the first robins and bluebirds on the 11th, and on the 13th both species were abundant. On the 15th several song sparrows were heard singing. Since then, they too have become numerous, and all these species are now probably at the height of their abundance in this locality. As the snow disappears from the north these birds will gradually distribute themselves over the whole province so that by the first of April the most of them will have settled down into their summer quarters.

The average winter range of the robins, blue birds and song sparrows is about the same, their centre of abundance during the cold weather being Southern Illinois, Missouri, Southern Texas and Louisiana, but some stay all through their summer range wherever they find a sufficiency of food to carry them through the winter. Even in Southern Ontario some few robins and song sparrows always remain wherever they can find shelter and feed. The only place in

our province, however, from which I have had reports of the blue birds wintering is Pelee Island, and but a few ever stay there.

The earliest birds to arrive are usually adult males. These are followed a few days later by the main body, including the females; the birds are then all excitement and energy, moving about rapidly from place to place and filling the air with songs and call notes, so eager are they in the pursuit of their mates, that they lay aside a good deal of their usual shyness and may perhaps be more easily observed now than at any time during the season.

Birds are ardent lovers, and in their efforts to win their brides, will show off their plumage to the very best advantage and will exert themselves to the utmost in out-singing their rivals. - Nor are peaceful methods alone adopted, for many a battle will have to be fought before the males are successful in obtaining their chosen mates.

These strenuous days of courtship are soon over and the birds then select nesting sites and settle down to regular house-keeping after quiet, bird fashion. A robin's nest may be placed anywhere. I have found them in all sorts of locations from the lowest rail of an

old snake fence to the top of a big pine tree. It is a clumsy-looking affair composed of all sorts of material plastered together with mud and lined with dead grass. Robins usually raise two and sometimes three broods in a season.

Some years ago the bluebird was perhaps the most familiar of the birds which frequented the farm. Its gentle ways, beautiful plumage and plaintive song made it a favorite everywhere. It had attained almost the same degree of popularity and freedom from persecution as the British Robin, but for some reason it has almost deserted us lately. We see and hear them pass over us in the spring, and occasionally a few drop down and stay for a short time if the weather is against them, but only a few pairs remain to breed in our orchards. Where they go to spend the summer is a mystery to me, and I shall be very much obliged for any information on the subject. Their course from Toronto is north easterly in the spring, and in the autumn they come from that direction and go south-westerly on a course about parallel with the shore of Lake Ontario. The bright plumage and general conformation of the bluebirds would lead one to believe that they are rather delicate creatures and quit unfit to cope with the snow-storms and severe weather they sometimes meet after their arrival here. That is not the case, however, for they are rather hardy birds and capable of adapting themselves to adverse circumstances quite readily; they will at such times resort to sumach bushes and get what nourishment they can from the berries, supplementing these with such dormant insects as their sharp eyes may discover about the bark of trees in sheltered places.

Blue-birds will build their nests in any hole or crevice about the farm that comes handy. The deserted winter home of the downy woodpecker in an old fence stake is a favorable location; so, too, is a hole in an apple tree, and a nesting box hung up where the cats cannot reach it, and so long as the house sparrows will not care to occupy it, will most likely find favor in their eyes. If once a pair of blue-birds takes possession of a nesting place they will in all probability return to it for many years in succession, and become so tame and confiding as almost to allow themselves to be handled.

Farmers will find themselves well repaid for any measure of protection and encouragement they may extend to the blue-birds, by the number of insects they will destroy for them. They are not themselves either grain or fruit eaters.

INSECT LIFE

The last few warm days have had the effect of awakening large numbers of insects out of their winter sleep and the usual corres-

pondents have been writing to the press stating that they have seen butterflies and other insects flying about. There is nothing very extraordinary in this, for a great many species of insects, including some of our butterflies, hibernates in the adult stage and come out whenever they may be warmed up by a few days of sunshine and mild weather. The two most conspicuous of our butterflies having this habit are the Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiope*), a large dark-purplish brown insect, with a broad border of yellow round its wings; the other is one of the Tortoiseshell butterflies (*Grapta interrogans*) the colours of which are orange, brown, mottled and clouded with warm brown and black. Either of these may often be seen flitting about in openings in the woods on warm sunny days, even before the snow has disappeared. They take up their winter quarters in any convenient shelter they can find, sometimes in the crevices of old trees, walls, or stone heaps, and occasionally they may be found in and about the farm buildings. Just why these forms of butterfly should be able to remain torpid and thus resist the cold of winter, when others cannot, is at present unknown, yet such is the fact.

The frail looking, but very aggravating mosquito is also amongst those insects which pass the winter in the adult stage and is likely to become active on the first warm days. I have already been sampled by two enterprising members of the race, which I have no doubt had safely passed the winter under the shelter of my own house.

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

Early Tomatoes

The plants which give the earliest crop, especially with regard to the tomato, are those which are disturbed least in transplanting. Tomato plants started last year in the cold frame and thinned, were larger plants by the middle of May than those which had been started several weeks before in the hotbed, and hence transplanted into cold frames and produced fruit as early as the former. Cabbage, however, were greatly benefited by transplanting several times. Although not a large grower, it pays me far better to grow my plants than to buy them. I know my plants and take a greater interest in their growth than if they were a lot of nameless, spindly plants grown from seed of unknown varieties. Even for a small garden a hotbed and cold frame is necessary in order to get the full benefit therefrom.

E. MacKinlay, Halifax.

A LAUNDRY FINISH AT HOME

CELLULOSE STARCH

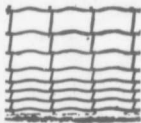
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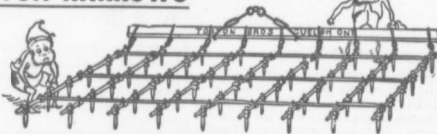
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Don't put up an ill-fitting and inferior ready-woven roll fence, thinking to save a few hours, and then kick yourself for years to come because it's shabby and an eyesore, while your neighbor across the way is building a neat, strong and durable fence for about half the money with a London Fence Machine, and doing it nearly as quickly.

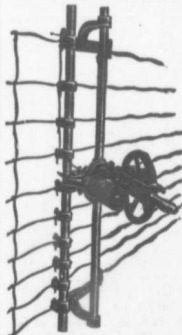
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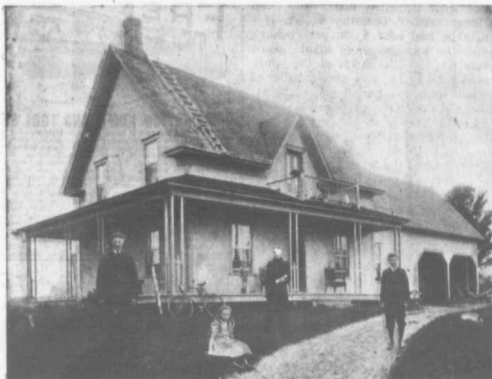
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In and About Quebec

This is the time of the year when the creameries begin to increase their output. New milk creamery butter is looked for on the Montreal market about the middle of March, and there is generally an active demand for it. At present it is scarcer than usual, and the quality of what is coming to hand is not strictly first class, yet jobbers are selling it to grocers at 22c. a pound and find no difficulty in so doing.

This scarcity of new milk butter is regarded as rather a remarkable feature in face of the immense number of new calves. One hide firm reports that they had handled more calskins up to date than than ever before at this season of the year, 10,000 having been taken in within the past few weeks. Commission men also report having handled a large number of veals this spring, and it is thought that possibly bad roads in the country accounts for the scarcity of new milk butter. It is not a little likely that hand separators have something to do with this condition of affairs, for what the trade is in the habit of calling new milk butter, is likely to lose its identity if made from cream four days or a week old.

The maple sugar season has come, it lasted a week, and the question now is, is it over? Very little sugar has been made, and quality has been rather inferior. Prices in the Townships range from 9c. to 10c. a pound with new syrup at one dollar a gallon.

HOG RAISING AND THE BACON TRADE

The agricultural convention held at Quebec city attracted an immense number of delegates. After the speeches of Hon. A. Turgeon, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Gigault, the Deputy Minister, at the afternoon session, there was a

discussion on hog raising and the bacon trade. Our farmers do not realize how much is lost annually to the province by the neglect of this branch of agriculture.

Papers were read by Mr. Boyer and Robt. Ness on the breeding and export of horses. Mr. Boyer was of the opinion that a much larger trade ought to be done by this province in the export of horses.

Mr. Chaurret urged the advantages of county expositions, and moved a resolution against recent suppression which was adopted and will be sent to the council of agriculture.

COOL CURING OF CHEESE

The Bedford Dairymen's Association held their 10th annual convention on March 18th. Mr. H. S. Foster, President, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, in speaking on the "Cool curing of Cheese," said that, care should be taken not to confuse the question of the cool curing of cheese with that of cold curing; they were two different things. For cold curing the temperature which seemed to produce the best results was from 30 degrees down to freezing. Cool curing was simply the process of bringing about the curing of cheese at a controllable cool temperature.

Prof. Robertson spoke on the Wisconsin cow census, and said that if some such census were taken in the district of Bedford he would guarantee that a great revolution would take place in the feeding of cows. The best practices of the best men would speedily become known, and this would eventually become the ordinary custom. Breed systematically, only keep the best out of the best.

FRUIT PACKING

Mr. W. A. McKinnon, chief of the

Fruit Division, gave an address on the packing of fruit. He referred to the punishments for breaking the different clauses of the Fruit Marks Act. It was only the grower who wanted to mark his fruit all No. 1 who got into trouble. Third grade apples should never be put in the market; they should either be evaporated or fed to cattle. It was easy to gain a reputation at first, but once lose it and it is very hard to get it back again.

CARE OF MILK

Mr. Wm. Eager spoke on the "Care and Handling of Milk." The man who produced the milk was the foundation of the whole butter and cheese industry. Cleanliness was, of course, the first and main principle. If the farmers are going to play fair with one another care in the handling of the milk should be the chief aim. In answer to a question, Mr. Eager said that the whole trouble could be summed up in four letters—dirt. It is the cleanliness of not only the vessels and utensils, but also the cleanliness of the man himself that should be aimed at. Mr. Ruddick thought that improvement can be made by the farmer in the cooling of milk.

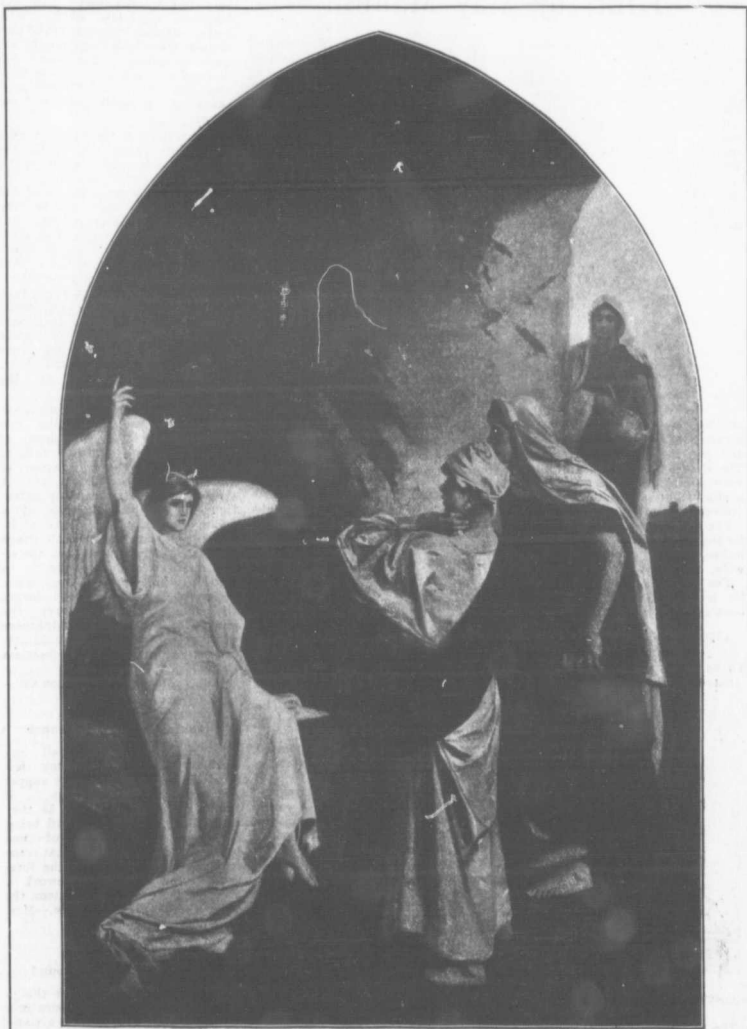
Prof. Robertson recommended that each factory should set a day this spring for burning the rubbish. Attention should be paid to the flies, not only in factories, but also in the home. They are great carriers of bacteria.

KILLING WEEDS

Dr. Fletcher, in an address on "Weeds on the Farm," said it was just as much use to keep the farm clean as to keep the milk clean. All the weeds that grow could be overcome. The way to eventually combat weeds was to instruct the children, as was being done in the North-West. In the schools of Manitoba the children could name the 30 commonest weeds to be found on the father's farms, and tell whether they were a yearly, two yearly, or many year plant. He gave instances of weeds being got rid of by men who set their minds to it, but concluded by saying that he depended more upon what would be done in after years by those children who were now learning the nature of these weeds.

Prof. Robertson, in speaking of the people of Denmark, said they had formed associations of farmers, only twelve in number, for co-operating purposes, for five years. Each man agrees that he will weigh with ordinary care the feed of each cow, and the weight of milk each week, for the purpose of getting at the relative returns made by each member's dairy. After two years of this work the return of milk was 1,000 pounds of milk more than when they started, and with butter there was an increase of 24 per cent. These are the lines upon which the Eastern Townships farmers can increase their returns.

The Farm Home



Christ the Lord is Risen

Hallelujah! Praise the Lord! Raise the song of triumph!
Death is vanquished by his word! Jesus ever liveth!
Hallelujah! Praises bring! Sing the glad hosannah!
Greet the ever-living King! Joyfully, joyfully praises
sing.

Come rejoicing, hail this Day! Ev'ry tongue be joyful,
Sorrow now has passed away, Christ o'er death is victor.
Come rejoicing, raise the song! Greet the world's Re-
deemer!
Praises unto him belong, Joyfully, joyfully raise the song

Hints by May Manton

4275, WOMAN'S BLOUSE OR SHIRT
WAIST, 32 TO 42 BUST

The foundation lining is smoothly and snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The waist proper consists of a plain back and deeply tucked fronts and closes invisibly beneath the tuck to the left of the centre, in conformity with the accepted style of the season. The back is drawn down at the waist line, but the fronts blouse slightly over the left. Over the

4275 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

shoulder seams are applied pointed straps that fall over the sleeves and give the long shouldered effect. The sleeves are full and are finished with pointed cuffs. At the neck is a stock that is cut to a point at the centre front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards, 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 4275 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust measure.

4279, WOMAN'S BLOUSE OR SHIRT
WAIST, 32 TO 40 BUST

To be made with or without the fitted lining.

4279 Blouse or Shirt Waist.
32 to 40 bust.

The lining, which can be used or omitted as material and use may decide, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre fronts. The waist itself consists of a plain back drawn down smoothly at the waist line, and fronts which are laid in two reversed side plaits and a center box plait at each shoulder and blouse slightly over the belt. The front edges are laid in plaits that flare apart at the centre over

the hems, giving a narrow vest effect. The sleeves are the fashionable full ones with cuffs pointed at the ends to match the novel stock and the stylish shoulder straps.

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

The pattern 4279 is cut in size for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

4317, WOMAN'S BLOUSE 32 TO 40
BUST4317 Woman's Blouse,
32 to 40 bust.

This blouse is arranged over a smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth at the shoulders and for their entire length at the centre and are made to blouse slightly over the belt. The tucks at the centre meet over the hems, through which the closing is made, and with those at the shoulders, are stitched with Corticelli silk. The trimming, which gives a stole suggestion at the front, forms bands at the back that are applied over the waist on indicated lines, and are extended to form the postillion. The sleeves are full and are gathered into novel cuffs at the wrists. The neck is finished with a pointed stock and at the waist is worn a belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5½ yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4317 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

How One Girl's Room Was
Brightened

I would like to tell the readers how one girl made her room a bower of daintiness from very commonplace material. It was a fair-sized room with north and east windows. So as the sun did not give much aid in brightening it up, other means were successfully tried.

The paper, a cheap one, had a creamy back ground with autumn leaves trailing over it and just a touch of gilt. The woodwork was

painted a deeper shade than the background of paper. An old fashioned wardrobe which, with pretty silkline curtains shirred on a slender brass pole, was not in the least unsightly. The floor was covered with matting. There were also two rugs, made from remnants of brussels carpet and fringe.

The curtains at the windows were only frilled cheesecloth, tinted the desired shade, with yellow ochre. The dresser cover, splasher, etc., were made of organdy, frilled and trimmed with lace and beading and lined with yellow silesia. But it was the furniture which troubled her most, old ugly brown things which looked entirely out of place amid the dainty surroundings. She thought at least they couldn't be spoiled much, and went to work and gave them two coats of white paint and one of white enamel, and after adding brass knobs, etc., to drawers and door, was pleasantly surprised at the result.

The window seat is an old trunk covered with cretonne. She has also her easy chair and plenty of simple, pretty pillows, and, of course, she has the usual array of girlish bric-a-brac, photos, etc. A shelf drapery attracted my attention. It was simply made of a creamy curtain net, plenty of it, and edged with yellow ball fringe and artistically draped, but the effect was extremely pleasing. In fact the whole scheme was quite successful in making you forget that the sun did not leave the glints of warmth and brightness which greet you in what would otherwise, I imagine, be a cheerless room.

Mabel C., Lambton Co.

Planning Work in Advance

I think over and plan all my work for the next day, in my few minutes' wait I have before supper and to do just those things. If things are all thought up as they come along, and not put off being done, you will find lots of time between for little extras that come in every week to do in the forenoon. And to make housework a pleasure there must be system, the same as in everything else.—Mrs. H. S. Keene.

Change the Chairs Around

I think it is nice to change things around on sweeping day, once in a while. One gets many artistic ideas from the various magazines in regard to the arrangement of furniture, pictures, draperies, etc. Do not imagine, because you have not things as you would like them, that you have to shove the chairs back against the wall in the same old way. Do the best with what you have. Study the effect, and put them where they will show to the best advantage.—Mabel C., Ontario.

The Young Folks Corner

The Cunnin' Little Thing

When baby wakes of mornings,
Then it's wake, ye people all!
For another day
Of song and play
Has come at our darling's call!
And, till she gets her dinner,
She makes the welkin ring,
And she won't keep still till she's
had, her fill—
The cunnin' little thing!

When baby goes a-walking,
Oh, how her paddies fly!
For that's the way the babies
say

To other folks "By-by!"
The trees bend down to kiss her,
And the birds in rapture sing,
And there she stands and waves
her hands—
The cunnin' little thing!

When baby goes a-rocking
In her bed at close of day,

At hide and seek
On her dainty cheek
The dreams and dimples play;
Then it's sleep in the tender kisses
The guardian angels bring
From the far above to my sweet-
est love—
The cunnin' little thing!

Eugene Field.

Look After the Children

No more important work is being done in this country than that of the Children's Aid Society. An Easter offering collection will be taken up on behalf of the society in the public schools of Toronto, on April 8th. The secretary asks us to announce that the society would be pleased to have the assistance of the public schools and Sunday schools of the province in this effort on the above date. Further information on this subject may be had by applying to J. Stuart Coleman, Secretary, 229 Simcoe street, Toronto.

Do Something for the Boys

Give the boys something to do in their own behalf or something to look after that they can call their own, let it be a calf, a colt, a lamb or a pig. No farmer could make a better investment. It will encourage the boy to rely on his own powers, to apply his own skill and ingenuity in making the most out of his effort. If he succeeds well he will be encouraged to go ahead and will perform his other duties better. If in case he fails he has an object lesson before him that will enable him to see wherein he can do better next time.

Too often the boy on the farm is made to drudge along without any reward ahead other than his bread and butter. Life on the farm becomes a kind of drudgery, which he is only too anxious to exchange for some other walk in life when he

has the opportunity. If, however, he is given a little piece of ground to cultivate or some young animal to raise as his own his interest in the farm becomes fixed, his love for the farm is increased and he will render better and more whole-hearted service in performing the general work of the farm. Try this as an investment with the boy this spring and see how it works out.

The Best Spent Holiday

Children on the farm always enjoy a holiday. We want to know from the boys and girls how you like to spend a holiday. Describe in as few words as possible the most enjoyable holiday you spent last year. For the best description of this kind containing not more than 200 words, we will give a prize of \$2, for the second best \$1, and for the third best 50 cents. All replies should reach us by May 1st, 1903.

Children's Sayings

Some of the brightest bits of unconscious humour come from the children. Their young minds are constantly at work endeavoring to solve things for themselves. The following shows how far a child's imagination will drift in solving the problems of life.

Little Anna, four years old, and very serious-minded, sat soberly thinking one day, when she started her mother by suddenly asking, "Mamma, who is going to put the last man in his grave?"

Are there not little boys and girls on Canadian farms who have said things as bright as this? Mothers, send us these sayings for the children's column. Just put on a post card one or two of the bright things your little boy or girl has said. It will do you good and help to brighten the lives of others.

Conundrums

When was beef the highest? When the cow jumped over the moon.

What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.

Why is a straw hat like kissing through a telephone? Because neither is felt.

Why is your shadow like a false friend? Because it only follows you in sunshine.

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because it is the center.

If a woman asks her blind lover the color of a flower, what would he say? I have no i-idea.

As I was going through a field of wheat I found something good to eat; it wasn't fish or flesh or bone, I kept it till it ran alone. An egg.

What roof never keeps out the wet? The roof of the mouth.

What fruit is on a cent? A date.
Why is a solar eclipse like the whipping of a boy by his mother? Because it is the hiding of the son.

Which animal has the most property to carry with him when he travels, and which two have the least? The elephant the most, because he carries his trunk, the fox and the cock the least because they have only a brush and comb between them.

What is that which is invisible yet never out of sight? The letter "I."

Why is the letter A like 12 o'clock? It is the middle of day.

When is a dog like the minute hand? When he is on the watch.

An Up-to-Date Tailor System

No class of our citizens possess the ingenuity and willingness to help themselves more than do the women of the farm. Comparatively little of their wearing apparel is made outside of the home. Therefore, every little thing that will help the housewife to perform her work with more skill and more ease should be acceptable in the home. Such is the design of the ladies' tailor system, illustrated herewith. It is a thoroughly practical system in every detail and so simple that an inexperienced person can use it successfully by carefully following the complete and explicit directions given. The use of this new and improved chart for cutting ladies' or children's gowns or coats will enable



any woman or girl to cut any style of garment from any fashion plate, for the largest or smallest child, without referring to or purchasing a single pattern. For measuring drafting and cutting, the system is most useful.

We have a few of these charts on hand, one of which we will give free for one new subscription to the Farming World at \$1.00, or for two renewals at \$1.00 each. Every farmer's wife should have one of these charts.

Hints for the Housewife

To Clean the Mash Pot

As soon as you dish up the mash (oatmeal, or whatever variety you use), turn the empty vessel upside down in a larger pan, and pour a little cold water in the lower pan. Put them on the back of the stove, and by the time you are ready to wash dishes, the mash will readily scrape off. I use mush for every breakfast, and turn the dish in which it is made down in the frying pan in which the potatoes have been warmed.—M. French.



Soups as Food

Professor Alan McFayden, in his lecture on digestion, at the Royal Institution the other day, said that soup is a stimulant, but is not a food. It gives a fillip to the system but no nourishment, for the good reason that the latter has been left behind in the meat. The clearer the broth, the further it is removed from a real food. Beefsteaks are devoid of nourishment. A great London doctor used to say years ago that beef tea had sent to their graves hundreds of invalids who lived upon it and fancied it fed them. In the matter of meat soups only the Frenchman and the Scotsman are in the right. Drink your bouillon or your mutton broth first, as a stimulant, but mind you eat the boiled beef afterwards, or you will rise up to you unfeared. The professor, in further explanations, said there was no more absurd fallacy than to suppose that the "bouillon" and the chicken which the French cook has boiled up in the "petite marmite" are valueless as food after the soup has been strained off, because they are somewhat insipid. On the contrary, all their goodness is still left in them. As regards bones when boiled, these give out gelatinous substances which are highly nourishing. Always, therefore, order your plate of ox-tail thick, not clear, the so-called clarifying of this soup being nothing more nor less than the careful removing of all its nutritive properties. Mock turtle, again, is sustaining, because of the gelatinous products from meat which it contains, or ought to contain. Genuine vegetable soups, that is to say, those in which the vegetables have been allowed to remain, are more nourishing than most meat soups. Professor McFayden was inclined to place lentil soup at the head of all the list, those made from peas and beans following very close. The professor praised the use of cheese in such soups, and waxed quite enthusiastic over the Italian's invariable custom of sprinkling his minestra with Parmesan. Than cheese, said the professor, there is no finer food in the world, and in its grated form, it reaches perfection, combining then the highest nutritive powers with the quality of being in the greatest degree assimilable.—Daily Telegraph.

Tough Beefsteak

No matter how tough a beefsteak may be, it can be made tender if treated as follows: Pour a little olive oil over a shallow dish or flat pan, lay the steak in the oil, and also spread some of the oil over the meat. Let it remain for an hour or so before cooking. Put the meat into a boiler over a brisk fire and cook until well charred (not burned), turning the meat so as to cook both sides. Move to back part of range, where the meat may finish cooking, while a bit of butter is being melted with 2 tablespoons vinegar. Spread this evenly over the meat, add seasoning to suit the taste, cover closely and let steam 15 minutes longer. A gravy or sauce may be made if desired.—A. G.



Fruit Cookies

Take 2 eggs, 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1-3 cup water and cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg to taste.—Mrs. D. V. W.



A Picturesque Moravian Easter

A writer in the April Woman's Home Companion thus describes the beautiful and impressive service held by the Moravians at Salem, North Carolina:

"During the night preceding the sacred day no Moravian sleeps. It is a watchnight—a time of introspection and prayer. As the clocks finish striking the hour of midnight, the deep, musical notes of the church-bells from every steeple in Salem chime forth the tidings that it is once more the anniversary of the Blessed Redeemer's resurrection. The lights blaze up around the altar, revealing banks and wreaths and festoons of flowers, and as the sonorous thunder of the great pipe-organ rolls through the aisles, the splendid church band takes up the sacred air, while the priest and the choir, and the congregation stand with bowed heads until its conclusion. The priest then stepping forward, bids the band go forth and proclaim in music the glad tidings. To a slow measure the congregation files out, and at the first corner the sacred concert begins. Street by street the town is traversed by the band and the choir, and at each corner several selections are rendered. An open-air service follows in front of the church, which is brief, and in which several thousands of people usually participate. At its conclusion a line of march is formed. The senior priest of the church, arrayed in canonicals, closely followed by the other pastors similarly attired, heads the procession. They are followed by the choir and the young women from the college, all dressed in white and wearing lilies



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The Home Correspondence School,
609 Temple Building, Toronto.

of-the-valley. Behind them, formed in ranks of fours, comes the congregation. As the band strikes up an old, familiar hymn the procession moves through the town at a slow march, on to the entrance of the cemetery, and thence down that beautiful broad walk, "The Avenue of Cedars."
"In almost the center of the cemetery there is a gentle knoll, and upon that, and perhaps four feet apart, stand two enormous cedars of Lebanon. Between those old, giant cedars, and facing the east, the white-robed priest stands with bowed head, deep in silent prayer. The pearl streamers rise above the horizon; then as the flaming rim of the rising sun appears, it is proclaimed by a resounding blast from the trumpet of the church herald. Every head is now erect. The band bursts into a joyous, triumphant air, and as the congregation sings, it is no longer lamentation, but the paean of victors that welcome the new day."



Farmer Hayfield—"Look a-here, deakin; you hadn't ought to hev prodded my dog with that pitchfork. Why didn't ye take tother end first?"

Deacon Whetstone—"Why didn't yer dumb dog come at me tother end first?"

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetles

The growing of sugar beets is not agriculture, but horticulture, and for this reason, if for no other, demands much more attention to detail and more intensive culture than any agricultural crop.

The sugar beet needs a deeply loosened, well mellowed soil, uniformly mixed, and offering the plant easily available plant food.

Strange as it may seem, the selection of a proper soil for a sugar beet crop is one of the conditions of success which is most often violated.

It must be remembered that the money received for the product of a beet sugar factory is all kept at home and goes back into local channels of trade, to the benefit of merchants and farmers alike.

The beet field should be prepared like a garden, perfectly level, with a well pulverized soil, and when this is done, other things being equal, the grower will raise a profitable crop, both for himself and the manufacturer, as well as giving his neighbors an object lesson in intensive farming that cannot help but accrue to the benefit of the community.

The time of ploughing should be determined largely by the nature of the soil and its condition of cleanliness. If it is a heavy soil, hard to pulverize and make into a good seed bed, it should be plowed as early in the season as possible, so as to expose it to the action of the atmosphere and spring rains, always following the plow with the harrow. If the soil is of a loamy or sandy nature, easily pulverized, then plowing just ahead of the planter is preferable.

The Russian sugar beet workers have organized a union about Eaton and Fort Collins, Colo., and are attempting to effect a similar organization at Greeley, also. The following prices for work for next season are being asked: Nine dollars an acre for thinning and bunching; \$3 per acre for the first weeding; \$2 per acre for the second weeding; 50 cents for pulling, piling and topping the beets, making \$22.50 per acre. Heretofore a flat rate of \$20 per acre has been paid for working the crop from start to finish.

Mr. J. S. Eckhardt, the well-known sugar house engineer, was lately at Warton, reporting on the beet sugar factory there, before the local company took it off the hands of the contractors, the Colonial Construction Company. After a thorough examination, Mr. Eckhardt pronounced the plant complete in every particular.

With the beet crop only its bad features are remembered. The good ones die with the harvest.

Some people couldn't make mon-

ey growing beets at any price. Those are the fellows who don't want the successful man to grow any.

If you feel that you are not getting enough out of your beet crop just try getting a couple of tons more to the acre.

There has been some competition between the men hauling sugar beets to the Caro, Mich., plant as to which could bring in the largest load. The record was not broken until George Butler brought in a load which weighed 8,845 pounds. This load is the largest that was brought in this season.



Soils Not Suitable for Beets

There are certain classes of soils that should always be avoided for a beet crop:

1. Very hard clay or adobe, which is difficult and expensive to work, either with a cultivator or hoe, and is very apt to be cold—condition not favorable to any crop and particularly undesirable for a beet crop.

2. Stony soil, which is not only difficult to work, but will not allow such an even development of the plants as to form as is necessary for the highest quality of root. Such soil, moreover, is incapable of holding the water which is necessary for the production of a good crop.

3. Gravelly soil, which is still less able to hold moisture, and for that reason is unfit for beet culture.

4. Soils so sandy that they blow, for the first strong wind invariably destroys either the young plants or the foliage of the older ones.

5. Muck soils, which produce a watery beet of low quality.

6. Soils strongly impregnated with alkali in the black form or as common salt; sodium sulphate is not so dangerous to the crop as either of the above named forms.

The condition of the subsoil has much more to do with the success of beet production than is generally recognized. For instance, a sandy soil overlaid with gravel or sand will be quite unfit for suc-

cessful beet culture, but if overlaid with a calcareous clay, not too stiff, may be quite well adapted. Again, it must be especially remembered that hard, impervious subsoils are not at all desirable, for the sugar beet must imbed itself completely in the soil, and the tap-root go well down into the subsoil, which serves for the feeding ground for the root.

For the best immediate returns a soil of medium lightness, friable, permitting ease of cultivation and root penetration, should be selected. There has often been a tendency toward light sandy loams for this crop, but it is safer to lean toward the clay in loams than toward the sand if the highest tonnage is desired.



Developing Beet Seed

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
IS WORKING ON A NEW LINE

In connection with the beet sugar industry, the Agricultural Department has taken up the work of developing a single germ beet sugar seed. It is estimated that it will take from four to six years to do so, but the result will be of immense value to farmers. At present each seed has several bulbs with the result that three or four beets crop up. These have to be thinned out just at the right time allowing but one to remain in a hill. This entails a great amount of labor, which will be done away with and greatly reduce the expense of growing the sugar beets.



The farmers east of and in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie are preparing for seeding as the snow is almost gone, and the warm rains are likely to cause early grass. The bank-barn of Alex. McCluskie of Tarbutt Township was struck by lightning last week and split in two. The fire spread so rapidly they had hardly time to save the stock. All his implementations were insured for \$1,000. Farmers in this section and along the C. P. R. are buying Deering harvesters. D. M.

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The Farming World

— and —
CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

J. W. WHEATON, B. A.

EDITOR

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in Canada and the United States, for all other countries the Postal Union add five cents per postage.

Change of Address—When a change of address is desired, both the old and the new addresses must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the date of publication.

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

Discontinuance—Following the general desire of our readers, no further copy of **The Farming World** is discontinued until the notice to that effect is received. All arrears must be paid.

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DOMINION PUBLISHING, LIMITED,

MORNING BRUNING,

TORONTO

PUBLISHER'S DESK

At the season of seed time, the voice of caution in seed selection cannot be too loud or too emphatic. Beware of the false economy which will sacrifice quality for price. That is not economy; it is folly. Buy the best from the best men. There is no excuse for purchasing anything but the best seed. Trust yourselves in the hands of some reputable seedsmen; there are plenty such; and among these Messrs. Simmers stand in the front rank. Their advertisement appears on back cover page.

The great annual spring sale of high class driving and saddle horses will take place at Walter Harland Smith's Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson streets, Toronto, April 15th, 16th and 17th.

Value of Trust Companies

A few years ago it would have been considered highly improbable that any man would intrust the administration of his affairs after his death to a joint stock company. The office of executor was looked upon as of an essentially personal character which one's most intimate friend should be asked to undertake. He might be an elderly man and unable to do things completely in administration. He might be a new pin. Our visit through the factory having been completed our representative was introduced to Mr. Dobie, the General Manager and Treasurer of the company, and entertained by him with a description of the growth of the business. Mr. Dobie started the Canadian factory as a branch of the original Chicago House (which was established in 1852) in the spring of 1886, and from a very small beginning he has, by steady, hard work and straight business dealings, coupled with a due appreciation of persistent and consistent advertising methods, created a business second to none in Canada, and great credit is due him. In May 1892, Mr. Dobie completed the organization of the present company which bought out the business, thus making this company an all-Canadian one. The capital is \$350,000 and the stock is held by 300 wholesale and retail merchants doing business throughout the Dominion.

It is now becoming generally recognized that an organized company whose responsibility is assured by its capital stock, which possesses a Board of Directors of high standing, and a trained staff of officers, is the proper medium for the administration of trusts of all kinds. Such a company brings to the performance of its duties, knowledge and experience which, in the very nature of the case, few private executors can possess; it is not subject to the vicissitudes of health, residence or business; and having undertaken a trust, will carry it out impartially.

The success which the local companies are meeting with is not surprising. Among these none stand out more prominently for careful, just and impartial dealing than the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

Are Household Words in Canada

It is pretty safe to say that Gilllett's Lye and Royal Yeast are household words throughout Canada. There is a condensed description of the factory producing these articles may be interesting.

From attic to basement of the great firm's premises, all is scrupulous cleanliness, and exact system. The cheerful, healthy-looking workers labor under conditions eminently satisfactory, and thoughtfully calculated for their comfort. Some day, the reader may be privileged to go over the works, and is certain to be as much interested as was the representative of this paper.

The premises at 32 to 34 Front street, west, occupy ten stories of 30 by 150 feet and will shortly be extended to the adjoining building. The offices on the ground floor are particularly handsome, and replete with all the most modern business conveniences. The secretary, Mr. Geo. Hepburn, presides over the general office, and Mr. W. H. Seyler, over the sample and sale rooms. The artistic lighting arrangements in the offices, etc., are very pleasing at night. Each department is as distinct as a little business by itself: engine-room, boiler room, shipping room, store rooms, etc., etc., are all portions of one splendid system.

All the machinery is of the most modern type; some of it almost seems endowed with human intelligence. In the baking powder department, a revolving mixer tackles a ton of material at a time, and does its work in a most unmistakable manner. Another most interesting machine makes 85,000 paper cartons and 170,000 paper covers as a day's work. On the same floor the hot boiler and press are in full swing; but another floor lower we come on the various intricate machines employed in the manufacture of Royal Yeast cakes. One of these turns out 1,400 cakes per minute, and not one of these is touched by the hand. The drying rooms on the second floor contain trays on which some 15,000,000 yeast cakes repose prior to being packed. One's mind instinctively grapples with the calculation as to how many loaves this yeast could raise. Then comes the labelling room where the various articles are carefully packed by a crowd of neatly dressed, pretty-looking girls. Everything is as clean as a new pin.

Our visit through the factory having been completed our representative was introduced to Mr. Dobie, the General Manager and Treasurer of the company, and entertained by him with a description of the growth of the business. Mr. Dobie started the Canadian factory as a branch of the original Chicago House (which was established in 1852) in the spring of 1886, and from a very small beginning he has, by steady, hard work and straight business dealings, coupled with a due appreciation of persistent and consistent advertising methods, created a business second to none in Canada, and great credit is due him. In May 1892, Mr. Dobie completed the organization of the present company which bought out the business, thus making this company an all-Canadian one. The capital is \$350,000 and the stock is held by 300 wholesale and retail merchants doing business throughout the Dominion.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SICK EWE

I have lost a ewe under peculiar conditions. Another is now afflicted in the same way. At first the animals act stupid and dumpy. As the disease progresses they become blind, then deaf. They continue to take a small amount of food, gradually becoming worse till they die.—M. L., Strathcona, Ont.

The symptoms given are not sufficient to identify the disease and, therefore, no definite reply can be given. Sheep afflicted with apoplexy appear dull and partially unconscious of what is going on. But this disease is mostly confined to very fat sheep, and the only remedy is sudden and copious bleeding from the jugular vein. We would in the present case advise calling in a competent veterinary surgeon.

HOGS WITH COUGH

Some of our hogs have a very bad hacking cough. They eat well and the larger ones fatten all right; but the small ones do not seem to grow any. They are about eight months old.—C. E. W., Vernon, B.C.

Hogs, more than any other animal, perhaps, are subject to congestive and inflammatory diseases causing coughs. Because of this, it is not possible to definitely state what is wrong, from the symptoms given. Parasitic bronchitis would also produce a cough. In the present case it may be some ordinary inflammatory trouble that is causing the difficulty, due largely to badly-ventilated or unclean pens and surrounding conditions. The animal is in a comfortably quiet and well-ventilated place. If very bad, keep a preparation of mustard and tepid water on chest and side and give in a pint of gruel a mixture of 2 drs. bi-sulphate of soda and 2 drs. nitrate of potash. This may be repeated if necessary and with good care and nourishing food should effect a cure in ordinary cases.

LUMP ON STIFLE

I have a half-bred colt that has a large lump on each stifle joint. He has had these since last winter. They seem to pain him on his hind legs. We have tried remedies, but without success. He is coming two-year old, playful, healthy and has a good appetite.—W. S., Beech Ridge, Que.

Here again no symptoms are given by which the trouble can be positively identified. Enlargement of the stifle joint may be due to several causes. If this is an enlargement of the capsular ligament of the stifle joint, which is not uncommon, it will feel soft as if it contained fluid. If so apply a mild cantharidine blister, not too severe. It is difficult to advise definite treatment in the present case.

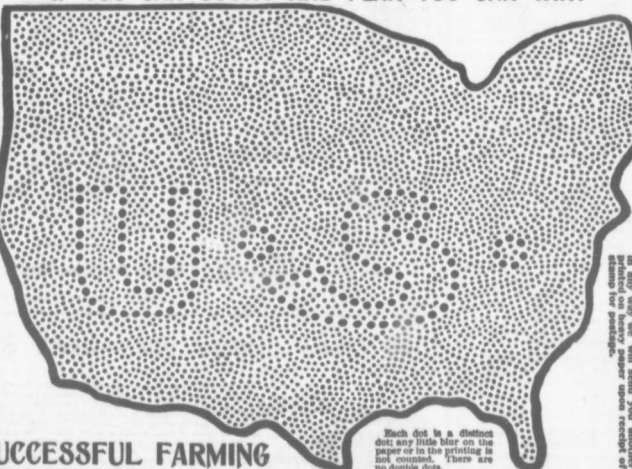
SICK TURKEY

I have a sick turkey hen. She has a swollen head, a large lump which extends from the bill back and takes in the eye from which matter oozes. The lump is as big as a large-sized plum and is hard. What would be the best book to get on care of poultry?—L. L. D., Edmonton, Alberta.

The trouble with the turkey is, in

\$1,500.00 FREE TWO \$350.00 SCHILLER PIANOS.

IN GRAND PRIZES IF YOU CAN COUNT AND PLAN YOU CAN WIN!



SUCCESSFUL FARMING

One of the best 32-page illustrated farm papers published, will give to those who count the dots in the above diagram correctly or nearest correctly, or in case of the suggest best plan, TWO \$350.00 PIANOS AND \$800.00 IN CASH. Read offer carefully. Greatest offer ever made! You may lose \$500 by not entering contest.

Two \$350.00 Schiller Pianos as first prizes—one to a lady and one to a gentleman; second prize, \$200.00 in cash; third prize, \$100.00; fourth, \$50.00; fifth, \$25.00; next, \$10.00; next, \$5.00; the next twenty-five, \$3.00 each; next thirty-five, \$1.00 each; two special prizes of \$150 each (see below). Surely out of this immense list you can win. If you can count and plan you can.

CONDITIONS—The contest is open to all. Subscription must be at 50 cents per year which pays for one year to Successful Farming, and entitles you to one count; \$1.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the grand \$150 Special Prizes.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE AS FOLLOWS—The person giving correct or coming nearest the correct number, gets first prize, next nearest second prize, and so on down the list. The Pianos will be awarded to those who count correct or nearest correct—one to a lady, the other to a gentleman. If there should be a tie in the count for any prize it will be awarded to the one of those trying who suggests best plan of counting the dots. This tries your wits. Now get to work and think up the best scheme of counting them. It will earn you a piano. It is likely the person giving nearest the correct count will win as it is no easy matter to count those dots.

GRAND SPECIAL PRIZES—To the gentleman and lady winning the Pianos will be given an additional Cash Prize of \$100.00 each if they have three advance subscription counts entered. That is, have paid two years in advance to Successful Farming \$1.00 for the two years. If you win the piano and have paid one year at 50 cents the judges will give you the piano only. If you win the piano and have two years paid you get \$150.00 extra. It will pay all to have the three advance counts.

TWO ELEGANT \$350.00 SCHILLER PIANOS FREE. These are fine prizes and in order to give ladies and gentlemen each an equal opportunity, one will go to a lady and one to a gentleman. Mark your subscription blank below stating whether you wish to enter "ladies' contest" or "gentleman's contest." Two different members of a family may compete, one in the ladies' and the other in the gentleman's contest, if they wish, but we will not send duplicate copies of Successful Farming in the same family. Fifty cents pays for one year's subscription to Successful Farming and entitles you to one count, or \$1.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts, and by taking one on each side of wits you think is the correct number you are more likely to win and besides if you win you get the grand special prizes of \$150 each, which you do not get if you only have one year paid in advance. See above in regard to special prize.

Please Note—There is no element of chance, of guess work or lottery about this. It is a test of skill, pure and simple. If you can count the dots correctly you can win. The number of prizes is so large you are bound to hit it somewhere.

The Pianos—They are the well known Schiller. You may have any wood you wish, light or dark, Oak, Walnut or Mahogany. The Schiller is standard and we will not polish lengthy description. It depends entirely upon your efforts whether you get one of them and \$100.00 in cash extra.

Key to Dots—To all who wish it and will write on separate sheet of paper "Send me key to dots," and sign your name and P. O. and enclose 50 cents to cover expense, we will at once of course send you a key to the dots showing just how many there are.

Contest closes April 30th. Your letter must show by post mark it was mailed by six o'clock April 30th. Get your counts in at once.

We will add \$20.00 to the \$20 cash prize if you send your counts to before March 1, 1924. It depends on you whether you get the \$20.00 extra. To do it you must get your counts in at once. Any constant having three advance subscription counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. Address:

Publisher **SUCCESSFUL FARMING**, 76 Manhattan Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

I enclose \$..... for subscription to **SUCCESSFUL FARMING** and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gent's) Dot Contest. (If \$1.00 is paid send three counts; if more than \$1.00 send one additional count for each \$1.00 over \$1.00; if only \$1.00 is paid send ONLY ONE count. The \$100.00 special prize is only to those having THREE or more counts entered.)

My Count is (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

Name.....
(Have paper addressed to head of the family)

P. O. State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is.....

76 Manhattan Bldg., DES MOINES, IOWA



State Treasurer Gilbertine and Mayor Brewster Will Award Prizes.

To Whom It May Concern:

We know the publishers of Successful Farming and our owners are deeply interested that they will pay every premium they promise and treat every contestant fairly, showing no partiality. They have asked us to act as judges to award the prizes, and we will gladly act in that capacity.

G. C. Gilbertine, Treas. of Iowa.
J. M. Brewster, Mayor of Des Moines.



SUCCESSFUL FARMING,
76 Manhattan Bldg., DES MOINES, IOWA

all probability, that common disease known as roup. The best treatment for all such cases is to chop the bird's head off. If the case is only a mild one, the meat is still of value for cooking purposes, but if a bad case, I think it would be best to burn the carcass or bury it deeply some distance from the building. It is very rarely that it pays to doctor rosy birds, and it is very seldom advisable, if ever, to breed from stock that has been subject to this disease. If the bird in question gets better, I would certainly not advise your correspondent to breed from it.

The best book that I know of on poultry is published by The Farm Poultry Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. The price of the book is \$2.00, and it may be secured from any of the bookstores in Guelph—W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager, Ontario Agricultural College.

SOWING LIME

What is the best and most economical way of applying lime to the soil? Is there any device, homemade or otherwise, for doing so?—M. A. B., Burton, N.B.

There is no device that we know of for applying lime other than sowing it by hand or distributing it in small quantities with the shovel. Sowing by hand is not the pleasantest kind of work, and if there is any quantity to distribute, better do it with the shovel. There is an attachment to some seed drills for the purpose of sowing phosphates, but this is not adapted for lime.

GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

Will you tell me how to graft apple trees; how to prepare the wax, and what is the best composition; how to cut the scions and the tree to be grafted; and how to get the purpose of seal them?—Joseph Ellwood, Lambton Co., Ontario.

Top grafting may be done any time before growth begins in spring. On old trees, it is well the first year to graft only the main branches, and part of the remaining top should be cut away each year until the top is entirely changed over. The general outline of the top should be followed to keep the tree uniform in shape.

The scions may be taken any time and stored for ten days or so before time for using. The best scions are found in the centre of medium-sized strong shoots of last season's growth. These are cut 4 or 5 inches in length and made wedge-shaped at the bottom end with a hind at the shoulder of the wedge, and are made slightly thicker on the outside.

The stocks or branches to be grafted should be cut off squarely where one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Care should be taken to avoid tearing the bark. Have the cut smooth and clean, and split in centre with wedge just enough to admit scion. When inserting the scion, it is important to have the cambium layers (the green tissue between the bark and wood) of the scion and stock in contact. Scions may be inserted in one or both sides of the split, and the shoulder bud should be placed at outside on level with top of stock.

The cleft and exposed parts should then be covered to exclude air, moisture and fungi. When doing this it is well to leave the shoulder slightly exposed, as this usually the one to produce the new growth. A good wax for covering is made as follows:—Resin, 4 parts by weight; beeswax, 2 parts; tallow, 1 part. These materials are first broken up

(Continued on page 188)

A Common Bred Cow



When topped up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

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Loeming, Miles & Co., Agents,
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QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON



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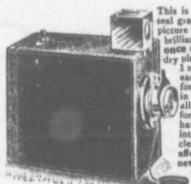
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High Grade Camera 99c.—worth \$3.00



This is the famous Nipper Magazine Camera, English make, with beautiful steel grain back-plate case and bright nickel-plated attachments. Takes a picture $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Is has a high grade Achromatic set focus lens, a brilliant view-finder and perfectly adjusted shutter. It takes 6 plates at once (holders furnished with camera). The outfit, consisting of 12 dry plates, 12 sheets of sensitized silver paper, 2 metal trays, 1 ruby lamp, 1 metal drying rack, 1 printing frame, 1 package developer, 1 package each intensifier, hypo-solvent, and one complete book of instructions—all for 99c. The Nipper Camera and outfit is beyond all doubt the finest in the world sold at less than \$5.00. It takes perfect pictures, including all kinds of portraits and landscapes, and is very easy to operate. We formerly sold this camera for \$2.50, and the outfit for \$1.25, but as we have only 75 left (having sold over 200), we are anxious to turn them into cash as soon as possible. Of course, we are being very easy at our clearing price of \$1.64 (for both camera and outfit), but we cannot afford to carry any stock over till next season, as we need the room for new goods, and besides, we may not have it camera next year. This is the biggest bargain ever offered. Order at once. The 75 will not last long, so you will not get another chance like this.

JOHNSTON & CO., Camera Dept. F, Toronto.

This Beautiful Gold Pattern Watch Free



This same style of watch a few years ago would cost you at least \$25.00, but owing to improved facilities and machinery for manufacturing during the last 20 years, the cost has been lessened, and the New York factory that makes the watches turns out about 200,000 a day instead of 75 in the old way.

This Watch is one of the most approved works Gold Pattern, spun Metal, and Nickel Silver Cases. You can have your choice of either Lady's or Gent's size, and the timekeeping is Guaranteed by the New York Company and by ourselves, and you can earn one in a few hours by selling only 15 boxes of Dr. Ducharme's New Liver and Kidney Pills at 50c. per box, regular 50c. size.

If you do not want a Watch, we have a Hundred other valuable Premiums that you can choose from. Drop a Post Card, and we will forward you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our Pills and our new illustrated Catalogue for 10c. Just published, and you can earn one in a few hours by selling only 15 boxes of Dr. Ducharme's New Liver and Kidney Pills at 50c. per box, regular 50c. size.

Remell, of Quebec, writes for 12 boxes, and asks if we will give him as good a watch as each do the same.

One Lady writes from Manitoba, and says that ours is the best list of Premiums she has ever seen, and the Pills are good and have given satisfaction to those she has sold them to.

Write now. Don't delay. Dept. 9, Dr. Ducharme Medicine Co., 88 Church Street, Toronto.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks: that is, in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Among the animals to be offered at E. C. & E. C. Attrill's dispersion sale of Shorthorns on April 14th, there are several fine young bulls by Diamond Jubilee (Imp.) 28861, now at the head of the herd of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons of Strathroy, and one of the village family by Royal Strathalian 36979, all nice young animals from 9 to 16 months old.

World's Fair King 38431 is a fine large bull, three years and weighing over 2,000 lbs. He was got by Beau Ideal 22554.

Dan Wolfe's Fair Maid = 26903 by Standard Bearer = 15335

Beau Ideal = 22554 by Sittony Stamp (Imp.) = 18963

Dan Besse Lass (Imp.) = 24842 by Binner Bearer (49234)

Sittony Stamp was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Colymie, Sco

Most of the cows to be offered are in calf to World's Fair King. Among the cows and heifers there is a Duchess of Gloster, Britannia, Wilkes and Elgitha, the last two families noted for their deep milking qualities, and these cows are all exceptionally good milkers.

Some of the young stock are by Genora's Price 34747.

He was got by Viking = 21806

Dam Genora = 36860 by Young Abbottsburns Heir = 15947

Valkyrie = 21806-19 Abbottford = 19946

Dam Vanily = 24541 by Village Hero = 14342

Abbottford = 19446 by Blake = 15177

Dam Village Hero = (Imp. with Dan)

= 2277 = by Ben Wylie (19238)

Baron Ridgewood 38766, also to be sold at this sale, is out of Elgitha 21st 29619, by Pride of Ridgewood 25812, 2nd at London fair in 1900.

The quality and breeding of the animals to be offered are such as should ensure a good crowd and big prices at the coming sale.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard, C.P.R. Agricultural agent, during the past few weeks, has taken a number of Shorthorns to the Maritime provinces. Among the lot were some twenty-six head, which were sold at public auction at Woodstock, N. B., on March 27th. Full particulars of this sale will appear next issue.

There is a demand in New Brunswick for good young bulls, which Mr. Hubbard, under the auspices of the C.P.R., is endeavoring to meet. In selecting the animals Mr. Hubbard has had the assistance of Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, and the co-operation of a number of our leading breeders. Mr. Hubbard had a large number of good animals to select from. He took the pick of the lot, and shipped the finest lot of cattle ever seen in

New Brunswick. Among those who contributed to the sale were: A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; John Howden, W. H. Young & Bros., Whitby; John Bright, Wm. Bright, Thos. Duff, Myrtle; Robert Holtby, Manchester; Chas. Calder, Brooklin; James Leask, Greenbank.

The remainder of the lot consisted of orders from New Brunswick breeders, who gave Mr. Hubbard a free hand in the selection of especially fine animals for them. The cattle were shipped in palace cars to Woodstock, N.B., for the sale.

This effort on the part of the C.P.R. should do much to encourage live stock husbandry in Eastern Canada. The railway company guaranteed a certain price to Ontario breeders, and advertised the sale free of charge. At present Mr. Hubbard's work is confined largely to New Brunswick, and his headquarters are at the C.P.R. at St. John.

Jamaica is this spring receiving several importations of cattle and horses from Great Britain. Among those recently shipped are twenty-two bulls, including two Polled Angus and twenty stallions, sent out by Sir Alfred S. Jones, who is endeavoring to get the colonial government interested in these matters. Some authorities claim that cattle and horse breeding in Jamaica have a great future before them.

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society held at Glasgow early in February a widespread demand was shown for horses for export. The number of export certificates issued in 1900 was 178, in 1901, 167, and in 1902 266. This last figure represents horses distributed as follows: To Canada, 166; U.S.A., 58; Russia, 12; Italy, 10; South Africa, 7; Australia, 6; British Columbia, 2; Germany, 2; New Zealand, 2, and South America, 1. As in Shorthorns, Canada was the largest importer of Clydesdale horses in 1902. In that year Canada imported nearly three times as many as the United States. This country is growing.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., writes: "Our Shorthorns and Hampshires have wintered well, and have increased to such an extent that we will probably have a sale before another winter."

Mr. Wm. Cooper, Huron County, has purchased a Clydesdale stallion from Mr. Robert McKelvey of Ethel, for \$1,500. He will be three years old in May and was imported by Messrs. Bowden & McDonald, Exeter, Ont.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM

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



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or slough. The safest and best remedy ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Abscesses or Abscesses from the Feet or Legs.

HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is **WATER-PROOF** and never dries out. A small amount of Caustic Balsam will produce permanent relief. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all ailments of the mouth and throat. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LEBLANC-WILLIAMS CHEMIST, Montreal, 12 Front St. West, Toronto

A GOOD
LINIMENT

For 50 cents a gallon can be made as follows:

- A horsehair, 4 ounces
- Ylangye, 4 ounces
- Water 3 quarts
- Salt-petre (powdered) 1 ounce

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

ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer, W. F. YOUNG, P. O. B., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Lyman Bros & Co., Montreal, Ag. s. who sell in Canada. It produces a good result for 25¢ for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners

Our two large booklets telling how to cure
Lump Jaw in cattle,
Spavin and all kinds of swellings
Spavin, Poll Evil,
Sweeney, and
Knee-Springs. Inexpensive and easily employed by everybody, and that none but the best cure

We know of no other cure for these troubles, and for whom we have cured hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cattle. If you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

SPAVIN
Rings
bones
Knee-Springs
Fistula
Poll Evil
Lump Jaw

FLERLING BROS.,
Owens,
33 Front St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg	Victoria
	30	30	27	27	27	23
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 69	\$ 0 69½	\$ 0 74	\$ 0 74	\$ 0 73½	\$ 27 00*
Oats, per bushel.....	30	36	43	44	31	25 00*
Barley, per bushel.....	43	47	43	44	38	39 00*
Peas, per bushel.....	69	69	70	70	...	35 00*
Corn, per bushel.....	44½	56	58	57	...	23 00*
Flour, per barrel.....	3 90	4 00	4 70	4 65	4 00	4 15
Beans, per ton.....	17 00	19 00	22 00	22 50	15 50	19 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	20 00	23 50	24 00	17 50	21 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 10	95	1 75	1 80	...	80
Beans, per bushel.....	1 90	1 90	2 10	2 10	...	06†
Hay, per ton.....	9 50	9 50	10 25	10 50	6 00	9 50
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 50	7 25	7 50	...	12 00
Eggs, per dozen.....	12	13	15	16	17	20
Chickens, per pair, d.w.....	90	13†	13†	15†	12½ †	75‡
Ducks, per pair, d.w.....	1 00	...	13†	15†	10 †	75‡
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	15	...	15	15	15	...
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	10	...	...	...	10	...
Apples, per barrel.....	1 75	2 50	4 00	3 50	3 50	1 75 box
Cheese, per pound.....	13½	12½	14	14	14	17½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	23½	22	23	23	30
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	17½	18	20	21	22	26
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 90	5 25	4 00	4 14	4 50	5 50
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 60	4 50	4 50	5 00	6 d.w.	6 00
Hogs, per cwt.....	6 62½	6 75	6 50	6 25	6 00	7 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	6 25	6 d.w.	6 d.w.	...	7 00

* Per ton; † per lb.; ‡ each.

Our Fortnightly Market Review

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, March 30, 1903.

The opening of navigation shortly will give a new impetus to trade. The outlook is most favorable. Travellers report ready sales at firm prices. The monthly statements of banks indicate continued commercial activity. The money market rules about the same.

Wheat

What is hardly as strong as a fortnight ago. A week ago prices began to fall off, though a report of a cold wave over the South and West helped to steady prices. However, the large supplies from the Argentine, and the knowledge that there will be plenty of wheat as soon as navigation opens, make buyers cautious about taking large quantities. Locally the demand is quiet, and market steady at 68-2 to 69-1-2c. for red and white, 69-1-2c. for spring and 66-1-2c. for goose, at outside points.

Coarse Grains

The oat market is draggy and prices lower. There is little or no demand for export and prices are largely nominal at quotations. Both peas and barley show little if any change. In keeping with the slump in the West, corn is easy and lower.

Eggs and Poultry

Dealers are still holding out for lower values for eggs, and they are likely to get them considerably lower than last year. Supplies are larger, but the demand has been active and supplies have not accumulated. The Montreal market has been more active since our last issue, though supplies are increasing. There is nothing doing in poultry except in a local way.

Seeds

The seed market rules steady. At Montreal, Alsike is quoted at \$13 to \$15, and red clover at \$12 to \$14.50 per cwt. wholesale, and timothy at \$2.00 to \$2.00 per bush, and flax seed at \$1.70 per bush. On Toronto farmers' market, Alsike is quoted at \$5.25 to \$6.50, timothy, \$1.25 to \$2.00, red

clover, \$6.25 to \$7.25, and white clover \$9.00 to \$10.00 per bushel.

Dairy Products

The butter market is a little better, and prices for new-made creamery have advanced a cent or two. The English market is reported firmer at the recent advance. Old stock is selling slowly, buyers preferring new stock. The cheese market continues strong and active. It is stated that fodder goods have sold at Montreal at 12c., 12-1-2c., and 12-3-4c., the highest price for this quality in the history of the Canadian cheese trade. The make of early cheese so far is double what it was last year at this time and a big April make is looked for. Prices, however, are opening rather high for this class of goods.

Wool

The wool market here rules quiet, with the quantity offering small. The London auctions have closed strong for fine wools. Coarse grade declined at the start, but closed a little stronger.

Live Stock

Receipts of live stock have not been large of late and prices on the whole have advanced somewhat over what they were two weeks ago. The quality of fat cattle offering on Toronto cattle market of late has been only fair. Exporters are not selling as well as a week ago, though butchers continue firm. The bulk of exporters sell at \$4.20 to \$4.50, and butchers' cattle at \$4.20 to \$4.40 for choice, \$3.90 to \$4.15 for good and \$3.75 to \$3.85 for medium. There is a good demand for feeders and stockers which are not plentiful. Some short-keep feeders, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold on Friday at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt. Regular feeders sell at \$3.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for best, down to \$2.75 to \$3.00 for poorer quality. Milch cows and springers sell readily at \$30 to \$50 each.

Prices for sheep and lambs are firm at \$5.00 to \$6.25 per cwt. for lambs, \$4.25 to 4.60 for ewes, and \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. for bucks.

During the past ten days there has been considerable advance in the prices of hogs, selects selling at \$6.62-1-2. On Friday last, though supplies were not large, prices dropped to \$6.50 for selects, and \$6.25 for lights and fats.

Horses

There has been a splendid demand for work horses of late. At Grand's during the past two weeks upwards of 200 horses have been sold chiefly to Ontario and Northwest farmers at prices ranging from \$100 to \$300 each. Last week prices were a shade under these, though the quality was good. Second-hand horses have sold at \$40 to \$100 each. The demand for drivers is growing as the roads improve.

Winnipeg Markets

March 26, 1903.

This is the quietest season of the year and there is practically nothing to be noticed regarding this market

"Grand's"



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every
Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock

**The Great Annual Spring Sale of High-Class Driving
and Saddle Horses**

WILL BE HELD
April 15th, 16th and 17th

Entries must be made at once to appear in Catalogue.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,
Auctioneer and Proprietor.



UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE

We will sell by Public Auction at our farm, Ridgewood Park Godesch, Ont., Tuesday, April 14th, 1903.

Seventeen Head Registered Shorthorn Cattle Ten Females and Seven Bulls, of Choice breeding.

These cattle were reared & all purchased from the herd of Robert Miller, Stouffville, J. Douglas, of Caledonia, and J. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, and are a nice lot of healthy cattle and in fine condition. The heifers and cows are all in calf to either Genora's Prince—3474—, by Valkyrie—2186— or World's Fair King—2043—, by Beas Ideal 2084.

Catalogue supplied on application. Conveyances will meet at 11 and 1.30 trains.

E. C. & E. C. ATTRILL, Godesch, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Imported and Canadian Bred Shorthorns. Imported bulls, cows and heifers of the best families, bred by Rayton Ch. and/or Viceroy, bred by Lord Lovat.

Large White Yorkshires

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

Address H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

SILOS FROM PUGET SOUND TO YOUR FARM. We shall ship to you Slaves One Piece the Depth of Silo. Oregon Pine which owing to length runs to hand in car loads, giving to people contemplating the great fun of a Silo in 1903 the benefit of thorough careful forest care in a delivered price on Silo complete. Write us, giving size best adapted to your want, and have booklet, "Silo and Silage," mailed you. It shows how to build, how to fill. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

PURE BRED STOCK

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

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,
Warkworth, Ont.

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

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

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

NO HUMBUG. These are the best of the breed. Price 1.00. Price 2.00. Price 3.00. Price 4.00. Price 5.00. Price 6.00. Price 7.00. Price 8.00. Price 9.00. Price 10.00. Price 11.00. Price 12.00. Price 13.00. Price 14.00. Price 15.00. Price 16.00. Price 17.00. Price 18.00. Price 19.00. Price 20.00. Price 21.00. Price 22.00. Price 23.00. Price 24.00. Price 25.00. Price 26.00. Price 27.00. Price 28.00. Price 29.00. Price 30.00. Price 31.00. Price 32.00. Price 33.00. Price 34.00. Price 35.00. Price 36.00. Price 37.00. Price 38.00. Price 39.00. Price 40.00. Price 41.00. Price 42.00. Price 43.00. Price 44.00. Price 45.00. Price 46.00. Price 47.00. Price 48.00. Price 49.00. Price 50.00. Price 51.00. Price 52.00. Price 53.00. Price 54.00. Price 55.00. Price 56.00. Price 57.00. Price 58.00. Price 59.00. Price 60.00. Price 61.00. Price 62.00. Price 63.00. Price 64.00. Price 65.00. Price 66.00. Price 67.00. Price 68.00. Price 69.00. Price 70.00. Price 71.00. Price 72.00. Price 73.00. Price 74.00. Price 75.00. Price 76.00. Price 77.00. Price 78.00. Price 79.00. Price 80.00. Price 81.00. Price 82.00. Price 83.00. Price 84.00. Price 85.00. Price 86.00. Price 87.00. Price 88.00. Price 89.00. Price 90.00. Price 91.00. Price 92.00. Price 93.00. Price 94.00. Price 95.00. Price 96.00. Price 97.00. Price 98.00. Price 99.00. Price 100.00.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.
13 Front St. West, Toronto.

beyond what can be gathered from the prices current, quoted elsewhere. It might, however, be mentioned that there is considerable activity in horses as railway contractors are buying everything in sight at good prices. Good teams are in demand at from \$300 to \$450, according to quality, and there is also a lively demand for drivers at good prices.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, March 25th, 1903. Business in farm produce on this market continues very dull. In nearly all lines the supply is far from adequate, and were our consumers not able to draw upon Ontario, they would be compelled to pay extremely high prices. About the only exception to this, during the present season, has been in hay. Much more liberal supplies of hay are coming forward from Nova Scotia points than for many years. Stagg, of the Pagewick and Wallace, that seldom figure in the hay market, have a considerable quantity to offer this season. Usually in late years Halifax has brought in a lot of Quebec hay, but this has been no necessity for doing so this year. The price is a little easy in consequence of the liberal supply. New Brunswick seems to have but little surplus hay on hand, the most of the supply having been worked off.

Oats are holding firm at 43 cents. Owing to the tie-up of the Prince Edward Island steamers, the only article now on the market is from Ontario. Reports from the Island show that heavy stocks are held there, and when steamboat communication with the mainland becomes re-established, a good supply will come to the market from that source, which will prevent prices from advancing.

In dairy products the market is almost bare of fresh made. There has been very little fresh dairy or creamery forwarded as yet from Nova Scotia points. The dairy industry has long been neglected in this province, and our people have not kept step with those of the adjoining provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This is probably due to the fact that Nova Scotia has so many other resources that offer scope for the remunerative employment of people's energy that dairying has been overlooked. In late years there has been a good deal done to improve our dairy industry. This spring the Acadia Canning Co. are erecting at Middleton a thoroughly-equipped creamery with all up-to-date appliances, and will put up butter in packages, specially for the West India market.

Ontario tub butter is now jobbing on this market at 19-1/2 cents. Cheese is about out of the question, but where sales are made, 14 cents is named as the price. Eggs have declined to about 15 cents, and will likely go much lower. The supply of fresh laid is heavy, and as picklers stoutly affirm that they will not put an egg into the vats at above 10 cents this year, very low prices are likely to prevail.

It Tells About Corn

The corn plant is of the greatest importance to the Canadian farmer. To make the most out of it, however, he should know all about the culture and use of this plant. A book just issued, entitled "The Book of Corn," Geo. N. Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto, gives full particulars on these points. This work has been prepared by the most capable specialists on corn culture in the United States. It is well illustrated, handsomely bound, and contains 400 pages. Price, \$1.50.

The Stock Labels
Send for price and order early before the season.
R. W. JAMES,
Normansville, Ont.

STOCKMEN

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

Oil Cake, Fine and Coarse,

Finest Meal
Lowest prices on application to John McGowan Linnard Crusher Elton, Ont.

FOR SALE

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

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

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

TWIN CITY HERB FOOD

has no equal as a Horse, Cattle or Poultry food. It is made in Canada and costs less than one half the price of any reliable food. Farmers write for particulars to

HALLMAN & CO Berlin, Ont.
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Spring Premiums for Everybody—FREE

No. 78—Reading Glass
Given for ONE NEW Subscriber



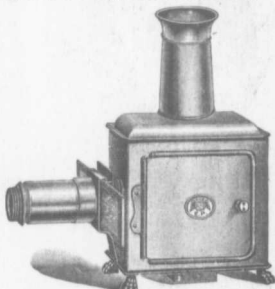
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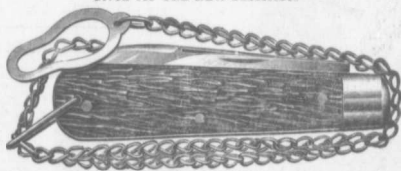
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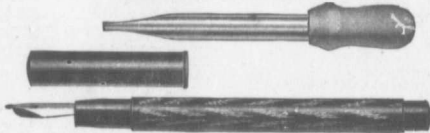
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No. 202—Boy's Chain Knife
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No. 185—Gold Plated Fountain Pen
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All you have to do to earn one of these useful and valuable articles is to persuade one or two of your friends to subscribe to THE FARMING WORLD. For one new subscription at \$1.00 a year we will send to you postpaid your choice of a Reading Glass, Card Press and Outfit, Lady's Back Comb, Lady's Side Comb, Boy's Chain Knife or a Fountain Pen. For two subscriptions you will receive one of our useful Work Box Packages, and for three subscriptions one of our Magic Lanterns. These articles WILL NOT COST YOU ONE CENT, and as soon as you show our paper round, you will find plenty of people who will be glad to subscribe. Don't delay. Send in your subscriptions at once, while this offer holds good.

THE FARMING WORLD
MORANG BUILDING, TORONTO

SEEDS

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MAR 05
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"SHEFFIELD STANDARD" OAT

THE COMING OAT

The Latest and Best of Many
New Varieties

Sheffield Standard

WE have secured from the originator his entire crop of seed of this valuable new oat, and offer it for sale for the first time. He has written us that he has never seen its equal, and that it is, without doubt, the heaviest cropping and handsomest oat ever introduced. Such words from an experienced and successful introducer of New Seed Oats is certainly a great recommendation. He says further: "This New White Oat has done remarkably well in Canada ever since I began to grow it."

The following are a few of its points of excellence: It is very early, and has shown itself proof against Rust and Smut. Its good results are a yield—40 to 100 bushels per acre—weight of grain, 40 to 45 pounds per measured bushel. Further, the stem is stiff and strong, the grain is large and the hull very thin. After threshing and cleaning for seed the yield was 80 bushels per acre of large, plump, handsome, mealy white grain, weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel. This can be partly attributed to the fact that in many cases the spikes or heads will contain three full kernels where other oats give but two. The straw is very strong, and does not lodge even when others with less weight of grain in the head go down. The blade is nearly double the size of that of ordinary oats, which is the best evidence of its inherent vigor.

This new oat is remarkable for its heavy stooling property, and for this reason 6 pecks (1 1/2 bushels) is sufficient to sow an acre.

PRICE

Lb. 20c.; 3 lbs., 50c., postpaid. Peck, 50c.; Bushel, \$1.50; 2 Bushels, \$2.50; 5 Bushels, \$6.75; By Express or Freight.

COTTON BAGS INCLUDED

Vegetable & Flower Seeds

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Select any seeds from the list below at the following rates:

Any 45 Packets for \$1.00,	- -	Postpaid
Any 21 Packets for 50c.,	- -	Postpaid
Any 10 Packets for 25c.,	- -	Postpaid

FLOWERS

- Alyssum—Sweet
- Aster—Tall Mixture
- Aster—Dwarf Mixture
- Balsam—Canada Flowered
- Bartonia—Golden
- Calendula—Mixed
- Calopsea—Mixed
- Cannary Bird—Climber
- Candytuft—Best Colors Mixed
- Candytuft—Fragrant White
- Chrysanthemum—Double Annual
- Dianthus—Indian Pink
- Delphinium—Larkspur
- Delphinium—Large Flowered
- Marigold—Tall African
- Marigold—Dwarf French
- Ficomastix—Sweet
- Nasturtium—Tall Mixed
- Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed
- Pansy—Simmers' "Premium"
- Petunia—Large Mixed
- Phlox Drummondii—Mixed
- Poppay—Carnation Flowered
- Portulaca—Single Mixed
- Salpiglossia—Large Flowering
- Scabiosa—Tall Mixed
- Scarlet Runner Beans
- Stock—German, 10 weeks
- Sunflower—Best Double
- Sweet Peas—Eckford's Mixed
- Verbena—Massachusetts Mixed
- Zinnia—Double Mixed
- Wild Garden Mixture

VEGETABLES

- Beans—Green Pod Dwarf
- Beans—Wax or Butter Dwarf
- Beans—Pole Butter
- Beet—Best Round
- Beet—Best Long
- Borecole, or Kale
- Carrot—Shorthorn
- Carrot—Long Orange
- Cabbage—Late Flat
- Cabbage—Long Keeper
- Cauliflower—Main Crop
- Cucumber—For Pickle
- Cucumber—For Pickle
- Corn—Early
- Corn—Late
- Celery—White Choicest
- Celery—Red Early
- Cress—Curled
- Lettuce—Curly
- Lettuce—Heading
- Leek—Large Flat
- Nutkmelon—Earliest and Best
- Watermelon—Sweetest
- Citrus—For Preserve
- Onion—Large Yellow
- Onion—Best Red
- Onion—White Pickling
- Pepper—Long Red
- Parsnip—Best Long
- Parsley—For Gardening
- Pumpkin—For Pie
- Peas—Dwarf Early
- Peas—Medium Early
- Peas—Sugar
- Radish—Long Roman
- Radish—Round Summer
- Radish—Winter
- Salad, or Vegetable Oyster
- Squash—Summer Marrow
- Squash—Winter Keeping
- Tobacco—Hardiest Kind
- Tomato—Early Large Red
- Tomato—Yellow Plum
- Tomato—For Preserve
- Turnip—White, for Garden
- Turnip—Yellow, for Garden
- Turnip—Swede, for Garden
- Sage
- Summer Savory



These Packets are our regular full-size 5 and 10-cent packets. Mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

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