

# THE Farming World

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THE FARMING WORLD

PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING  
TORONTO

## TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE



On September 2nd, THE FARMING WORLD will celebrate its twentieth birthday. The issue for that date will be our usual Annual Autumn Number. The contents will, to some extent, show the marvellous growth of Agriculture in Canada during the past twenty years. The number will be well illustrated and in every way worthy of the important interests which it represents. Any of our readers who wish to have free sample copies of this number sent to friends should furnish names as early as possible. Advertisers should apply for space at once.



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JAMES MILLS, M.A., President

Guelph, July, 1902.

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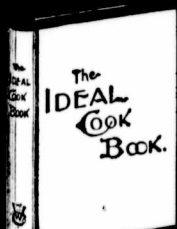
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TORONTO, CANADA

# The Farming World

## For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XXI.

AUGUST 19th, 1902.

No. 8

### Discrimination in Ocean Freight Rates

**T**HE proposed fast line steamship scheme between Canada and Great Britain has served to bring to light some very interesting figures as to the cost of ocean freight transportation via Montreal and the American ports of Boston and New York. On nearly every commodity the rate from Montreal is from 30 to 100 per cent. greater than the rate on the same commodity from either Boston or New York. This works decidedly to the disadvantage of the Canadian producer out of whose pocket must come this extra freight charge. Canadian railways claim that this embarrasses their trade and that while they give the same rate to the seaboard that American railways do, they cannot successfully compete with the latter via Canadian ports because of this extra ocean freight charge. A few extracts from figures published by the Globe's Montreal correspondent last week will be sufficient to show this. For the week ending August 9th, 1902, the rate on butter from Montreal to Liverpool was 27s. 6d., while from New York and Boston to the same port it was 20s., a discrimination of 7s. 6d. against Montreal. On the corresponding week of 1901, the discrimination was much greater, the rate from Montreal to Liverpool being 25s., and from New York and Boston to the same port 11s. 3d., a difference of over 13s. against Montreal. These figures apply to butter alone and show a discrimination of from 7s. to 13s. against Montreal.

But there is discrimination in other lines. During 1901 the difference in the cheese rate ranged from 8s. to 15s. If the lowest difference of last year be taken, that of August 10th, 1901, which amounted to 8.89 cents per 100 lbs. of cheese, we find that on the season's make Canadian dairymen paid \$117,319 more for sending their cheese via Montreal steamships than would have been charged via American ports. The same discrimination is shown in eggs and the extra burden on the Canadian hen via Montreal ranges from 2s. to 3s. On meats and flour the discrimination continues, thus showing that on the total exports of the season via Montreal the Canadian farmer is paying to the steamship companies hundreds of thousands of dollars more than he would have to pay via American ports. So great is this discrimination that a large share of

the products of the farm west of Toronto go via New York and Boston.

If the establishment of the proposed fast steamship line will bring about any lowering of ocean steamship freights via Canadian ports, we say by all means let us have it. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company who are bidding for this new service claim that if they secure it they will approximate the American rates in their ocean freight service from Canadian ports. If this were done, it would, undoubtedly, be of great benefit to the Canadian producer, and put him in a position to compete successfully with his American competitor.

### Sell Canadian Cattle in Canada

The successful outcome of the Combination Shorthorn Sale at Hamilton, a full report of which appears in this issue, has clearly demonstrated that in Canada is the place to sell pure bred cattle. We do not mean by this that no stock should be sold to buyers outside of Canada, but that in our own country is the place where the public sale business should be transacted. During the past few years several successful sales of Shorthorn cattle have been held at Chicago by Canadian breeders, notably, Mr. Flatt's sale last year, and the combination sale of Messrs. Ed. wards, Dryden & Cochrane, a few weeks ago, and many have concluded that, that is the only place on this continent to successfully conduct a public sale of high-priced cattle. But the success of the Hamilton sale entirely disproves this, and shows that it is possible to hold on Canadian soil a sale that will attract buyers from abroad and bring prices on a par with some of the best sales held in the United States. Besides, it has the great advantage of being conducted much cheaper and, though prices may not average as high, the net returns to the breeder are larger. Had the animals sold on Wednesday last been taken to Chicago, they would have needed to average at least \$75 per head more in order to equal the net returns of the Hamilton sale, as the prices for taking them there would be so great. We are, therefore very pleased to note this new departure, and trust that the movement thus successfully inaugurated, will result in all public sales of Canadian cattle being held on Canadian soil. With well-equipped stables and a sale arena that could hardly be improved upon, there is no reason why these

sales should not be held in Canada. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Flatt and others associated with him to make these sales a permanent feature of the Canadian Shorthorn trade, and we wish the new movement every success. Bring the Americans over to this country and let them see what we can do. It will be better for the Canadian breeder, and we do not think his American brother will lose anything by the trip. The public auction sale method of disposing of good stock has come to stay, and it will be in the best interests of breeders to give it their active co-operation and support.

### Western Canada's Big Crop

The Manitoba Free Press has issued a special sixteen-page crop supplement, giving a lot of valuable information about farming conditions taken at first hand by special representatives on the spot. This supplement has been specially prepared with a view to giving the people of the West some adequate idea of the promise of the coming harvest. The outlook is certainly a very bright one, and unless a frost intervenes, the 1902 crop will equal, if not surpass, that of 1901. The wheat acreage is about what it was last year. The official figures are 2,624,637 acres sown to wheat. Last year the crop averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. On this basis the total yield for 1902 should be 65,615,925 bushels, or three millions over last year. The harvest this year is on the whole ten days or two weeks later than last year, and thus increases the danger from frost. But the Westerner is not inclined to borrow trouble, and is, therefore, looking forward to a bountiful harvest, which again appears to be coming his way.

### The Best on the Continent

Last week we referred to the prominent place which Canadian agriculture occupies in the minds of prominent men outside of the Dominion and more particularly in Great Britain. This prominence is due in no small degree to the work of the Ontario Agricultural College and the reputation it has obtained abroad for sound practical agricultural teaching. As the years go by this reputation grows.

Within the past few weeks Dr. Mills has received an application from a young man in Sweden, and one from Monte Video, Uruguay, South America. On the recommendation of the Secretary of Agricul-

ture at Washington, the United States Minister from Uruguay, a native of that country, visited Guelph a short time ago, to enquire into the working of the College, which he stated, has the best reputation of any similar institution on the continent. He stated that it was his intention to advise the Republic of Uruguay to send a number of young men there to learn farming. Besides these enquiries which show clearly the splendid standing of the college abroad, there are in attendance at the college at the present time twenty-five young men from the Argentine Republic, one from the Island of Mauritius and some from other distant places. When the new library and biological buildings are completed and the proposed Macdonald branch for the teaching of domestic science and nature study in operation we shall look for an even wider extension of the College's influence abroad than it enjoys at the present time. It is certainly an institution that every Canadian should be proud of.

### Women's Institutes

We are indebted to Supt. Creelman for a copy of the Women's Hand Book just issued by the On-

tario Department of Agriculture. This is for use at the meetings of Women's Institutes the coming fall and winter. It contains specimen programs, suggests topics for study, and gives lists of books, bulletins, and other publications that should be helpful to the home. In addition to this there are leading articles by Canadian and American authors on subjects relating to farm home life, etc. The book is handsomely and appropriately illustrated.

The Women's Institute branch is a recent growth of our Farmers' Institute System. Under Mr. Creelman's fostering care it has made rapid progress. Within two years 42 Women's Institutes have been organized in the province, which now have a membership of 3,048.

### A Chance to Secure Show Stock

We are informed that all animals sold at the Combination sale of Yorkshires, to be held at Guelph on Thursday of this week will be eligible for entry at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in September. This will give exhibitors a chance to secure some good show stock at their market value.

## Our Western Letter

### Crops the all Important Topic—Preparations for Harvesting and Handling the Grain.

Winnipeg, August 11th, 1902.

We can think of nothing these days but the crop. To farmers everywhere, harvest is the central event of the year, about which all other occurrences are grouped in more or less distant perspective according to their varying importance. Even to the Ontario farmer, who may be said to have a crop of some kind for market each month in the year, the harvest season is still and always will be the period of the year to which all others are subsidiary. Suppose for a moment that his orchards, his cattle, sheep and swine, his creameries and cheese factories were non-existent, or that only one farmer in ten had such resources, and that the farm depended entirely upon the grain crops for its profits. The result of such a transmutation would be the exaltation of the harvest beyond any comparison with its present importance. It is important to all, but the degree increases in proportion as it becomes the sole source of income.

Such is the case in Western Canada. We have here probably fifty thousand farmers, in Manitoba and the Territories. Of these, not more than one in ten places more than incidental reliance upon his live stock as a source of income. The grain crop is expected to pay for the land, satisfy the tax-collector, meet the store-keeper's demands, redeem written and verbal promises to

pay; in short, it is the farmer's faith and hope, and to do justice to Western crops, usually, his justification and his reward. Such being the case, the overshadowing importance of the harvest is explained, and the enormous efforts demanded of all to secure its safe, rapid and cheap handling. Upon the wheat harvest depends the farmer's prosperity, the merchant's stability, the cities' advancement. Probably nowhere else in the world can the general prosperity be traced so directly to the soil as in Western Canada.

Consequently, the rejoicing over the present magnificent crop prospect is not confined to any one class of the community. It is, to a stranger, somewhat surprising to hear, at social gatherings, such topics as the probable yield of wheat discussed with interest and intelligence by young and old, male and female, yet such is a common occurrence. All are interested, not a benevolent, charitable sort of interest in the "poor farmer," but a living interest over a matter of personal concern. It may be truly said that, the world over, the soil is the source of wealth, but in many lands the intermediaries between the source and the general mass of mankind are so numerous, that the effects of a crop failure are only felt so feebly that their origin is scarcely realized. Here the effect of the harvest is seen immediately in a quickened pulse throughout the

whole body, political, commercial and social. The effects of the phenomenal crop of 1901 have been and still are felt by every institution in the West, and the repetition now promised of last year's crop cannot fail of producing a most important and lasting effect upon the country.

Last year there were conjoined to the excellent harvest many and varied difficulties. First, the weather, during the latter part of harvest, and early threshing was of undesirable character. Much grain was damaged by rain to the extent of two or three cents per bushel. Then the railways were unable to keep pace with the marketing, and the elevators filled to overflowing, were in the unfortunate position of being obliged to refuse the farmer's grain. Finally, the terminal elevators at Fort William filled up, navigation closed, and farmers in all parts of the Province were left with grain on their hands. The spring work coming on before the opening of navigation cleared the elevators, many of these farmers were unable to do their marketing until mid-summer of the present year.

What are the chances for a recurrence of these conditions? For weather, we must trust to Providence, for the rest, the hand of man has been busy, and with the experience of last year, we can safely expect much less difficulties this year. The C. P. R. has enlarged the Fort William elevators. Their tracks are in much better state than a year ago, after the conclusion of a long strike among the maintenance of way employees, a large number of new sidings have been constructed and others have been greatly extended. Lastly, a large increase has been made in the rolling stock, and both cars and locomotives have been added in large numbers to the Western Division. The interior storage has also been enormously increased. Elevators have been constructed by the large companies, and by private parties, to a combined capacity, of many millions of bushels. There is, therefore, every chance of the difficulties of last year being successfully overcome.

How about labor? Are the young men from the East coming out in the desired numbers? There seems to be some diversity of opinion. Among our visitors from the East are those who say that every town and village in the Province will send its contingent. There are also those who take the opposite view, and claim that the requirements of the home labor market and other objections, already discussed in this correspondence, will keep the young men at home. We hope that the more hopeful view will be the truly prophetic, for lack of men is the most serious harm that can befall us at this juncture. Those who think of coming will find every possible means of placing them without unnecessary delay, where their services are required, has been considered and will be employed.

## Some Farm Conveniences

### A BITLESS BRIDLE

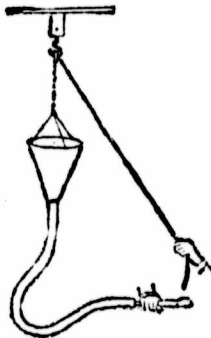
A Boston firm has invented a new bitless bridle as shown below. It has no bits attached, but the governing power is supplied by a button on the frontal bone, which is sufficient to restrain and guide the most vicious and powerful horse. As nothing enters the horse's mouth, the animal is not tortured by bits, nor made to froth by the excruciating pressure that causes champing. Other advantages claimed for the bridle are: (1) It obviates all trouble arising from cold, frosty bits, and allows the mouth to be kept closed. (2) It



avoids irritation or laceration of the mouth. (3) The horse can eat and drink without any inconvenience. (4) It is light, neat, practicable, durable, and handsome. (5) The horse drives steadier and makes much better time. (6) It is specially adapted for fire and military service, as it permits quicker turns and greater control than the heaviest and stoutest snaffle and curb bits known.

### A USEFUL STABLE REQUISITE

Every farmer should be able to administer an injection easily and promptly. The old-fashioned syringe is objectionable on many accounts. The best apparatus is a tin pipe a foot long, with a knob

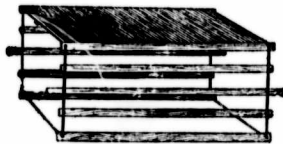


of solder on one end, to prevent injury to the delicate membrane. This is attached to a rubber tube 3ft. or 4ft. long, which fits upon the spout of a large tin funnel. The water or other fluid is poured into the funnel, and when it is held high

up the pressure is sufficient to cause the discharge of its contents. It is rather awkward to hold the funnel up and there is danger of its contents being wasted. This may be remedied by punching three holes in the edge of the funnel, putting in wire rings, tying strings to these, to unite in a single cord, which passes over a hook, secured into a beam overhead. By drawing the cord, the funnel may be raised or lowered at will. It is well for farmers to bear in mind the fact, that probably more horses die of flatulent colic than of any other disease, and that the prompt and free use of water, given as an injection, is, we believe, a certain cure. Three or four quarts of water is usually sufficient to give free vent to the imprisoned wind.

### A HOG CRATE

A Michigan farmer gives the following description of a useful hog crate. To make a hog crate, use oak wood 1½ inches square for corner posts, with cross pieces at top and bottom same size, halved together and bolted with ½-inch bolts. The side strips for sills may be 1x2 inches, so that the floor of crate can be nailed onto the edges. The other side strips can be ¾ inch by 3 inches. The first or sec-



ond one above the sill should project past the post far enough to form handles, as seen in diagram. The end gate drops through the slot as shown at each end, and is held down with a pin or bolt just under the crosspiece at the top. The floor of crate may be put in lengthwise of crate for light hogs. The length, width and height of crate must be determined by size of hogs to be crated.

### Why is Wool so Cheap?

By Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, Eng.

My attention was first drawn to the extensive adulteration in Woolen goods by an able article headed "Why is Wool so Cheap?" in which the writer, who is well known as a wool expert, boldly states that:—"If the wearing apparel, as used by men and women, were only made out of the pure wool fibre expressly given to us by Providence for this sole purpose, instead of being substituted by other foreign materials, then there would be a robust state of affairs in connection with wool, but, as it is, the use of wool is annulled at every turn by the use of substitutes for the sole purpose of cheapening wool fabrics, with little or no re-

gard to the wearing properties of the same."

The same authority states that in a drive of 40 miles around Bradford, not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out, where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more of shoddy, mungo stockings and cotton are used, and that, in what is known as the heavy woollen districts of Yorkshire, there are dozens of manufacturers who never buy a single bale of raw wool, and yet are known and acknowledged as influential manufacturers of woollen goods.

This is a very extraordinary statement, and notwithstanding the wide circulation of the article quoted, no reutation has been forthcoming from the manufacturers interested.

The importance of the frequent sales of rags of every description, stockings, mungo and the like, despatched from all parts of the British Isles, and several Continental countries, held at Dewsbury, Batley, Leeds and other centres in the manufacturing districts, prove the truth of the foregoing assertion.

It is further stated that to several large woollen manufacturers, these sales are far more important than any of the great wool sales held in London, Bradford and elsewhere.

Examples of Adulterated goods:—Melton, 42 in. wide, 6d. to 7d. per yard, extensively used for skirts and frocks, contains no wool, being absolutely all cotton warp, the weft being entirely spun from rags and a little raw cotton blended together to give it strength—sold as woollen goods. It is stated that thousands of pieces are sold weekly in the shape of meltons, serges and the like, and that the art of finishing as practised in Yorkshire has reached such a state of perfection, that it is now quite possible to hide from the ultimate buyer the defects of the fabric, particularly hiding the foundation material of the cloth.

In the Yorkshire Daily Observer of March 29th last, reference is made to a cheap class of coverts brought out by some leading manufacturers, composed of a mixture of worsted warp, and a cheap carded weft termed Algola, a high sounding name for a blend of cotton with mungo. Having a satin or Venetian weave, the weft is thrown on the back of the cloth, leaving the face with a worsted appearance. The cloth is well constructed and has a large demand.

An Assize trial at Leeds on March 17th last, has settled the vexed question of the vague terms "All wool," and "Woollen" and we know that "All wool" means all wool, but "Woollen" means anything that is composed of shoddy, mungo and cotton.

### Well Balanced

Jack O'Keefe  
Could eat no beef,  
His wife could eat no soup,  
So when the price of meat went up  
They didn't care a whoop.

## Ontario Crop Report

The report describing crop conditions on August 1st was issued last week by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It is a very satisfactory report indeed, and on the whole, indicates a high average yield for most of the crops. Beans and corn are the exception, though the warmer weather since the beginning of the month has improved the corn crop very much and if the yield will not be an average one, it will afford a lot of valuable food for stock. The heavy rainfall is the notable feature of the weather report. The rainfall from March to July exceeded over 4 inches, the general average. In July it was 5.49 inches, or double the general average for that month. The weather on the average has been cool. June was an exceedingly cold month, being about 5 degrees below the average. The scarcity of farm labor during haying and harvest has been a chronic complaint in all sections of the Province. Extra help has been very difficult to obtain, and wages are on the upward tendency. There are also complaints as to the quality of the labor obtainable. Farmers are relying more on machinery and are exchanging services with their neighbors.

The following are the crop estimates for 1902, as judged from appearances on August 1st: The acreages are final, but the yields (except in the case of hay) will be revised from actual threshing results in November.

Fall wheat shows an area of 748,592 acres harvested. The estimated yield being 19,356,056 bushels, or 25.9 bushels per acre. In 1901 the yield from 911,587 acres was 15,943,289 bushels, or 17.5 bushels per acre. The average yield for the past twenty years was 20 bushels per acre.

Spring Wheat—303,115 acres, and 5,993,685 bushels, or 19.8 per acre. In 1901, 358,048 acres yielded 5,498,751 bushels, or 15.4 per acre, the average of the past twenty years being 15.5.

Barley—661,622 acres, and 21,281,108 bushels, or 32.2 per acre. In 1901, 637,201 yielded 16,761,076 bushels, or 26.3 per acre, the average of the twenty years being 26.1.

Oats—2,500,758, and 105,540,510 bushels, or 42.2 per acre. In 1901 there were 2,408,264 acres yielding 78,334,490 bushels, or 32.5 per acre, the average for twenty years being 34.8.

Rye—189,318 acres and 3,686,476 bushels, or 42.2 per acre. In 1901 there were 158,246 acres, yielding 2,545,268 bushels, or 16.1 per acre, the average for the twenty years being 16.2.

Peas—532,639 acres, and 11,363,345 bushels, or 21.3 per acre. In 1901 there were 602,724 acres, yielding 10,089,173 bushels, or 16.7 per acre, the average for the twenty years being 16.7.

Beans—53,964 acres, and 632,099 bushels, or 11.7 per acre. In 1901 there were 53,688 acres yield-

ing 824,122 bushels, or 15.4 per acre. The average of twenty years being 17.3.

Hay and Clover—2,646,202 acres and 1,955,438 tons, or 1.87 per acre as compared with 1.81 in 1901, and 1.40 for twenty years.

Other Crops.—corn for husking, 371,959; corn for silo, 209,859; buckwheat, 93,324; potatoes, 144,743; mangels, 76,553; carrots, 8,625; turnips, 136,725; rape, 49,873; flax 7,101; hops, 2,237; tobacco, 2,961; orchard, 356,251; vineyard, 14,082; red clover for seed, 135,392; alsike 54,135.

Apples—7,024,890 trees of bearing age are estimated to yield 41,174,552 bushels, or nearly 6 bushels per tree.

### United States Crops

The New York Herald has compiled figures based upon the average of estimates of various statisticians which show that the United States has for this year the most beautiful harvest in the history of the country. These figures are as follows:

Ac'g of cereals ....	841,000,000
Bushels of wheat ....	633,500,000
Bushels of corn ....	2,389,951,000
Bushels of oats ....	751,528,724
Bushels of barley ..	120,900,850
Bushels of rye .....	29,350,800
Profit to farmers ..	\$2,000,000,000
Bush. of all cereals.	4,128,230,500

The U.S. Government crop report, August 11th, gives the average spring wheat condition as 89.7; winter wheat, acreage yield, 13.8; average condition, 86.5; average condition oats, 89.4. Oats in farmers' hands estimated at 4.2 per cent.

### Agriculture in Essex County

We had a pleasant call last week from Mr. S. D. Wilkinson, of Leamington, Ont., an old subscriber of The Farming World, who appreciates its weekly visits to his home very much. Mr. Wilkinson is engaged in the milk supply business in his own town and keeps from 25 to 30 cows. In connection therewith, he operates a large farm. The growing of tobacco has claimed some of his attention of late years. This, when properly conducted, is a profitable business for the farmer, and can be made to pay well at 5 cents per pound for the cured article. The price since the business was established in Essex County a few years ago has averaged more than this. A fair average yield is from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre.

Mr. Wilkinson reports the corn crop of Essex and Kent as being very backward, because of the cold wet season. Though there will be some good corn here and there, the average yield will be considerably below that of former years. The wet weather is not good for tobacco either and excepting on high sandy land, the crop will be poor this season. Other crops promise well. Fruit will be plentiful, excepting plums, which are

badly lighted this year. Considerable interest is being taken in the Essex district in the sugar beet business. Specimens grown in that section have yielded a high percentage of saccharine matter. A number of farmers in Essex are growing beets for the Dresden factory.

### Expert Live Stock Judging

Mr. Chas. W. Peterson, Deputy-Commissioner of Agriculture for the North-West Territories says that he is highly pleased with the judging done and lectures given on live stock at some of the fairs under his direction by Dr. J. Hugo Reed, Guelph, and Duncan Anderson, Rugby. He expresses his appreciation of the assistance given by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in furnishing judges for some of the more important shows, and declares the gentlemen sent to be just the men for live stock judging in the West. He says that other things being equal, judges from outside the territories give greater satisfaction, and the moral effect of having absolutely disinterested and capable men placed in charge of the live stock judging there has been most beneficial, and will do more than anything else towards developing the legitimate object of these fairs, and thus give the farming community value for the public funds which are expended on encourage cultural fairs.

### Pure Bred Stock for the West

The live stock commissioner has received an order from Mr. C. H. Hadwin, B.C., for a car load of pure bred animals for immediate delivery. Mr. Hadwin also states that the ranchers in the west are preparing to import from Ontario a large number of calves and yearlings for ranching purposes. Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, of Toronto, is also negotiating with Mr. Hadwin for the establishment of an Ontario Ranching Company in British Columbia. Several large properties are under consideration and it is probable that a large business of this nature will be established there by Ontario men. The Ontario Live Stock Associations are filling an order from the Territories for 200 Yorkshire and Berkshire sows and forty-five bred hogs.

### Smaller Fruit Packages

Mr. W. A. McKinnon, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, who is at present in England, studying the conditions affecting the fruit trade reports that English retailers prefer a smaller package than the ordinary apple barrel. The apple barrels are too large and too inconvenient for retail purposes, and should not be used except for the coarsest and hardest fruits. It is held that Canadian fruit shippers must adapt a smaller package, the contents of which must be guaranteed. Fruit shipments should also be made more regularly than in the past. It is only by sending over a steady stream of shipments to some particular market that trade can be built up.

# The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

## Berlin

The work of construction on the 600-ton beet sugar plant, now being built at Berlin by E. H. Dyer & Co., is well advanced. More than half of the machinery has been installed and the factory will be ready to slice beets by October 4th, the time contracted for the completion of the plant.

The Ontario Sugar Company is officered by well-known and honorable business men, and the manager of the company, Mr. S. J. Williams, is an energetic and thoroughly competent gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the citizens of Berlin. Under these circumstances, the first campaign of the Ontario Sugar Company is certain to be an unqualifiedly successful one.

The Ontario Sugar Company has nearly 5,000 acres of beets contracted for, and no section visited by the writer in Michigan or in Canada gives promise of a finer crop or a larger yield per acre than that in the vicinity of Berlin. The land is rolling and well drained and the beets have not been affected by the terrific rainstorms as is the case in nearly all other sections. The land is cultivated by an unusually intelligent and industrious class of farmers and every field looks as clean as a garden patch. Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, formerly connected with the Agricultural College at Guelph, is the superintendent of agriculture and deserves much of the credit for the unusually good stands.

## Dresden

The new 600-ton plant at Dresden appears to be nearly as well advanced in point of construction as that of its prototype at Sebawaing, Mich., notwithstanding the fact that work was somewhat delayed by heavy rains, as was the case at the last-named place. The American Construction and Supply Company, which is building the plant, is pushing the work vigorously and will, no doubt, complete the factory by the time specified in its contract. The growth of the beets has been somewhat retarded by the undue moisture; but they are beginning to thrive notwithstanding. The Dresden Sugar Company is fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. C. W. Rekowski, a thoroughly competent and experienced superintendent of agriculture, who has heretofore proven equal to any emergency. The work of construction connected with the plant, which will be a strictly modern one in every detail, is in charge of Mr. H. J. Struck. Mr. H. Stock will be superintendent of the factory during its first campaign, which will undoubtedly be a pre-eminently successful one.

## Wallaceburg

We have succeeded this year in securing forty-eight hundred acres of beets, and with the exception of some of the lower fields, we have lost but a very small portion of our crop, as the result of the floods. The beet crop is in splendid condition, although the wet weather makes it more difficult to take care of it. If the season continues favorable, the yield will be very large with us.

Our factory is rapidly nearing completion, and without a doubt will be ready in every detail by September 15, although we do not expect that we will be able to cut beets before the 25th. The farmers in the vicinity of Wallaceburg are making good use of the experience they have already had in the past seasons, and are taking better care of their crops than heretofore, and with very much less expense and trouble to themselves.

We have gotten in a colony of Belgians, who are expert workers of sugar beets, and they have been an important factor in the caring for this year's crop, and in this manner we have, to a large extent solved the question of beet labor.

J. F. H.

## Warton

A visitor who approaches Warton over the Grand Trunk Railroad will wonder, when he hears that enterprising little city and gazes about at the surrounding country, seeing land about him filled with stones and rocks, from whence the Warton Beet Manufacturing Company hopes to secure its supply of beets; but a drive into the interior will reveal dotted here and there, little patches of the most fertile land upon which are growing a variety of crops which prove the richness of the soil. While it is true, perhaps, that this company will be compelled to distribute its acreage over a wider range of territory than others, more favorably situated, this drawback is more than counterbalanced by the fact that years of experience have demonstrated that beets, containing from 15 to 17 per cent. sugar and ranging from 82 to 84 per cent. in purity, can be obtained on an average in this vicinity. Although the beet sugar factory at Warton will be the last, perhaps, to be completed, it still deserves to be called the pioneer beet sugar factory of Canada, for the reason that the people by whom this factory was promoted made exhaustive and extensive experiments in beet culture and organized for the purpose of building a factory long before any of the other Canadian projects were definitely decided upon. It is the purpose of the projectors to erect a factory complete

in every detail. The Colonial Construction Company, which has the contract for building the plant, is composed of men of known repute and integrity, who will conscientiously carry out all the conditions of their contract. Not a piece of machinery will be installed that has not been tried and found satisfactory in all respects. This is the first beet sugar factory built by the Colonial Construction Company and it is resolved to make this one to which it can point with pride. The chief engineer of the company, Mr. J. C. Dumont, has had many years' experience in sugar-house construction work. The structure is the handsomest one ever seen by the writer, and its location most picturesque. The building is composed of stone, exquisite in color, and hewn from a quarry not more than two hundred yards distant from the plant. The structure is almost completed and will soon be under roof; but only a small portion of the machinery has thus far been installed. Engineer Dumont does not wish to begin the work of installation until the structure is completed. It is claimed that by reason of the fact that a railway track has been run into the factory, it will be comparatively easy to get the heavy pieces into the plant and to raise them to their respective positions. This work, it is believed, can be accomplished within 90 days and it is confidently expected that the factory will be ready to slice beets by November 1st. Superintendent of Agriculture W. K. Snider, is a thoroughly capable and experienced man, and he is convinced that the yield will show an unusual high tonnage as well as a superior quality of beets. There is every indication that the factory will have close upon 25,000 to 30,000 tons of beets to slice for its first campaign.

## As Others See Us

The Beet Sugar Gazette of Chicago, Ill., sent a special representative to this province to investigate the beet sugar industry. The following is taken from their last issue:

The attention of the whole sugar world is being directed to Canada, where four beet sugar factories are in process of construction, to which reference is made in another part of this paper; and the industry in that country is so much in the nature of an experiment that it has excited no little interest. The results of the campaign in Ontario will be eagerly watched for this year. It remains to be seen whether the favorable expectations of that section will be realized. The consumption of sugar in Canada is about three hundred and fifty million pounds a year, and there

can be no doubt of a ready market for the sale of the product, but at the prevailing price of sugar in Canada, viz., \$2.75 per hundred pounds, it is believed that it will be impossible to realize the profits obtained in the most favored sections in the United States. In the opinion of many, the Canadian government will either have to protect its beet sugar manufacturers by a tariff of one cent a pound against foreign sugars, or the farmers will have to grow beets at less than \$1 per ton. On the other hand, it is claimed that Ontario will produce beets of superior quality to those raised in some states in this country, and that the farmer can make money by growing beets at \$4.75 and \$4 a ton, because of the cheaper expense of living in Canada. No industry was ever launched under more favorable conditions than those under which the beet sugar industry is now being established in Ontario. Experiments have been faithfully carried on in the vicinity where the several beet sugar factories are being located, and it has been demonstrated that superior beets can be grown. Each of the companies organized succeeded in securing an unusually large acreage for a first campaign and there is a keen rivalry between the four companies. They are now building that number of factories, to construct the most perfect plant.

The condition of the beet crop about Wallaceburg and Dresden is about the same as in Michigan, and the prospects of a large yield are just as good. At Berlin the beets show an almost perfect stand, and the yield will be enormous. About Warton, the condition of the crop is also favorable. Taken as a whole, the prospects for a good yield and a successful first campaign are most promising, and it is hoped that the most extravagant expectations will be realized, when it may be predicted that there will be a rapid development of the beet sugar industry in Canada.

#### Sugar Beet Root for Feeding Cattle

In anticipation of the early opening of the sugar factory at Los Alamitos, California, stockmen and dairymen are making preparations to lay in a supply of sugar beet pulp, by the building of silos of sufficient capacity to store it for the coming year, thus insuring a cheap and profitable feed. Fuller & Martin, who have been feeding cattle at the factory yards, the past year, have demonstrated that the use of molasses is a valuable fat producer in fitting stock for market. Their method of feeding is very simple. After the beet pulp is placed in the feed troughs, from a tank on wheels a stream of molasses is poured on top and spread over the pulp; it is much realized by the animals, taking the place of grain and giving equally good results in "topping off" the herd for the market.

From a recent inspection of the fields, it has been found that commencement of the beet harvest will not be delayed later than anticipated, plowing out beginning August 4. Coke and other supplies are daily arriving at the factory and in view of an early start, Superintendent Lawrence is adding daily to the large force of operatives which will be required to convert the beets into sugar.

In connection with the drainage system a pumping plant has been installed by which means the waste water from the factory, which will also receive the lime refuse from the filter presses, will be forced through pipes and conducted on to the alfalfa and hat lands. Thus on a large scale, the elements of deficiency in the soil will be supplied, the land being fertilized and made highly productive.—Mich. Sugar Beet.

#### The Toronto Exhibition

The prospects of Toronto Exhibition, which will be formally opened on Monday week, by Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, are most encouraging. All the classes in the prize list have filled well, the live stock entries and the entries of

dairy products being especially numerous. A gratifying feature is the fact that many new exhibitors have come forward and several old ones, like Messrs. Beck, (London) and Robert Davies, (Toronto), who were both missing last year, have returned. Every breeder of any prominence will be represented at Toronto Exhibition and the display of live stock, it is expected, will do more than sustain the reputation for excellence that it had previously obtained. The effect of the city's enterprise in after long years of delay erecting a new dairy building, which will be handed over for occupation on Saturday next, will be noticeable, both in the increased number of entries and in the increased area of territory covered. This year for the first time entries have been sent in from outside the Province of Ontario—from Quebec, Manitoba and New Jersey. In other departments of agriculture, such as roots, grain, flowers and fruit, the average has been well maintained and there is good reason to expect that the exhibit will surpass that of former years. An interesting and noteworthy exhibit will be one from the West Indies, which along with the new Ontario exhibit will find accommodation in the annex to the main building.

## Copper and Brass Work

Of every description. Special attention given to plants for Beet Sugar Factories, Glucose, &c. Get our quotations.

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Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and  
Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.



# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

**Annual Membership Fees**—Cattle Breeders', \$2; Sheep Breeders', \$2; Swine Breeders', \$2.  
**BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### List of Stock for Sale.

#### DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

##### Shorthorns.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—2 bull calves.

Chapman, John G. & Son, St. Thomas.—1 bull, 2 years; 1 bull calf, 10 months; 2 heifer calves, 10 months, and young heifers.

Clause, W. W., Vineland.—2 bulls, 15 months; cow with calf at side, 2 heifers, 2 years; 2 heifers, 1 year.

Douglas, James, Caledonia.—11 bulls, 6 to 16 months, young cows and heifers.

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

Trestain, John & Son, Strathburn.—10 bulls, all ages, 20 cows breeding, 18 yearling and heifer calves.

##### Jerseys

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—1 bull, 10 months.

##### Ayrshires.

Taylor, F. W., Wellman's Corner.—5 bull calves.

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

#### DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

##### Leicesters.

Armstrong, Geo. B., Teeswater.—15 rams, (shearlings and lambs), 20 ewes and ewe lambs.

Douglas, James, Caledonia.—Shearling ewes and rams, also rams and ewe lambs.

Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head.—10 rams, shearling and lambs, 20 ewes, aged, shearlings and lambs.

Wright, John, — shearling rams, 8 ram lambs, a number of ewes and ewe lambs.

##### Shropshires.

Hindmarsh, Geo. Ailsa Craig.—10 shearling ewes, 1 shearling ram, 40 ram lambs, 20 ewe lambs.

Rudell, Abraham, Hespeler.—14 rams, 1, 2 and 3 years, 30 rams and ewe lambs, 12 shearling ewes.

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

### Help Wanted.

Wanted immediately a good, steady, reliable man who has had experience in care of Shorthorn cattle to act as herdsman. No. 124. a.

Wanted—A young man to do general farm work, must be a good milker and be quiet with cows. Wages \$25 per month. Apply at once to T. M. Robinson, Gravenhurst, Ont. b.

A good farm hand wanted by year, will pay \$220 and board for good active man that understands farming and dairying. Edgar Silcox Shelden. b.

Wanted—A good sober man on a farm. Will pay \$75 for two months and board and washing. Must be here by the 16th of August. Apply to W. R. Crowell, Napinka, Manitoba. b.

### Domestic Help Wanted

Wanted—A housekeeper by 10th of September for dairy farm (no milking) near Toronto. Good wages to respectable woman. References required. No. 125.

Wanted—A girl to assist on farm near Toronto. No children. No baking. Good wages. No. 126. a.

Farmer's wife wants a pleasant companion. Good home and moderate wages for right person. No. 127. a.

Girl wanted on farm, will pay \$10 per month for good girl. Apply, Edgar Silcox, Shelden, Ont., b.

### Situations Wanted.

A position wanted after Sept. 10th by a married man with three children. Does not use tobacco nor liquor and can give the best of references. Has had years of experience and understands the care of horses and farming in all its branches. Has been foreman on mixed farm for 7 years. No. 605. a.

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

### Importation of Rams to Canadian Northwest

The following is a copy of a circular sent out by the Department of Agriculture of the North-West Territories. This reduces the cost of transportation to a very nominal rate to any point in the West and it will be the means of largely increasing the trade in pure bred rams during the coming fall.

Department of Agriculture,

Sir,  
I am directed to call your atten-

### FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

These names when received together with particulars will be published FREE in the two following issues of the "Agricultural Gazette" and will afterwards be kept on file. Upon a request being received, the particulars only will be published, the names being kept on file.

Every effort will be made to give all possible assistance, to the end that suitable workers, male or female, may be obtained. Every unemployed person wishing to engage in farm or dairy work is invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

**Farmers' Institutes.**

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

**Apple Growers and Exporters' Association**

NOTES OF MEETING HELD IN ROCHESTER, AUGUST 6TH AND 7TH 1902

Canada was represented at this meeting in the persons of Peterson Bros., Toronto; W. McWilliams, Toronto; H. Dempsey, Redversville; James Depew, Southend; J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford, and W. N. Hutt, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and others.

This association differs somewhat from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in that its efforts are devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspect of apple dealing. The membership fee is \$5.00 per annum, and being somewhat exclusive the membership is limited and made up only of those who have gained the confidence of the association. It aims at estimating the extent and value of the apple crop throughout North America, and the collaborating of all information which would assist in establishing a fair price to offer for apples during the season.

Monthly reports are issued by the association giving the number of barrels of apples in storage in all parts of the country, and the clearance from these houses during the month.

The practical, orchard side of the apple question was treated by Prof. Craig, of Cornell University who gave a very interesting and instructive paper on the management of orchards in relation to trimming and pruning, fertilizing, the use of cover crops, the conservation of moisture, thinning and marketing of fruit. This paper was much appreciated by all at the convention and gave a great deal of information in a very interesting way.

Prof. W. A. Taylor, Pomologist, in charge of Field Investigation in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, gave an illustrated address on "The Commercial Apple Areas of the United States." A map marked out with the areas under orchard throughout the different States showed a very wide extent and showed also that Missouri particularly was a large grower of apples.

Prof. A. S. Beach, of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, gave a valuable report on "The Keeping Quality of Apples" and brought out many points that were rather a surprise to the audience. One of these was that the Northern Spy was not a valuable keeper in

tion to the importation of purebred rams, under Government auspices, which will be carried on under an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whereby the rams, which must be delivered at some convenient point on the said railway in Ontario, are gathered and forwarded by carload lots to the West in charge of a reliable man and distributed at desired points upon the C.P.R. main line or branches in the Territories. The Government and Railway Company defray all expenses over and above the sum of \$2.00 per head, which must be deposited by the applicant. As soon as parties are in a position to make application to the Department for the transportation of stock, blank forms will, upon notification, be supplied them, which are to be filled out and returned to this department, accompanied by the sum of \$2.00 for each ram.

Flockmasters availing themselves of this offer will be expected to make their own arrangements, through friends or otherwise, regarding the purchase of their rams. If unable to do so, they will, upon application to the department, be placed in communication with the secretary of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, who will purchase for them what stock they require.

It is not necessary for applicants for transportation of rams under this arrangement to make their purchases in the East prior to filing their applications with the department. If anyone desires to obtain the reduced rate in question, he should file his application at once, and he can then purchase what stock he requires in the East, at his convenience. As the shipment will not take place until the end of November, there will be ample time to complete such arrangements. Should he fail to do so, the deposit in the hands of the department will be returned to him.

As above indicated, only male stock can be accepted for transportation under the arrangement outlined, and no more than four head can be shipped to any one applicant at the \$2.00 rate. The Department will, however, be able to arrange for the transportation of purebred ewes also, on the understanding that applicants pay full proportionate cost of transportation. All stock will be accepted for transportation at owner's risk only but every precaution will be taken to ensure safe delivery.

As the number of rams which it is intended to bring into the Territories during the coming autumn under the foregoing scheme is at present limited, applications will be considered in this department on a basis of priority.

Yours obediently,

Chas. W. Peterson,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Mary had a little lamb,

She sold it to the trust.

She's cutting coupons now so fast

Her scissors never rust.—Judge

New York State. This was rather a striking contrast to the splendid spys raised in the Province of Ontario which keep well until the following summer. Prof. Beach remarked that apples from orchards in soil were higher colored and better keepers than apples raised under cultivated conditions, though of course the apples are not so large nor the crop so heavy.

W. N. Hutt, of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, gave an address on "Pruning of the Orchard" illustrating his remarks by means of sections of limbs of trees showing the proper formation of the tree, and also injury that might be done to the tree through careless or injudicious pruning.

**South Ontario Women's Institute**

ANNUAL REPORT, SUBMITTED BY THE  
KEEPING SECRETARY, MRS  
J. B. MITCHELL

In presenting the third annual report of our Institute we do so with much satisfaction, as the work has been attended with continued success; in fact this, our third year, has been our most successful one. In proof of this we refer to our membership list, which shows that we have now ninety-five paid-up members, an increase of 15 over last year. This fact will be the more interesting when we remember that on the first of January of each year the members' fees fall due, so that our list of 95 names is not altogether the result of our three years' work. Each name on the list represents either an old member's renewal or a new member gained this year.

MEETINGS HELD

During the year we have held 8 regular meetings, one at each of the following places:— Pickering, Brooklin, Manchester, Columbus, Whitby, Kinsale, Port Perry and Greenbank. These meetings have been arranged to take place, when possible, at the time of the Farmer's Institute meetings, so that when delegates are sent by the Department of Agriculture, both Institutes might have the benefit. In this way we have been more fortunate than usual in securing outside help. Miss Maddock, Guelph, assisted us at Pickering and Brooklin and conducted a meeting herself at Manchester. Her subjects at Pickering were, "Women's Institutes" and "Bread Making." At Brooklin her subject was, "The Mission of Flowers, and How to Grow Them." This was full of interest to all plant lovers. At Manchester, Miss Maddock gave a talk on dairying. At Columbus, we had with us Miss Linton, Guelph, who gave a demonstration lecture in cooking.

Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton, attended four meetings, viz.: Whitby, Kinsale, Port Perry and Greenbank. At each of these meetings she gave a demonstration in cooking. These ladies were both

warmly received and their assistance much appreciated. We are indebted to Mr. Creelman and the Farmer's Institute for assistance in defraying Miss Smith's expenses.

At Kinsale, Port Perry and Greenbank, we had Mr. G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, who gave a talk on "The Raising and Handling of Poultry."

HOME TALENT

The following papers have been contributed by our members, viz.: "The Food of Man," "Suggestions for the Sick Room," "Neatness vs. Comfort," and "A Talk for the Children." It may seem that our members have not done as much as usual in the way of writing papers. This is due to the fact that we have had more assistance from delegates than we have had in previous years. We believe that if we had required more help from our members it would have been forthcoming as on former occasions.

It has been a cause of regret to the Executive, and to the members generally, that our President, Mrs. Brown, on account of ill health and sickness in her home, has not been able to attend many of the meetings. Our kindest wishes go out to her for complete restoration to health. We trust to have her presence and assistance in our next year's work.

NEW BOOKS TO THE LIBRARY

The following new books have been added to our Institute Library: "Insect Life," "Bread Making," "Food Materials and their Adulteration," and "The Story of Bacteria." The Canadian Horticulturist has been subscribed for for each branch or place where we have members. Each of our branches has its own magazine, as follows: Kinsale, "The Ladies Home Journal;" Brooklin, "The Canadian Housekeeper;" Whitby, "The American Kitchen Magazine;" Greenbank, "The American Kitchen Magazine;" Columbus, "The Boston Cook Book."

MEMBERS WEAR BADGES

It was decided that the members of the Institute be supplied with badges. For this purpose Mrs. J. L. Smith kindly donated the ribbon and the Institute purchased the stamp and pad with which to make them. Our members now wear neat, pretty badges of white satin ribbon.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTE

Two social events which took place during the year must not be forgotten, the first being the picnic, held at the home of our Honorary President, Mrs. Smith. We had our esteemed friend, Mr. Creelman, Superintendent of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes, present on that occasion, and a most delightful afternoon was spent. A short executive meeting was held at this picnic, and at Mr. Creelman's suggestion, it was decided to pay our secretary ten dollars per year for her services.

The retiring secretary was presented with an address and a cheque for ten dollars.

The other interesting event, was the At Home given by the members of the Kinsale Branch at the home of Mrs. Clarkson Rogers. The Kinsale ladies spared no pains to make this the very successful affair that it proved to be.

We have found that apart from the help we receive from delegates sent to our meetings, and from papers and addresses contributed by our members, the Institute, in a social way, has many advantages.

Now that Domestic Science is coming to the front and receiving so much more attention in our towns and cities than in former years, we feel that the organization of Women's Institutes in rural districts was just what was needed. Our three years' work shows that the women of South Ontario have not been slow in showing their appreciation of such an organization.

Harvesting the Western Crop

The all-absorbing topic in the West just now is the big wheat harvest, and the securing of help to gather it in. At least 20,000 men will be required to harvest it. Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, is taking a deep interest in the help question. To an enquiry from Ontario, asking for particulars re sending laborers to points where they may desire to go, Mr. McKellar replied as follows:

"There is nothing in this year's arrangements that will prevent men from going to their friends or to those for whom they worked in past years, if they advise such friends or farmers that they are coming, so that such friends and farmers do not engage others.

"The fare to Winnipeg is \$10. On presenting stub of coupon ticket to C. P. R. officials on arrival at Winnipeg a pass is given to any point in Manitoba and away men go to destination. They can take care of themselves for they have been here before. Their baggage would also be re-checked from Winnipeg to destination. For those who have never been here to help in harvesting and who have no particular place to go, we are arranging that they shall be met at Winnipeg by delegate farmers from all points of the Province and taken out to the various districts. This is to prevent congestion at any stations. A pass is also given to all such from Winnipeg to destination.

"You will see, therefore, that there is no interference with men who know their destination, and that every assistance possible is to be given by the officials of this department in locating those who may come to assist us for the first time. There is nothing, therefore, to deter any one from coming. They are wanted, and they will receive every attention and assistance possible."

Farmers' Institutes in Quebec

Last week the Hon. Mr. Fisher with Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, had a conference with the Minister of Agriculture for Quebec for the purpose of arranging for two series of Farmers' Institute meetings for the province, one in the English and another in the French sections. The farmers of Quebec are taking a deep interest in the work and the demand for speakers capable of addressing meetings in French and English is very great.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES

For September and October.

Every day during the months of September and October, 1902, the Union Pacific will sell one-way settlers' tickets at the following rates:

- From Missouri River
- \$20.00, Ogden and Salt Lake.
- \$20.00, Butte and Helena,
- \$22.50, Spokane.
- \$25.00, Portland and Ashland,
- San Francisco, Los Angeles and
- San Diego.

Correspondingly low rates from intermediate points.

For full information call on your nearest agent or address

- H. F. CARTER, T.P.A.,
- 14 James Building,
- G. G. HERRING, G.A., Toronto Ont.
- 126 Woodard Ave.,
- Detroit, Mich.

**The Average Gentleman**

finds our special 12 1/2 size watch the most suitable for general wear — we have them in silver cases from \$10 upwards — gold filled cases from \$13.50 upwards — 14k gold cases from \$30 upwards.

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British Columbia Farms.

If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast try British Columbia: No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloud bursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada, we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for Farm pamphlet to the Settlers' Association, Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing please refer to this paper.

## The Farm Home

### The Unyawned Yawn

A pitying world has flubbered long  
O'er the un-kissed kiss and the un-  
sung song,

And the unthink thought, not dead  
Yet gone.

But never has wept for the un-  
yawned yawn.

You have met, perchance, with the  
chronic bore

Who tells you the tales he has told  
before;

You have tried to smile as he  
maundered on,

And you've nearly burst with an  
unyawned yawn.

Or the youth who comes six nights  
in seven

And woos the maiden till half-past  
seven.

Who sits, as she thinks, "Will he  
stay till dawn?"

On the safety valve of an unyawned  
yawn.

Or you've gone, perchance, to dine  
in state,

Some new-found Webster to hear  
orate.

You've pounded the table and said,  
"Go on!"

And inwardly groaned with an un-  
yawned yawn.

And at church, but here 'twould be  
wrong, you know;

If you can't stay awake in church,  
don't go.

Even here one's thoughts may be  
far withdrawn

And the frame, convulsed with an  
unyawned yawn.

And yet, as our men of science say,  
There's nothing that's lost or  
wastes away,

Somewhere in the yawning depths  
of space

All the unyawned yawns may have  
found their way.

### Sleep.

BY FRANCES BARTON.

The old adage tells us, "Nine hours of sleep are enough for a fool." Perhaps they are, and not infrequently they are none too much for a wise man, and many a wise man has shown his wisdom by taking them. While performing his most prodigious literary feats, Goethe felt the need of, and took nine hours out of the twenty-four for sleep.

It is generally conceded that the young child requires thirteen or fourteen hours each day for sleep. This period is gradually shortened until, at fourteen years of age, the boy is found to need only ten hours. When grown, and in a healthy condition, the man may find that a night of eight hours is sufficient to repair the waste of the day, and recreate him for the morrow; but if he finds that he needs more, he should take it.

When one must drag oneself out of bed in the morning by pure force of will, there is something wrong; perhaps a forgotten waste must be repaired, an hour of lost sleep, or an unusually nervous strain. Some demand has been made upon the system, for which Nature asks payment, and he who is wise will listen to her voice.

Just here allow me to say that every one who seeks his bed at the good old-fashioned hour of nine, and is not seen until he appears at his eight o'clock breakfast the next morning, should have credit for being a good sleeper. The faces one sees at breakfast tables frequently tell how few have learned the secret of restful nights. So many people take all their cares to bed with them. The business man writes that annoying letter the last thing before he puts out his light, then says his prayers piously closes his eyes, sighs, tosses, and longs for the dawn. He counts forward and backward by ones, twos, and fives, and falls into a restless sleep only to awaken more weary than when he went to bed.

"That we may continue to be of use in the place in which God, for some wise reason, has put us, let us wisely keep in our hands a reserve power of bodily and mental vigor, produced by a careful balancing of the hours of sleep with the hours of work. We do not know to what struggle or sorrow we may be called. Let it never find us too weak to accept it as we should."

The question, "How much sleep do I require?" deserves, and should have, our thoughtful consideration. No one can think the matter out for us as well as we for ourselves. Our constitutional tendencies, our habits of life, all our circumstances, are best known to ourselves. With all these things in mind, we should each think the matter out reasonably, and then abide by the decision of our best judgment.

If this were intended for an exhaustive paper on the subject of sleep, there are many things we might speak of that cannot go into this brief space. We would speak of the benefit to be gained from indulging in some gentle exercise before retiring, a simple romp with the children, some light gymnastics, or the old-fashioned diversion of singing and story telling.

He might talk of the necessity for taking warm feet to bed, of the best sort of bed and bed covering, of the size, shape, and best manner of ventilating the ideal sleeping room; but we will be content with our primary object of calling attention to the importance of sleeping regularly, soundly, and enough.

One morning little Nellie discovered a spider's web in the window. "Oh, mamma," she exclaimed, "come and see this bug in a little hammock!"

### About Canning Fruit

Doctors disagree about the use of boracic and salicylic acids as aids in canning fruits and vegetables, but the weight of opinion is against such use. Most of the recipes sold for "cold canning" call for these doubtful ingredients.

Experiments in canning peas reported in a government bulletin show that heating under pressure to secure a higher temperature than the ordinary boiling point, 212 deg. F., is necessary to insure keeping. Where a temperature of 242 F. was maintained for about thirty minutes very few swelled cans resulted; at 232 deg., a much larger number spoiled. This shows that it is hardly wise for the average housekeeper to attempt to can any of the fruits and vegetables most liable to spoil.

Since glass jars have become so cheap, the art of drying fruits and vegetables has been practised seldom in the average household. There are fruit driers which may be adjusted to the kitchen stove and thus be the means of preserving the peaches, apples, berries, and sweet corn from the garden which otherwise would be lost.

Sweet corn is a difficult article for the housewife to can, but it may be dried with little effort. Each day as it matures boil more than is needed for family use. After dinner all that is left should be cut from the cob and spread in thin layers on plates or tins. In a cool oven with the door ajar or in the hot sunshine it dries rapidly if stirred occasionally.

Knowledge of the causes of fermentation makes it possible, with due care, to preserve fruit juices unfermented. These may be used not only for beverages, but in ices and for pudding sauces. If the juice can be evaporated considerably, it not only occupies less space but is less liable to fermentation. In the apple year when much fruit is lost, why should it not be pressed, the juice sterilized, condensed, and bottled? Such a syrup might well be substituted occasionally for the sweeter maple syrup with griddle cakes and cereals.—American Kitchen Magazine.

"Most o' these here advertisements is jest lies," gravely observed Silas Perkins, as he laid the city paper down on the box of crackers.

"Oh, I dunno," commented Mr. Meddergrass, reflectively, helping himself to a prune. "I dunno. Jas' all I bought a hat f'm a feller in the city, that had a advertisement in the paper that said the hats wouldn't last long, an' to come early if we'd take advantage o' his marvelous offer."

Here Mr. Meddergrass meditatively chewed the prune, until Mr. Perkins broke the silence with:

"Well?"

"Well, it didn't last long, that's all."—What-To-Eat.

**Hints by May Manton**

WOMAN'S TUCKED BLOUSE, 4203

Simple blouses that are suited to more formal occasions than is the shirt waist, yet are by no means elaborate waists, are much in demand and fill a recognized need. The very pretty one shown is adapted to many materials and to many combinations and is both in the height of style and generally becoming. The original is of lettuce green louisine silk with vest, revers and cuffs of stitched bands over cream lace, but countless variations can be made.

The foundation lining is smoothly fitted by means of shoulder, underarm and centre back seams and



4203 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

single bust darts. On it is arranged the vest with its pointed stock. The waist proper is tucked in groups and is without fulness at the back, but is gathered at the front where it blouses slightly and stylishly over the belt. The fronts are slightly elongated, faced and turned back to form tapering revers. The sleeves are tucked from the shoulders to within a short distance of the wrists when they are left free to form soft puffs.

To cut this blouse in the medium size 4 1/2 yards of material 21 inches wide; 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 1/2 yards of all-over lace for vest, revers, stock and cuffs.

The pattern 4203 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

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

**Your Home is not Merely a Place to Exist In**

Those who imagine that home is only a place in which to sleep and eat, have a mistaken idea of the most constructive measures of life, and little or no regard for their country. The men and women who have located and established homes are the ones who maintain good government, and not those whose lives are given to idle roaming and whose homes are "under their hats."

The seriousness of this matter is apparent to all. We have only to look around us, and note the conditions of our most solid, the most respected, and those who carry the greatest weight in a municipality, are those whose homes have been established the longest. Several years ago, a man was considered as a candidate for the mayoralty of an eastern town. When the critical moment for selection came, his party refused to nominate him, because he had been in that town only five years! I only mention this to show the advantages of having a well-established, well-guarded, well-conducted home.—Margaret E. Sangster.

**Strict Constructionist**

"What was the cause of that awful racket in your office just before you came?" asked one of the tenants on the third floor.

"You know that lawyer who came yesterday to begin the study of law with me?" said the other.

"Yes."

"Well, I thought he might as well begin at the bottom, and I told him that when he came down this morning the first thing for him to do would be to clean out the office. He found half a dozen fellows there waiting for me, but he did it, all right."—Chicago Tribune.

**Which is the Wise Man?**

Last winter my wife sold eggs at 35c per dozen. What made the matter all the more enjoyable was the fact that people who had more hens than I have, had to buy eggs from us, if they got any at all. Last November, when I sent for grit, clover-meal, beef scraps and ground bone, I was called a fool, but it now turns out that these smart men were not quite smart enough to make their hens lay by their methods of care and feeding. No doubt, others of your readers have had similar experiences.—Geo. C. Saegart in American Poultry Journal.

I held her hand—'twas late last night,

We sat before the gas-logs bright, (The proper place for one to woo); She smiled, but did not blush—'tis true,

Nor did she whisper her delight; In fact, to tell the story right, She did not stammer in affright; While I, ah, lucky, guileless wight, I held her hand,

I clasped her hand and pressed it tight; And though her husband was in sight,

He only laughed and said I'd do To fill in for a hand or two; While she dropped out to serve a "bite,"

I held her hand.

—Rochester Post-Express

**To Recognize Purity.**

Adulteration has grown to such a fine art, that it is almost impossible for a woman now-a-days to detect the false from the true; but a chemical analysis will always detect adulteration. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap." Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 210



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With it you can choose your equipment for Field, or Indoor sports, just as well as by calling at any store and inspecting the goods. We make special prices for our catalogue goods, and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. GUNS, Revolvers, RIFLES, Ammunition, SHOOTING CLOTHES, Targets, FLAGS, and FOOT BALL, Boxing gloves, FENCING, BASKETS, ROLLER SKATES, Badminton Rackets, SNOWSHOES, Messengers, THERMOS JARS, SKIS, HOCKEY STICKS, Billiards, PUTTERS, etc.

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It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.  
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MONTREAL.  
See our name on every box. 2-2

**Don't Allow A Pimple or**

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

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

**LADIES, WHY SUFFER?**

Dr. Jones' Restorative, restores health and vigor to the generative organs, \$2.00 per bottle.  
**BROXIDE CHEMICAL CO., Toronto**

# The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

D. F. McANISH, ——— PUBLISHER  
J. W. WRIGHT, B.A. ——— EDITOR

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TORONTO.

## Canadian Shorthorns Sell Well

The Combination sale of Shorthorns held at Hamilton on Wednesday last was a most notable one, and certainly marks an era in the selling of high-class Shorthorns in Canada. Seven prominent Canadian breeders and importers contributed to the sale. They were George Amos, Moffat, Ont.; A. C. Pettit, Freeman; James Douglas, Caledonia; Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Capt. T. E. Robson, Hlerton; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman; Harry Smith, Hav., and W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. To Mr. Flatt is largely due the credit of making the sale a success, he having had the full management of the sale. The sale was held in a splendid, new sale pavilion, erected by Mr. Flatt, on the grounds of the Hamilton Stock Yards. To the pavilion was attached well-equipped stabling accommodation where visitors could examine all the animals entered at the sale. The whole arrangement, including the accommodation provided, reflects great credit upon Mr. Flatt, who certainly is doing a splendid service for the Shorthorn industry of the Dominion. Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the auctioneer of the sale pronounced the equipment the very best for the purpose.

The sale began at 1 p.m. A brief but eloquent address by Col. Woods opened the proceedings. He eulogized upon the cow as man's best friend and referred in a most optimistic manner to the future of the beef cattle trade. He based his arguments chiefly upon the conditions prevailing in the United States, where the consumption of beef had already caught up with the production of cattle. He reasoned that it would be impossible to glut the cattle market for sev-

eral years to come. Beef was high because the raw material was high. Shorthorn breeders were not long on really good cattle and consequently there would be a good demand for sometime to come, at least for the higher grades of breeding stock.

The sale itself was conducted with despatch and in the space of about three and one-half hours, 59 sales were made, totalling \$28,280, or an average of nearly \$430 each. The contributors to the sale were well pleased with the result, and realized in many instances 25 to 50 per cent. more than they counted on. The most noted sale was Capt. Robson's Wanderer's Last Imp., which sold to Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., for \$2,000. Another important sale was the Missie cow, Mistletoe 21st Imp., contributed by Mr. Flatt, and sold to W. C. Rentrow, Stouffville, Ont., for \$1,700. A very satisfactory feature of the sale was the comparatively high prices for which Canadian bred animals sold for. There were a number of Americans present from several States of the Union and who seemingly evinced as keen an interest to secure Canadian bred stuff as they did for the best imported stock. This desire was also quite noticeable at the Messrs Dryden, Edwards and Cochrane sale at Chicago in June last and shows a demand for well-bred Canadian cattle on the part of Americans that our breeders should cater to more than they do.

The following is a detailed report of the sale.

### FEMALES

Contributed by Geo. Amos:—  
Lady Moffat (Vol. 19) and calf, calved April 21, 1900.—Sold to A. Crystal, Marshall, Mich., \$200.  
Rose Buckingham (Vol. 19) and calf, calved May 1, 1899.—Chas. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich., \$315.  
Miss Green—29397—calved April 14, 1896.—F. J. McKane, Mercer, Pa., \$355.  
Lily White, calved Sept. 20, 1901.—George M. Moody, Collins, Ohio, \$150.  
Gladys (Vol. 19) May 20, 1900.—A. Crystal, \$155.  
Contributed by A. C. Pettit:—  
Merengos Sunshine (Imp.) Dec. 29, 1899.—A. Crystal, \$500.  
Miss Mary (Imp.) and calf, April 2, 1898.—Col. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., \$700.  
Diamond 25th (Imp.) April 18, 1900.—H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., \$475.  
Contributed by James Douglas:—  
Britannia 54th (Vol. 19) Oct. 20, 1901.—Jno. McEvoy, Saginaw, Mich., \$250.  
Elgitha 32nd—44752—Oct. 12, 1900.—Jno. McEvoy, \$155.  
Britannia 50th, March 4, 1900.—A. Crystal, \$150.  
Queen Alice—44760—Oct. 14, 1900.—Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio, \$530.  
Contributed by Robt. Miller:—  
Golden Lily—41452—and calf, January 22, 1900.—Jno. C. Cary, St. Johnsbury, Vt., \$300.  
Lily of Pickering—30260—and calf, April 10, 1897.—Geo. C. Cary, \$275.  
Lady Roberts—47341—Dec. 29, 1900.—Chas. Fishbeck, \$180.  
Marjory—32158—March 6, 1896.—A. Crystal, \$275.  
Muriel—39351—January 2, 1900.—Chas. Fishbeck, \$190.

## STOCK

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## LIVE STOCK LABELS

Send for circular and price list.

W. R. JAMES,  
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Red Jessamine—37684—and calf.—A. Crystal, \$325.  
 Roan Lady (Vol. 19) and calf, April 8, 1899.—A. Crystal, \$260.  
 Beaver Meadow Nellie—27872— and calf, Dec. 14, 1894.—W. C. Renfrew, \$280.  
 Sittytton's Gloster 11th (Vol. 19) March 10, 1900.—J. F. Richardson, Stouffville, Ont., \$375.  
 Contributed by J. M. Gardhouse :—  
 Lady Emma (imp.) and calf, May 17, 1899.—A. Crystal, \$500.  
 Clarissa's Pride—45113—January 12, 1900.—Ontario Agricultural College, \$510.  
 Humler Lily—35439—and calf, Jan. 10, 1894.—Geo. C. Cary, \$250.  
 Matchless of Mapleton—48048—Dec. 15, 1899.—A. Crystal, \$380.  
 Papa's Gem (Vol. 19) Nov. 27, 1900.—R. Beamish, Etobicoke, Ont., \$205.  
 Contributed by W. G. Pettit & Son: Cherry Blossom 4th (imp.) May 6, 1899.—A. Crystal, \$540.  
 Craibstone Beauty (imp.) Nov. 23, 1898.—A. Crystal, \$470.  
 Juliet (imp.) April 12, 1899.—W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman, Ont., \$600.  
 Belle 8th—36840—January 15, 1893.—Geo. C. Cary, \$185.  
 Rosie 3rd (imp.) Mar. 17, 1898.—S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowdale, Ont., \$610.  
 Mabel Character—38936—March 20, 1899.—James Dunlop, Hamilton, \$220.  
 Fortuna 4th (imp.) Nov. 1, 1899.—F. J. McKane, Pa., \$600.  
 Topsy (imp.) and calf, March, 1899.—Ellis Williams, Ohio, \$630.  
 Sweet Fragrance (imp.) and calf, March 21, 1898.—A. Crystal, \$600.  
 Rose of Towie 4th—46815—Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., \$255.  
 Contributed by Capt. Robson :—  
 Goldie 46th (imp.) March 5, 1898, and Mysies Lady (Vol. 19) Oct. 17, 1901.—H. Cargill & Son, \$730.  
 Roan Queen—47454—Nov. 18, 1900.—Ellis Williams, Ohio, \$350.  
 Burnbrae Nellie (Vol. 19) April 3, 1901.—Chas. Fishbeck, \$140.  
 Lady Mina—32612—and calf, Nov. 3, 1896.—Chas. Fishbeck, \$260.  
 Contributed by Harry Smith :—  
 Bowhill English Lady—38419—and calf, Oct. 12, 1898.—James Crerar, \$340.  
 Maud Sanguish (Vol. 19) Feb. 10, 1900.—Geo. C. Cary, Vermont, \$180.  
 Claret's Perfection (Vol. 19) March 20, 1901.—Ellis Williams, Ohio, \$195.  
 Mavis (Vol. 19) Sept. 25, 1901.—H. Cargill & Son, \$210.  
 Contributed by W. D. Platt :—  
 Bonnie Briar, Nov. 13, 1898.—Chas. Fishbeck, Mich., \$410.  
 Early Bud 6th—44278—Feb. 24, 1901.—James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ont., \$300.  
 Lady of the Boyne 5th (imp.)—38063—calved April 10, 1898.—J. F. Richards & Son, Stouffville, Ont., \$850.  
 Marchioness 10th—35453—May 8, 1898.—Edward Pearen, Rockwood, Ont., \$350.  
 Mirra—33938—January 17, 1897.—S. P. Gurton, State Centre, Iowa, \$505.  
 Missie of Avondale 2nd—44994—Dec. 2, 1898.—Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., \$600.  
 Mistletoe 21st (imp.) March 30, 1898.—W. C. Renfrew, Stouffville, Ont., \$1,700.  
 Nonpareil of Lakeview 3rd—41431—and calf.—A. T. Withers, Mullford, Ill., \$900.  
 Princess Banfi (Vol. 19) June 2, 1901.—J. F. Richards & Son, \$300.  
 Rustic Belle (imp.)—43508—Dec. 1, 1900.—Ellis Williams, Ohio, \$605.  
**BULLS.**  
 Contributed by R. Miller :—  
 Baron Nonpareil—40780—calved Sept. 23, 1901.—J. F. Green, Gregory, Texas, \$360.

Contributed by W. G. Pettit & Son.  
 Scottish Hero (imp.) January 10, 1900.—James Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., \$375.  
 Prince George (imp.) April 22, 1899.—Geo. Leslie, Rockwood, Ont., \$270.  
 Contributed by Capt. Robson :—  
 Wanderer's Last (imp.) May 2, 1900.—Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Missouri, \$2,005.  
 Contributed by H. Smith :—  
 Checkmate—39907—March 28, 1901.—Robt. Watson & Son, Mineral Ridge, Ohio, \$145.  
**TOTALS.**  
 5 Bulls sold for \$3,155 average \$631.00  
 54 Females " 22,125 " 409.73  
 59 Head " 25,280 " 428.48

children finding the best specimens of this fruit. The plan is to endeavor to improve the plum by planting stones of the best fruits. One set of five prizes will be given for the earliest red plums of good size and quality and another for the best red plums, taking into account size and sweetness. The prizes range from 25 cents up to \$1.25. Every competitor is guaranteed a prize of not less than ten cents. The judges will be the Rev. E. S. Morrison, Rev. Jas. A. Reid and T. B. Macaulay, all of Hudson, Quebec, from any of whom we presume full particulars can be had.

**A Chance for the Children**

Several gentlemen in Quebec have interested themselves in the wild red Canada plum and purpose offering a series of valuable prizes to

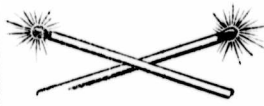
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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.  
**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

**Pine Grove Shorthorns and Shropshires**

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

The following celebrated families are represented: **Miscels, Nonpareils, Braith Heads, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Lancasters, Secrets, Clippers, Amananth, Mayflower, Roan Lady, Minas.**  
 Headed by the famous Marquis of Zinda 157854, own brother to the \$6,000 Marr imported Missie 153, assisted by Sittytton Champion 1660076, Lord of the Manor 160069, and Village Champion (by Scottish Champion). Our new Catalogue will be sent to all applicants.  
 Our flock of Shropshires is a large one, and choicely bred. We have on hand and for sale a grand lot of rams, also a few ewes, all bred from imported stock.  
 For further information address—  
**W. C. EDWARDS & Co.,**  
 Manager, Rockland, Ont.

 <b>PARLOR</b> Hull, Canada <b>MATCHES</b>	<b>E. B. Eddy Co., Limited</b> DON'T Experiment with other and inferior brands. Use <b>EDDY'S</b>	<b>OUR BRANDS</b> "King Edward" 10005 "Headlight" 5005 "Eagle" 1005 and 2005 "Victoria" "Little Comet" For Sale Everywhere.
	<b>JOS. W. BARNETT.</b>	

**Rapids Farm Ayrshires**

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 Cows, 2 Bulls, and a number of Calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scotch shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa. **Come and See or Write for Prices.**  
 Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock.  
**ROBERT HUNTER, Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,**  
**Lachine Rapids, Quebec**

**OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES**



Years of CAREFUL BREEDING have made the OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.  
 The championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 4 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition.  
 Prices are reasonable.  
**J. E. BRETHOUR, Burtford, Ont**

**Scotch Shorthorns.** Imported and Canadian bred bulls, cows and heifers, including such families as Village Maids, Fairy Queens, Broadhocks, Golden Rose, and other Scotch sorts. Herd headed by Bapton Chancellor, Imp. and the Lovat bred bull, Viceroy.  
**Large White Yorkshires** A choice lot of Boars ready for service, from imported stock. Also imported and Canadian bred sows in pig to imported boars. Young pigs from six weeks to four months old. Pairs supplied not akin.  
 Address **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**  
 Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Large White Yorkshires.

## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Horses

Bowden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont., have recently imported eighteen fine shire Clydesdale and Hackney horses all intended for breeding purposes. Such importations cannot but be of very great value in improving horse breeding in Ontario.

Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., who last month made a large importation of horses via the Allan Line to Montreal, writes to Messrs. Allan regarding the splendid accommodation provided by the steamship company as follows:

"My recent trip from Glasgow on S.S. 'Sicilian' with a number of valuable horses was so thoroughly satisfactory that I take pleasure in expressing to you my sincere thanks.

"The arrangements your firm made for shipping the horses and the appropriate accommodation on board, could only have been provided by a firm who have had long and special experience in such traffic. The stalls on board were large, roomy, well ventilated, and fitted with all necessary appliances for the comfort and safety of the animals. The horses were able to turn round and lie down as if in their own stable, and consequently arrived at Montreal in first class shape; which is a very great advantage for valuable horses.

"I think that all Canadian dealers, breeders, and other persons shipping horses from Europe to Canada should be made aware of the excellent facilities afforded by the Allan Line."

#### Cattle

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., whose announcement appears in this number, sends us the following regarding his importation of Shorthorns, written on board the steamship *Kastalia*:

"Expect to land at Quebec on Tuesday, the 12th of August, with a consignment of 22 Shorthorns, including a number of animals of superior merit and of the best families, including Village Maids, Broadhooks, Merry Lass, Marchioness, Clementinas, and other good Scotch sorts. Among the lot are several good fleshy bull calves, sired by Cornelius, Sirdir, and other noted bulls, also several of the heifers and young cows are safe in calf to first-class bulls, or will be bred to Viceroy, a promising two-year-old bull, bred by Lord Lovat and full brother to Royal Star.

"In Yorkshires, have an importation of 14 head, including hears

and sows from the noted herds of Lord Roschery Dalmeny, John Barren Borrowwash and a fine young sow from Sanders Spencer, being one of the first-prize pen at the Royal Show at Carlisle. They are selected with a view of keeping Canadian Yorkshires in the front rank as bacon hogs."

During the period from July 1st to July 29th, 1902, the following official records were received by the American Holstein-Friesian Association:

During this period one record for twenty-one days, one for fourteen days and forty for seven days each have been approved.

The full-age cow Netherland Genesta Collins 52664, test commencing 58 days after calving, in twenty-one days produced 1,118.2 lbs. milk, containing 39.950 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 49 lbs. 15 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 46 lbs. 9.7 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. The four-year-old cow Pet Netherland DeKol 48936, test commencing 15 days after calving produced in fourteen days 759.1 lbs. milk containing 23.336 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 29 Ks. 3.3 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 27 lbs. 4.2 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. Both owned by Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y.

The most remarkable seven-day records were made by two cows owned by Pierce Land & Stock Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fidessa 4305, age 4 years, 11 months, 18 days; days after calving 8; milk 570.7 lbs.; butter fat 20.032 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 25 lbs. 0.6 oz., or 23 lbs. 5.9 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. Wynetta Princess 50972, age 2 years, 11 months, 20 days; days after calving 11; milk 391.3 lbs.; butter fat 14.765 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 18 lbs. 7.3 oz., or 17 lbs. 3.6 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Ten cows making seven-day records averaged: age 5 years, 11 months, 3 days; days after calving 36; milk 437.8 lbs.; butter fat 13.791 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 17 lbs. 3.8 oz., or 16 lbs. 1.4 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Seven three-year-old heifers averaged: age 3 years, 3 months, 27 days; days after calving 19; milk 384.4 lbs.; butter fat 11.852 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 14 lbs. 13 oz., or 13 lbs. 13.3 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

Twenty-three two-year-old heifers averaged: age 2 years, 2 months, 22 days; days after calving 31; milk 301.8 lbs.; butter fat 9.495 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 12 Ks. 6.6 oz., or 11 lbs. 9.4 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Great French  
Veterinary Remedy.



A Safe, Speedy and Positive cure  
for ailments of  
**HORSES and CATTLE.**

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.  
Every Bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address:  
**THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.**  
OR 21 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO 117

## FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy.  
**NO COST IF IT FAILS.**  
Write today for important circular No. 452  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Cured  
In 15 to  
30 Days

## "About Heating"

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

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

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

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

## WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS  
MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing  
**SCALES**

Write To-day.

**C. WILSON  
& SON**

6 Eglanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.





# Market Review and Forecast

Office of The Farming World, Confederation Life Bldg.

Toronto, Aug. 18th 1902.

The prospects for fall trade have seldom been brighter than at the present time. Crop reports are favorable, the live stock and dairy interests are flourishing and on the whole the farmers' position is financially strong which will have a stimulating effect upon the general business of the country. The wholesale trade continues healthy, money seems ample for all legitimate needs and rates are steady at last week's quotations.

## Wheat.

The wheat situation continues in favor of the buyer. The world's supply in sight is 44,000,000 bushels a pretty large figure for this time of the year. Crop reports are favorable and where threshing has been done the yield is equaling former estimates. The United States will have a crop equal to that of last year while Canada's supply will probably be larger and run close to 100,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding reports regarding injury to the European crop, that part of the world will on the whole have an average supply at least. The situation then is not one to warrant any great boom in wheat prices and if present values can be maintained the farmer may be thankful. The big American corn crop estimated at 2,500,000,000 bushels will also affect adversely the position of wheat.

Locally the market is quiet. New Ontario wheat is quoted at Montreal at 75c to 76c l.o.b. and old at 82c. Prices for Manitoba show a decline of 1c at Fort William. Here the market is quiet at 80c for old red and white and 72½c to 73c for new at country points. On Toronto farmers' market old red and white brings 80c to 85c, new 75c, goose 77c, and spring 80c a bushel.

## Oats and Barley

In the face of a big crop the oat market is weakening and it is not at all likely that we shall see anything like last winter's prices for oats. The market here is easier at 42c to 43c for old and 42c for new at outside points. On the farmers' market oats bring 49c per bushel for old.

The barley market rules steady. Quotations here are 40c for feed barley east. On Toronto farmers' market barley is quoted at 52c to 52½c a bushel.

## Peas and Corn

The pea market is likely to rule high as the crop in the country is not likely to be large. New peas are reported to have sold east of here at 81c alf oat Montreal for Sept. shipment. The market here is firmer at 75c for new West.

The American corn crop continues to maintain its high promise. The market on this side is firmer at 63c for Canadian West. Amer-

## Poultry and Eggs Wanted

**CHICKENS**  
**DUCKS**  
**TURKEYS**  
**EGGS**

Empty crates forwarded on application.

Highest market prices paid.

Correspondence solicited.

## Toronto Poultry and Produce Co.

Office 470 YONGE ST., TORONTO

ican yellow is quoted at 68c on track Toronto.

## Bran and Shorts

Ontario bran sells at Montreal at \$15.50 to \$16.00 and shorts at \$22.50 in car lots on track. City mills here sell bran at \$17.00 and shorts at \$22.00 in car lots l.o.b. Toronto.

## Potatoes and Beans.

At Montreal potatoes rule steady at 50c to 55c per bag by the load. Receipts are liberal there. Small lots sell here in a jobbing way at 35c to 45c a bag. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 40c to 50c a bushel.

The bean market is firmer and higher. During the week primes have sold at Montreal at \$1.50 per bushel.

## Seeds.

Montreal quotations for seeds are alsike, \$14.00 to \$17.00; red clover, \$9.00 to \$10.50, and timothy, \$8.00 to \$9.00 per cwt.

## Hay and Straw

Reports show that the American hay crop is just as badly injured by the wet as the Canadian crop. There will be abundance of hay such as it is, but there will be comparatively little fit for export. The market during the week has ruled quiet. Quite a lot of baled hay is being shipped from Quebec points to the States at from \$7.50 to \$8.00 l.o.b. Returns from late shipments to Britain have not been satisfactory. The market here rules steady at \$9.50 to \$10.00 for new and \$11.00 for old in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market old timothy sells for \$18.00, new \$11.00 to \$13.80 and sheaf straw \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

## Eggs and Poultry.

The export demand for eggs is increasing and receipts are increasing also at Montreal. The quality of late shows some improvement. Case lots are quoted there at 14½c to 15c for case lots as they arrive, 15½c to 16c for candled and 18c to 18½c for selected. Though the supply here is large the demand is good for this season. Select eggs sell at 15c, and strictly fresh at 15½c to 16c in case lots. On To-

ronto farmers' market new laid bring 18c to 20c a dozen.

On the farmers' market here live and dressed chickens bring 60c to 80c and ducks 60c to 80c a pair and turkeys 10c to 12c a lb.

## Fruit.

It is reported that some Ontario points contracts for winter apples have been made at \$1.25 a bbl. On Toronto fruit market quotations are: peaches 20c to 50c, pears 20c to 50c, plums 40c to 60c, and apples 15c to 20c a basket.

## Cheese

The cheese market continues to maintain its strong position. Though shipments from Canada to date are over 260,000 boxes ahead of last year for the same period there is no large accumulation of stocks either on this side or in Great Britain. Stocks at Montreal are barely one half of what they were at this time last year, while consumption in the old land has been good. The high prices for bacon and other meats have materially increased the consumption of cheese. The make at the factories is well sold out and everything points to a brisk fall trade. At Montreal finest Easterns are quoted at 9½c to 9¾c and finest Westerns at 9¾c to 10c. At the local markets prices have ruled from 9½c to 9¾c, 9¾c being the ruling figure towards the end of the week.

## Butter

The outlook for butter is not as bright as that for cheese. Stocks are accumulating and the consumption is not keeping pace with production. A lot of cheap Russian butter is reaching the British market while Irish is increasing. Canadian exports so far this season have been large. From May 1st to Aug. 13th they show an increase of 50,000 pkgs. over those of last year for the same period. The United States has begun to export butter and altogether the butter situation just at the moment has not the healthiest outlook. At present, however, the price is very reasonable as compared with other food which may increase consumption. At Montreal choice creamery is quoted at 18½c to 18¾c. Last week 19c and over could have been

secured for the same quality. Dairy is quoted at 15c to 16c in jobbing lots. Though supplies here are liberal there is a good demand at 19 1/2 to 20 1/2 for creamery prints and 18 1/2 to 19c for solids. Choice dairy tubs and pails sell at 15c to 16c per lb. to the trade. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 18c to 20c and crocks 16c to 18c a lb.

#### Cattle

The cattle situation on the whole is easier than a week ago though really choice beeves command high prices. Clay, Robinson & Co.'s report of Friday 16th show the market as quiet at Chicago. Prices on that date were \$8.50 to \$9.00 for choice to prime steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50 for good to choice and \$6.50 to \$7.25 for medium to good steers. A year ago extra primes sold at Chicago at \$6.15 to \$6.40, the bulk of the good to choice shipping and export steers at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt. Lower prices for medium quality is looked for at Chicago owing to more competition from range cattle. At Toronto cattle market on Friday the receipts were 925 cattle, 1,300 hogs, 1,300 sheep and lambs, and 45 calves. Trade was slow and prices easier for all classes excepting for the very choice well-finished lots. One extra lot of well-finished steers 1,400 lbs. each sold at \$6.75 per cwt. Butchers' cattle sold a little easier. The demand for feeders and stockers still remains good at steady prices. Really good feeders and stockers are scarce at Chicago and the bulk offering are the common or medium quality. Milch cows are not as brisk at Toronto market. Those offered on Friday sold at from \$20 to \$42 each but were only of medium quality.

**Export Cattle.**—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.40 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.50 to \$5.80. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.80 to \$5.35 and light ones at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.40 to \$5.65 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 950 to 1,055 lbs. each sold at \$4.80 to \$5.30, good cattle at \$4.50 to \$4.90, medium at \$3.80 to \$4.00, and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.

**Feeders.**—Light steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, are worth \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt., and light feeders,

800 to 900 lbs. each, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Well bred young steers weighing 500 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

**Calves.**—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

**Milch Cows.**—These sold at \$30 to \$42 each.

#### Sheep and Lambs

On Friday spring lambs sold at \$4.00 to \$4.75 per cwt., and sheep at \$3.50 to \$3.70 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Eirik Bros., East Buffalo, advise buying lambs this week to sell there at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt.

#### Hogs

The hog market rules the same at \$7.37 1/2 per cwt. for select bacon hogs 160 to 200 lbs. each and \$7.12 1/2 for lights and fats.

For the week ending August 23rd, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.37 1/2 for select bacon hogs, \$7.12 1/2 for lights and \$7.12 1/2 for fats.

The Montreal market is firm. Packers there are paying \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of August 14th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The recent advance in prices cabled you last week along with more liberal imports from Denmark has checked demand for Canadian; but the market closed steady nevertheless."

#### Horses

There has been a little more enquiry for horses at Montreal. A head for the lumber districts sold at \$150 to \$180 each. Some harness horses for shipment to England sold at \$150 to \$250 each. Good horses of all classes are reported to be high in the country.

W. Harland Smith, of Grand's Repository, Toronto, reports a fair demand for general purpose and heavy draft horses at reasonable prices. Buyers, however, refuse to do business at some of the prices asked in some instances. Reasonable prices are \$140 to \$175 each for draft horses 1,400 lbs. and upwards and \$125 to \$150 each for general purpose horses.

#### Moisture in Canadian Butter

Though Mr. Frank S. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, has made no definite report, yet upon the samples of Canadian butter, which he is testing for moisture, we understand that the analysis so far does not show anything near the 16 per cent. moisture, the maximum which butter sold in England shall contain. Considering that the samples were collected from a wide area and were manufactured under conditions that tend to produce moisture, this shows a very high quality in Canadian butter.

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The construction of the locks, or the method of hooking the sheets together on a roof is where our "Safe Lock" Shingle is SUPERIOR to other makes.

What is so strong as the testimony of others? We mail free our book of testimonials and references, also model sample and catalogue, if you will tell us size and pitch of your roof.

**THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited,**  
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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

**20,000 Harvesters**

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From stations in Ontario East or Toronto to Sarnia, Lake and Kingston and Midland Division North of Toronto and Carleton Place.

August 20

August 21, and all stations South of Main Line Toronto to Sarnia.

—TO— FOR

**WINNIPEG**

Main Line Toronto to Sarnia and North, except North of Toronto and Carleton Place.

August 21, and all stations South of Main Line Toronto to Sarnia.

August 22

**\$10**

One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, but each person purchasing will be furnished with a coupon on which, after such person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as a farm laborer, but not later than August 31st, 1902, free transportation will be given to holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pacific Station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, West or South-west or North-west of Winnipeg, but not beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

On complying with conditions of certificates which will be given purchaser of one-way \$10 tickets, passengers will be returned to starting point by same route on or before November 30th, 1902, on payment of \$16.

TICKETS ARE SECOND-CLASS and are not good on "Imperial Limited" and will not entitle holder to purchase accommodation on Tourist Cars.

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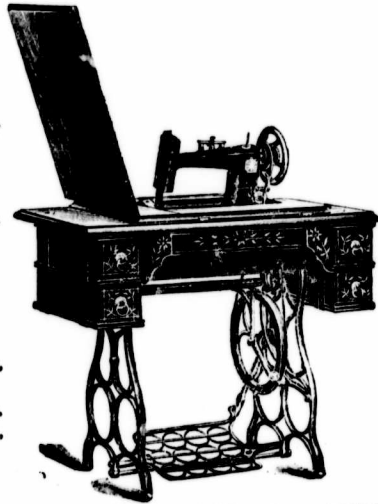
Never is time more precious than when some member of the family is attacked by colic, dysentery, or any bowel trouble. The doctor is distant but if Perry Davis' Painkiller is near all danger is soon ended.

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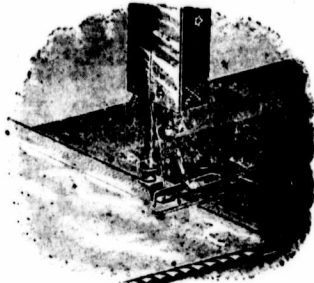
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Handsome Oak Finish, with drop head and folding leaf. When the machine is not in use the head is out of sight and secure from dust. The stand forms a handy and ornamental table.

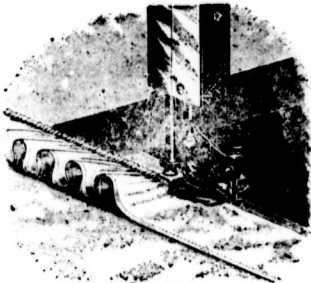
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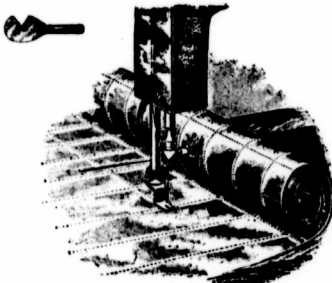
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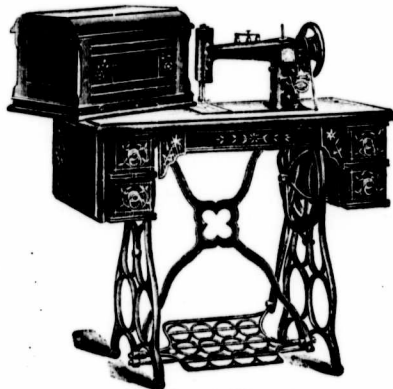
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Same as No. 1, without drop head, but with neat protecting hood.

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A five-year Guarantee with every machine. Your money back if you want it. (If full price accompanies order we will add two years to your subscription).

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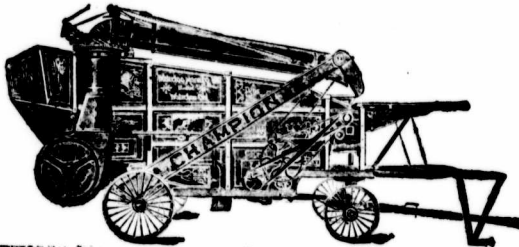
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