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A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Farmers and Automobiles	491
Want Cattle Embargo Removed	492
The Argentine Buying Bulls	492
"Roomy Stallions"	492
Editorial Notes	492
Saving the Hay Crop	493
Destroying Noxious Weeds	493
Wild Mustard	493
Bindweed	494
How to Drive	494
Good Stallions Should be Encouraged	494
What France Does for Horse-breeding	494
To Import More Hackneys	494
What Breed of Sheep Do You keep	495
Keep a Gun for Prowling Dogs	495
The Cause of Matted Wool	495
The Milking Qualities of Goats	495
A Graded Price According to Quality of Hog	496
Cheapest Way to Feed Bacon Hogs	497
Care of Milk on Farm	497
Pay for Milk According to Quality	498
Cleaning the Udder	498
Farming in Holland	499
Caring for the Cow in Holland	500
The Successful Ones	500

THE HOME WORLD

My Baby's First Shoes	501
For an Attractive House Yard	501
Wild Flowers in the Home	501
Music on a Freight Train	501
The Boys and Girls	503
In the Kitchen	504
Health in the Home	505
Sunday at Home	505
A Prayer	505
Sentence Sermons	505
The Guiting Book	505
In the Sewing Room	506
My Manton's Hints	506
What is Good Mutton?	507
Alsike Clover for Seed	507
Spraying Potatoes	507
Roots a Mile Underground	507
Warning to Fruit Sellers and Box Makers	508
Questions and Answers	509
Sick Mate	509
Mange on Dog	509
The Security of Government Deposits	509
Eve's Apple Tree Found	510
"Fairy Kings" in Pastures	510
Farmers' Loans	511
Fire Insurance	511
Rearing Stock Ducks	512
Millions of Hens	512
Don't Lay on Sunday	512
The Farming World Man on the Wing	513
Ayrshire Derby for 1907 at Ottawa	514
The Markets	516
Farmers Don't Raise Hogs for Fun	516
A "New" Enemy to Crops	518
The Farmer Not to Blame	519
A Jersey Cow's Record	519

Cocoa-Nut Oil in Butter

In a police court in England a few weeks ago two parties were tried for selling what the analyst described as "the nearest copy of butter yet produced." What they sold as butter was a mixture with 2 per cent. foreign fat, 10 per cent. of which was cocoanut oil. One analyst stated that a few months ago he should probably have passed the sample as genuine butter. The introduction of cocoanut oil into margarine is a new process.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 JULY, 1905

No. 13

Farmers and Automobiles

ACRYING need to-day is effective legislation that will protect the public from the menace of reckless automobile operators. And especially is this needed in rural districts where the reckless chauffeur often works sad havoc among horse conveyances on the country road. In most of the larger towns and cities legislation has been asked for and secured, regulating the speed of automobiles within reasonable limits. And why not in the country? The people, who live on farms and are compelled to drive to town or village to buy and sell their produce are as deserving of protection from the careless horseless carriage man as are those who live in cities. In the city, with the policeman on duty, the automobilist thinks twice before allowing his machine to go faster than the speed limit. But in the country he imagines himself a free commoner, and does as he likes. A scared horse or an upset rig does not concern him. A further turn of the drive wheel, a spurt forward, and he is off at lightning speed beyond identification and redress for damages.

Is it any wonder then that farmers and those who are compelled to drive with horses in rural districts are up in arms? In some sections of the United States farmers are making the question a political one and declaring that no candidate for public office be supported unless he favors drastic laws to protect the public from the automobile. In the State of New Jersey where the governor has approved of an ordinance permitting automobiles to run at a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour on country roads, farmers clubs have been organized, pledged to not support any candidate for a public office who owns or runs an automobile. Farmers in that state claim that to permit automobiles to run at the high speed limit allowed will practically abolish horse carriages from the public roads. While the situation in this country has not reached the acute stage that it has in some of the States adjacent to the large metropolitan cities, where automobiles are almost as numerous as buggies, yet it is sufficiently critical to merit careful consideration from our law makers. The farmer is a reasonable being, and will not obstruct progress so long as his rights and property are safeguarded.

Those who oppose legislation to effectively control automobiling in rural districts should remember that rural roads are maintained by taxes

on the farmer or by work performed by him, and logically are owned by the agricultural interests of the country. While these roads, like city streets, are for the convenience of the general public, evidently the farmer has the first claim upon them, and his interests should have first consideration. What a row these same automobilists would raise if a farmer driving on the city streets would utterly ignore the rights of others to use them. The same reckless chauffeur who thinks the farmer has no rights on his own roads, would be the first to condemn such action in the city. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The farmer has as much right to protection for himself and family while driving on the country road as the citizen of the town or city, and if we mistake not he is going to get it.

Automobiles are formidable machines operated by steam or electricity. If so, have they any more right to occupy country roads than a railway train or an electric car? The pedestrian or the driver of a vehicle of any kind, always knows when a street car or train will run, but who knows where a horseless carriage will meet one. They appear on the horizon or turn a corner of the roadway like a flash, rush by like the wind, followed by dust clouds, and more often than not, a sickening odor, and pass on at lightning speed, regardless, in too many cases, of the rights of others to a few feet of the highway. Because of this liberty they are a greater menace to the community than a train or tram car, which operates on a prescribed area. How would it work to confine the automobile to certain routes and keep the others free for the general public?

Want Cattle Embargo Removed

Last week the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization at Ottawa, reported as follows, regarding the cattle embargo:

"That in the opinion of this committee the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the United Kingdom is most unfair and unjust as it is a publication to the world at large that the Board of Agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come in contact with the herds in the United Kingdom, whereas it is a well known fact that in no country other than Canada can herds be found so free from disease.

"That the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial Government is considered from a financial point of view, a serious loss to the Canadian cattle

trade, the farmers and the stock raisers of the Dominion.

"That the action of the Imperial Government is not justified by the facts of the case, it having been clearly proved that the disease of pleuropneumonia has never existed in Canadian herds.

"That in view of such conditions the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice and should be strenuously pressed.

"That as the Dominion is a stock-raising country and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle it is considered important to the empire that no obstructions nor difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle breeders which tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire."

With this report we have no quarrel. If the British Government can be induced by it to remove the restrictions, all well and good. But of this we are very doubtful. The British Board of Agriculture, up to the present time, has shown only the most stubborn opposition to doing anything of the kind.

Far be it from us to put any obstacle in the way of the Canadian cattle raiser securing all the privileges possible in the British market. We cannot but feel, however, that if the efforts of the Agricultural Committee were expended in other directions, such as endeavoring to secure for Canada the establishment of the dead meat trade on a large and permanent basis, a brighter future would be in store for the cattle trade of this country. True, the removal of the embargo will enhance, for a time at least, the value of certain classes of cattle and more particularly the cattle on the Western ranges. But surely there is a better future for the Canadian cattle raiser than to become the producer of stockers and feeders for the thrifty Scotchman to make a profit on by feeding and fitting for market and selling as prime Scotch beef. Are the efforts of our breeders in importing improved stock, and the work of our agricultural colleges, live stock associations, etc., to bring no better result than to improve the quality of our store cattle in order that the British may have a better type of animal to feed and bring into competition with Canadian finished animals, should anyone have the hardihood to put the finish on this side of the water? We sincerely trust not. And yet that is the conclusion one would arrive at if the reasoning of some of the daily papers in regard to the benefits to be derived from removing the embargo were logically followed out. Not only is

Canada a cattle producing country but it is also a large producer of coarse feed suitable for fitting and finishing cattle for market. Then why not put the two together on this side the water and get all the profit there is in the business. It was a common thing in pre-embargo days to find a Canadian store cattle and Canadian hay, grain, etc., en route for Scotland on the same boat, where they were put together and the finished animal sent to market, returning a good profit to the Scotch middleman that by rights should have come to some thrifty Canadian farmer. If this were all, results, perhaps, would not be so serious. But selling the hay and grain off the farm to be utilized in finishing the animal abroad transfers so much fertility from Canadian farmers to be added to the already rich soils of the Old Land. Indeed the "canny Scot," who is so strongly and persistently agitating for the removal of the embargo, knows a thing or two.

But embargo or no embargo, we have every assurance that the Canadian farmer will continue to feed and fit cattle for market in increasing numbers as the years go by. The scarcity of help may deter some. But help is required to feed and look after cattle until they are two years old. Then why could not the same help be utilized in finishing the animal and providing a market for the rough feed at home. Moreover, the younger an animal can be got ready for the block the more profit in the business. After an animal is from two to two and a half years old profit in feeding it diminishes. As this is about the age the Scotch middleman wants our store cattle to be when he buys them, a little more care and feed given during these two years would finish the animal ready for the block and bring the Canadian farmer a greater return than the removal of the embargo would enable him to get for him at the same age as a store animal. From this it will be seen that there are other things that will benefit the Canadian cattle raiser as well as the removal of the embargo.

The Argentine Buying American Bulls

For some years past the Argentine has been the best buyer of purebred cattle that Great Britain has had. The very best cattle have been sought for and there has been no quibbling about the price. A thousand pounds or two for a bull was no obstacle so long as the animal was of the right stamp. The same conditions exist to-day, and buyers from other countries find it difficult to compete with the Argentine when the best of Britain's cattle are wanted.

But the Argentine is seeking new sources for its supply of good cattle. At the Bellow's sale of Shorthorn cattle held a week or two ago in Missouri, Hampton's Model, a grand two-year-old show bull, was the top-

notcher, commanding \$3,910. He was bought for export to Argentina, and breeders in the locality claim that he will be a distinct loss to the country. In this way one of the most admirably located countries on the globe for cattle production is reaching out in its endeavor to secure the best blood, and ultimately the best quality of beef cattle for their farms and ranges that can be produced.

A country requiring so much fine stock and willing to pay good prices should be looked after. Could not buyers from the Argentine be induced to attend purebred cattle sales in Canada. We have as good cattle and as well bred as are to be found in the United States, and an endeavor should be made to bring some of South America's money this way.

"Roomy" Stallions

An article, purporting to have emanated from the cranium of an experienced writer on Shire horses and their breeding, appeared in a recent number of an exchange, which organ benignly offers the suggestion that it is equally applicable to all breeds of draft horses. "Select only large roomy stallions," seems to be the entire burden of the story. He must not appear overgrown, but, before all things else, he must be "roomy." Then you must breed him to a large "roomy" mare. "The mare must be roomy," runs the story, "or else it will be impossible for the foetus to grow to as large a size as possible." The badness of the construction which characterizes the article is only equalled by the badness of the advice. All the compactness, quality, action, symmetry; the points which mean lasting utility in the drafter, are exchanged for "roominess."

If these are the lines on which Shire drafters are bred, it is little wonder that the Clydesdale has captured most of the outside world, the great wonder is that there is as much in the Shire left to commend him to any class of people who want a horse for what he can do, and who have no time to stand around and admire his "roominess." Such articles should never appear in print, much less in any journal making the slightest claims to reliability in live stock matters.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick sails on July 7th for England. He expects to be away till near the end of September. While away he will make a close study of dairy conditions in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and hopes to obtain a large fund of information that will be of benefit to Canadian dairying.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, left for Great Britain and Europe on June 23rd, to investigate the attitude of Great

Britain in regard to Canadian butter and the position of the English consumer in reference to preservations, "cool-cured" cheese, etc. He will be joined later by Dairy Commissioner Ruddick.

The Provincial Forester, Dr. Clark, will recommend to the Government the purchase of 100 acres of sandy ground in Norfolk and other counties in Ontario, which has been abandoned by farmers, as experimental farm tree plots. It is thought that pine and locust trees can be grown.

The outlook for the wheat crop of Western Canada continues bright. There has been a rapid growth, and although the young grain is still liable to serious injury from various causes every day makes it more hopeful that the crop will come through unscathed.

The average yield of apples in Nova Scotia for the past ten years is estimated at about 300,000 barrels, and 50 barrels per acre as a fair average estimate. This shows the crop to have been grown on about 7,000 acres, or 11 square miles. The total area of Nova Scotia is 21,731 square miles, or about 2,000 times the area producing apples.

The Department of Agriculture for Victoria, Australia, has secured a rate of ½c. per lb. for the carriage of butter from that colony to London, England, in cold storage. The Canadian rate across the Atlantic is 3-7c. per lb. The Australian arrangement is, therefore, much more favorable, considering the distance, than what the producer in Canada has.

Will the Canadian packers who are bringing in American hogs sell the bacon output therefrom as a Canadian product? If so, what opinion will the British consumer have of the Canadian brand?

Notwithstanding the persistent efforts of interested parties in Great Britain the embargo against Canadian cattle still stands, and will continue during the life of the present Government, and, perhaps, during the life of those to follow.

Already estimates are being published as to the probable yield of the 1905 wheat crop of western Canada. An acreage of 4,500,000 is figured on with an average yield of 20 bushels per acre, giving a total of 90,000,000 bushels. We hope the estimate will be near the mark, but one does not know what may happen between now and harvest.

It is announced that Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will resign in the fall, and accept a similar position in connection with the new Macdonald Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Saving the Hay Crops

Before this issue reaches our readers many of them will be in the midst of haying operations. The crop is a week or two later in maturing this year, and July may be well advanced before haying begins in some sections. Canada's hay crop is an important one and especially this year when the yield is likely to be away above the average.

More good judgment and skill are required in curing the hay crop than perhaps in any other farm work. If the crop is a light one and the acreage on each farm small the task is a comparatively easy one. But with a crop yielding two to four tons per acre, as is likely to be the case this season, the curing problem becomes more difficult. These heavy crops can best be handled by using a hay tedder or side delivery rake. They must have full and free exposure to the air in order to remove the surplus sap from the leaves and all parts of the plant. If the tools mentioned above cannot be had some method must be em-

ployed for shaking up the hay and letting it have access to the sun and wind.

While haying is no light task even in dry sunny weather, the work becomes doubly difficult when the weather is wet. For instance, the wet weather we have had during most of June, if continued into the haying season, will make it very difficult to save the crop in good condition.

When the weather is "catchy" a good plan is to begin cutting about the middle of the afternoon, and cut as long as is necessary to secure enough for the operations of the following day. There is very little evaporation during the night, and grass cut in the evening is in nearly as good shape as if time were taken to cut it in the morning. If the day is favorable and there is a good breeze the cut hay can be shaken up during the morning, and will be in condition to go in the barn in the afternoon. But the farmer will have to be his own guide in this. By keeping a sharp eye on the clouds he may be able to so arrange matters as to save the crop in good condition

even though the acreage is large and the yield heavy.

The main thing in hay making is simply getting rid of about 40 to 55 per cent. of the water found in the cut grass. The amount of water depends upon the stage at which the plant is cut, but is usually about 50 per cent. Hay containing 25 per cent. of water can with safety be put in the barn. The balance must be evaporated through the leaves between the time the hay is cut and the time when it is put into the barn. How to accomplish this in the quickest possible time the farmer on the spot will know best.

Destroying Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds present one of the chief difficulties with which the farmer has to contend in getting the maximum returns from the soil. Especially is this true during the dry season, when, with their strong roots and more vigorous constitution, they are

they should be promptly burned. This weed is particularly dreaded because of the great vitality of the seeds. They are covered with an oily coat that enables them to resist decay—many instances being known where they have remained in the ground for years, and when brought to the surface with the plough or other implement, will readily germinate. As one plant will produce an average of 15,000 seeds it will be seen that their distribution is a serious matter. When fields are over-run spraying with copper sulphate just as the plants are coming in bloom is perhaps the cheapest and quickest method. Frequent use of harrow and weeder in grain fields after the grain is above ground has proven very effective. Light cultivation after harvest will cause many more to grow. Fall ploughing will bring to the surface another layer of seeds that will start to grow in the spring and may be destroyed by working up the ground for corn and roots. Follow the hard crop with cereals and hand-pull the weeds out of the grain. The same practice, less persistently followed, will kill any ordinary annual.



Farmers' Institute excursionists partaking of luncheon in the Gymnasium at the Ontario Agricultural College. During June the number of excursionists has averaged about 100 for every work day.

able to monopolize the available moisture and plant food to the detriment of our staple farm crops. Their eradication is therefore of the utmost importance. To successfully accomplish this, however, it is essential that we possess some knowledge of their habits of growth in order that proper methods may be adopted. For example, if the plant is an annual or biennial the production of seeds must be prevented, or if a perennial the creeping root stock destroyed. It is also very necessary to avoid the cultivation of perennials during wet weather, as, wherever the roots are broken new plants spring up and the trouble is increased rather than augmented.

WILD MUSTARD.

Regarding annuals, wild mustard is perhaps a good representative. It is of a foreign origin, as are the majority of our worst weeds. Where but a few plants are found they may be easily eradicated by hand-pulling, and in case any may have matured seeds

require two seasons to complete their growth, burdock being one of the most common examples. It has a long tap-root like the majority of this class, in which during the first year is stored up nourishment and utilized the next in producing seeds. In common with other biennials, it is chiefly found in neglected places, but seldom on cultivated land. To destroy it, cut two or three inches below the ground so as to sever the root below the crown. If cut off above it will stool out and be more troublesome than ever. Perennials are the hardest of all weeds to conquer and will reproduce themselves indefinitely. There are two kinds, viz., those that grow from the seed only, and the creeping perennials that are propagated from both seed and roots.

BIENNIALS

OX-EYE DAISY

belongs to the former class, and can be destroyed by the same methods as annuals and biennials. Of the latter couch grass is

OX-EYE DAISY

a very common variety. The roots run along beneath the ground in various directions and are supplied with numerous buds, each of which sends out a new plant. When a short rotation is followed, which includes a well attended hoad crop, couch grass should be quite easily kept under control. It is also a good plan to plough lightly after harvest and then work thoroughly with an ordinary iron harrow. This will shake the roots free from the soil and bring them to the surface where they may be gathered into piles with a horse rake and burned.

BINDWEED

No mention of perennials in this connection would be complete without some reference to bindweed, which is without doubt the most difficult of all weeds to exterminate. It may sometimes be kept in check by the same methods as couch grass. It is probably best, however, to drop the fields so infested out of the regular rotation and to summer fallow during the first season following, when a hoad crop is next year. When confined to small patches it is a good idea to build a strawstack over the affected area. This prevents the development of green leaves and literally starves the roots to death. By carefully observing the habits of growth and using methods similar to those outlined any weed may at least be subdued and brought under subjection.

Elgin, County, Ont. "Agri."

How to Drive

A driving horse is required to travel evenly, actively, safely, and with as much style as possible, to keep up a uniform motion, without swerving to the right or left. His ability to do this depends, not so much on his own nature, as on the manner in which he is trained and driven.

The art of driving calls for a clear understanding, first of the requirements of the case, and not less of the natural inclinations of the horse's nature, and the results of each particular method used to obtain it. In the case of young driving horses, for the most part inheriting some hot blood, there will be a tendency to eagerness. It is much better to let such colts "step along" as freely as they may, to accustom them to as much freedom of gait as possible. At the same time accustom them, as far as possible to a light even pull on the reins, and if there is one thing more important than another it is this. As long as he thinks that he can or would like to go a little faster, he will have his eagerness, interest, and ambition will never be lost. If the colt is rather dull and sluggish this may be hard to remember, but there are few so lazy that in a short time a little eagerness will not be manifest if they can be got to think that they are going a little faster than they are wanted to. If the horse is high-strung and nervous, he may be allowed to step along more freely, and endeavor to retain only a light hold on the reins. Under no circumstances is it advisable to "speed" a young colt. The eager ones will become nervous, excitable, and some will get almost frantic while it has the very opposite effect on slower-tempered ones. It is far better to take more time to teach the colt to turn out handsomely and to learn the easy flexibility which we all admire in a driver, than to take any chances of his learning any of the

jerky, hitching motions that too often characterize the carriage of the horse educated with a too free use of the whip or the bit. A horse educated in this careful and consistent manner will always be a pleasure to the driver and if he is the kind suitable for the show-ring, the trainer who wants a finer finish on his education will find good material to work on.

IN DRIVING

The seat should be rather high, so that one can see over the dash-board of the carriage, but low enough for a direct pull, should it prove necessary. The feet should be firmly planted (avoiding any ungraceful or studied attitude) in such a manner as to give strength to a pull and security to the position, in case of a sudden jolt to the carriage. The legs and hips should be as firm and immovable as possible, and the support of the body free and flexible, the principle of the horseback rider being borne in mind, that, while the seat should be perfectly secure, none of this security and firmness should be owing to any support from the reins, or imply the slightest inability to do whatever may be necessary with the head or the arms. The eyes of the driver should always be on his horse, yet always on the alert for whatever goes on about him. To sit in this manner, and at the same time appear perfectly at ease is an accomplishment worth attaining, but it may be done by careful practice, and there is nothing which shows one to better advantage than elegance in driving.

The manner of

HOLDING THE REINS

depends considerably on circumstances. Both reins may be held in the left hand in either of the two following ways, always bearing in mind that the thumbs should be kept upward: Let the off rein pass over the fore finger, and the near rein pass through between the near and middle fingers. Let the off rein be retained by pressure of the thumb, and let both reins pass out between the ring and little fingers, and they can be held very securely, or, let the near rein pass under the little finger, and the off rein between the ring finger and little finger, both ends coming out between the thumb and fore-finger, falling over the knuckles. This is a lighter hold of the reins, and is suitable for driving a finely trained horse that will respond to the lightest touch, but it is more fatiguing than the first with horses that are at all hard upon the bit.

When it is at all desirable to hold the reins in both hands, the off rein may be taken in the right hand by passing the fore finger under it, and allowing the rein to fall down through the hand, and out between the ring and little fingers; this will allow the hand to be open to grasp the whip. The rein in the left hand may retain the same position as before. If it be necessary to use the whip, a light blow may be struck with the reins in this position; a heavy one by passing the rein over to the left-hand in the position first described, and quickly regained after the blow is struck. The whip should be taken from its socket only when there is occasion to use it, and returned as soon as possible. When it is carried in the hand it should lie almost flat across the left rein, and over the left end of the whiffle tree.

J. W. S.

Good Stallions Should be Encouraged

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I see in the last issue of your valuable paper several articles dealing with the different classes of horses. We have in this locality the Clydesdale, the Suffolk Punch, the trotting horse, the driver and several other kinds of horses.

I think that a great many farmers make a mistake by not making a selection of some one breed and standing by it. It is a mistake for farmers to mix our breed of horses with the broncos, for the best ones I have seen are worth little more than the hide. For my part I am all for heavy horses. I have been breeding from that class for 20 years, and I think that they are the kind of horse for the average farmer to raise. If a farmer uses his head a little in making his selection of a sire, and has a good dam, he is almost certain to get a good colt. The trouble with a good many farmers is that they will use any kind of a sire if it is cheap. No farmer can afford to put his money into a No. 1 stallion and keep him in at shape, fit for service and insure a mare for \$5.00. A person bringing a good horse to market should be encouraged if he has got the right stamp of an animal, and not put down because he charges a service fee of \$10 or \$15.

I don't make a business of raising horses. I raise one a year, and they are pretty fair, as I always get the top price.

Just one word more, Mr. Editor. I find that the first winter makes the horse. If a colt is ever going to get good care it needs it the first winter. A colt starved the first winter will never make a horse fully developed. The colt should also be halter-broken at the same time. These are my experiences.

D. F. ARMSTRONG.

Leeds Co., Ont.

What France Does for Horse Breeding.

A brief note at this time of what the Government of France is doing to promote horse breeding will be of interest. For a long time the government has maintained stud stables in which were kept the very best stallions that could be found. They are let out to the farmer at a nominal fee, in that way encouraging them to breed good animals. The government does not stop here. It has established a system of inspection and license for all stallions which are to be used for breeding purposes, and only animals of merit are permitted to enter stud service. Two classes are recognized, first the "approved," which so long as they are kept in service received an annual reward from the government of from \$75 to \$150. The second class is designated as "authorized" stallions, which are commended for public patronage, but not considered of sufficient excellence to deserve a bounty. The government forbids the use of any stallion that has not been authorized by the government.

To Import More Hackneys

Mr. Robert Beth, Bowmanville, and Mr. Thos. Graham, Clarendon, Ont., have sailed for Great Britain to bring out another importation of Hackneys. The reputation these gentlemen have for keeping only high-class animals insures that the coming importation will be of a quality. The Hackney is fast coming to the front in Canada and the more good animals of the breed we can get the better.

What Breed of Sheep Do You Keep?

There is great activity among sheep breeders these days, and the business of sheep raising is on a better footing than it has been for some time. Information bearing upon the industry will therefore be helpful. For this reason we are asking our readers for replies to the following questions, and trust there will be a liberal response.

- (1) What breed of sheep do you keep?
 - (2) Have you found them profitable for mutton and wool production?
 - (3) How has the lamb crop been this season? Have you lost many lambs, and what has been the cause?
 - (4) Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?
 - (5) Does it pay to wash sheep?
- We shall be glad to have answers from our readers to some or all of

The Cause of Matted Wool

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In reply to your questions I would say:

(1) Leicesters. Never mixed breeds.

(2) Yes; I think they are as good as any for mutton and wool.

(3) Good. We have lost but one.

Please answer me this question: What causes matted wool? We have had some this few years.

SUBSCRIBER.

Oxford Co. Ont.

NOTE.—Felted or matted wool is a disease arising from a constitutional or temporary impairment of the constitution. The wool is naturally weak and devoid of sufficient yolk to lubricate it, so that it does not move smoothly, but chafes in the motions of the animal. Then, when wet weather comes, and the wool becomes

ing even; but the surface is divided into broad masses or as they are commonly termed, "tops," and on endeavoring to part the wool, it will be found felted together, tearing apart with difficulty. Broad-topped wool is dead, deficient in yolk, breaking off in the process of manufacture, causing a very great loss of material. This affection is also hereditary, and should exclude the animal from breeding.—(Editor.)

✻

The Milking Qualities of Goats.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been making a study recently as to the value of goats for milk and cheese, the report of which is interesting.

The fact is that the goat is the poor man's cow, and she is a much better milk giver than the cow, considering the amount of food she consumes. A poor family can keep a goat and have plenty of milk, better than cows



Excursionists Examining the Experimental Plots at the Ontario Agricultural College.

these questions, and any further information bearing upon the sheep industry that they may care to send. A large number of replies would enable us to form accurate conclusions on several important phases of sheep breeding.

Keep a Gun for Prowling Dogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:
In reply to your question I would say:

1. We keep pure-bred, registered Shropshire sheep.
2. We have found them profitable for both mutton and wool production and although wool has been very low in price of late years, it is beginning to pick up and we can always get more per pound for Shropshire wool than for long wool. The mutton is also much better, in our opinion.
3. The lamb crop has been good this year, all our ewes having twins but one and we did not lose a lamb.
4. The worrying by sheep dogs is very common in these parts, and I would advise breeders to keep the old gun well loaded and to give every dog that comes near the sheep pastures full benefit of it. It is also wise to put a small bell on one or two of the flock.
5. We never wash sheep, and thoroughly believe that when the time, difference in weight of wool and injury to the sheep is considered, it does not pay. A SHEEP BREEDER.
Kent. Co. Ont.

wet to the skin the fibres adhere, and in time become matted together in bunches, causing a serious loss in the combing or carding. This fault is, perhaps, most common in the rather harsher wools, under such inferior conditions as do not provide sufficient nutriment to sustain the best growth of the fleece. There is an absence of yolk in the wool, which allows the wool fibres to felt on the sheep's back. There are several causes, such as exposure to wet weather long continued, or more frequently a low condition from poor feed or chronic ill-health. In many sheep it is constitutional. Such sheep should not be bred from, and especially so rams with felted wool should be used on the flock. It is safer to use neither ewes nor rams thus affected.

There is also what is called cloudy wool, where the fibres adhere together from the skin to the points of the wool, but not to such an extent as to be termed felty. A flossiness is apparent at the bottom of the staple, which, in combing, is removed, while in carding wools this is not an objectionable; in combing wool the floss is thrown out, and the waste. This defect is also very common in sheep so affected should not be bred from. What is called broad topped wool is also a very serious defect. It consists of an interlacing of the fibres, which are split, the top appear-

ing for about one-eighth or one-seventh of the money it costs to keep a cow. At the same time goat's milk is coming more and more into favor with physicians as food for infants and invalids who can afford it, and properly prepared goat's milk, such as physicians would order for a well-to-do patient would fetch from 12 to 25 cents a quart in the market to-day.

In regard to the number of goats and milk production abroad it may be said that in Germany there are now kept 300,000, whose value is \$12,000,000, and their annual production in milk, hides and the meat of goats slaughtered, reaches the enormous total of \$30,000,000. Switzerland, which is only about half the size of Indiana, produces annually 19,875,000 gallons of goat's milk, valued roughly at \$8,000,000. This will show that the goat is not to be overlooked as an economic factor.

Four quarts a day is the average of Swiss goats and many of them go as high as five quarts. There is a record of a Lauganzaer goat, which is one of the good milk breeds, which gave 1,800 quarts a year, and at the height of the milk flow giving ten quarts a day with three milkings. But of all the varieties of goats the Nubian is the best milker, giving from five to twelve quarts daily. The goats that are bred for milk remain productive from eight to eleven months, but that is twice or three

times as long as could be expected of the native breeds here.

There is also the question of goat cheese to be considered in the future, but at present there are no goat cheese factories in this country. It may be said, however, that goat-milk is largely and sometimes exclu-

sively used in fancy brands of cheese and there are kept in Lyons, France, 12,000 goats, furnishing milk for the cheese factories there, while at Mount d'Or there are no less than 15,000 goats kept for the same purpose.

A Graded Price According to Quality of Hog

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have read with interest the article in your valuable paper of May 15th—"Our Bacon Trade in Danger." It seems to me that Canadian packers, during the last two years, have not been giving the kind of encouragement to the production of high class bacon that the importance of this industry warrants. High ideals have been set up for farmers and breeders to attain, but when they have devoted money and care to produce these ideal bacon hogs the drover or buyer comes along and pays a flat rate per pound live weight for all kinds of hogs.

While I do not believe it costs any more to produce the bacon hog than the fat thick one, it takes some judgment and a lot of care to produce the best grade of hog, and when a farmer has done this he should receive a reward sufficient to encourage him to continue, especially when the packer receives for the finished product from this class of hogs, a much higher price.

I am not in a position to say whether the Canadian packers have been making or losing money during recent years, but I do know that they are likely to receive a much poorer quality of hogs in the near future. I have recently heard of great many farmers say that they are not going to give any special attention to breeding and feeding hogs because they receive no more for good ones than the farmer who brings in his scrubs. I have also noticed in visiting the shipping stations that the quality of hogs shipped is not nearly as good as it was two or three years ago.

DANISH HOGS.

We hear so much about the superior quality of Danish bacon and the premium it receives over all other brands in the English market. In Denmark all hogs are graded and paid for according to quality, and the system of purchasing is different from that followed in Canada, but is it not possible to establish a better system of buying than now prevails here? The packer lays the blame on the drover, but who is in a better position to regulate the drover than the packer? If they docked the drover on inferior hogs, I think from my acquaintance with drovers that they would also make a difference in buying from the farmer.

I believe we are in a position in Canada to produce the best quality of bacon that can be produced anywhere in the world, we have the right varieties of feed, just as good breeds of hogs, breeders and farmers who know how to care for their hogs and a healthy climate, but our farmers do not seem willing to work entirely for the benefit of others. I am quite aware that it is for the general good of all that we should produce nothing

but No. 1 select, but when we see the other fellow bring in his inferior hogs and receive as much as we do we are apt to lose that sentiment which applies to the general good of all.

PACKERS SHOULD NOT BUY IN STATES

I would like to enter a protest against the packers bringing in hogs from the United States, which is being done on a large scale just now. Most of us are aware of the great danger of hog cholera from this source, and it is quite certain we will have several outbreaks following the importation of these hogs, to say nothing of the bad effect it will have on our bacon trade by having these hogs sold as Canadian bacon when it is an acknowledged fact that they are inferior to Canadian hogs. It is several years since American hogs have been brought into Canada for slaughtering purposes, and I think if the Canadian packer had been looking to the best interests of our bacon trade they would leave American hogs on the other side of the line. Farmers and breeders of hogs in Canada have their side of this question. Hogs cannot now be produced as cheaply as a few years ago when labor and feed could be procured at a much lower price and as a result many farmers have practically gone out of the hog business. The supply of hogs in Ontario is now very much short of requirements and it will continue to be so if the packers persist in importing from the United States in order to keep down the price. It may be argued that the present price, \$6.65, ought to pay the farmer a liberal profit, but it must be remembered that there is not a large supply of hogs in the farmers' hands and these prices are only maintained for a short period in early summer. When the farmer has his hogs to sell at the season when they have cost him the least money, they are down to a low price. I will admit that a better price would be realized if the farmer had his hogs ready in June, July and August, but on the other hand hogs that are ready for shipment during these months have to be carried through the winter when the expense of feeding is the greatest and losses from ill health are most frequent. We know that there are many hogs brought through the winter that cost the feeder ten cents per pound.

It is to be hoped that in the interests of one of the most important industries of the Canadian farmer, and in the sole interests of the packer that some arrangement may be arrived at so that hogs shall be bought from the farmer at a graded price according to quality, the same as any other product. If this is not done the packer should not complain about the large percentage of inferior hogs which are offered him.

We have been building up a reputation for Canadian bacon. Whose fault is it if it decreases?

J. E. BRETHER.

Burford, Ont.

Pasturing Hogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

The season is now on us when many farmers find it both troublesome and costly to feed and care for hogs; most of the spring litter are weaned, and the sows that are to farrow again in the fall have been bred and turned out to pasture and will pick up about all the food they require for the summer. But the sows, where are they? Too many of them, I find, are housed up in pens on a dry, hot floor, or worse yet, in a wet, filthy one.

A number of hogs kept in confinement in the summer require a very considerable amount of attention, and if they do not get the care they require they are an expense just the same, for they will only thrive in proportion to the care bestowed on them. This care means labor, and labor is the problem the farmer has to reckon with at all times, but especially in the summer season. After the

LABOR QUESTION

comes the feed question. A growing hog requires grain on a large scale. Grain is a scarce article on many farms after seeding. Many more hogs could be raised if the farmer had enough grain on hand to run him over until threshing time. He dislikes the idea of going to the feed dealer to buy shorts or other mill-feeds, and I don't blame him, for it is, to say the least, no better than it looks. But feed and care for the hogs must have and the question to be reckoned with is, are they going to pay for all this? Most people will agree with me that they are not about it. If prices hold where they are at present we might get our money back, and perhaps a little profit. But who expects farmers to pay the present prices for the grain that they get comes on the market? Not the writer, I assure you.

Many will say they will keep them up until the harvest is off and then let them run on the stubble for a while. I think this practice is more often a loss than a gain. A hog that is confined all summer is a poor rustler, and will lose more than he will gain on the stubble. If they are sound and healthy at that time, my advice would be to keep them up and finish them. Of course, if they are inclined to run down, a few weeks' run may strengthen them up and make them feed better.

DON'T SHUT UP IN SUMMER

But why keep them up all summer when they require so much feed and attention? Why not raise them out of doors on green food, Grass and tender plants and a bit of corn food, but not for a hog, and a young hog requires exercise to stimulate growth and give him bone and muscle. Growth is what is required, for the first four or five months. Grow the frame first; just feed enough grain to keep this frame covered so it is smooth in appearance. This can be done with one-half the grain that is required without the green food, providing the pasture is good. True, you may get your hogs on the market a month or two earlier by keeping them up and feeding them all they can eat of certain foods, but count the cost, and you will find that the hog that pays is the one that is allowed to do his growing in the field.

Very much useful advice has been given in this paper on the subject of growing special crops for hog pasture, and it is surprising that more people have not acted on the advice given. Many have tried the experi-

ment and profited largely by it, and just in proportion as the system is adopted will the hog-raising industry of this country increase. Many whom I know had practically decided to discontinue raising hogs are now doubling their output and are well satisfied with the profits. There would be fewer complaints heard about packers failing to discriminate in the selection of the bacon hog from the thick fat, if the producer would pay more attention to the cost of production. The farmer seems unable to control the market price, but a great deal can be done to enable us to meet a considerable slump in prices and still have a fair margin of profit left.

RAPE FOR HOGS

The season is now almost too far advanced to take up the question of growing rape or other special crops for this season's pasture, but the matter should be kept well before the public for coming years. Even at this late date we would strongly advise any who have not tried it to get their young pigs out to pasture, if a suitable clover or good grass plot is not available, erect a temporary fence about a piece of tender growing grain

grain. The grain is fed on the ground, just as in the picture you see them feeding, and they drink out of the Rideau River as much water as they require.

I have now been in the hog business nine years, and after nine years' experience, I have come to the conclusion that in order to make money out of the hog business it all depends on five points, viz.:

1st. The kind of hog you select for a grass hog.

2nd. The time you start the hog.

3rd. The time you sell the hog.

4th. The weight you make the hog.

5th. How you produce it.

Selection of the hog.—After trying all kinds of hogs on clover and grass, I found in my experience there was none so good for that purpose as the Chester White, and you can feed and grow him to be a select bacon hog, if you sell when he is right. My experience is: There is more in feeding for a good bacon hog than there is in breeding, because you can spoil the best bacon hog on earth by feeding.

I sold to George Matthews Co., of Hull, Que., one hundred hogs out of the field, shown in the photograph, in one car. There were one hundred

and barley fed on the ground. Barley and good sweet clover will make bacon as sweet as a chicken, and if you think you require a little more fat after feeding one feed a day up to July, just give the Chester White the second feed a day, and in two weeks you have a select pig which commands the highest price in the market.

ROBERT CLARK,

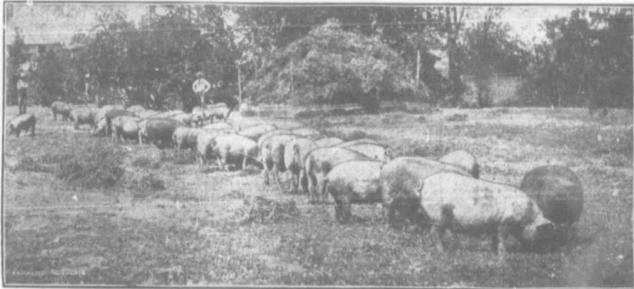
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Care of Milk on the Farm

In a circular that is being distributed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture outlining the objects of the instruction given in cheese factories and creameries, Prof. Dean gives some good advice upon the care of milk on the farm. He says:

"The cows should be healthy and clean. Colostrum (Belsings) should not be sent to the factory. The stable and pasture should be clean, dry, and free from bad odors and bad smelling weeds. The food should be clean, pure, sweet and wholesome. Cows giving milk should not be allowed to eat brewers' grains, distillery slops, turneps or tops, rape, mouldy meal, spoiled hay or spoiled silage, cleanings from the horse stable or



Herd of hogs grazing on the banks of the Rideau River. Property of Robert Clark, Ottawa.

of any sort. If it is a portable fence so much the better, as a move to a fresh patch after the first is eaten down will give it a chance to sprout up fresh again. Hogs can be handled nicely in this way for a time until perhaps a second crop of clover is available for them. Then when your stubble is ready you will have pigs able to go after the grain and get some benefit from it, and when you are ready to take them up in the fall you will have big, lusty fellows, able and willing to take strong grain food and make pork out of every pound of it—not half crippled, that do not care whether they eat or not.

In the matter of pasturing it might be necessary to mention the necessity of a shelter from the sun. A temporary one should be provided in all cases. Hogs should never be compelled to remain unsheltered from the hot sun, and wherever possible they should have a wet place to wallow in when they feel like it. A little attention in this way is not much trouble and pays handsomely.

AN EASTERN ONT. FARMER.

at

Cheapest Way to Feed Bacon Hogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I enclose you photo of my herd of Chester White hogs, showing them just as I fed them on clover and

select hogs in the car, and I received \$7.25 per cwt. live weight. This was the first car of select hogs that ever went into their yard from one man. Four weeks later, out of the same herd, there were 25 more selects and 25 light, making 150 hogs in the one field, all bred by myself and started inside of five days.

THE TIME TO START FOR BACON

I breed my sows twice a year; first litter comes in March. As they are all registered hogs, I sell them for breeding purposes. I select from one sow to another, so as to ship not akin to each other for breeding, until I make my final sweep. Three days afterwards my sows are all mated again for my own field hogs; they come in August or first of September.

This starts the hog for the highest pork days in the year. Having no use for the sows at this season of the year, I leave the young pigs on the sows for eight weeks, leaving me nine or ten months to grow my bacon hogs. It is an easy matter to grow a Chester White hog in good order from 180 to 190 pounds in nine months. I commence to feed roots as soon as I take the pigs off the sow, and all winter, and as soon as the clover is about three inches high I ring them and put them out in the field, where they get one feed a day of dry grain, barley or mixed corn

anything which would tend to taint the milk.

"Either rock or common salt should be accessible to the cows at all times. Plenty of pure water ought to be within easy reach of milking cows. Foul, stagnant, or very cold water are injurious.

"Cows should be milked with clean, dry hands, after wiping the teats and udder with a damp cloth. The milk should be strained at once after milking through a fine wire strainer, and also through two or three thicknesses of cheese cotton. The strainer needs special care in keeping it clean. The pails and can must also be clean. The milk should be removed from the stable or milking yard as soon as possible after milking. It should be cooled at once to a temperature of 60 degrees, certainly below 70 degrees, by setting the can in tanks of cold water, and by stirring the milk in order to facilitate cooling rapidly. Where a supply of cold water, under pressure, is available, one of the many forms of coolers will do the work more quickly, but it is very necessary that the air be pure where this form of cooling is adopted. After the milk is cooled to 60 degrees (and where Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk is to be kept over until Monday morning, the cooling should be so low as 50 degrees in the hot weather), the cans may be covered

with the lid or with a piece of damp, clean cotton. By leaving one end of the cotton in the water, evaporation will tend to keep the milk much cooler. Night's and morning's milk should be kept separate as long as possible.

"If the milk be placed on a milk stand for some time before it starts to the factory, the stand should be covered and located in on the sides, and the whole neatly painted a white color. Milk should be protected from the rays of the sun, from the dust, and from the rain water.

"If possible the cans should be covered with a canvas cover while on the way to the factory, especially in hot, dusty weather. It is needless to say that the wagon, the man, the horse, and the harness should be clean, and a credit to the great dairy industry of Canada.

"Where practicable, the cans which are not used for the returning of skim-milk should be thoroughly washed and steamed at the creamery or cheesery as soon as possible after being emptied. Sour whey or buttermilk should not be put in the cans, as the acid destroys the tin and causes the cans to rust. Rusty cans cause bad flavors in the milk. It is safer not to run whey in the milk can. A separate vessel should be used for this purpose, if the whey must be returned to the farm. If the whey must be returned in the milk can, it should be emptied at once upon its arrival at the farm, and the can thoroughly washed and aired in the sunshine before milk is put in it again. The whey tank must also be kept clean.

"The two main points in caring for milk are to have everything clean, and to cool (especially the milk) as rapidly as possible to a temperature below 70 degrees, and to 50 or 60 degrees if possible."

"Be Clean."
"Keep Cool."

Pay for Milk According to Quality

An interesting experiment is reported from the Ontario Agricultural College that will be of value in drawing attention to an old but important topic. To have some striking object lesson for the June excursion, Prof. Dean secured two vats of milk holding 300 lbs. each, the one testing 3.3 per cent. fat, and the other 4.6, a difference of 1.3 per cent. fat. Both were made into cheese in the usual way. The following table gives the main points of the experiment in concise form, and is worth considering by patrons and managers of cheese factories.

	A.	B.
Lbs. milk used	299	298
Percentage of fat in milk	4.6	3.3
Percentage of whey	25	25
Lbs. green cheese	23.50	27.03
Lbs. cheese per 100 lbs. milk	11.86	9.21
" milk for 1 lb. cheese	8.45	10.85
" cheese per lb. fat in milk	2.42	2.79
Value of 100 lbs. milk cheese	106.56	92.806
Amount received, dividing according to weight, milk	\$2.75	\$2.75
Amount received, dividing according to weight, fat	\$3.80	\$2.80
Amount received, dividing according to per cent. fat	\$3.65	\$2.45
Actual value of cheese at 9c. per lb.	\$3.01	\$2.49

These figures reveal the fallacy of paying for milk for cheese-making by weight alone. Dividing according to the weight of milk A loses 26c. and B gains 26c. or about 85c. per 100 pounds. According to the fat basis A gains 19c. and B loses 10c. or 65c. per 100 pounds. According to the "percentage of fat plus 2" A gains 4c. and B loses 4 cents, or this system gives the actual cheese value of the milk within 15c. per 100 pounds, still giving a slight premium to the richer milk.

Sanitary Care of the Separator

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin, gives the following advice on the care of the cream separator:

"If the mechanical care of a separator is important as affecting its durability, the sanitary care of the machine is doubly so as affecting the purity of the produce which passes through it. Milk—one of the best and purest human foods—is one of the quickest to become unfit for food if it is not kept clean and handled in clean vessels. While the purchaser of a separator has been again and again impressed with the idea that it must be kept in perfect order, the same agent has told him that the parts which come in contact with the milk did not need to be washed of ten times than once a day, and that the cream should be delivered once a week.

"It is right here that the advantage of the hand separator to the farmer may turn to naught unless cleanliness which is so essential to the purity of product and to profit in the business, is thoroughly impressed upon the user. It is not enough to rinse the machine out with a little warm water and let it stand until next time, for the slime and solid particles of unclean milk in the bowl are at just the right temperature to decay, and an evil smell soon develops. The machine must be well washed after every separation of milk.

"There are some things about washing vessels which come in contact with milk that the average housewife needs to learn.

"The dishcloth, as found in the average kitchen, should never be used on dairy utensils. It is the exception where one will be found to smell sweetly an hour after it has been used; and yet milk utensils are often washed with it and wiped with a towel that has done duty on all of the china and glassware of the household, and possibly the pots and kettles, before the tinware of the separator is touched. Discard the dishcloth and the dish towel while the milk utensils are being washed. Wash them in warm water first, with plenty of some washing compound, and use a brush to do the work, but never a rag. Get into every part of them, after which rinse off with clean warm water, and then either put them in boiling water or pour boiling water over them. Stand the parts up so that they will drain, and use no cloth to wipe them. The

hot surface will dry them quickly, and they will be clean. Leave the parts in a sunny place if possible. This may seem to be putting too much stress on the case, but evidence gathered in the field shows the need of some vigorous words along this line."

The outside of the frame, although it does not come in direct contact with the milk, also needs scrupulous care. Cases have been noted where the color of the machine could scarcely be distinguished because of grease and dirt or dried milk covering the paint. Pure cream could hardly be expected to come from such a place.

Cleaning the Udder

No matter how clean the udder of the cow looks, it should be rubbed with a damp cloth before the milking operation begins. There is on it dust that is not apparent to the eye, and this dust may become very harmful in starting the milk to souring. A single particle of dust that is invisible to the eye may contain several lactic acid ferments.—Farmers' Review.

Melotte
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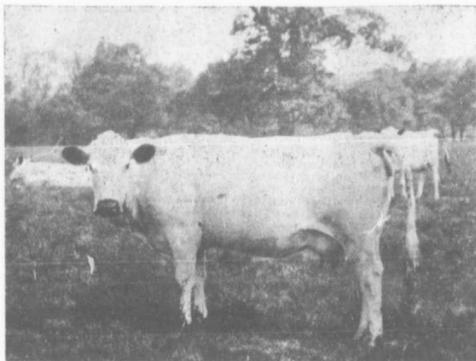
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Some Old English Wild White Park Cattle owned by Sir Walter Shakerley, Bart., Somerford Park, Cheshire, England, whose herd is supposed to be the only one in existence of this interesting breed, which are supposed to be the original cattle of Britain.
Photo by Parsons.

Farming in Holland

Market Gardening and Gouda Cheese Making

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT

The Dutch have long been famed for their agriculture and their industry; their country for years past has been in the van of civilization while the ingenious methods pursued by their farmers to wring a living from nature has shown adaptability to changing times, and consequently has been rewarded with a considerable amount of success. A party of English agricultural journalists, of which I had the pleasure of being one, have lately made a lengthy and exhaustive trip through various parts of the kingdom of Holland. The tour was under the leadership of Dr. J. J. L. van Rijn, the agricultural commissioner in Great Britain and Ireland for the Province of Friesland. A more painstaking and well-informed guide it would be perhaps impossible to secure.

In the course of the tour I visited institutes, abattoirs, butter control-stations farm houses and factories. On all sides was to be seen evidence of a prosperous population; everywhere the English party was received with the utmost cordiality; all the processes by which Dutch produce was prepared for the English market was freely shown; and nowhere was there any suspicion of the "closed door."

The program of the tour was naturally a very varied one, but it supplied in variety and interest an experience which will be long remembered by the guests of our hospitable neighbors.

STAMPING OUT TUBERCULOSIS

The Government Serum Institute at Rotterdam has for its purpose the enquiry into diseases of all varieties of live stock, and, as can be judged from its name, it is devoted very largely to the production of vaccines for use in cases of tuberculosis, already large quantities having been dispatched free of charge to veterinary surgeons. The Institute has particular attention to the question of tuberculosis in cattle, and most stringent regulations have lately been

put into force to contend with this trouble. All animals showing symptoms of tuberculosis are slaughtered, and compensation is paid by the Government; the State having entered into the contract with a large firm of butchers to kill and dispose of any suspicious animals, and after inspection, the meat, if fit, is placed upon the market.

MARKET GARDENING AND FRUIT RAISING

The district of Westland forms the south-western portion of the province of South Holland, and it is noted for its market gardens; the soil consists principally of sand, the land being heavily manured with cow dung. It is in area about 5,200 acres, which is cultivated by no fewer than fourteen hundred small holders. The average extent, therefore, of each is somewhere about three and a half acres, some of the smallest being only two acres in extent while the largest do not exceed fifteen acres. During the last few years greater attention has been paid to cultivation under glass, the crops raised consisting of cauliflower, carrots, lettuces, endive, strawberries, grapes, etc. The value of land is high in this particular district, and now runs from \$750 to \$1,000 per acre. Wages, too, have increased of late years, but they do not compare too favorably with those prevalent in this country. In the Westland a good permanent man servant is paid \$3 to \$4 weekly, while occasional laborers are paid half a dollar daily, a figure which, however, may expand to a dollar and a half a day during the busiest time.

Large quantities of potatoes and asparagus are raised, for export to England and Germany, while the latter go exclusively to their eastern neighbor. The popular taste both in Holland and Germany is different from that in England. Dutch asparagus has no green tops, and consequently, though some of the stalks are not quite so long as to what we are accustomed, the edible portion is rather more. This delicacy, too, is served in a different way to which we

are accustomed, quantities of powdered nutmeg being eaten with the asparagus.

As to means of transportation, Westland is amply supplied with canals and ditches, which intersect the land in regular and orderly lines, so that transport to a large centre, such as The Hague, Rotterdam, and the Hook of Holland is readily done by boat. There is also a very complete system of light railways, but these are principally used for the conveyance of passengers.

CO-OPERATION

has made wonderful strides in the district of late years and the middleman has, or is, being gradually crushed out. A large association named in Westland works for the whole district, and places a recognized trade mark upon all produce, and is thus responsible for the quality; these efforts have placed matters upon a much sounder basis. In the different villages there are auction marts where the produce is offered for sale. The term "Dutch auction" is well known in the English language, but I little thought it was by this method that produce was disposed of in Holland. The system upon which they work is to display a particular lot and start at a high figure, and gradually reduce the price. A prospective buyer then claims the lot at what he considers a fair price, but the auctioneer then starts the lot at the original upset price, when, if there is no better offer, the produce falls to the first bidder. In 1904 the total value of the produce sold on this system amounted to about \$650,000.

GOUDA CHEESE MAKING

The production of milk and the manufacture of Edam cheese is largely carried on in the middle of the Hague, and I had the opportunity of visiting a couple of typical South Holland farms, where Gouda cheese was being manufactured. The first of these was a farm in the occupation of Mrs. Lekkerkerk, at Voorschoten. This holding was on sandy soil, and was about 71 acres in size. The herd of milch cows is thirty in number and in addition there are eight heifers and eight calves. The milk is turned into full cream Gouda cheese, and on the whey, pigs and calves are fed. Cheese is not made during the winter months, for from November to April the milk is sold in the Hague.

Every year about one-third of the meadow land is reserved for hay. Grazing lasts from the middle of April to the middle of November, and during that time the cows are not in the sheds. The winter food mainly consists of hay, together with linseed cake and other kinds of meal by way of artificial feeding. The structure of the farm is entirely on the South Holland style. The dwelling and cow-house are under one roof; the living rooms are in front of the building, with the cheese cellar and dairy on one side, and the cow-house behind, opening immediately out of the kitchen. The work is mainly done by members of the household, with a maid-servant and a man-servant. The making of genuine Gouda cheese is almost entirely limited to the provinces of South Holland, Utrecht, and is essentially a farmhouse and not a factory-made cheese.

As to the process of manufacture, the milk is poured out through a sieve into a wooden cheese tub. The temperature is brought to between 30 degrees and 32 degrees Centigrade, either by cooling a part of the milk

in the refrigerator, or by adding some hot water. Thereupon rennet, gold color and cheese nitr are added (respectively, to drachms, 16 grains, and 5 drachms) on 20 gallons of milk, and thoroughly mixed with the milk. After that the curd is covered, and the milk is quietly left alone for half an hour for the purpose of curdling. Cutting begins when the curd has got a suitable solidity, which is the case if by breaking it with the finger it shows a perfect smooth fracture and does not stick to the hand. After half an hour the required condition of the curd is attained, and the particles are about the size of peas. Then the cover is put on the tub, and the curd is left alone about five minutes in order to settle, after which part of the whey is taken off, as less water will be required when warmed again. While continually stirring, nearly boiling water is then poured into the tub, and the temperature of the curd is attained at 65 degrees Centigrade has been attained.

THE CHEESE PRESSES

or vessels, are placed in the skimmed whey, that they may have the temperature of the latter. They are then filled with large lumps of curds, which are kneaded a little and further pressed with the hand. Pressing is applied in order to remove all liquid, while the quantity of whey in the cheese is further reduced by putting it under the press enveloped in cloths. The press is for that purpose closed with the round flat cover, the so-called "follower." After about fifteen minutes the cloth is taken off from the cheese, wrung, and then put on again, while at the same time the cheese is turned. The cheese when fit for market, weigh about 17½ pounds. They are pressed with a weight of 100 to 150 pounds, and they stay under the press almost 12 hours. The cheese are then transferred to the cellar. There they lay successively one and a half days in weak brine, one and a half days in somewhat stronger, and two days in saturated brine, in which they are turned every day. The whole ripening process lasts five or six weeks, after which the cheese, now fit for consumption, is taken to the market.

Caring for the Cow in Holland

In Holland the cows are turned out to pasture in May, and do not return to the stable until November. During the cold, damp days of early spring they wear blankets in the pasture to protect them from the weather. At milking time they are not driven to the barn to be milked, as is the custom in this country, but instead the milkmaids go to the cows, wherever they may be in the pasture, and carry back the milk, not wishing to give the cows any unnecessary travel. From the time they leave the barn in May until they return in autumn they receive no feed other than grass. During the winter the grain feed consists almost entirely of oil cake, feeding from two to four pounds each day. The principal feed, however, is hay, each cow receiving nearly thirty pounds daily. It is not the great capacity of these cows to handle so large a quantity of hay. The cows are put in the stable in the fall and are not let out again until the following spring. During the time they are given the best of care, scarcely an hour passes day or night that they are not visited by an attendant. They are watered, fed and milked with the greatest regularity and given every comfort possible.

The Dutch owe their success in no small degree, in establishing so fine a breed of dairy cattle, to the careful selection of their breeding stock. Only a few of the choicest bulls are kept for sires, and the greatest care is also exercised in selecting females.

The Successful Ones

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Some time ago I made an offer of prizes for plans for outbuildings suitable for a meat or beef farm of about 100 acres, and also of prizes for plans for outbuildings suitable for a dairy farm of similar area. The following gentlemen kindly consented to act as judges:—Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College Guelph, Ont.; Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; and Mr. H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Owing to absence in the North-West, Mr. Hodson was unable to take part. The awards were unanimous in every case, and according to them, the prizes were won by the competitors named hereafter:

Meat or Beef Farm Outbuildings—1st prize, \$100, by "Farmer Boy," Andrew Kerr, Morrison, Ont.; 2nd prize \$75, by "Aberdeen Angus," Frederick Ransom, Lot. 43, 2nd con., Lancaster, Ont.; 3rd prize, \$50, by "Young Farmer," John A. Watson, Fernhill P.O., Middlesex County, Ont.; 4th prize, \$25, by "Eureka," A. S. McBean, Saranac Lake, N.Y.; highly commended, "Onlooker," John Dawes, Springfield, Ont.

Dairy Farm Outbuildings—1st prize, \$100, by "Builder," Alfred A. Gilmore, Athelstan, Que.; 2nd prize, \$75, by "Scotty," Frank H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.; 3rd prize, \$50, by "Ubique," F. C. Harrison, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; 4th prize, \$25, "Choreboy," Henry Dunn, Hillcrest Farm, Ascot, Lennoxville, P.Q.; highly commended, "K. 20," Roy K. Guthrie, Paris Station, Ont.; commended, "Rubber," B. Drummond, 59 Waverley St., Ottawa, Ont.

I take this opportunity to thank those who entered the competition. The plans of those who were not successful in winning a prize, will be returned to those who apply for them to me at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Otherwise, I shall be glad to keep them here for use (perhaps) sometime in the classes of the Macdonald Agricultural College.

I am again indebted to the agricultural press for valued assistance in this effort to bring about improvement of the conditions on the farms of Canada.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Prince Edward Island

During the first week in June a cold north-easterly rainstorm set in, lasting for two days. Since then we have had fine, warm weather, with frequent showers. Crops are looking well despite the late backward spring. Grass looks excellent.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, per lb. 6 to 9c; small, 8 to 12c.; butter per lb. 20 to 22c.; eggs per doz. 15 to 16c.; oats per bush. 45 to 50c.; hay per cwt. 65 to 75c.; potatoes per bush. 10 to 18c.; flour per bbl. \$6.00 to \$7.00; pork per lb. 6 to 6½c; oatmeal per cwt. \$2.75; flour per cwt. \$2.75.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass per lb. 4 to 5c.; butter per lb. 19 to 20c; eggs per doz. 12c.; hay, loose, \$16 to \$17; hides per lb. 6½ to 6¼c.; flour per cwt. \$3.00; oats per bush. 40 to 45c.; wheat per bush. \$7.10 to \$7.20; pork per lb. 6 to 6½c; potatoes per bush. 15c.; barley per bush. 55 to 60c.; straw \$8.00.

A test is being made at the Stock Farm here to ascertain whether early sowing will not be a remedy for the cut-worm in the corn crop.

The Farmers' Institute lectures in this Province for the season will commence on June 26 under the direction of Duncan Anderson of Ontario and W. F. Stephen of Quebec, assisted by our own institute staff.

We are informed that every effort will be made this year to make the Provincial Exhibition in this city the best that has ever been held here. A number of valuable special prizes will be offered.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. offer \$2000 for the four best colts from any one registered draft stallion.

Messrs. Stanley & Horne, Charlottetown, offer \$200 for the best colt or filly under two years, sired by the thoroughbred of Quebec, "Woodburn."

In cattle the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association offer \$500 and the Holstein Friesian Association \$2500.

Sheep and swine also come for a number of valuable specials.

Oats are being imported instead of exported from the Island. Potatoes are very low, and there are thousands of bushels now lying in farmers' cellars. Some are feeding them to stock, and mixing them with meal to feed to the hens. A. R.

She makes a pound of butter,

Or maybe more, a day,

Because she's fed on silage

And bran and clover hay;

She is high-born and queenly,

She makes the old farm pay;

But if you treat her badly, she

Can kick in the same old way.

—Elgin Dairy Report.

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INTEREST ALLOWED at **3 1/2** POUNDED TWICE
EACH YEAR.

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Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers



*Have you ever had your day turn
unshiny because of a cheerful word?
Have you ever wondered if this could
be the same world, because someone
had been unexpectedly kind to you?
You can make today the same for some-
body. It is only a question of a little
imagination, a little time and trouble.
Think now "If that can I do to-day to
make someone happy?"*

To My Baby's First Shoes

Dear little shoes turned up at the toes,
With heels worn down and one button
gone,

You are very sorry, as I may suppose
Because baby's having a new pair tried
on.

Although you are shabby and far too
small—

For the baby's feet have outgrown
you—

Be assured I shall not throw you away,
As there is some work for you yet
to do.

In years to come when I'm old and gray,
Little shoes, I shall look at you ten-
derly.

And think of the time when my boy's
tiny feet

Were watched and guided by mother
always.

I am going to write a message for him
To read when mother may not be
here;

And then I will place it on one wee
shoe,
So that he'll be sure to find it there.

It will simply be a line or two
For him to see when he looks within—
"God bless the boy who wore this shoe;
May he never stray in the paths of
sin."

For an Attractive House Yard

After a term of prosperous years has
reduced to a certainty the problem of
a home, there naturally follows the
desire for home adornment. There is
now a widespread movement for making
homes beautiful. This desire for im-
provement has swept beyond city limits
and is now of vital interest to the
farmers. Brief suggestions for the
arrangement of trees and plants may
be useful.

If possible, the dwelling should be
placed sufficiently distant from the road
to allow a good-sized lawn. The lawn
is restful to the eye and leads up to the
residence, the principal object in the
picture. It is not considered best to
plant trees in the lawn in front of the
house, although shade trees of good
form are admissible on the roadside.
The lawn should be framed with shade
trees on either side, and these side lines
may be fringed with shrubbery. The
loftiest trees should be at the rear of
the dwelling. Groups of trees are ad-
missible at the rear wings. Trees
planted in this manner frame the lawn
and residence.

The shrubbery should border the
lawn, or be near the groups of trees
at the rear of the residence. Beds of
annuals and perennials, also roses, are

admissible within view of the side
windows. Scattered shrubs in the lawn
interfere sadly with the mower, as well
as break up the restful view.

Care should be taken not to crowd
the grounds. Remember that trees need
air and sunlight for their full develop-
ment. On the farmstead with broad
acres lofty trees and large groups are
helpful, and shelter belts also should be
had.

Cultivate to mulch the soil about
trees; cultivation is the better method.
Do not forget to protect the trunks of
the trees. Wrap trunks with burlap,
cotton cloth, straw, hay brands, or even
tie on corn stalks for protection.

The soil about shrubs or bushes should
be mulched with soil kept loose or
with fine old hay or chaff or lawn
clippings. This lessens evaporation.
After shrubs are safely planted water
may be used if needed. Do not water
frequently. Surface watering hastens
and increases loss by evaporation.
When water is needed apply with such
freedom as to soak at least eighteen
inches in depth. Instead of surface

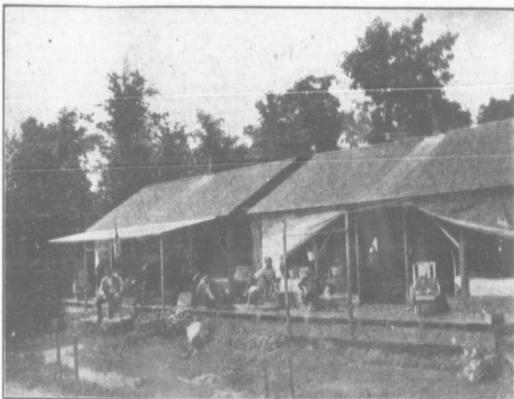
fields and woods, and perhaps the un-
acknowledged obligation enhances the
privilege of leaving the long, narrow
roadside flower beds, and looking for
rarer and more effective things along
fences and hedges, and in shadowed
and solitary places.

If one has acquired the habit of
wild flower gathering, and the knowl-
edge of what to gather and how to
bring her gleanings safely home, and
the still further knowledge of the best
decorative effect to be gotten
from them, she has reached a possi-
bility of great satisfaction and every-
day happiness.

Music on a Freight Train

In spite of jerks and jolts and irregu-
lar time there is one freight-train on
which it is always pleasant to ride. It
is a local on one of the roads in the
Western States.

The entire crew on this local are
Christians, and three of them sing in
a church choir. The conductor is a
tenor, and a brakeman, known as
"Fatty" on account of his size, sings



Living in Shacks at a Sanitarium for Consumptives

watering, apply through a hole at the
side until soil is fully saturated. This
interferes less with aeration. A barrel
of water in the subsoil once a month
is much more effective than fifty pails
of water applied to the surface during
the same period.

Wild Flowers in the Home

Not every one has a flower garden,
but every one who spends even a
part of the summer in the country
has the freedom of the roadsides,
pastures, meadows and woods; the
wild gardens which belong to every
man and no man, where every one is
free to gather, and no one to forbid.
Of course it is by courtesy and cus-
tom that this freedom extends to the

pass. Each has an exceptionally fine
voice, and conversation among the pas-
sengers always ceases when they break
into song.

The other evening I was on that
train when it was four hours late.
Usually the trainmen on this local are
home by five o'clock, but that day they
were not only late, but had had no time
to get supper. Their work was extra
heavy, and all the more troublesome on
account of having to do it after dark.
Hearty appetites that have not tasted
food for seven hours do not as a rule
add to the good humor of the posses-
sors, but in spite of this they kept
their good humor, and answered time
after time the useless questions of the
impatient passengers, and cheerfully,
too.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Not Afraid in the Dark

I used to be dreadfully scared of the dark.

A year ago, when I was small, I never dared stir from the brightly lighted room.

Even into the shadowy hall.

And mother herself had to take me to bed.

And promise to sit near all night, For once I woke up all alone in the dark.

And it gave me a terrible fright.

I thought I saw goblins up over my bed—

Oh, wasn't I cowardly then!

My grandfather said I would never be brave.

Like heroes and all manly men.

But now I go round in the dark all alone.

And never am scared not one mite. I put out the gas upstairs by myself When mother has kissed me "Good-night."

For I play that the dark is a loving old nurse.

And colored nurse, kindly and quiet, Who holds me quite safe till I've fallen asleep—

If you're 'fraid of the dark just you try it.

The Red Jacket

Margery was fond of color, and so when Uncle Jack bought her a nice jacket for spring, it was natural that she should select a pretty red. Margery thought she had never seen anything so lovely, and on the very morning it came she teased to wear it over to grandma's. "But it is not a pleasant day," urged mama, "and if it should rain you would spoil all the freshness of your pretty garment." But Margery could not bear this disappointment, and for once in her

life she was, we are sorry to say, almost as cross as a little girl can be.

Mama was grieved, but as she sometimes allowed Margery to have her way and suffer the consequences, she left it entirely to Margery to decide, and made it quite plain, too, that if any harm came to the jacket she would have to bear her misfortune without complaint.

Margery took an umbrella and started down the street. She did not feel exactly comfortable, for it was a rare thing for her to disagree with mama. She walked along quite proudly, however, till she came to the cross-roads; here she would have to pass the home of her dearest friend, who was sure to run out and marvel over the gift. "I want grandma to see it first," she thought, "so I will go through the field." She slipped between the bars and circled the pasture, making across the brook straight to grandma's dear old house on the hill.

As she tripped gaily along she felt a drop of rain, and opening her umbrella, she went hobbling along up the hill.

Now, grandma owned a cow. She was not a very friendly cow at best, and she certainly was very curious. When she saw the bit of bright red coming across the field, and half concealed by a huge black thing, she threw up her head and made her way toward the object.

Margery, unmindful of the excitement she was causing, came along busy with her thought. Suddenly she heard a thud! thud! and looking up she saw the old red cow, with head down, bearing toward her. Margery was used to cattle and she did not wholly lose her presence of mind. She looked about for some shelter, and seeing the old pulpit rock, she ran with all speed, and climbed it nimbly before the cow came round from the other side.

Margery had thrown her umbrella out of her hand when she climbed the rock. The wind bore it down the field, and the cow, attracted by this new wonder, moved away after it.

She did not dare to leave the rock, and the rain was now coming down heavily, and there were fine drops all over her new jacket. A more miserable little girl could hardly be found, and she began to cry. She took off her coat and rolled it, damp as it was, in a tight bundle, and looked away toward grandma's house, to see if help were in sight.

It seemed years, and was some time, before grandma, looking from her side door, saw the little huddled figure on the rock and the old cow running about the field chasing some tumbling black object. She quickly called Uncle Jack, and he came down the field on the run. Seeing Margery was safe, he made after the umbrella, which he captured and closed to use as a goad to drive the old red cow back to her feeding, and then he came over the rock.

"Well, chicken, what in the world are you doing down here?" he said, as he held up his arms to her.

"I wanted grandma to see my new jacket first of all," sobbed Margery, "and now the old cow has spoiled it all!" and little by little the story came out.

Of course grandma unrolled the poor little garment and pressed it out nicely, not forgetting to marvel over its beauty; but some of the freshness was gone, and it always reminded Margery of the time she had her own way—Youth's Companion.

Esquimo Candy

Did you ever taste a bit of tallow, children? If you have, I am sure you do not consider it a great delicacy; yet reindeer tallow is the Eskimo children's candy, and I suppose they are quite satisfied. This "candy" is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a waterfowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones, blow up the skins, so as to make pouches, which they fill with the reindeer tallow, for their little folk.



A Ride Around the Farm on Calf-back; and good fun it is, too.

IN THE KITCHEN

Novel Way of Baking Biscuit.

Often when the busy housewife desires hot biscuit for her Sunday tea or for luncheon she discovers that the oven is not hot enough to bake them. In such emergencies try baking them in muffin rings on a griddle. This is really an excellent plan, and has been well tested. In fact, hot bread baked in this way makes a pleasant change occasionally from ordinary biscuit. One is sure of results, too, which is not always the case when the oven is used.

The biscuit batter should for this purpose be a little thinner than the ordinary batter. If made as follows the biscuit will be light and fluffy: Sift two teaspoonsful of baking powder with two cups of flour. Rub in a piece of butter—about a tablespoonful—and carefully mix the whole with two scant cups of milk. Grease your griddle with beef fat, no butter, as that burns so easily, and not lard, as that gives a bad taste to the biscuit. Grease the muffin rings also, and place them on the griddle. Fill them half full with the mixture. Cover the griddle with a pan or deep tin cover, and let them cook slowly—rising before they brown. If the fire beneath them is too hot they will burn. As in everything else, common sense is needed in this matter.

Some housekeepers would call these English muffins, but they are not, for English muffins proper are raised over night with yeast, and are generally served split and roasted.

Recipes in Season

CHERRY SHORTCAKE.—Make a soft dough of four cupsful of sifted flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and four teaspoonsful of butter. Mix with milk. Cook in two layers, buttered. When brown, remove from the oven, butter again, spread the bottom layer with cherries that have been stoned, and sweetened, put on the top crust, and cover with fruit. Serve with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Two cupsful of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, two teaspoonsful of butter, and a pinch of salt. Mix with milk, roll out in two layers, butter and bake. Spread with the berries, sprinkle with sugar, place the top layer on, butter and cover with berries. Over this spread a layer of meringue made of the beaten whites of two eggs and three tablespoonsful of sugar. Brown quickly, without cooking the fruit. Serve with whipped cream.

BANANA PIE.—Free enough bananas from skin and coarse threads to fill a cup when the pulp is pressed through a sieve or ricer. To the pulp add a beaten egg, one-half cupful of sugar, one cracker powdered fine, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, two tablespoonsful of molasses, one-third of a cupful of cream, and one-half cupful of milk. Mix thoroughly and bake until firm in a pie pan lined with pastry as for squash pie.

DUTCH SCRAMBLE.—Put a good-sized piece of butter in a saucepan, set it over the fire and when melted stir in a cupful of shredded codfish; allow the butter and fish to become well mixed, and if necessary add more butter; then break in five eggs and

scramble. Season with pepper and salt, and serve very hot.

STRAWBERRY PUNOCH.—Beat the whites and yolks of four eggs, first separately and then together, until very light; add one pint of milk and four cupsful of flour. Beat this mixture smooth before adding two tablespoonsful of melted butter, two tablespoonsful of salt and two and a half teaspoonsful of baking powder. Drain a quart of berries, dredge with flower, stir into the batter and turn into buttered patty pans. Set in a pan of boiling water, cover and boil steadily for three hours.

WELSH RABBIT.—One cup of grated rabbit cheese, one teaspoon flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon mustard, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one beaten egg, one cup milk, butter size of large hickory nut. Mix dry ingredients together, warm the milk, then stir carefully, all together, and stir constantly until cooked. Make in double boiler of chafin dish, and keep hot over hot water while serving.

Hang This in Your Kitchen

The following table of proportions will be found useful, and should be hung in every kitchen in a convenient place. A tablespoonful is measured level. A cupful is all the cup will hold leveled with a knife.

One teaspoonful of soda to one pint of sour milk.

One teaspoonful of soda to one cup of molasses.

Three heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder to one quart of flour.

Half a cupful of yeast, or quarter of compressed cake, to one pint of liquid.

One teaspoonful of salt to two quarts of flour.

One teaspoonful of salt to one quart of soup.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for muffins.

One quart of water to each pound of meat bone for soup stock.

One teaspoonful of extract to one quart of custard.

One tablespoonful of extract to one quart of cream or custard for freezing.

One tablespoonful of extract to one plain loaf.

A pinch of salt or spice is a salt- spoonful.

To blend seasonings sift them thoroughly together before adding them to mixture.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Windsor Cheese Salt

- will salt more curd at less cost
- will salt the curd thoroughly and evenly
- will insure the cheese being firm and smooth

Windsor SALT

- will "keep" the cheese better, and preserve its rich flavor.

It pays to use WINDSOR SALT for cheese making, as you will find out after your first trial. Your dealer has it, or will get it for you.

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IS

MISSING

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A new pattern department commences with the July number, which, by the way, begins a new volume. These patterns are first-class, but the dresses they illustrate are inexpensive. This feature alone will save dollars on every dress made. Cut out the coupon on page 510, enclose \$1.00, and mail it to us.

Every lady sending us this coupon with \$1.00 for one subscription to **Canadian Good Housekeeping** before July 20th, will receive in addition a free copy of the **IDEAL COOK BOOK**, published alone at \$1.00, and well worth the money.

A free sample copy will be sent for examination, if you wish. A post card brings it.

Write for it to-day so that you may subscribe before July 20th, and so obtain the Cook Book.

Health in the Home

A Question of Diet

He ate pork chops and sausages,
And candied sweet potatoes,
His soups were full of onions
And of garlic and tomatoes.

He ate salt mackerel and cheese,
And pastries and bananas;
And after having finished these,
He smoked a few Havanas.

And yet he oft in mournful tones
Was heard to ask this question,
"Why is it that I just can't find
A cure for indigestion?"

The Medicine Habit

There is something fascinating about a medicine advertisement. It begins by describing the symptoms of the disease for which it is a cure, and any one with a vivid imagination will immediately feel all the pains and aches, "that full feeling after dinner," a rumbling in the head and everything else described in the advertisement. The medicine will go straight to the "spot," and in from one to five bottles will cure. In many cases the medicines do cure. It is easier and cheaper to go to the druggist and buy a bottle of medicine than it is to call on the physician or have him call on you, and then pay him and get his prescription filled and pay for that.

The medicine habit is easily acquired, particularly if the dose is something pleasing to the taste. In the matter of narcotics the sensation is more agreeable than otherwise. A small dose taken to relieve pain, followed by beneficial results, gives the user a firm belief in the medicine. It is easy to take a dose when there is no pain, and soon the habit grows.

It is not the poor that dread the trouble and expense of a physician any more than the well-to-do. A dose in the closet is worth half a dozen or more in the drug store, and certainly the one at hand is preferred to the one a few squares or a mile away. A woman once contracted the medicine habit from being presented with a case of homeopathic medicines when she was about to take a journey. She had no need of a single remedy in the case, but because the medicines were there she tipped one bottle and then another. A dose in from time to time, and finally got to the point where she would go into a drug store and buy a medicine and take it whenever she felt inclined. It is a wonder that the doses did not endanger her life, but she still lives. Another woman became a confirmed drunkard from buying medicines made of bad whiskey. The cases of morphine eaters are so common that they excite pity, but not surprise. An Indianapolis man went to Europe, and not knowing the name of his favorite drug in the country where he was staying, wrote to a druggist here to send him a large quantity.

When travelling it is well to be provided with a bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia. In case of faintness ten to twenty drops taken in a wineglass of water will often give relief. If one is to be alone it is well to provide the medicine beforehand. Fill a three-ounce bottle with boiled water and add a teaspoonful of the spirits, shake well and cork tightly. It can be taken in two doses half an hour apart.

NOW READY

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at
\$1.50, now to be given
away free. Read on.

WHAT HEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practices, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, uncomplaining Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the suggestions, to be benefited by it. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his stuffy city office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements of the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.50 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium.

Fill and cut off the coupon on page 406.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

Sunday at Home

A Prayer

Our Father, thou knowest all, and yet it is a relief to pour out our hearts, full to the brim with need and sorrow and confession. We come through Christ. He trod the path of prayer before us, and now intercedes for us at thy right hand. Teach us to pray, O blessed Master; draw us aside into sympathy with thyself in thy ceaseless intercessions for thy church and the world. Let it not be enough for thee to pray for us, but pray in us. May thy prayers pass up through our lips. Deliver us from the iniquity of the heart which makes prayer a mockery. Keep us from giving thee the appearance of the lips or the posture of the body without the consent of the ardent spirit. Let us talk simply and naturally with thee, as to a friend. May we pray without ceasing, in everything give thanks, and in nothing be anxious. Amen.

Sentence Sermons

Life is the best language.
Hope keeps the heart wholesome.
Your goods have little to do with your good.

Men must be lifted; they cannot be pushed up.

A man's happiness does not depend on his harness.

The narrow mind is not essential to the narrow way.
As soon as you cease to grow up you begin to go down.

If you are put in a place of trial count it a mark of trust.

Prosperity is the last of all evils punishing some people.

You cannot make tracks for heaven by tramping on others.

There is no virtue in being patient with the pain you do not feel.

Despondency is the last of all evils. It is the abandonment of good, a giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness.—Von Knebel.

If you will, you can rise. No power in society, no hardship in your condition, can depress you, keep you down in knowledge, power, virtue, influence; but by your own consent.—W. S. Channing.

Trust not to appearances; the drum which makes most noise is filled with wind.—Oriental Proverb.

The Guiding Book

"I put a New Testament among your books," wrote Charles Dickens in 1868, to his youngest son on his departure for Australia, "for the very same reasons, and with the same hopes, that made me write an early account of it for you when you were a little child. Because it is the best book that ever was or will be known in the world. And because it teaches you the best lessons by which any human creature, who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty, can possibly be guided."

This is not all that can be said about the Bible, but saying more or different from this is profitless, unless also we can say from our hearts this much. Do we guide our lives by the teachings of the Bible? Do we call Jesus Lord, and stop with that verbal service, or do we do all the things that he says? Do we say we believe the Bible is the Word of God and stop there, or do we guide our lives in truthfulness and fidelity to duty by its teachings?

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

MORNING JACKET, 5079

A graceful and becoming morning jacket is always certain to find a welcome, for no matter how many the wardrobe may include, there is always sure to be room for one more. This one is in every way desirable, yet is absolutely simple and involves the very least possible labor in the making. In the illustration the material is lawn with trimming of Valenciennes insertion, but everything seasonable is appropriate for the design, batiste, linen and all the thinner washable materials, while for the slightly cooler days the Scotch flannel and albatross are well liked, with any pretty banding as trimming.

The jacket is made with fronts and back, the fronts being laid in plaits which are pressed into place for their entire length, while those at the back are stitched to yoke depth. The sleeves are in flowing style, gathered at their upper edges, and the big collar finishes the neck.

SURPLUS BATHING SUIT 5077

The popular surplice effect has penetrated even to the bathing suit, and the latest and smartest are made with wide collars and separate chemisettes. The one illustrated is among the very best and most graceful, and allows a choice of the sleeves that are gathered into bands or left loose, and of a pointed or round collar. Again, the blouse can be joined either to the skirt or to the bloomers as may be preferred. In the case of the original the material is h.a.k. Sicilian with trimming of broad banding, but available materials are many, serge sharing the honors with Sicilian, while taffeta is well liked by some people, and color may be anything that one may prefer, although the darker tones are held in the best taste.



5077 Surplice Bathing 5077 Morning Jacket, Suit, 32 to 42 bust. 32 to 42 bust.

The suit is made with the blouse, bloomers and skirt. The blouse is finished with the big rollover beneath which the shield or chemisette is attached and is closed at the left of the front. The bloomers are the usual ones that are generously full without excessive bulk, and are gathered at their upper edges. The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in a backward-turning plait at each seam, which is stitched flat for a portion of its length.

CHILD'S BISHOP DRESS 5075

The absolutely simple little frock is the best liked of all models for playtime wear and is eminently charming and attractive. Here is one made in bishop style, that is with the sleeves joined to the frock and the two gathered together at the neck, which is adapted to all washable materials and is quite pretty enough for white lawn while it is well adapted to gingham, percale and the like. In the model it is made of checked gingham with collar and cuffs of white embroidery.



5075 Child's Bishop Dress, 1-2-4 years.



5076 Tucked Skirt with Gathered Flounce, 22 to 30 waist.

The little dress is made simple with fronts, backs and sleeves, is gath. 4 at the neck and joined to the collar, and closes invisibly at the centre back.

TUCKED SKIRT WITH GATHERED FLOUNCE 5076

No skirt of the season is better liked than this one made with deep flounce and tucks above. In the illustration it is of flowered batiste, it being particularly desirable for wash materials as both flounce and upper portion are straight, but is one of those very excellent and very desirable models that can be utilized for almost anything fashionable. The tucks at the hips do away with all bulk at that point, while the full flounce means abundant grace and flare and the tucks serve effectually to conceal the joining, in addition to making an effective trimming.

The skirt is made with the upper portion of the flounce. The upper portion is laid in three wide tucks at its lower edge, and the flounce is gathered at the upper, the two being joined beneath the lowest tuck. When preferred the tucks at the lower edge can be omitted and the fullness arranged with gathers.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

3

A preacher who went to a Kentucky parish, where the parishioners bred horses, was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth he was told he need not do it any more. "Why," asked the preacher. "Is she dead?" "No," answered the man, "she won the Derby."

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Fig. 1.—Lamb carcass on left, No. 3 carcass on right. Cut shows the rear end of loin on bottom, and the face of legs of mutton, the latter on top.

What is Good Mutton?

Good mutton is in demand. People on this continent are just beginning to realize the value of mutton as food. Englishmen consume more mutton than Canadians. But the consumption of mutton is increasing on this continent and if present tendencies continue, producers of prime mutton will have a steady and profitable market for his product.

It is harder to secure lean meat and firm flesh in mutton than in any other kind of meat. At the same time these qualities are of greater importance in mutton than in other meat. Consumers desire a maximum amount of lean with just enough fat to marble the meat nicely; more fat is waste, as it merely amounts to a surplus of tallow.

The accompanying cuts show the carcasses of four sheep—three yearling wethers and one lamb—slaughtered during the short courses at the Iowa Agricultural College. The following table gives weight of each in pounds when alive and when dressed:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Lamb
Live weight....	178	181	186	120
Dressed weight	102	108	113	70
Dressing per cent.....	57.307	59.66	60.75	58.33

No. 3 was a very large wether, with remarkable width of loin, and a well-covered back. He was, however, somewhat soft in covering, especially in fore-flank and on sides, indicating that he would kill out with too much waste fat.

Fig. 2 shows cuts of same carcasses as in Fig. 1, but on a larger scale. The decided difference, are at once apparent. The carcass on the left (No. 3) is wasteful in the covering—carries a great amount of fat that adds nothing to the palatability or value of the carcass from a consumer's standpoint. While cuts from this carcass would sell at the same price per pound as the other, butchers would be obliged to trim off most of the fat before selling. The lamb carcass on the right shows fully as large an eye of meat, and much less waste.

Fig. 3 shows about what one should look for in choice cuts of mutton. The per cent. of lean meat to fat is high and the meat is very nicely marbled; there is little waste, and everything indicates choice tender cuts. The lean meat on one side of the leg of mutton is greater than on the other. This is due to a slight unevenness in cutting.

Lambs of handy weight produce carcasses that carry a higher per cent. of lean meat than do older wethers. Their carcasses are therefore choicer, if they have been properly finished. The per cent. of flesh element is the determining factor in deciding the value of mutton. Sires and dams should be selected that possess it. Mature animals should not be fattened for too long a period, as it results in waste.

Alsike Clover for Seed

The following from the Michigan Experiment Station give advice in regard to securing seed from Alsike clover:

"The customary way of handling a crop of alsike clover for seed is to let the first crop mature, then cut and dry it in much the same manner that



Fig. 3.—Legs of mutton and loin from lamb; loin below, leg of mutton above.

a hay crop would be harvested. If the alsike is very heavy, it may not fill well, as it is likely to go down badly on rich land unless well drained. If there is sufficient timothy to hold it

up its presence should be an advantage. The timothy will not have siled by the time the clover is fit for seed. If the clover crop can be cured in good condition and a machine secured it is better to thrash it from the field. If stacked the thrashing may have to be delayed for a favorable opportunity and a considerable loss may result from bad weather. If drawn into the barn there is less loss than from stacking it, but the crop is pretty bulky, though not so much so as red or mammoth clover when allowed to mature, as it is finer and packs better.

Spraying Potatoes

To prevent blight on potatoes the work of spraying must be begun early in the season and continued throughout the season, doing the work thoroughly every two weeks and often if the rain washes off the spray. The following formula is recommended as a good one for use in spraying potatoes:

Dissolve six pounds of blue vitriol and six pounds of best stone lime in 50 gallons of water and when the plants are small apply at the rate of 50 gallons per acre, increasing the quantity as the plants grow until in mid-summer when 100 gallons to the acre are used. When it is necessary to use something for the destruction of potato bugs, dissolve Paris green in the Bordeaux mixture as indicated at the rate of one pound to each 75 gallons of the mixture, spraying the combined mixture together.

Roots a Mile Underground

A peculiar plant has been found in one of the drits of the Calumet and Hecla mines in Michigan nearly a mile below the surface. It was growing downwards, the roots being imbedded in the hanging at a distance of exactly 5,000 feet from the earth's surface.

The plant has been preserved in alcohol, and will be sent to the Portland Exhibition, after which it will go to one of the universities in the hope that its species may be determined. The plant is about a foot long, the leaves being about two inches broad, pure white and of a needle like nature.

Books and Bulletins

OUTLINES OF NATURE STUDIES—Bulletin 142, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

GAS PRODUCING BACTERIA—Bulletin 141, O.A.C., Guelph.

P. E. I. FRUIT GROWERS—Report for 1904. A. E. Dewar, Secretary, Charlottetown.

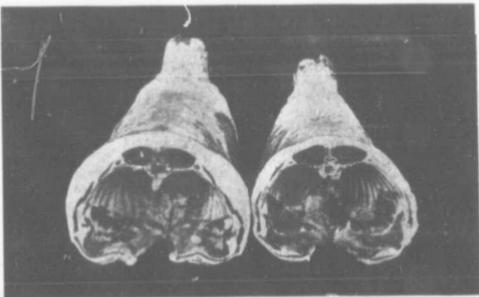


Fig. 2.

Warning to Fruit Sellers and Box Makers

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD,

It is desired to hereby draw attention to section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act Respecting the Packing and Sale of Certain Staple Commodities" (1 Edward VII, Chap. 26), which reads as follows:

"5. Every box of berries or currants offered for sale, and every berry box manufactured and offered for sale, in Canada, shall be plainly marked on the side of the box, in black letters at least half an inch square, with the word "Short," which contains when level-full as nearly exact as practicable—

(a) At least four-fifths of a quart, or

(b) Two-fifths of a quart.

2. Every basket of fruit offered for sale in Canada, unless stamped on the side plainly in black letters at least three-quarters of an inch deep and wide, with the word "Quart" in full, preceded with the minimum number of quarts, omitting fractions, which the basket will hold when level-full, shall contain, when level-full, one or other of the following quantities:—

(a) Fifteen quarts or more;

(b) Eleven quarts, and be five and three-quarters inches deep, perpendicularly, inside measurement, as nearly exactly as practicable.

(c) Six and two-thirds quarts, and be four and five-eighths inches deep, perpendicularly, inside measurement, as nearly exactly as practicable or

(d) Two and two-fifths quarts, as nearly exactly as practicable.

3. Every person who neglects to comply with any provision of this section, and any person who sells or offers for sale any fruit or berry boxes in contravention of this section, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than twenty-five cents for each basket or box so sold or offered for sale.

4. This section shall come into effect on the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two.

By an order-in-Council of June 9th, 1905, the foregoing section, and also section 4 of the Act, were assigned to the Minister of Agriculture for administration. In order to protect the public and those box and basket manufacturers who are now complying with the law, the Honourable Minister directs that steps shall be taken to have the law enforced. Box or basket manufacturers will please accept this warning and be guided accordingly.

The Dominion Fruit Inspectors will be instructed to watch for violations of section 5, but any person may lay an information against those who fail to carry out the provisions of the Act.

A. McNEILL,

Chief of Fruit Division,

Ottawa, Ont., June 12th, 1905.

Mice have a great antipathy to the smell of peppermint, and a little oil of peppermint placed around their haunts and holes will successfully keep them away.



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Always mention the Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Sick Mare

I have a young mare that has had sick spells once a month since last December. Acts like colic when first taken, excepting that she does not bloat. She rolls and trembles a few hours, then she appears to vomit a kind of slime, and sometimes unchewed food. She will continue that way for one or two days without either food or water. She will be cold as stone, heart feebly. Could you tell me what the trouble is and prescribe a cure.

M. H., York Co., N.B.

This is abdominal trouble of some kind, and as it appears to be serious we would advise calling in some qualified veterinary surgeon. In all colic cases, and this is probably one of the forms known as spasmodic or cramp colic, a thorough cleaning out of the bowels will often prevent its recurrence. An astringent purgative is the best for this purpose. Use one ounce of Barbadoes aloes made up in a ball. A remedy recommended for cramps colic, one ounce of chloral hydrate in half a pint of water. Another good remedy is two ounces each of sulphuric ether and laudanum in a half pint of linseed oil. If relief is not obtained in fifteen or twenty minutes this may be repeated. Keep body covered with blanket wrung out of warm water, and covered with a dry one.

If mare does not masticate her food there may be something wrong with her teeth. Let her have her teeth regularly, and if she is fed constantly on dry

feed, such as hay and oats, give her a bran mash once a week.

Mange on Dog

I have a dog that has mange. What can I do for him?
B. W. F.
Mange is a parasite disease. If the dog has long hair have him clipped as closely as possible and soften the scales, then apply the following ointment: Sublimed sulphur, 1 oz.; oil of juniper, 3 oz.; lard, 5 oz.; mix and apply. After having left on for 48 hours, wash off and repeat. Give five drops of Donovan's solution of arsenic twice daily.

Killing Ants and Moss

Can you tell me something that will banish ants from the grass border without killing the sod; also do you know of anything that will prevent moss from growing in the sod?

F. G. C. F., Wentworth St., Ont.

If the ants have hills or nests in the sod put bisulphide of carbon in the hill and press the foot on top. If the ants are very few in number sprinkle the lawn with pyrethrum powder.

Rake the sod well and put on a light dressing of wood ashes, just now. In the fall apply a light dressing of lime, as the soil is sour, which causes the moss to grow.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Collecting Son's Wages

Can a father collect a son's wages when he is working away from home and under 21 years of age?

C. T. S., Ontario.

The wages of a son working away from home belong to himself and not to his parents. The son, therefore, is the person legally entitled to collect the wages.

Agreement to Purchase

A. purchased a farm from B. for \$4,000. A written agreement was drawn up which was signed by A. but not by B. A. paid B. twenty-five dollars on account of the purchase money. B. now says he will not carry out the agreement. Can A. compel him to do so.

J. H. S., Ontario.

The 4th section of the statute commonly known as the Statute of Frauds provides that no action shall be brought upon any agreement for the sale of lands or any interest in lands unless the agreement is in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith. Here the agreement is in writing, but it has not been signed by B., the party who is refusing to carry it out. Consequently, no action can be brought against B., because he has not signed. It is not necessary that both parties should sign, but it is necessary that the person "to be charged," or in other words, against whom it is sought to enforce the agreement should sign. B. can, of course, retain the \$25 paid to

him by A., and if he does not carry out the agreement A. is entitled to recover back the sum so paid by him to B.

Right to Damages

A. is the owner of a farm adjoining the farm of B. A tree on A.'s land was thrown down by the wind over the line fence between the two farms and damaging B.'s grain. Has B. any right to recover damages from A.?

M. H. T.

By section 16 of the Line Fences Act, (R. S. O. 1897, chapter 284) it is enacted that "if a tree is thrown down by accident or otherwise across a line or division fence or in any way in and upon the property adjoining that upon which such tree stood, thereby causing damage to the crop upon such property or to such fence, it shall be the duty of the proprietor or occupant of the premises on which such tree theretofore stood to remove the same forthwith, and also forthwith to repair the fence and otherwise to make good any damage caused by the falling of such tree."

The Act further provides that if such a proprietor or occupant neglects or refuses so to do for 48 hours after notice in writing to remove same, the injured party may remove the tree or cause it to be removed in the most convenient and inexpensive manner, and may repair the fence damaged, and to remunerate him for such removal he may retain the tree and may also recover any further amount of damages beyond the value of the tree from the party liable to pay it under said Act.

In removing the tree he must avoid any unnecessary spoil or waste. The Act further provides that any disputes arising between the parties relating to the above matters shall be adjusted by the fence-viewers of the municipality—the decision of any two of whom shall be binding upon the parties.

Can Wife Sell Farm?

My father died about two years ago having made a will under which he left his farm to my mother for her life and after her death it is to be mine. Can my mother sell the farm or will it to some one else without my consent?

C. J. B., Ont.

Your mother has only a life interest in the farm—that is, she is entitled to the use and enjoyment of it as long as she lives—but she cannot sell or otherwise dispose of it so as to deprive you of the farm after her death without your consent.

The Security on Government Deposits and Notes

On 31st May last the total deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and the Dominion Government Savings Bank aggregated \$60,166,138, and the Dominion notes in circulation were \$27,354,000. As security against this total liability to the public of \$87,470,138 the Government held in specie \$15,338,514, and guaranteed sterling debentures \$1,966,666, total \$17,305,181. The amount of security demanded by the statutes to be held was \$30,874,613, so that the excess security held amounted to \$6,410,568. The statutes call for the Government to hold against note in circulation for it as the first \$30,000,000 25 per cent. in gold or guaranteed debentures, and all above \$30,000,000 to be protected by an equal amount of the same nature of security. The reserve required against deposits is ten per cent.

Eve's Apple Tree Found

A fruit supposed to bear the marks of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple tree." The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name is the fruit. It is beautiful and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, and to warn men against its noxious properties.—Exchange.

"Fairy Rings" in Pastures

At this season of the year the farmer has noticed in his pasture of grain and patches which are taller, more thrifty and of a darker color than the surrounding parts. He has often wondered what caused this, and why the stock, when pasturing, avoid these patches, but eat the grass from them quite readily when it is made into hay.

These rings are found more often on land which has been pastured the year before, and on those parts of it where the manure from the stock has been allowed to remain where dropped. These droppings always contain the necessary constituents of the plant's food in a more or less available form, and it is the nitrogen in them that gives to the grass that dark green color. This, however, does not wholly explain the existence of these rings. As many of them occur where no droppings have been allowed to accumulate it is evident that in these cases the droppings are not the cause.

For a complete explanation we must fall back upon the results of the researches of the biologist and the chemist. The biologist noticed that these rings enlarged each year, and that the grass around the edges was tall and dark in color, while that in the centre of the circle was even poorer, if anything, than the other grass in the field. The soil was examined. The soil just outside the ring was found to contain a great amount of the little, white, thread-like mycelium (what corresponds to the roots of higher plants), of a fungus, while the soil under the ring, and on the inside of it, was free from these threads. The chemist, then came to the rescue. After many analyses it was proven that the fungus acted on the organic of the soil (the decaying roots, stems, manure, etc.), making the elements of plant food more available. The grass or grain, growing over the place where these changes were going on, did not fail to profit by them, and as a result, grew tall and thrifty, while their less fortunate neighbors on the inside of the circle, having had their turn the year before, now were forced to take pot luck.

The phenomenon of the fairy rings, while of doubtful benefit to the farmer in the long run, is illustrative of one of the vast number of changes in the soil, due to the action of the lower forms of plant life. It also shows the great use of organic matter in the soil.

H. McFAYDEN

Cardwell Co., Ont.

He who fights the livelong day
Will have to sleep the night away.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Farmers' Loans

Where should a farmer apply who wants to borrow money? Farmers' loans may generally be divided into two classes—long term loans secured by mortgage on land and buildings, and temporary loans to tide them over for a few months until crops or cattle can be marketed, or possibly for the purchase of a good offer of stock.

The long-term loan can be obtained from various sources. The principal of these, and the one where the money is most sure to be obtained, is the loan company, and to show the amount of this business carried by such companies, it may be stated that their loans in Canada secured by mortgage probably exceed \$120,000,000 at the present time. There are advantages in dealing with such institutions when a loan is required on mortgage. For instance, the matter is put through on a prompt business basis, and no undue advantage is taken by any reputable company in case of inability to pay the mortgage or interest when due, although they will, without doubt, take proper means to protect their security and ensure eventual payment. Another feature is that of privacy, which may be maintained much easier regarding a loan from a corporation located in the city or town than is probably possible when made from a neighbor.

The loan company will, however, require absolute security, and to ensure this, the bill of costs of some high-priced solicitor for examining the title and preparing the necessary documents will sometimes appear excessive. The desired loan may be satisfactorily arranged through some local lawyer who has money to loan from some of his wealthy clients, or from some neighbor or friend desirous of a safe investment, and the very fact that such loans are so generally safe and reasonably remunerative makes them much sought after by some classes of investors.

The temporary loan is of a different nature, and must be obtained, if possible, without other security being given than that afforded by a promissory note, with possibly the endorsement of a friend. Such loans can best be obtained from a bank. The amounts required are usually small, ranging from a few dollars or three hundred dollars and are required for a few months only. The chartered banks always have the money available, and as their manager is usually acquainted with his restricted information regarding the standing and worth of the would-be borrower and his property is easily obtained and verified. If there is good reason for it the loan will usually be renewed by the bank when requested to do so. The rate of interest charged will not be excessive, and there are no charges for arranging the loan or the security for it. It is also a private transaction, no others having knowledge of it than the bank officials who are pledged to secrecy in all their customers' business. All statements regarding the borrower's property and possessions asked for by the banker, should, however, always be given willingly and correctly, not only for the information of the manager who

possibly knows the position of the borrower well enough to make the loan without further inquiries, but that the manager may be able to give definite information when reporting the loan to his head office.

The borrowing of money from a bank is a legitimate business transaction and avoids the humiliation consequent on seeking such a loan from private sources and avoids incurring an obligation which may later on prove rather troublesome. It is the banker's business to lend money, and he is always glad to make such loans to responsible parties, while this is usually the reverse of the attitude of the average neighbor who is approached for a loan.

Fire Insurance

A fire is always a calamity, and although the total premiums paid in by the assured is and must of necessity be greater than the amount of losses paid by insurance companies, and although far more insured buildings are pulled down to make room for others than are burned down, still the calamity of a fire is so great that no sane business man carries a building or a stock of goods without ample insurance, and no farmer can afford to leave his buildings and their contents for one day without having them insured for a fair proportion of their value. A fire comes as unexpectedly as a thief in the night, and in the morning its traces on the ground spell disaster and ruin to the farmer without outside resources, and even to the man with money to the good the loss is serious unless properly covered by fire insurance. Unfortunately it is too often the hard-up farmer who does not insure—cannot afford it—and yet he is the man who can least afford to be without insurance. Let other matters wait if necessary so that the insurance premium may be paid, for after all, the cost is not great. Pay the premiums when due, better before due than after, for many a case is on record of a claim being successfully repudiated by an insurance company because of non-payment of premiums.

Mexico has at last revolutionized her monetary system, and rid herself of the incubus of the silver standard. A decree has been issued by President Diaz which will carry into effect the reforms authorized last December by the Mexican Congress. The free coinage of silver is to cease on 10th April. After May 1st, the gold peso, or dollar, will become the sole unit of value. The silver pesos will remain in circulation, exchangeable with the new gold ones, at the rates of two to one, and to maintain the parity between the two dollars, a reserve exchange fund will be established of not less than \$10,000,000.

The Western Bank of Canada has presented its twenty-third annual statement. Although this is one of our smaller banks, it shows good earning power, its profits for the year ending 24th February being \$78,836.36, or about 14½ per cent. on its average paid-up capital, which latter now amounts to \$500,000, with a reserve fund of \$250,000. Seven per cent. in dividends were paid during the past twelve months. The deposits of the bank increased during the year \$227,032, and the gross assets \$715,148.

The lady was complaining to her dairymaid some time ago regarding the quality of his milk. "Short o' grass feed, mum—short o' grass feed this time o' year," said the jocular milkman.



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are unprofitable; do not bury your money or keep it idle in the house. Deposit it in the Bank of Toronto Savings Department where it will grow. Interest is added to all Savings Balances twice a year.

TOTAL ASSETS - \$28,000,000
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Pacific Coast Excursions

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. will sell from Chicago round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., (Lewis & Clarke Exposition, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver, at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, a East King St., Toronto, Ont.

"Bliss you! them cows of mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often stand and watches 'em cryin'—reg-lar cryin', mum, because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe it?" "Oh, yes, I believe it," said the lady; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."

The oldest corporation in America, the Hudson's Bay Company—incorporated in 1670—appears to be doing well in these modern times, its stock being quoted in London at a price equal to about \$750 per \$100. The dividends paid in 1933 were 35 shillings per £10 share, or at the rate of 17 1/2 per cent. The capital of the company is \$5,000,000. The business of the company consists of the fur trade, which must have been very lucrative of late owing to the greatly increased prices of nearly all kinds of fur goods, sales of supplies throughout the west and north, and sales of their lands. These last have practically cost the company nothing, being government grants, and with the constant influx of settlers into our Northwest, are becoming yearly more valuable. It is also stated that oil has been discovered on their lands in Northern Alberta.

Honesty is the persistent endeavor to keep step to the tune of the Golden Rule.

In the Poultry Yard

Rearing Stock Ducks

Many people prefer to rear their stock ducks at this time of the year. I have found that the Pekins, hatched in July, furnished my best layers, laying about Christmas and continuing very steadily through the summer. Of course, a great deal depends on the ducks themselves, but I have found that ducks that are brought up in the open air without much artificial warmth will lay earlier and more persistently than those that have been forced for size. It matters little whether the ducks are hatched under hens or in an incubator, but as the eggs are not highly fertile at this time of the year it is almost more economical to fill up the incubator, and if the testing out is very bad, that is, if many are infertile, the remainder may very well be given to hens.

A WEAK GERM

need not be discarded as ducks' eggs are very decaying in the particular and the apparently weak germ will, as a rule, blossom into as good a duck as those that appeared more promising. A hen certainly has the power of freshening her hatchlings, and for some reason will frequently hatch eggs that would not hatch in an incubator. However, if the eggs test well, it would be best to continue the hatch in the incubator, as it saves some trouble in attending to the eggs. If the eggs are given to hens, it is best to be content with just the number that the hen can thoroughly cover. It may be only 8 or even as many as 12.

THE NEST

should be placed in a cool and shady place. It should be made of earth scooped out in the shape of a shallow basin. Loose chaff should be filled in instead of hay or straw, as it is a great help in preventing the thin shells from breaking. Turn the eggs twice daily for the hen. Dip them every morning in tepid water after the hen has returned to her nest. The ducklings are sometimes weak after hatching through the eggs becoming dry. As a rule, ducklings will not take to a hen, and I have found a hot water tin in a warm box to be the best thing at night time, and for the first few days of their lives.

KEEP OUT OF THE SUN

It is very important that the ducklings should be kept absolutely out of the sun. Many of the ducklings are lost through sunstroke. Some shed must be provided in which the ducklings can be kept quiet and dry. At first they must be allowed to drink with every meal, but gradually their drink must be limited to three drinks a day. The water must always be warm. I prefer to give them a large pan when they are three weeks old and to immerse them a good bath if the weather is hot, but at any rate the drinking dish must be deep and all water must be removed a few minutes after they have had some. Unlike table ducks, they may have all the green stuff that can be spared. Cut clover, chopped lettuce, in fact, anything in the vegetable line will be a great help to them.

MEAT AND GRIT

They must always have meat, shell grit and sand one a day at least. As soon as they begin to reflow ticks they may be allowed out for a little exercise, but it is of the utmost importance that they shall only be

given a very small space at first. This can be contrived with planks or hardy, and the run made gradually larger and larger. When the ducklings have thoroughly mastered the art of running about without overdoing it, they can be allowed full liberty. If they are turned loose at once many of them will be so delighted that they will run themselves to death. If the range is very free and open it is as well to put one old duck with them to teach them the ins and outs of the place or they will lose their way. The ducks should not be allowed to run loose entirely until 10 weeks old.

Ms. OCTAVIUS ALLEN,
Salt Springs, Island, B.C.

Millions of Hens

At a recent meeting of the Ottawa Poultry Association, Mr. George Johnston, Dominion Statistician, gave some interesting data regarding the Canadian hen. He stated that according to the census of March 31st, 1901, there were 16,500,000 hens and chickens in Canada and in 1891 there were 12,700,000, showing an increase in ten years of 3,800,000 or 30,000 a year.

There would now (1905), be 17,500,000 if that rate of increase has been maintained. Of the 16,500,000 there was a little group of 233,212 pure-bred fowls.

Among this interesting group were smaller sub-groups equally interesting. The biggest of these sub-groups is the Plymouth Rock, of which family there were 80,202 (48.59 per cent.) the Leghorns numbered 29,013 (12.42 per cent.), the Wyandottes 13,000 (5.57 per cent.), the Minorcas 8,434 (3.61 per cent.), the Brahmas 7,298 (3.33 per cent.), Game, 3,955; Cochins, 2,574, and other families, including Orpingtons (14), 7,502. The great unnumbered of the pure breeds unspecified, 86,215.

According to this the common or scrub hen numbers about 16,250,000. The industriousness of this great array of crowsers and cluckers resulted in the production of 84,132,802 dozen eggs in the twelve months of the census year.

The value of these millions of dozen was set down at \$10,068,159, equal to 12-23 cents per dozen.

In addition, the poultry (hens and chickens) slaughtered had a value of \$1,369,250. Great, therefore was the slaughter of the innocents.

Besides the value of the living birds on March 31st, 1901, was set down at \$3,500,000.

Here then we have a total value of products and of stock on hand of \$15,000,000.

Don't Lay on Sunday

"Speaking of the intelligence of dumb creatures," observed the bald-headed boarder, "my Uncle Wilmot has a hen on his farm in the country that never lays an egg on Sunday at any season of the year."

This statement aroused the other boarders at once.

"You don't expect us to believe that, do you?" said the man with the pointed beard.

"It's the solemn truth," rejoined the other. "I can testify to it of my own personal knowledge, and can prove it by every member of my uncle's family."

"It doesn't seem absolutely impossible to me," said another boarder. "Some animals can count. This has been proved in the case of oxen that are used in certain foreign countries as the motive

power for primitive mills or irrigation machinery. They are driven a hundred times round a circular track and then allowed to rest. After a few months the oxen will stop at the hundredth revolution of their own accord. The only possible explanation of this is that the animals can count a hundred. But how can a hen, even though she may learn to count seven easily enough, grasp the idea that it is wrong to lay an egg on Sunday? That is the only feature of the case that I can't understand. What is your explanation of it?"

"Well," replied the bald-headed boarder, "the only reason I can offer why the old hen never lays any egg on Sunday is that she never lays an egg on any other day of the week, and hasn't for two whole years."—Youth's Companion.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

The Farming World Man on the Wing

A late, backward spring, followed by a season of unwonted warmth and moisture has produced an almost phenomenal rapidity of growth in vegetation throughout most parts of Ontario. The corn crop has in many places suffered from the coolness of the earlier part of the season, but indications of an abundance of other rough feeds are to be seen everywhere, and Ontario has no lack of present promise of a rich and bountiful harvest. Some damage has possibly been done to fruit growers by the continued drenching rains, and the heavy rains. Plums, in particular, where spraying has not been carefully attended to, seem to have suffered; a good deal of rotting fruit can be seen on the trees, and the black knot, which ravages have been in a large measure checked during the past years, is again making encroachments in many places. Beekeepers, who had been despondent at being compelled to feed artificially their whole colonies for so long, are kept hard at work looking after the industrious honey-gatherers, and taking in a very heavy crop of the amber goods. One of the most pleasing features which greets the traveller through many parts of Ontario, is the term which the significance of the term "farm improvements" has taken. A few years back the term meant chopping the windfall, logging, burning, grubbing out stumps, hauling flag stones and building old-fashioned rail fences of the "worm" pattern. To-day the term signifies something of a more esthetic order. Cleaning out the old "fence-bottom," planting ornamental and attractive home surroundings, putting a windmill to do some of the heavier work of house and barn, building convenient outbuildings, replacing the worm fence with a wire one, and its ever present growth of burdocks, berry bushes and other rubbish with a thick and all pervading growth of lucerne or alfalfa—such is the form of improvement to be seen going on everywhere to-day, until in many places the returning prodigal of a generation's wanderings finds himself completely at sea to behold the trim, tidy, well kept farm which he once scorned as unfit to live on, as would the century-departed brave, could he but return from the happy hunting ground. Viewing the changes which are adding attractiveness and beauty to many parts of Ontario so rapidly, the conviction forces itself on one that, if the fathers build well, so do the sons, and the plaint, once so common with the youth on the farm, that it was too

dull and unattractive a place to live, will soon be heard no more forever.

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Graham Bros., sailed last week for Scotland to select another consignment of Clydesdale and Hackney horses. With him also sailed Mr. Robert Beth, the veteran of the Hackney showing, who will also endeavor to obtain a few select mares and stallions.

Mr. Fred Richardson, of Columbus, sailed June 23rd, for Scotland. With him are Mr. Wm. Smith, president Clydesdale Society, and Mr. John Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont.

Messrs. Graham Bros., of Claremont, have disposed of their champion Hackney stallion, Whitehall Fashion, to purchasers in New York for a handsome figure.

Horsemen will do well to keep in mind Mr. W. D. Flatt's sale of fillies. The date of the sale, which will be in the early part of August, is not yet definitely arranged, but announcements will be made in due order.

Mr. A. Peterson, of Hawkesville, Ont., is one of the staunchest of our farmer-breeders in Ontario, and has for twenty-eight years been known as a breeder of Clydesdale horses and Short-horn cattle. Twenty-five years ago he was the owner of the good stock horse Solway Chief, and purchased Gay Comet from Simon Bentley in the old days. He was also the owner of the famous stock horse Boydston Boy, a horse whose name may be seen in the pedigrees of some of Ontario's heaviest Glydes. He also brought in the well known horse Donald Dinnie. He has at the present time on his well kept farm some splendid breeding mares, grand-daughters of a fine imported mare, which are breeding some grand young stock. Among those of his breeding might be mentioned Queen, of Maple Grove, which won first prize in her class at the Toronto Industrial last year for Mr. Geo. Gormley, of Unionville, Ont. He has a fine stallion in service at the present time and a number of other grand young ones among them a colt that will take some beating in the showing, bred from his 7-year-old mare Riverside Jess, and sired by King's Coin. A fine five-year-old mare by Sea Breeze has also to her credit a promising filly by the good horse McBride. Mr. Peterson keeps a fine herd of Short-horn cattle, of good breeding, but distinguished rather for their individual quality, being of the deep fleshed kind that pays to breed.

Messrs. Edwards Bros., of Danville, P.Q., offer for sale their entire flock of purebred Shropshire sheep, which they are closing out at right prices. The flock comprises a number of im-

ported ewes, and the flock, headed by an imported ram, has always been able to land winners at the leading shows at Sherbrooke, Danville and elsewhere. This is an opportunity which should not be missed by prospective purchasers.

At a sale of Belgian draft horses last week at Quebec, ten animals averaged \$707. Best price was \$1450 for a stallion, bought by the Kamouraska Agricultural Society. Two mares brought \$1,200 each.

Dalgetty's Importations

Messrs. Dalgetty Bros., London, Ontario, and Park Lane, Dundee, the well-known exporters shipped three remarkably well-bred stallions on Saturday last. Throughout the year they have consigned several high-class horses to their Canadian address, but the three which have just left, considering their size, weight, and good breeding, compare most favorably with anything that has gone to Canada for some time. One of the most notable horses among them is undoubtedly Lord Melbourne (11410), whose stock have won quite a number of prizes in the north, including first at Blackburn Show for the best foal, first and second at Cluny for foals, and at Alford for two-year-old geldings, first and championship at Udy for two-year-old fillies, and first and special at Royal Northern Show, Aberdeen, for two-year-old fillies. Lord Melbourne was bred by Messrs. Peter Goulet & Sons, Harraton Hall, Co. Durham, and is an exceptionally well-bred horse, being got by the celebrated Knight of Cowal, out of the well-known prize-winning Lord Erskine mare Lady Ann, whose dam was also a noted mare by Garnet Cross. He is a thick, dark-colored good type of the Clydesdale, and his fine quality of feet and legs are sure to be appreciated in Canada. Along with him goes another remarkably well-bred horse in Montrave Royalty (11831), bred by Sir John Ginnour, of Montrave, Bart., and got by the £2,000 Prince of Albion, out of the great prize-winning mare Balmiedie Queen Mab, repeatedly first prize mare at the Highland, and sired by Royalist. His gr-dam, Lady Marjorie Erskine, was also a celebrated prize-winner, and few horses can boast of better breeding than Montrave Royalty. He was purchased from Mr. Arthur Bennet, Scotland Well, Kinross, and is a horse of high-class individual merit, up to a big size, and with grand bones and feet. The third of the lot, Captain Garland, is a 10-year-old colt, sired by Sir Redvers Buller (10929), and out of a mare by Merry Hampton (9615). He was bred by Mr. T. Garland, Ardlethen, Ellon, and, like Lord Melbourne, was purchased from Mr. Alex. McRobbie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen. The Messrs. Dalgetty's customers should be highly satisfied with these three stallions.—Scottish Farmer.

On the first day of April little Willie ran upstairs calling for mamma. "Oh, mamma," said he, "there is a strange man downstairs, and he is hugging and kissing the hired girl." "Well, I will soon put a stop to that," said Willie's mamma, decisively. "April fool, mamma," called out Willie triumphantly, "it is only papa."

Use **PARLEAF** for those **VALIES** and **OGS**
 STOCK FOOD.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers

A Record of the Breeds

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station a record is kept of the production and feed consumption of the cows belonging to the different breeds and the data summarized every year. The average figures obtained in this compilation for 1904 are as follows:

No. of cows included	Jersey				Guernsey				Holstein				Shorthorn			
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Average weight of cows, lbs.	100	991	1,211	1,361												
Average age of cows, years.	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0										
Days in milk.	228	230	231	231	237	246										
Yield of milk, lbs.	4,412	4,644.7	4,644.7	4,673.2	4,810.0	5,100.0										
Yield of fat, lbs.	328.90	350.82	350.82	350.82	350.29	350.29										
Average percent. of fat in milk.	7.42	7.47	7.47	7.47	7.32	7.32										
Cost of feed, \$.	42.11	32.13	41.81	33.11	35.31	35.31										
Net profit, \$.	41.04	42.14	42.14	42.14	42.14	42.14										

Open Air Horse Show

The open air horse show to be held in Toronto on July 1 promises to be the best show and parade yet held. Entries have been coming in fast, and every class will be well filled.

The Calgary Sale

In last issue we gave a brief report of the big cattle sale at Calgary. Later advices show that 30 animals sold at an average price of \$69.28 per head.

Those animals which won prizes in the competitions at the show quite naturally brought the highest prices. The Grand Champion brought \$235, the Territorial Champion, \$160; the Herford Champion, \$175, and various individual animals made good prices. Following are the averages for each breed.

95 Herford bulls averaged \$76.21, totalling \$7,240.
8 Herford cows averaged \$65, totalling \$520.
4 Aberdeen Angus bulls averaged \$62.50, totalling \$250.
5 Galloway bulls averaged \$64, totalling \$320.
173 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$67.84, totalling \$11,727.
55 Shorthorn cows averaged \$64.45, totalling \$3,500.

A feature of the show was the dressed meat competition. The first prize beef animal weighed 1,450 lbs. alive and dressed 870 lbs. beef (60.84 per cent.). Among the six competitors the highest dressed weight percentage was 61.07 per cent., and the lowest 52.27 per cent. In swine competition the live weight ran from 170 to 250 lbs., and the dressed weight from 115 to 190 lbs. The first prize carcase weighed 160 lbs., and was from a pig weighing 230 lbs.

Will be at the Fall Shows

Mr. D. O. Bull, Brampton, Ont., has returned from a six weeks' sojourn in Cuba, where he had gone to look after the interests of the Cuban Realty Co. He speaks in glowing terms of Eastern Cuba as a place for investment. Mr. Bull is a member of the firm of B. H. Bull & Son, owners of the Brampton Jersey herd. His position with Cuban Company will not interfere with exhibiting this herd this fall. The herd will be seen at all the leading shows as usual, and will be in better shape than ever before.

Clydesdales for Quebec

Mr. George L. Stewart, Howick, Que., has bought from Mr. Thos. R. M'Lagin, Williamson, Crief, the three-year old Clydesdale colt Pratis Fashion (12622), bred by Mr. Alex.

"CLYDESDALES" "HACKNEYS"

A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to

T. H. HANNAH, Millbrook, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, Ont. Central Barn, Lennoxville, Que. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions always kept on hand for sale. Will sell at a bargain several Farm Horses. Write

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, or Lennoxville, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed. Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES

Our Clydesdale Stallions and Mares have wintered nicely, and we now have a number for sale at reasonable prices, amongst them the Toronto Show winner, BARON GARTLEY, 1st and sweepstakes. Address: Columbus, Ontario. Stations—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

THOS. MERGER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

DAVID McGRATH, Janeville, Guelph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle. Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.



ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Bolls, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, 37c. per Bottle. Cures Varioles, Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. MIA. only by

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Canada Agents: LYMAN BOND & Co., Montreal.

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Live Stock Auctioneers

T. E. ROBSON,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.

GEO. JACKSON,
Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Live Stock a Specialty.

Fair, Pratis, Levon, and by the well-known Fickle Fashion (10545), out of a very good mare by Glasgow Winner, Moneycorn. This is a big thick-bodied young horse of fine dark color. Along with him goes Mr. M'Lagin's dark-brown, two-year-old Midas (10577) by Bala (10584) out of Jean of Pictou, by Royal Signet (8067). This colt was commended at the Royal Northern Spring Show. Mr. Stewart, who is to be back again by September, states that the black four-year-old Clan M'Leod (12099), which he secured through Mr. Williamson two seasons ago, is now one of the best horses in Canada. He was bred by Mr. William Watson, Downieken, Monifieth, his sire being Knight of Cowal (10074), and his dam Love of Downieken (14445). The Clan M'Leod was first at the Montreal Spring Show in a strong class.—Scottish Farmer.

Ayrshire Derby for 1907, at Ottawa

Section 19 of class 26 (Ayrshires) in the prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, reads as follows:—

"For heifers calved between August 1st, 1904, and July 31st, 1905, both inclusive, to be shown in milk. Entries close Wednesday, September 6th. Each entry must give name and registered number of animal, also a sketch of the color markings, sufficient for identification. The entry fee of \$5 per head must accompany each entry. The total amount received for entry fees will be divided into four prizes in the ratio of 4, 3, 2, 1, to be awarded at the Central Canada Exhibition in 1907. Heifers entered in the Derby will not be debarred from competition in any other section for which they may be eligible."

This is a new feature in prize lists at Canadian fairs and its success will be watched with interest. It will, at least, ensure that the heifers entered will receive the very best care and attention during the interval. This should have a good educational effect.

The Stockmen's Show

The prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition, to be held September 8th to 16th, shows that the stockmen have been well looked after. The special premiums include 35 gold medals and of this number twenty-eight are given in the horse and cattle sections. All stockmen know the value given in the medals by the Central Canada Fair Association, and there will doubtless be keen competition for the coveted trophies. The Association is enlarging and beautifying its grounds and adding to its buildings, with the object of making the show this year the best in its history. The sum of \$86,000 is being expended. Among those who are giving gold medals are the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Mr. N. F. Wilson, M.P., for Russell County, and leading citizens of the Capital. Write the Secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, 26 Sparks St., Ottawa, for a prize list.

The Last Cow

This story was related by a little negro boy. It has the characteristics of an old-time nursery tale and consists of a dialogue of questions and answers between two boys. A group of children is supposed to be gathered around the two speakers, listening eagerly:

First Boy: What my cow?
Second Boy: In de woods.
First Boy: Whar de woods?
Second Boy: Fire burnt 'em.
First Boy: Whar de fire?
Second Boy: Water smothered it.
First Boy: Whar de water?
Second Boy: Ox drunk it.
First Boy: Whar de ox?
Second Boy: Butcher killed him.
First Boy: Whar de butcher?
Second Boy: Rope hung him.
First Boy: Whar de rope?
Second Boy: Rat gnawed it.
First Boy: Whar de rat?
Second Boy: Cat cotched it.
First Boy: Whar de cat?
Second Boy: De cat daid in buried behine de ole ch'ch' den. De one what show his tef first eats three slaps in three pinches.
"Co'ac, de boys en vels a-listenin', dey can't help laughin' den, en de one what laughs first he gets dose slaps en pinches ever!"

Every Chicken Named

A poultry fancier was recently showing a lady visitor around his establishment, and in order to make himself as entertaining as possible recalled to her mind the story of the "Old Hen," which tells that he knew their names of every one of his army of soldiers. "Now, I may say that there are over five hundred chickens here, madam," he continued, "and I know the name of every one of them." "Wonderful!" exclaimed the lady. "Oh, that is nothing at all. Why, when I call them by name they will each one of them come up to me. Whereupon he called out with the well known intonation that appeals to every chicken old enough to know what feed time means, "twinky, twinky, twinky." As a matter of course every chicken in the yard came running up at full speed. And somehow or other the lady didn't seem to feel as if she had got her money's worth.

The Farmer's Complaint

The visitor had gone over the farm with the owner, and had seen the fine condition of all the crops. There had been neither too much nor too little rain that season, and everything had prospered.

"Well," he said, "they say farmers

NOTICE

We have been greatly reducing our herds but still have a few good Jerseys and a number of Guernseys to dispose of. Breeders will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.

Ashland Stock Farm

Pure Scotch Topped grandhorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.
Tara Station, T. C.

are hard to please, but I'm sure you have no fault to find this year, now brown you!"

The farmer rubbed his chin, hrow face up and down and across with his hard hand before he answered.

"M-m, no, I dunno's I he," he said, slowly. "But I tell ye sech crops as these are pesky hard on the soil!"—Youth's Companion.

Successful Shorthorn Sales

Some very successful auction sales of Shorthorn cattle have recently taken place in the U. S. At the sale of the show and breeding herd of C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Missouri, on June 14th, fifty-five head sold for an average of \$418 each. Hampton's model, the splendid two-year-old Phyllis bull, sired by Hampton's Best, by Merry Hampton (imp.), brought the magnificent price of \$3,010, being purchased together with several females, at \$1,000 to \$1,500 for export to Argentina. It is said that \$4,000 was later offered for the bull, but refused. The great feature of this sale was the encouraging one that the high prices were more the result of individual merit than of pedigree, many of the best being of good old-fashioned families. At the sale of the herd of M. F. Jones, Williamsville, Illinois, on June 8th, 38 head sold for an average of \$298, the 13 bulls averaging \$146; the highest price being \$750 for a yearling son of Imp. Lord Banff, whose progeny was in great demand. One cow sold for \$705 and another for \$675.

The Passing of the Scrub

Good-bye, Old Brindle, holy scrub,
The times demand a better breed;
You eat enough, but here's no rub,
You never pay for half your feed,
But pray remember as you go,
If this should break your bovine heart,
You broke my purse long, long ago.
So good-bye, Brindle, we must part.
—Livestock World.

HAND SEPARATOR RINGS

Our Metal Lined Plastic Composition Ring will remove 25 rubber rings a hand separator. It is unaffected by steam or hot water, tasteless and odorless. Will remain in exact position and never needs to be removed. A large percentage of the remaining oil or lard is caused by rubber rings not fitting and throwing cup out of position. Price \$2 each. Three for \$5. By mail post-paid. Give name of your separator.

LEVER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,
MONTREAL, CAN.

Wanted—Farming World for Sept. 10, 1901; Dec. 10, 1901, and Dec. 31, 1901, to complete set. Address Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

TROUT CREEK

SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie and Ardethon Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal.

James Smith, W. D. FLATT,
MANAGER, HAMILTON, ONT.

Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero, (imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, six good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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 Stock Farm

Rockland, Ontario, Canada.

Breeders of choice
Scotch Shorthorns and
Shropshires.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Props.
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Menie Stock Farm.

Some fine young Ayrshire stock for sale. As I have two herd bulls I can furnish pairs not akin. Write for prices.

A. HUME, - Menie, Ont.
Hoard's Station, G.T.R.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer
Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Prize of Scotland (imp.). For Sale
Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address: W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Shorthorns, Gleydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillos, imported and home bred, Shearling and ram lambs, imported, Manx, Price of Scotland, A. A. BRODIE, Beithwaen, Ont., Stoneville, Ont.

BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Home" A post card to the Thompson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Grand Bay, N. B., brings it.

Market Grades of Fat Cattle

In feeding and raising cattle it is naturally of great importance to keep oneself thoroughly informed on current market values—therefore, some explanation of the different cattle market classes and grades, and the kind of animals included under each, may be of interest, and in no way enable a clearer understanding of the daily newspaper reports and quotations.

Now, the class to which an animal belongs on the market is determined as follows:

BEEF CATTLE

This includes the best offerings on the market, viz.: prime steers, choice steers, good steers, medium and rough steers.

Under the head of Beef Cattle are included all grades of fat steers and the best heifers. It is condition and quality rather than weight which decides whether an animal will be classed as "Beef Cattle." Thus, one can understand why a yearling of 800 lbs., with fine quality and finish, will come under this head, rather than a would a rougher and more plainly finished two-year-old. Then, Beef Cattle class is graded prime, choice, good, medium and rough, each animal being placed under the head best describing it.

The Prime Steer—A prime steer is one of the best quality that reaches the market, and should give both to sight and touch clear evidence that he possesses in a high degree the form, condition and quality requisite in high-class beef. This does not mean showing shape and style so much as it does mean thickness of flesh in the crops, loin, back, thighs, twist and rump, together with a smoothness and an absence of paunchiness which would mean loss of weight in dressing.

Quality, in a general way, is indicated by a fine breech-looking head—medium sized and clean cut; short legs, with fine clean bone, fine hair and pliable skin, not too thick—and smooth, rounded outlines. Such indications also mean quality of beef. As regards the latter, three essential points are required: The animal must dress a high percentage of flesh; the flesh must be tender and juicy with fat and lean well intermingled; and it must not be characterized by ties and rolls, with fat deposited in large masses.

Choice Steers—If a steer is not quite right as to quality or condition, yet possesses in a marked degree what butchers or shippers are looking for, he is called a "choice steer." As the term indicates, he is choice—yet, falls short of the finish and quality required for the prime animal.

Good Steers—Steers may be of good quality, but, noticeably lacking in condition and finish; or they may be well finished, but lack in quality—or they may lack somewhat in both, and still be distinctly above the general offerings on the market.

Medium Steers—Steers of the medium grade lacking finish and quality demanded in the better grades, are classed as "medium steers." As a rule, they are of light weight, paunchy, and not likely to dress out a high percentage of beef. In quality, their beef is not, as a rule, good enough for a high-class dealer, nor is there a large percentage of high-quality beef.

Common Rough Steers—Common rough steers are those which arrive in poor condition; dairy grades and rough and coarse animals which are not capable of high finish.

BUTCHER STOCK

This class includes heifers, prime, choice, good and medium, cows and bulls, prime to medium, and common rough steers. Not often, however, are

Canadian National Exhibition

TORONTO, ONT.

August 26th to September 11th

1905

PREMIUMS:

\$40,000.00

Entries for Live Stock and Dairy Products close **Monday, August 7th.**
Entries for Grain, Field Roots, Garden Vegetables, Floricultural and Horticultural Products, and Honey, close **Monday, August 14th.**
Entries for Poultry and Pet Stock close **Saturday, August 19th.**
Entries for Hogs (see special Prize List) close **Saturday, August 19th.**

For Prize Lists, Entry Blanks and all information, address:

W. K. McRAUGHT
President.

J. O. ORR,
Manager,
City Hall, Toronto, Ont.

steers of good quality classed as butcher stock. A steer of good quality not fat enough to be classed as beef, is better classed as a stocker or feeder. The bulk of butcher stock is made up of fat cows, heifers and bulls.

Choice Heifers must possess high quality and condition though lacking in that quality and finish characteristic of prime heifers. They must, however, be good enough to convert into the better grades of block beef, and to do this, must show a high percentage of beef breeding.

Good Heifers usually lack both in condition and quality, though a heifer of choice quality might be classed as a good heifer did she lack condition. Their conformation must indicate that they will dress out a good percentage of beef and fat.

Medium Heifers—To class as medium, generally require more indication of finish and quality than steers; but like steers, do not usually display much quality, and invariably lack flesh. The bulk of medium heifers to be seen in stockyards are light in weight.

Prime Cows—This grade includes a very small number of fancy, well-bred cows in prime condition.

Choice Cows must be in prime condition, but showing an absence of the quality and breeding necessary with prime cows.

Good Cows—These lack both in condition and quality; but have to be fat enough to make block beef, and show conformation indicating them as good killers.

Medium Cows are sometimes called "beef cows" in the Chicago Yards, to distinguish them from "cutters."

J. W. S.

Note—This classification is the one followed at Chicago, the greatest cattle market in the world.—Editor.

Farmers Do Not Raise Hogs for Fun

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I have read with interest the articles that have lately appeared in your paper in regard to the bacon hog.

I will now try to answer your questions.

(1) We breed the Yorkshire hogs because we consider them the best bacon hog.

(2) We are of the opinion that they are as profitable as any breed; perhaps we are mistaken.

(3) We make it a point to have a pasture lot for our hogs in the summer and we feed them enough cracked grain and whey to keep them growing until about six weeks before they are ready to ship. We then shut them up and feed them all they will eat up clean—try to feed corn. We last two weeks if we have it. We always mix two or three kinds of grain together to crack, and prefer it to any one kind.

(4) From six to eight months; less time in summer than in winter.

(5) Buyers make no discrimination, although some hogs are worth double what others are.

I am of the opinion that farmers are partly to blame for the great difference in prices. For, when hogs go up, everyone tries to get into hogs, and generally succeed if he has enough cash to pay the extreme price asked. By the time he gets his hogs ready for market the prices slump and he becomes disgusted with the whole thing, and instead of sticking to it and getting ready for the next raise he goes out of the business long enough to be ready to repeat the performance when they go up again. Thus instead of a steady supply there is first an over supply, and then a scarcity.

Until packers pay an even and reasonable price for hogs, and until buyers make a discrimination in price as between good and poor hogs, there can be little hope for improvement in our bacon hog industry, and should the bacon hog industry become a dead letter, Canada would certainly lose a great deal.

Now, the packers claim that they are losing money at the price hogs are now. But who is losing money when they are only worth 4¢ per lb. Do they think farmers are raising hogs just for fun? It would be rather expensive and poor fun. If a more even price is

(Continued on p. 518.)

MONKLAND HERD YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
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Large English Yorkshires. A choice lot of bred sows, pure bred and imported and Canadian bred. Bows ready for service, and a fine lot of spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not in.

Address H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.



Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

TORONTO, June 26, 1905.

General trade rules a little on the quiet side. But crop prospects are good, and as long as this condition lasts the future is promising.

WHEAT

On the whole the wheat situation has improved since last writing and the market as a rule is higher and steadier. Everything depends on the coming harvest. In Canada indications point to a big yield, with estimates west of Lake Superior running up to 50,000,000 bushels. The Price-Current of last week sums up the wheat situation to the south of the line as follows:

"Nothing has occurred to disturb the general outlook for the winter wheat crop. Here and there are intimations of results falling short of the earlier expectations, and against this are other reports showing better results than heretofore counted on. Quite generally the grain is expected to be of excellent quality if the harvesting and threshing can be accomplished without injury to it from rains. It is within reason to expect 40,000,000 to 42,500,000 bushels of winter wheat if the existing conditions be maintained to the close, with possibilities somewhat exceeding the higher figure.

Spring wheat conditions are as favorable as heretofore, good advancement being made, without essentially adverse conditions attending the crop thus far, more than ordinarily occurring in a local way. The outlook is now for fully 27,500,000 bushels, with possibilities admitting of a higher range.

The market here holds steady at 92c to \$1.00 for red and white. Goose is nominal at 85c to 86c.

COARSE GRAINS

The American oat crop is likely to be a bumper one, and the Canadian crop also, if present conditions prevail. The oat market continues firm, with receipts light. At Montreal prices have advanced to 49c to 50c. Here they rule steady at 43c to 45c. There is little change in the market for barley or peas, and prices are largely nominal. The more favorable weather in the United States has greatly improved the corn crop. Quotations here are 52 to 53c for Canadian and 62 to 62½ for American.

HAY AND STRAW

The growing hay crop is reported fine everywhere. This is having some effect on values, and is bringing out old stock. The market both here and at Montreal is easy. There seems to be no demand here for mixed or clover. No. 1 Timothy is quoted at \$7.75 to \$8 for car lots on track. The demand for haled straw is fair at \$5.75 to \$6 for car lots on track, Toronto.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining fresh supplies of choice stock, the potato market is firmer at Montreal. New potatoes are becoming more plentiful here and sell at \$1.25 per bushel in a jobbing way. Good old potatoes are in demand.

Choice prime beans are quoted at Montreal \$1.60 to \$1.65, \$1.50 to \$1.55 in car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

While some in the trade state that it is easier to buy than sell eggs just

now, the market does not appear to have declined. Dealers at Montreal are quoting 16 to 16½c for straight gathered Ontario stock. Selects bring 18 to 19c. An active trade is being done here, and prices rule at 16½ to 17c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 20 to 22c.

Spring chickens on the local market here bring 15 to 20c, and old chickens dressed, 10c per lb. Turkeys bring 13c per lb.

FRUIT

The strawberry season is a couple of weeks late, and comparatively few Canadians have been marketed. Estimates place the crop at from 10 to 15 per cent above that of last year. So that they will perhaps be more plentiful when the season opens up. The best quality is selling here at 13 to 15c per box.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is little if any change in the cheese situation, and prices rule steady at from 9½ to 9¾c at the local cheese boards. There have been some complaints as to quality, but these are very few, and on the whole the quality is better than at this time last year. Montreal quotations are 9½ to 9¾c for Ontario's and 9½ to 9¾c for Quebecs.

The butter market shows a firmer

feeling. Choice quality of creamery is quoted at Montreal at 19½ to 20c, and dairy at 16 to 16½c. Trade has ruled fairly steady here at 19 to 20c for best creamery and 15 to 16c for best dairy.

WOOL

The wool market continues steady. At Montreal Canadian washed fleece is quoted at 26 to 27c, and unwashed at 15 to 16c per lb. Washed fleece is quoted here at 23c and unwashed at 15c.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of live stock at the city market, Toronto, have been only fair during the past week. The quality of the fat cattle offered was fairly good though trade was dull, especially for exporters, which sold at the lowest quotations since the late boom in prices took place. A great many at the close of the markets remained unsold, as drovers claimed they could not afford to sell at the prices offered. Trade in fat cattle at the beginning of the week was bad, but got worse towards the end. Prices for exporters range from \$4.60 to \$5.25 per cwt., the bulk selling at about \$5. Export bulls sell at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Butchers' cattle have been selling at lower prices than for several weeks past. A few prime cattle (picked lots) 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each were reported sold last week at \$5 to \$5.25, but they were equal in quality to the best exporters. The bulk of the prime cattle sold at \$5. Loads of good butchers' cattle sell at \$4.60



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\$2,000,000.00.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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PRESIDENT.

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Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of **Twenty Cents and upwards** received, and interest at 2 per cent per annum. **FOUNDED FOUR TIMES A YEAR**, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$.99	\$.99	\$.99	\$.99	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Oats, per bushel.....	.45	.44	.51	.51	.55	.55	.50	.50	.39	.39
Barley, per bushel.....	.45	.41	.55	.50	.55	.50	.50	.50	.40	.40
Peas, per bushel.....	.71	.81	.77	.78	.66	.66	....	....	....	....
Corn, per bushel.....	.59	.60	.65	.66	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flour, per barrel.....	4.45	5.10	6.00	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Brain, per ton.....	17.00	20.00	22.50	22.50	24.00	24.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Shorts, per ton.....	19.00	20.00	22.50	24.00	24.00	24.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Potatoes, per bag.....	.65	.62	30-35bu	30-35bu	1.00	1.00	....	....	....	....
Beans, per bushel.....	1.70	1.67	1.80	1.90	1.75	1.75	....	....	....	....
Hay, per ton.....	8.00	9.00	13.50	13.00	8.00	8.00	....	....	....	....
Straw, per ton.....	6.00	6.50	9.00	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eggs, per dozen.....	.22	.16	.18	.17	.16	.16	....	....	....	....
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	.16	.15	per pair	1.00	1.00	per lb.	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	.15	.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	.14	.16	.20	.20	.20	.20	....	....	....	....
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	.12	.13	.16	.16	.16	.16	....	....	....	....
Apples, per barrel.....	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	6.00	....	....	....	....
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	9½	9½	12	12	12	10½	....	....	....	....
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	.19	.19½	.22	.22	.22	.20	....	....	....	....
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	.16	.17	.20	.20	.20	.15	....	....	....	....
Cattle, per cwt.....	5.00	5.25	5.50	6.00	6.00	4.25	....	....	....	....
Sheep, per cwt.....	4.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.75	....	....	....	....
Hogs, per cwt.....	6.65	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.25	....	....	....	....
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5.50	5.25	5.00	6.00	6.00	....	....	....	....	....

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. All displaying type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

GENTLEMAN'S HOMESTEAD for sale, in the City of Brantford, consisting of nearly 7 acres, solid brick residence, one-class repair, good drive house and stable, roof cellar, hen house, brick ice and coal house, two orchards, close to schools and churches, Grand Trunk Railway Main Line Station. Suitable for retired farmer. Write or call upon S. G. READ & SON, 125 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

SHORTHORNS—The beef and butter combination. Scotch cullions from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRANGER, Albia, Craig, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund the money. Given in fact twice a day. Write to Rev. H. W. HUNY, Pa., says: "I used your Barren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—two ten years old; both had previously been served repeatedly, but to no purpose. Particulars from F. L. SELLICK, Morrisburg, Ont."

SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. J. W. GREENELL & SONS, Hildgetown, Ontario.

NURSERY STOCK

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

BALESMEN wanted for our handy Nursery Stock. Choice Specialties. Liberal terms. Request outfit free. Day tickets. **CAYKES BROS.**, Galt, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—All the new kinds, raising big crops of big fancy berries. \$1.00 in plants will grow enough for you and your neighbors. Our prices are low. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

SEED POTATOES—Ontario College Farm experiments with 104 varieties, some yielding 300, others 120 bushels, some half rotten, etc. none. What kind of crops are you growing? Get some new seed, double your crops. Don't grow rotten ones. Send for list, 25 varieties, low prices. A. W. SMITH, Box F, Beachville, Ont.

WANTED—A few good reliable men, with horse and rig, to introduce and sell one goods; also a local agent. No capital. We are not represented. Exclusive territory, permanent work and good pay. R. H. CUL, St. James, Montreal.

POULTRY

BROWN LEGHORNS, single comb, winners of 5 prizes at Toronto, Ottawa, Guelph, etc., last five years. Eggs \$2-set, exhibition matings, other matings \$1.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$2 and up. W. J. PLAYER, Galt, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue describing them. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Sarnia, Ont.

HELP WANTED

EIGHT YOUNG MEN wanted to prepare for positions on Canadian railways. Salary forty to sixty dollars per month. Write for free book giving full particulars. **MORMAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**, Toronto.

Always mention **The Farming World** when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

to \$4.80; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; common at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Some cows of prime quality, 1,400 lbs. each, sold a few days ago at \$1.25 per cwt. Prices are lower for feeders and stockers in sympathy with fat cattle. About \$4.75 per cwt. would be the outside for short keep feeders. Stockers sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75 for medium to good, with common as low as \$2.75 per cwt. Prices for veal calves rule firm, though the offerings have been large. They range from \$2.00 each or \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Milch cows sell at from \$30 to \$55 each, with some going as high as \$60.

The prices for sheep has dropped considerably during the past few weeks; the market still has an easier tendency. Export ewes sell at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50. Spring lambs sell at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each, or \$7 to \$8 per cwt.

There is little change in the hog market, and prices are steady. \$6.05 for selects and \$6.40 per cwt. for lights and fats.

HORSES

The horse market has reached the season when there is a slackening off in the demand. There is not likely to be much renewed activity till towards the end of August. Hendry's sale of Thoroughbreds at the Repository here on June 26th, passed off fairly well considering everything. Prices, though not what one might call good, were better than the average. Poor old Derwentwater, by Doncaster, the sire of much speed, and twenty years old, failed to reach the upset price of \$100. The average of the sale was \$103. Mr. Graham's drivers, which sold on the same day, brought on the whole good prices, one heavy extra team bringing \$775.

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, having been entrusted by the Imperial Remount Commissioners with an order to buy a large number of horses for the British army, announce that they will be prepared to buy all horses offering that come up to the requirements, which they will supply on application. Chargers for officers, cavalry horses and artillery horses are wanted from 15 to 15.5%, and from 3 to 6 years of age.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's current report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$30 to \$65; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$60 to \$200; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$450; delivery, 1.100 to 1.200 lbs., \$150 to \$165; general purpose and express horses, 1.200 to 1.350 lbs., \$160 to \$180; draught horses, 1.350 to 1.750 lbs., \$200 to \$225; servicable second-hand workers, \$70 to \$90; servicable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$85.

MARITIME MARKETS

HALIFAX, N.S., June 26, 1905
The produce market still continues quiet but steady. Butter is coming in more freely. Pasturage is good and supplies of milk are increasing. Local dairy butter made its first appearance on the market last week, and sold for 20 cents best quality. Creamery remains the same.

Eggs still continue to be exported. Buyers are on the Island gathering all stock available at 16 cents. The egg market is a puzzle to everyone. Eggs should be sold at 17 cents to give a fair profit, whereas some are sold at cost price. The price to-day may be placed at from 16 to 17c.

The market is fairly well supplied

with fresh meats. Lamb is not any too plentiful. Potatoes are becoming scarce. Turnips also are very dull, they are quoted at 30c per bushel.

In the matter of flour and feeds the market is firm. Flour is quoted from \$5.30 to \$5.80 for patents, and \$6.25 to \$6.35 for Manitobas. Hay remains steady, although prices for imports are reported to be oversupplied, owing to farmers clearing out their barns in preparation for the new crop. Oats still range from \$5 to \$6, with tendency toward higher prices. The demand for feeds is falling off, and instead of lower prices for bran and middlings, the price has increased. Middlings are worth \$24 to \$25; bran, \$21 to \$23.

✻

A "New" Enemy to Crops

A resident of Harwich, in Kent County, Ontario, professes to have discovered a new enemy to the farmers' crops. This enemy is described as a voracious new slug, which attacks almost every young grain root. The "slug" varies in size from one-eighth to one and one-half inches, and appears to eat its way into the stalks of corn, which is principally affected, through a hole one and one-half inches from the ground, after which it eats the entire pith out. The destruction caused by the slug appears to be widespread in that section, though the cause apparently is not noticed by the farmers so far. The Canada thistle is said not to be exempt from the ravages of this pest, as samples of the weed showing only the shell left, the entire inside being eaten out, have been found. The grub is tobacco brown in color, with white stripes and a broad dark band around the centre of the body.

While this may be the first appearance of the "slug" in Kent County, it is not unknown in other districts. It is a species of borer that works to the inside of the stems of plants, eventually causing their destruction. It has been met with more particularly in flowering plants, and there appears to be no effective remedy for it.

✻

Farmers Do Not Raise Hogs for Fun

(Continued from p. 516.)

not paid soon the packer will have to import all his hogs or go out of the business, and I understand that the American hog is hardly an ideal bacon hog.

One packer says that there is a scarcity of coarse grain and assigns this as the cause of the scarcity of hogs; but as last year's crop was better than the year previous, if anything, it is not reasonable nor do I think it so.

In conclusion let me say that farmers must let the packers know that we are talking business, then give them a chance to pay a better price and if they do not improve the opportunity, why we will quit the business, and we will see who can stand it the longest.

A. S. WERDEN.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

✻

Appointed Secretary

Mr. Thomas A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture, has been appointed secretary of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association in place of W. D. Albright, resigned. For some time Mr. Peters has directed the work of the illustration orchard system conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

The Farmer Not to Blame

We have noticed in recent issues of your paper considerable complaint being lodged against our packers for their having failed to discriminate in price between what they claim to be the perfect bacon hog, and the ordinary thick fat or rough shod animal. We farmers have been urged for years to produce the perfect hog; we have been told that it is the only way to get a standing for our bacon in the foreign market, all manner of claims have been urged on us, even our loyalty has been appealed to, but now when large numbers have gone to considerable expense to produce the proper type, what thanks are we receiving? Everyone who has hogs to sell can answer the question. I feel sure that the fault is not with the farmer any longer. If he fails to produce the bacon hog, the fault is with the packer, and the remedy is certainly in his hands, he controls the selling price of his hogs. If he will cut the price of unsuitable animals fifty cents or one dollar per hundred pounds for two years, he will have done more towards ridding this country of unsuitable hogs than all the lecturing and demonstrating they can do will accomplish from now to doomsday, unless the cause of the present overplus of unsuitable hogs is due to their being more easily and cheaply raised, and this latter the breeders of the bacon hog will be very slow to admit. For the writer's part, until there is a change in the present condition, I shall trouble myself very little as to what sort suits or does not suit the packers, for just so long as they follow their present course of paying the same price for all shapes and breeds of hogs, providing they are up to and not over a certain weight, I intend to breed the hog that I can get to that weight at the least cost to myself, and I consider I am just as loyal to the interest of Canadian goods in the British market as many of those who are lecturing the farmers on this subject in the packers' interests, but my loyalty, somehow, is not deep seated enough to induce me to produce a certain type of hog if I am not to have any remuneration for it. Thanking you for your space and also for the interest you have taken through your valuable paper in the hog raising industry of this country.

F. W. S.

Carleton Co., Ont.

Shorthorn Sale Date Claimed

W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Rockland, Ont., have asked us to claim Wednesday, January 10th, 1906, for their second annual sale of Short-horns. The first sale in connection with the Pine Grove herd was held on January 19th last, and was a success, representatives being present from all parts of Canada and the United States. Breeders and others should keep the date of the coming sale in mind.

Western Fair Prize List

The prize list for the Western Fair to be held at London, Ont., September 8-16, 1905, has been received. It is a neatly gotten up and comprehensive pamphlet giving full information regarding the leading show of Western Ontario. Entries close September 7th, 1905. Eleven different styles of entry forms have been prepared, one for each department. If intending exhibitors will send for the one they require to the secretary, Mr. J. A. Nelles, it will be mailed at once, together with a prize list.

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Isn't it worth too much to take chances with ordinary twine, that may be bought for a fraction of a cent per lb. less than good twine?



This Trade Mark is on every Ball of the best Twine made.

Isn't it worth more than the small extra cost of PLYMOUTH, which is free from the imperfections that in other twine cause loss of time and serious annoyance in harvest?

PLYMOUTH Binder Twine does everything possible to lighten the labors of harvesting. Its strength saves innumerable stops, its smoothness unnecessary work, and its great length allows it to bind more sheaves than any other twine. There are other kinds of twine, but PLYMOUTH is the one kind that gives results.

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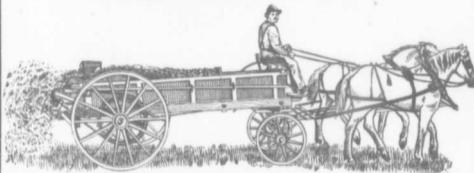
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