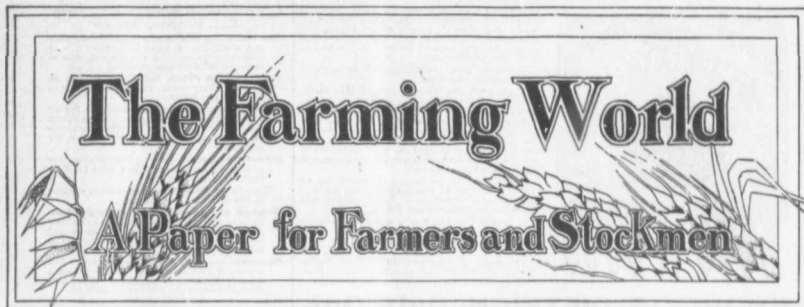


Toronto, Canada

One Year, Strictly in Advance, SIXTY CENTS.
Two Years, " " " ONE DOLLAR.

15 November, 1904

All Subscriptions Promptly Discontinued on Expiry Unless Renewed.



ANNOUNCEMENT

IMPORTANT SALE OF

50

Imported Registered Clydesdale Fillies

AT SALE PAVILION

HAMILTON STOCKYARDS

November 23rd, 1904

22 YEARLINGS, 22 TWO-YEAR-OLDS, AND FIVE THREE-YEAR-OLD
FILLIES—THE BEST THAT SCOTLAND CAN PRODUCE

Free lunch will be served at Stockyards Hotel, close by the Sale Pavilions on Wentworth street, two blocks north of Barton street, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Sale will commence promptly at 1 p.m., November 23rd, in the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton Stockyards.

Terms Cash. Certificates of registration in Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland will be furnished with each animal.

Fillies will be loaded on cars free of charge, but immediately after each purchase is declared the risk of the animal shall be exclusively with the purchaser.

Auctioneers

T. E. ROBSON T. E. INGRAM

For further information apply to the owner

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton

CATALOGUES READY NOVEMBER 16

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast must hold a keen temper edge.

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground this back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar here, and lose 25 cents per day to labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than best American saws. Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

ATTENTION! Maple Sugar Makers!

Now is the time of thinking of purchasing your Evaporator for next spring's use. By placing your order now you will enable you to set up your Evaporator and have it in all readiness for the first runs of sap. We are headquarters for Sugar Makers' Supplies. Over 63,000 CHAMPION Evaporators in use throughout the Maple belt of Canada and U.S. Made in 17 sizes.

The GRIMM MFG. CO'Y,

84 Wellington St. Montreal, Que.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WIDE TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS



Made any height, any width of tire, and of any size. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**, with Iron Wheels and wide Tires, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

Made for the Man Who Wants the Best. The Great Western Endless Apron



SPREADS all kinds of manure regardless of their condition, handles heavy yard manure that has been tramped so hard that it is necessary to use a horse or mule, break stable manure, collecting dirt or dry straw, manure, etc. Old manure, whether rotted or not. Cuts manure from the gutter, steep manure, lime, salt, ashes, and in fact all kinds of manure and fertilizers and does it quick, better and more evenly than any fork. Spreads at such manure in one or two rows as far as desired. Spreads the largest load in 3 to 4 minutes. Makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and produces better results. Spreads at such manure in one or two rows as far as desired. Spreads at such manure in one or two rows as far as desired.

NON-BURNABLE RAKE with better teeth thoroughly pointed before discharging, therefore no burning or clogging. **ENDLESS APRON** no tearing back into position with crank or lever, always ready to load, uneven work. **THE ENDLESS APRON** no tearing back into position with crank or lever, always ready to load, uneven work. **THE ENDLESS APRON** no tearing back into position with crank or lever, always ready to load, uneven work.

HOOD AND END RAKE keeps a row away from horse while loading, prevents choking of horse when starting and acts as a hood and wind shield in unloading. Shows the manure in the right direction, therefore spreads more evenly. It has a graduating lever and can be regulated to spread thick or thin to fit the loads per acre while in motion. It catches the poor spots with a few **LIGHT DRAFT** feet. It is made ready to load in nearly any position. It catches the poor spots with a few **LIGHT DRAFT** feet. It is made ready to load in nearly any position. It catches the poor spots with a few **LIGHT DRAFT** feet.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. Every gear and shaft is made of the best material. Every gear and shaft is made of the best material. Every gear and shaft is made of the best material.

WARRANTY. order within one year, we replace free of charge. **LARGE CATALOGUE.** order within one year, we replace free of charge. **LARGE CATALOGUE.** order within one year, we replace free of charge.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, - - TORONTO, CANADA.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., Editor

D. T. McCAINSH, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

Subscription Price—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

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

Discontinuance—All subscriptions are promptly discontinued when time paid for expires, unless renewed.

The address label of each subscriber's paper shows the date to which paid.

Change of address—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Receipts are sent only upon request. The change of date on address label is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

How to Reprint—Remittances should be sent by postal note or express to THE FARMING WORLD. Cash should be sent in registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

Advertising Rates on application. Letters should be addressed to: THE FARMING WORLD, 90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, - - TORONTO, Eastern Agency of "Nor-West Farmer."

Send notices of advertising to the above address. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

Thanksgiving

Thursday, November 17th, is the day set apart for national thanksgiving. Canadians have much to be thankful for. Peace and plenty reign within the borders of the Dominion. No internal strife or conflict with other lands exists. Canadians are free to develop their nationality and to make the most of the splendid resources which nature has endowed their country with. The forests, the mines, and most of all, the farm lands, await the plowman and the intelligent worker to give forth in abundance. Much has been accomplished in the past, for which every true citizen will be thankful, but who will say that in the years to come there will not be greater cause for thankfulness than for even the great things the past has given this prosperous land. Be thankful that you live in a land of promise, whose future is very bright, and use your powers to develop its resources and your lot will be a happy one.

Characteristic Enterprise

The announcement of the identification of the Clydesdale horse business of a man of such proven metal and judgment as Mr. W. D. Platt is an event not only altogether welcome to the horsemen already in the business, but may well be taken as a pointer for stock breeders and farmers generally throughout Canada. No business man of late years has better proven his ability to correctly read the trend of events than Mr. Platt, and his energy and enterprise in whatever he undertakes has become proverbial in Canada and other lands as well. The few facts relative to the horse business which appear in his announcement in this number should receive the careful consideration of breeders and farmers generally.

Importers of horses this fall announce unusually ready and numerous sales for this time of year. Inquiries for something good are in order, and the general trend of the business points to be to buy the best only and spend the same amount of money for half the number of animals, and get them if possible worth twice the money.

Don't Throw Away Money
and don't work yourself to death. You can save
time and labor and money by using the

Empire Cream Separator

Please don't say you can't afford it. You can't afford to do without it. It will make you more money than any other separator because it is simpler in construction; more easily turned; more easily washed and more satisfactory in every way.

**That's Why It's the Most Popular
Cream Separator in the World.**

Send your name for our free books on the Empire
Way of Dairying. If you enclose four cents in stamps
we will send you a handsome Empire Goldline Pin.
Empire Cream Separator Co.
28-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in The Farming World



**U.S. CREAM
SEPARATOR**
CAN STAND THE
SEARCH LIGHT
OF INSPECTION

OTHER SEPARATORS
do well sometimes, but
DO NOT AVERAGE
TO SKIM as close
as the U. S.

THE U. S. HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD
BEST SKIMMING
for 50 consecutive runs:
average .0.36.

Gearing is all enclosed.
Solid frame, has no joints to
work loose.

Special catalogue telling you all
about the superior construction of
the U. S. that enables it to attain such
an enviable and unequalled record; send
for it to-day. Address

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Bellows Falls, Vt.

279 Transfer points in all parts of the country.

Creamery Men Meet

An important gathering of creamery men was held at Palmerston on Nov. 10th to discuss ways and means of improving the butter trade of western Ontario. Among those who addressed the meeting were: Prof. Dean, J. A. Ruddick, G. H. Barry, J. A. McEsters, W. A. McKay, A. McLean and Instructors Dean and McDougall. Mr. John McQuaker, Owen Sound, acted as chairman. The gathering was successful and should do much to improve the butter industry of the country. A fuller report is crowded out of this issue.

Coming Events

Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, Toronto, Nov. 15-18, 1904.
International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, 1904.
Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 5-9, 1904.
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Dec. 13-16, 1904.
Eastern Dairy Convention, Brockville, Ont., January 11-13, 1905.
Western Dairy Convention, Stratford, Ont., January 17-19, 1905.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1905.

Auction Sales

John Bright, Clydes, Shorthorns, etc., Myrtle, Ont., Nov. 15, 1904.
J. Chambers, Shire fillies, Repository, Toronto, Nov. 22, 1904.
H. E. Hind, Shorthorns, Hagersville Nov. 22, 1904.
W. D. Platt, Clydesdale fillies, Stockyards, Hamilton, Nov. 23, 1904.
Estate of late John Miller, Shorthorns, Brougham, January 18, 1905.
Hon. W. C. Edwards, Shorthorns, Rockland, January 19, 1905.

Measuring Hay

It is generally conceded that for newly stacked hay it requires about 600 cubic feet to make a ton, or, as the rule is commonly given, a cube eight feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet deep, which would amount to 512 feet. If it has settled for several weeks 400 feet would in all probability make a ton, in this case a cube seven and a half feet long, seven and a half feet wide and seven and a half feet deep. The tonnage of old settled hay may be calculated by allowing 343 cubic feet per ton, or, in other words, a cube seven feet long, seven feet wide and seven feet deep for one ton.

In order to ascertain the number of cubic feet in a round stack it is necessary to first take the circumference of the stack, from which the diameter may be calculated, the latter being 7/22 of the former. The diameter multiplied by .7854 will give the area of the base. If the stack is of uniform circumference up to a certain height multiply the area of the base by this height. This will give the cubic contents of the butt of the stack. If the balance of the stack tapers to a point in the shape of a cone, ascertain the height of this cone and multiply it by the area of the base, which in this case would be the same as the base of the stack at the ground. One-third of this total will be the area of the cone. Then add the cubic contents of the butt to the cubic contents of the cone and divide by any of the figures given, namely, 343, 423 or 512. This will give the contents of the stack in tons.

Should the stack be cone shaped from bottom to top all that will be necessary will be to ascertain the diameter of the base, multiply this by the perpendicular height and one-third of this will be the cubic contents.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Only Another Grand Prize

BUT WE JUST THOUGHT
WE'D MENTION IT.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

EXCLUSIVELY AWARDS

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Highest Honors

EVERY HIGHEST AWARD AT EVERY
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
FOR 25 YEARS.

The De LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

77 YORK STREET

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

MONTREAL

Ontario Provincial WINTER FAIR

A combination exhibition of both Live and Dressed

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY

Also a DAIRY SHOW will be held at GUELPH, Ontario,
December 5th to 9th, 1904.

Over \$8,000 offered in Prizes. Live Stock Entries close NOVEMBER 19th.
Poultry Entries close NOVEMBER 21st.

RAILWAY RATES—Single Fare from all points in Ontario.

The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen.

For Prize List, Entry Form, Programme of Lectures, or other information,
apply to

A. W. SMITH, President,
Maple Lodge, Ont.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Table of Contents

Your experience is Valuable	841
Supplying the Farmer with Help	841
A Pointer in Business	841
Better Outlook for Cattle	841
Keep More Sheep	841
Value of Rural Telephones	842
Why Not Fruit Exchanges	842
Editorial Notes	842
Breeding Quality of the Hackney	843
Heaves in Horses	843
Care of Calves in Early Winter	844
Early Winter Care of Sheep	844
Live Stock Trade with Argentina	844
A Valuable Report	844
Canada at St. Louis	845
The Royal Show at Westminster, B.C.	846
Raising Crimson Clover	848
Emmer and Spelt	848
Business Principles in Farming	849
Hamburg as a Market for Apples	849
Feeding Turnips to Stock	849
The Starter Started	850
The Barnyard and Clean Milk	850
Banking the Fire at Night	850
Marks of a Good Cow	850
The Fall Care of Cows	850
The Fruit Season in Nova Scotia	851
XXX Apples	852
Fall Cleaning in the Orchard	852
Protecting Trees in Winter	852
Black Grape Rot	852

THE HOME WORLD

Thanksgiving Time	853
A Talk About Economy	853
For Mothers	853
A Thanksgiving Turkey	854
The Boys and Girls	855
In The Kitchen	856
Sunday at Home	858
In the Sewing Room	859
Health in the Home	860
Nature About the Farm	861
Poultry Winnings at St. Louis	862
Green Food for Poultry in Winter	862
Big Money in Poultry Raising	862
Turkeys for the English Markets	863
Prince Edward Island	863
Injured Fetlocks	864
Maple Sugar and Other Questions	864
Assessment	864
Land Reserved for Road	864
Machine Won't Work	864
Wants His Money	864
Drainage of Land	864
Injured by Horse	864
How Flatt's Fillies are Bred	866
Farming World Man on the Wing	867
W. D. Flatt's Announcement	869
Gossip	869
Special Sale of Shire Fillies	870
Sheep in New Zealand	866
Market Review and Forecast	873
The Pettit-Cargill Sale	873
Selection of Seed Potatoes	873
Hind's Shorthorn Sale	875

Mr. Joseph Yuill Retires

That veteran stock breeder and farmer, Mr. Joseph Yuill, of Carleton Place, Ont., has disposed of his farm and live stock to his son, Mr. A. R. Yuill, who will in future conduct the business. The Meadowside Farm Ayrshire herd was founded in 1864 by the present owner's grandfather, and was handed over to Mr. Joseph Yuill in 1878. The herd has been a frequent winner in past years at the leading shows. In addition to Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshires found a place at Meadowside Farm, as well as several breeds of poultry. Mr. A. R. Yuill has our best wishes in his new undertaking.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 15 NOVEMBER, 1904

No. 22

Your Experience is Valuable

THE experience of every farmer is of value, not only to himself but also to his neighbors. A glance over the work of the year at this leisure season will recall many topics that might be discussed and further enlarged upon with profit. For this purpose the columns of THE FARMING WORLD are open and all discussions on farm topics and the experiences of farmers will be gladly welcomed. I devote a half-hour of an evening to a glance over the year's experience, jot down the result and send it to THE FARMING WORLD for publication. If you have not time to put it into shape for the printer, we will gladly do that here. Ideas and experiences are the things that count, not the language in which they are clothed. If you wish enlightenment upon any topic say so in THE FARMING WORLD and you will be sure to get some information from some other farmer that will help you.

Some topics that might with profit be discussed at this season are: The farm help problem, and how it can be solved; the rural telephone and its advantages to the farmer; is the packer paying enough for the bacon hog?; is a dead meat trade desirable for Canada, and how can it best be brought about?; the experience of the year in horsebreeding, cattle breeding, sheep breeding, dairying, etc. All these furnish topics which could be profitably discussed during the next few months. There are also other topics of interest, such as improving the fall fair, the work of the farmers' institute and kindred subjects, upon which we shall be very glad to have the views of any reader. Send them along. It will help the writer as well as the reader, and *ye editor* will be most grateful.

Supplying the Farmer with Help

Though this is the season of the year when the demand for farm help falls off considerably, yet the subject should not be without interest to the farmer. The farm help question in this country is largely a hand to mouth one. That is, the average farmer engages help for six or seven months during the summer and does without it during the balance of the year, with the result that he is every spring on the lookout for help, and has to go through the experience of training a new man; and thus we say the present policy of managing the help question by the farmer of today is a hand to mouth one.

The help problem can never be solved in this way. The farmer must arrange to give employment to his help all the year round if he wishes to secure ex-

perienced, capable men for any length of time. In conversation with Mr. Robert Verity, a gentleman who has given this matter much attention since he has been in Canada, he strongly emphasized this point, and stated that it was simply absurd for farmers to expect to secure steady help by such a plan. Especially is this true of the old country help. An experienced farm laborer in England is very loth to leave a steady job at home for a six-months' engagement on this side the water.

Mr. Verity, who worked one season on an Ontario farm and spent several months in the Government farm labor bureau in this city during the past summer, will return to his home in Yorkshire in a few weeks, where he intends

A Pointer in Business

A pointer in his business is always welcome to the man of intelligence, whatever his pursuit or calling. "I had to sell one of my pure-bred Yorkshire sows for her price in pork," said one of Ontario's leading breeders recently, "and she weighed 280 pounds, but I got bacon price for her. If this can be done, then the average way of either breeding or feeding bacon hogs in Ontario has something wrong in it." An article in a future issue on the subject from this breeder's pen will be of interest to readers of THE FARMING WORLD.

It is live matter of this kind that makes a paper of value. THE FARMING WORLD has something of this kind in each issue, and is thus of inestimable value to every farmer. If you are not a subscriber, become one at once. The price is only 60 cents per year or \$1.00 for two years, with the balance of it is year free. Write for sample copies and particulars.

devoting his attention during the winter to inducing experienced farm help to come to Ontario. He believes there are good openings here for the steady, ambitious fellow who wishes to get a couple of years' experience on a Canadian farm before taking up land for himself, either in the west or in New Ontario. During the past few months Mr. Verity has traveled in many parts of the country and has seen the need for good, steady, reliable help on the farms of Ontario. Farmers when they secure a good man should treat him well, though, generally speaking, he thought the farmer in this country treated his help very generously and kindly. However, if more regular hours for work, excepting during the busy season, were arranged, more and better work would be done by the average help. A raw recruit from the old land should not be

worked too hard for the first week or two until he begins to feel at home. If farmers would build extra cottages on the farms, a number of good, steady, married men could be induced to come out, and if once located in comfortable quarters would remain for a time. In fact, there are many cases where a married couple have been taken into the farmer's home, the man to work outside and the wife in the home, and have given good satisfaction. The average wage a married man receives on an English farm is one pound (\$5.00) a week, out of which he pays house rent and keeps himself and family. It will be readily seen that a good experienced man with a family will do better in this country. But many will not make the start unless a good steady job is guaranteed by the year, and an opportunity given to house the family and establish a home.

Better Outlook for Cattle

According to Mr. A. B. Robertson, a cattle man of 25 years' experience in western Texas, the outlook for cattle is brighter than it seems just now. The packers' strike caused supplies of cattle to accumulate in large numbers in the country. These are now being worked off. The packers in order to regain the trade lost in the strike are shipping large quantities of cheap meat to eastern points. As soon as this surplus is worked off prices will advance. Then, he states, that the percentage of yearlings in the country is much below what it has been for a few years back. Especially is this true of Texas and the Southern-Western States. Then he claims that fully 75 per cent. of this year's calves have been marketed this season, so that the general outlook is that cattle will advance in price during the next two or three years. With fewer yearlings and two-year-olds to stock the market next year and the calf crop much smaller than usual things look bright for the cattle raiser a year or two hence.

Should the statements made by this gentleman, who is described by the Chicago Drovers' Journal as being a well-posed stockman, prove to be near the truth, the cattle raiser of Canada as well as the United States should take courage. The cattle trade has its seasons of prosperity as well as other industries, and it would seem that another prosperous season was on the way.

Keep More Sheep

'At no time during recent years has this advice been more appropriate than now. On every side there are indications of a revival in sheep husbandry.

In 1891 the number of sheep in Australia and New Zealand was 124,000,000; in 1902 it was only 74,000,000. In every sheep raising country, with the exception perhaps of Argentina, there has been a large decrease in the number of sheep. In Argentina in 1891 there were 50,000,000; in 1904 the number had increased to 76,000,000, a striking increase, but not nearly enough to offset the decrease in other countries.

But to come nearer home. As was pointed out recently by the director of census for the United States, not since 1840 have there been so few sheep in the eastern, middle, western and southern states as there are to-day. The sheepfold has to a large extent been replaced by the cowbyre, the dairy, the piggery and the poultry yard. Even in the far west the area upon which sheep can be pastured is narrowly restricted by natural and trade conditions, the cattlemen showing a marked indisposition to permit sheep to interfere with their business. So circumscribed are the conditions for sheep raising on these ranges, that wool exports do not look for any increase in the wool supply from this source, even if the price goes very much higher than it is today. Such is the condition of things in the United States today, a factor that is making for a revival in sheep husbandry on the farms of that country that promises to be substantial and of long standing.

But what of Canada? Has the sheep revival reached this country? The signs are not so marked perhaps as elsewhere, but nevertheless it is on the way and will be in full swing before very long. Conditions here are such that it is bound to come. There are fewer sheep in the country than there were a decade ago and the conditions of supply and demand are such that a better state of affairs must prevail ere long. Were Canada the only country where sheep-raising has fallen off the outlook would be less hopeful. But, when, with one or two exceptions, there are fewer flocks in every sheep country the world over than there were a few years back, the general effect must be such a revival of the industry as will mean increased profits for the flock-master.

With this bright outlook before us, we can with every confidence advise our readers to keep more sheep. In fact it has been our view for several years back that farmers were acting unwisely in not keeping more sheep. Even under the unfavorable conditions that have prevailed during the past five years sheep raising properly conducted could have been made profitable. And even if the cash return were not large, the ability of a good flock of sheep to keep down weeds would have justified their retention as part of the live stock of the farm. However, this may be, we think the farmer will profit by giving more attention to sheep husbandry, and by giving heed to the advice, "Keep more sheep."

Value of Rural Telephones

It requires little argument to prove the value of the rural telephone in any country district. Its usefulness to the farmer has been demonstrated over and over again, and yet in this country, at least, progress in establishing rural telephones is comparatively slow.

Not so to the south of the line. There the telephone is a growing and popular institution in rural sections, and has proven its value in numbers of instances. Here is a case in point: A drover the other day called upon a farmer about fifty miles from Chicago and made an offer for the cattle and pigs on hand to be delivered at once. The offer seemed a good one, but before closing the sale the farmer took advantage of the telephone in the house, called up a Chicago commission firm and found out that there was an advance in price, and was at the same time informed that a good offer would be at that moment. Within five minutes he closed the deal with the drover at prices which paid him \$300 more than the first offer. Here is another instance: Twenty-five men were engaged at a threshing. An important part of the machine broke. No similar part was at hand. But the rural telephone was brought into use and a conversation secured with the manufacturer in a town a number of miles away. The train left this town in fifteen minutes, with the missing piece on board. In an hour and a half it had reached the nearest railway station, and in a very short space of time was in place on the machine and everybody at work again. If no telephone had been at hand, there would have been at least twenty-four hours' delay.

Hundreds of similar instances could be given, all going to show that the telephone is indispensable in the house of an up-to-date farmer. It brings him in touch with the outside world, and he does not feel that his vocation is one of isolation. The farm telephone is in use more in the evening than during any other part of the day. Then neighbor meets neighbor, discussing the crops and all matters of mutual interest. Housewives gossip of family affairs and a community of interest is had all over the country. In this way the rural telephone is of inestimable value to the farmer and those living in the country. Of the two we believe the rural telephone will do more for the farmer than rural mail delivery, but happy the farmer who can secure both. In Canada it may be some years before rural mail delivery can be secured, but the rural telephone can be secured any time. A dozen or two farmers clubbing together, a day or two putting up the poles and wire, the purchase of the phones, etc., and the thing is done with little loss of time or any large expenditure of money.

Why not Fruit Exchanges?

The apple trade so far this season has not been very profitable for the grower. Prices in the country have been low; in fact too low in many cases to insure a fair profit for the producer. The crop has turned out to be larger than was expected, with a large proportion of inferior fruit. This has been offered freely and has had a more or less depressing effect upon values on the local markets. But the outlook is more

hopeful. The English market has greatly improved during the past week or two, and now that the superior winter fruit is beginning to go forward will likely continue to improve.

In Ontario at least it would seem from this season's experience, that the fruit grower has not yet reached perfection in the picking, packing and marketing of his produce. Selling out the orchard in bulk to the apple packer is not conducive to the best returns and the highest standard of quality. The situation in our opinion could be greatly improved by the growers in a district co-operating and getting their fruit ready for shipment. The co-operative fruit growers' association is not an untried experiment in Canada. There are several organizations of this kind in Ontario and the number is increasing. Where properly managed they have given satisfaction.

In our opinion the operations of these associations, for the present at least, should not go further than picking, packing, branding and getting the output of the numbers ready for shipment and for sale to the highest bidder. To go beyond this would entail a responsibility and risk that can be best met by a private corporation or individual with business connection across the ocean. With the fruit in barrels or boxes at some central shipping point, and the quality guaranteed to be what the brand represents, there would be no lack of buyers for the product at profitable prices. Perhaps, in this connection, a series of fruit exchanges, where the buyer could meet the grower or his representative, would be of advantage. At these the fruit might be offered for sale on the call system, somewhat similar to the method followed at the dairy boards of trade, now important factors in disposing of our cheese output. In this way the grower would be able to get full market value for his product, the buyer would run less risk than he does now, and the business would be better regulated and on a more satisfactory basis. The subject is worthy of careful consideration by fruit men, and might with profit be discussed at the Fruit Growers' convention this week.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The railway commission has appointed a special committee, one member of which is the president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, to visit United States points to find out what measures have been adopted across the border for the transportation of fruit. A special effort will be made to secure a suitable railway car for the safe carriage of fruit. The commission's action in this regard merits with the hearty approval of fruit growers.

At the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show which opens today at the Granite Kink, Church St., Toronto, there are exhibits of fruit from British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In some respects these provinces are ahead of Ontario in fruit culture, especially in packing and shipping, in which British Columbia and Nova Scotia excel.

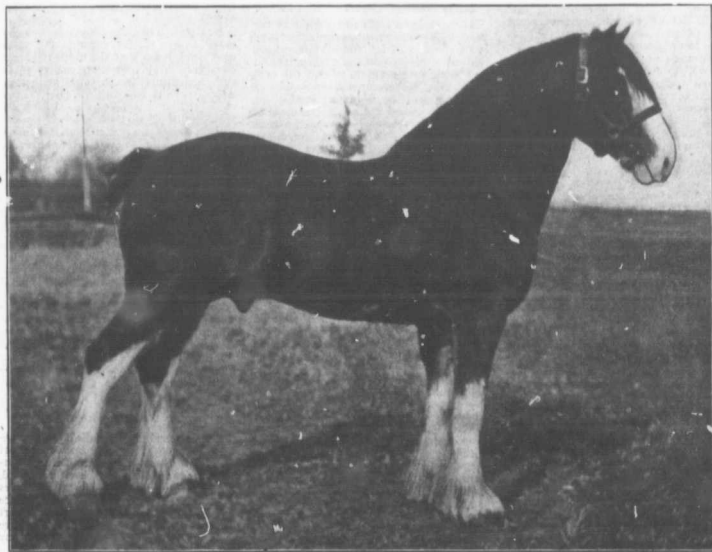
Breeding Quality of the Hackney

As was the case a few years ago with the Clydesdales, when it was thought that a stallion, in order to produce good sized stock, must himself be an overgrown brute, so there seems to be a sentiment abroad today among many prospective breeders of light harness stock, that the majority of the Hackney stallions lately imported, are not of sufficient size to produce from the medium sized, breezy mares with which the Hackney stallion is preferably mated, a horse of the inches required by the popular demand. That this is nothing more than a cry raised by those who are either prejudiced or interested at the present time in persuading the owners of such a suitable mare to continue breeding her in a way that brings a few more dollars to his own pocket is amply proved by the results in places where good, well bred Hackney stallions have stood for past years. Talk

Over two hundred years ago there was imported into England from Arabia the Darley Arabian and one of his most famous colts, when crossed upon the running stock of England was Flying Childers, a staunch and speedy runner himself, and the sire of many others. A son of Flying Childers, Blaze, was bred to a large number of the trotting mares of Norfolk, producing superior harness horses. One of these, a sturdy stallion called Marshland Shales, developed into a famous long distance trotter, who, in a matched race with another horse of similar breeding, trotted 17 miles in 58 minutes under the saddle. There are numerous records closely approaching this, and the fastest time we have record of having been made in those days was achieved by a horse called the Norfolk Phenomenon, who went the distance of two miles in five minutes and four seconds, a rare

land, among them being such well known sires as Lord Derby, Goldfinder and Danegelt.

Thus it will be seen that the Hackney horse is, next to the Thoroughbred himself, the most carefully bred and oldest breed of any of our domestic animals. Type, conformation, manners, quality, size, action and style, have all received the most careful attention. Unlike him, the trotter has been bred for one thing only, to pull a feather-weight sulky over a mile of artistically constructed roadway in two minutes, and herein lies the superiority of the Hackney, for having been bred for ages to type, he will be far more likely to produce typical carriage horses. Not only is conformation and style assured, but the flexibility of action which gives style and dash, also adds to the pleasure of handling the reins, the high, trappy gait and style of carriage making them more responsive to the bit than can be the case with the long, low swing of the Hambletonian.



Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Baron Gartley, sire Baron's Pride, dam by Royal Gartley. Won 2nd prize in a strong class at Toronto Exhibition, 1904. Owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

of this kind is to be met everywhere. A short time ago the writer, while in conversation with one of these "kickers," was calmly informed that the Hackney was only a mongrel bred cross between the Welsh pony and small Clydesdales; he was a horse whose get was liable to be anything.

How much of this sort of surmise and conjecture, not to say invention, may be added it is hard to say. As a matter of fact, the Hackney is bred along very similar lines to the oldest families of the American trotter, and in his breeding has this advantage, that, while the latter has been bred almost for speed alone, the former has comprised action, style, conformation and substance and stamina as well. Like the trotter, his origin was in the crossing of Thoroughbred blood upon the old light harness horse of England, the Norfolk trotter.

for the distance of 2.32. A mare of the same name is recorded to have trotted 17 miles in 53 minutes. Of this same blood was the horse famous in American horse lore, the imp. Bell Founder. His dam was a Norfolk trotting mare who was called Velocity, and who figured in the trotting contests of her day, and, while never approaching the fastest time made, could trot 16 miles in an hour. Bell Founder had made similar time while still a young horse before his importation to America.

Thus, while Bell Founder, in America, was laying the foundation of the standard bred trotting stock, Marshland Shales, a faster trotter in his day, was laying the foundation of the Hackney in England. Marshland Shales was the sire of Driver, and the grandsire of Fireway, and to this horse trace nearly all the noted Hackney stock of Eng-

land, among them being such well known sires as Lord Derby, Goldfinder and Danegelt. Thus it will be seen that the Hackney horse is, next to the Thoroughbred himself, the most carefully bred and oldest breed of any of our domestic animals. Type, conformation, manners, quality, size, action and style, have all received the most careful attention. Unlike him, the trotter has been bred for one thing only, to pull a feather-weight sulky over a mile of artistically constructed roadway in two minutes, and herein lies the superiority of the Hackney, for having been bred for ages to type, he will be far more likely to produce typical carriage horses. Not only is conformation and style assured, but the flexibility of action which gives style and dash, also adds to the pleasure of handling the reins, the high, trappy gait and style of carriage making them more responsive to the bit than can be the case with the long, low swing of the Hambletonian.

J. W. S.

Heaves in Horses

Dr. Alexander, veterinarian of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and an accepted authority on matters pertaining to the care and well-being of the

horse, says that there is more or less misconception regarding the disease in horses known as heaves, and he points out the danger of breeding from mares affected with the disease. He says that it is a common practice among farmers to use a mare for breeding purposes when she has developed "heaves" so badly that she is no longer fit for farm work. They tell us that the disease is not transmissible to foals; that it is often accidental and really not dangerous or serious as regards the future health of stock bred from animals thus affected. To all of this we desire to protest strongly. While it is true that heaves sometimes come on suddenly following the eating of dusty hay or coarse fodder when warm, or sudden pulling or straining, the trouble is nevertheless a disease, and a disease leaves conditions which are apt to impair the breeding utility of the animal. In other words, it is a fixed law in breeding that abnormalities due to disease are transmissible to the exact degree, or as a susceptibility to the same disease. In this way, as heaves come first from a lesion of the pneumogastric nerve of the stomach, the disease is spread to the similar nerves of the lungs, both stomach and lungs become diseased. Once well established any animal having diseased organs, and especially such important organs as digestive apparatus and lungs, cannot possibly transmit sound, perfect digestion and lung power to its progeny. Thus a heave-affected mare transmits to its progeny a weakened condition of both lungs and digestive organs, and, while heaves may not transpire under favorable conditions for health maintenance, it is most likely to appear whenever the animal is exposed to the circumstances and conditions giving rise to heaves. On general principles, therefore, we can not approve of mating sire or dam afflicted with heaves, for there is at least a danger of their progeny contracting heaves. There is plenty of absolutely sound material from which to select the run chances with animals known to be unsound? There are hosts of unsound horses in the country, and they depreciate the market for all stock; why breed more of this damnable sort? Yet farmers go on breeding to the halt, the maimed and the blind and kick when prices are low and improvement in their own type is hard to achieve. It is their horse fault and they reap the just reward of their culpable foolishness. The stallion is not always to blame for poor colts. The mare is an equal factor in the equation, and while it is absolutely necessary to select sound stallions, it is just as necessary to see to it that the mares with which they are mated are also sound. Make it a principle never to mate an unsound horse no matter what his ailment may be, and stock will improve rapidly, and many common ailments and blemishes soon die out.

Care of the Calves in Early Winter

Among the cattle at this season the care of the calves is a very important feature of the business; this season they are usually being weaned among the purely beef herds, and in dairy sections they are likely being fed without any milk. If the calves are to be properly fed on skimmed milk, setting their grain separate from the milk, they will be ready to take up a grain ration as soon as the milk is withheld.

One of the greatest enemies in calf feeding is to allow them to lose what is known as their calf flesh. Every effort should be made to have the calf continue to carry the calf flesh, and it puts on during the first six months of its life. If this is done it is surprising how thrifty it will continue through the winter. Oats and corn with probably

some bran, if reasonable in price, make an excellent grain ration for calves at this time. Clover hay and corn fodder with this as roughage when pasture is not available makes a ration which calves should do well on unless affected with some disease.

There is perhaps nothing that holds calves back through the winter more generally than ice, and before the calves are turned into winter quarters, every effort should be made to see that there is no possibility of their taking any of the ice in their permanent quarters. Once they get a foothold in their winter quarters it is almost an impossibility to get completely rid of them; but if some attention given to cleaning out their winter quarters now and seeing that the calves go in clean, there is not likely to be any annoyance from this troublesome source. An application of equal parts kerosene and lard is about as effective as any dressing that may be used.—Prof. Jno. A. Craig.

Early Winter Care of the Flock

The shepherd finds this season of the year an exceedingly busy one for him. His feeding of his lambs is being done, that of itself requires careful attention and thoughtful feeding, so that the progress may be as rapid as possible. I refer particularly to native lambs, for they must go on the market somewhat early in the season to escape the rush of range lambs to market later. The native lambs will stand heavy feeding this season of the year and should be made fat so as to reach market some time next month. If range lambs are being fed, the main thought there should be to start very carefully and feed them on limited amounts until they have become accustomed to their quarters and heavy feeding. When range lambs are brought in, it is probably best to give them a run of pasture and gradually lead them up to the grain feeding and close confinement which must come later.

But the most arduous part of the shepherd's work at this time is attending to the breeding of the flock. It is an anxious time, as the crop of the spring depends greatly on the success of the breeding season. It depends perhaps more on the uniformity with which the ewes are bred and the season at which they are bred rather than any other single feature. When the ewes are bred uniformly the lambs will come within a short period, which enables the shepherd to give his undivided attention to the lambing. If they arrive just about two weeks before pasturage is ready for them, they can be fixed up, docked and castrated before being turned out on pasture. It is an advantage to have lambs come in this manner and to secure it is necessary to have more rams than is usually counted on to attend to the flock. The condition of the ewes at this time is an important matter, as it is the general belief among shepherds that the number of lambs and especially their heartiness when they come, depends greatly on the thrifty, vigorous condition of the ewe from the time that she is bred until the spring season arrives.

Close confinement is one of the things to guard against in the management of breeding ewes, and it is one of the most successful flock masters are now adopting the plan of feeding their breeding flock outside as much as possible during the winter. While they get their grain and some fodder in their sheds morning and night, yet fodder of some kind is scattered in the field some distance from the fold and the ewes given exercise by allowing them to pick over this and travel back and forth. Any feature which will encourage them to take exercise is worthy of adoption by the shepherd.—Prof. Jno. A. Craig.

Live Stock Trade with Argentina

Some information regarding the possibility of developing a trade in live stock with Argentina is given by Mr. W. S. Spark, the well-known English horseman, in a letter to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner. Soon after his arrival in that country Mr. Spark wrote: I find all cattle landed here must, besides the certificate of breeding, have a certificate (or rather the shipper must produce it) from the Minister of Agriculture, or his deputy, of the country from which they are sent, to declare that there has been no infectious disease in that country for six months previous to shipping. If the said document is not produced the cattle are not allowed to land. In any case, all cattle must be kept in quarantine for 40 days, after which they are tested and if they do not pass are slaughtered and the owner has to bear the entire loss. Notwithstanding all this trouble it will pay breeders to send really good pure-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers here to sell. You can't sell grade cattle at any price.

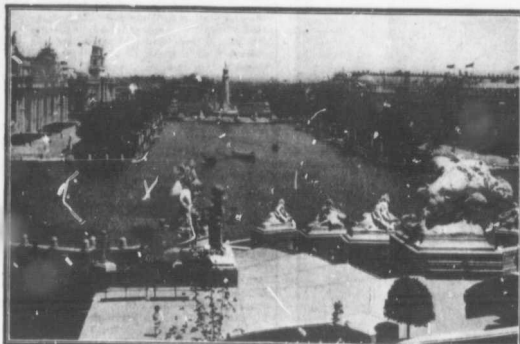
In a later letter Mr. Spark says: The more I see of this country the more convinced I am that the Canadians can do a very large trade here in live stock, and agricultural machinery, neither of which there is any duty on here. I enclose you an account of a sale of imported bulls which took place last week, which shows that the twelve animals offered brought \$70,000, or an average of nearly \$6,666 each. These prices are in Argentine dollars, equal to 44 cents Canadian money. I have attended eight similar sales and the average prices paid have been 1,400 Canadian dollars each. The bulls sold, I am told by good judges who have been to Toronto show, would not be good enough to win there. The only time to sell such stock is in September (the best month), October and November, so they would have to be shipped in June and July from Canada. You really should exhibit at the exhibition at Buenos Ayres in September, which will be international. I hope Canada will make an exhibit, for if she did at the stock sold at this exhibition at very remunerative prices.—F. A. Clemons.

A Valuable Report

The report of the first annual convention of the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders, held at Ottawa in March last, has been published. It is a most valuable document and gives a complete report of what took place at that important gathering. The report should be in the hands of every live stock breeder in the Dominion. Many of the uses—such as nationalizing the records, extending trade in pure-bred stock with other countries, the establishment of the dead meat trade, etc., will come up for discussion at the next meeting, and it is only by reading carefully what took place at the last gathering that one can discuss these questions intelligently. Aside from this the report is of very great value as containing what took place at the greatest gathering of live stock breeders ever held in Canada. Copies may be had free of charge upon application to F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Pop! Pop! (scene: Restaurant in Switzerland).—Tourist (to Manager, who knows English).—There are two bottles of wine in our bill. We had only one bottle.

Manager.—"Ach, he is a new waiter, and see con-founded echo of see mountain must have deceived see garcon."—Punch.



A view from the Central Colonnade, World's Fair, St. Louis.

Canada at St. Louis

Canada's display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition generally speaking meets with the approval and commendation of all Canadians who have seen it. Some few there are, who criticize it as being not on a sufficiently grand and elaborate scale to impress the foreigner with the importance of the Dominion and her great resources. Perhaps there is some ground for a criticism of this character, but it must be remembered that the main object the Government had in view in going to St. Louis was to bring before the people of the middle west the great agricultural resources of the Dominion, and the splendid opportunities which Canada affords the settler. Looked at from this standpoint the display was a success and has admirably served the purpose for which it was intended.

The Canadian building, though not so impressive and elegant a structure as some other countries had, was splendidly adapted for the purpose for which it was intended, that of a bureau for disseminating information about Canada. It was arranged in a home-like way, and a hearty welcome awaited all visitors. No offensive officialdom met one at the entrance, and the building was not closed on certain state occasions because the commissioner wished to hold a reception, as was the case with many of the other buildings. The building was open at all times to the public, who showed their appreciation by the fact that no state or the building of any country was as well patronized as the Canadian building was.

In the great agricultural building, with its several miles of aisles, was located Canada's agricultural display, which excited no little attention. Its chief feature was the agricultural trophy, a replica of the parliamentary library at Ottawa, and was quite imposing. There was, in addition, good representative exhibits of grains, roots, flour, tobacco, biscuits, ale, maple sugar plantations, canned goods, etc., tastily arranged and well displayed. An exhibit that attracted a lot of attention was the mammoth squash grown by Mr. Wm. Warnock, Goderich, Ont., an illustration of which appears on this page. This squash weighs 403 lbs.

Canada made no display of cheese and butter. In our opinion wisdom was shown in not doing so. There was nothing to be gained by exhibiting cheese. The butter exhibits shown were adorned by models of men, cows, horses, warriors, etc., made of butter. The

various states vied with each other in this respect, and unless Canada had been prepared to put up something of the same kind she would have attracted no attention as a great dairy country.

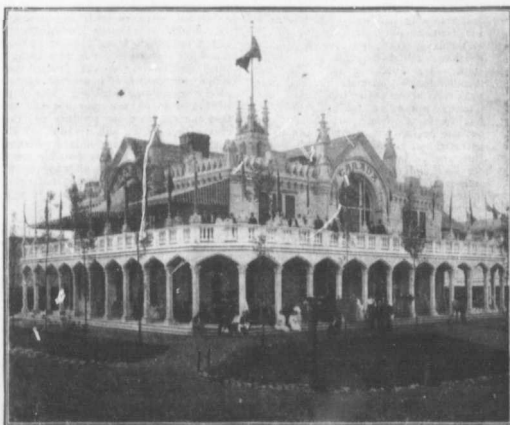
In the palace of horticulture Canada was represented by a fairly representative display of fruit, though we must confess that at the time of our visit (about Oct. 18th) the show of fruit was not equal to that of many of the states, and not what Canada is capable of producing. It would seem as if fruit growers had not forwarded their choicest samples. Then there appeared to be too many varieties on exhibition, especially of apples, which gave the appearance of lack of uniformity and best quality. Had only a few of the best varieties been shown, and these displayed in larger numbers, as was the case with most of the states' displays, people would have been more thoroughly impressed with Canada's fruit growing possibilities. It is a mistake to attempt to work the "37 varieties" racket in a fruit exhibit at a big world's fair. A country does

not go to a world's fair to educate people as to the various varieties of apples, etc., but to impress upon the visitor its fruit growing possibilities, and this cannot be done satisfactorily by displaying samples of all the varieties grown. Varieties may help in the individual competitions, but are not conducive to the best display. However, a grand prize was secured for Canada's display, no small honor. Missouri secured the prize given to the state making the best fruit display, though so far as quality went, especially in apples, Iowa, in our opinion, had first place.

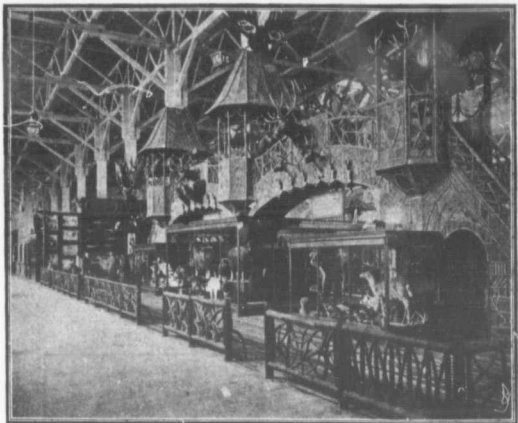
In the forestry department Canada showed up well, with a most impressive and striking exhibit. A rustic arch built from over 3,000 varieties of Canadian woods, several stuffed polar and brown bears, attracted no little attention. Perhaps the most impressive of Canada's displays was in the mines building, where a most elaborate display of what our mines can produce was made. In a neat structure built of ore, carefully guarded night and day



Mr. Wm. Warnock, Goderich, Ont., and the big squash sent to St. Louis. Mr. Warnock's two daughters are seated on the squash, which weighs 403 lbs.



Canadian Building, World's Fair, St. Louis.



Canada's Forestry and Game Exhibit.

by two detectives, was shown gold nuggets from the Yukon to the value of \$50,000.

In the arts department Canadian artists made only a fair showing. But an interesting spot for Canadians was the transportation building. Here the Intercolonial Railway Co., of Canada, made a fine display, chiefly of pictures showing characteristic scenes along the Government railway. An attractive exhibit was that of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s display. A model of the new palace steamer City of Kingston, lighted by electricity and showing the elegant fittings and accommodation of this boat, was the centre of attraction. At its side was a graphophone, from which an Irish voice in characteristic brogue described the trip and scenery to be met with on the company's boats sailing down the St. Lawrence. The display was deemed worthy of a grand prize by the committee of awards, and was ably and well looked after by Mr. Geo. Shepard, of Toronto.

A closing word in reference to Commissioner Hutchison and his energetic staff. Mr. Hutchison is to be commended for the business like and practical way in which he has looked after Canada's interests at St. Louis and other world's fairs. Some are disappointed because he has not catered more to the aesthetic and social side of exhibitions. But world's fairs are of every day occurrence and more countries than our own are coming to the view that unless there is business in it for them it is only a waste of energy and money to make exhibits at great international exhibitions. The business Mr. Hutchison had in view in going to St. Louis was to advertise the great agricultural resources of this country and to come into touch with prospective settlers. In this he has been most successful, as we believe the increased immigration from the central western states to Canada in the near future will show. J. W. W.

The Royal Show at Westminster, B.C.

Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD.

The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia held its annual exhibition at New Westminster on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October. With the exception of a morning shower

the weather throughout was excellent, but in consequence of friction with Vancouver over lacrosse matters the latter did not take the same amount of interest in the show as in former years, with the result that a financial loss was sustained. New Westminster is about 12 miles distant from Vancouver and contains about 6,000 inhabitants only, consequently 90 per cent. of the attendance at the exhibition is derived from Vancouver, which has a population nearing 40,000, and as it costs 50 cents in train fare and the same for entrance to the show the question is being very seriously considered as to whether it would not be far better to hold the exhibition at Vancouver, following the example set by Toronto in regard to the old Provincial Exhibition of Ontario.

The entries were far in excess of former years, but numbers do not always constitute strength, neither do they warrant the assumption that the animals exhibited were superior in quality, a fact which is too often lost sight of or is not sufficiently borne in mind by those on whose shoulders the responsibility rests for building up the quality, style, shape, symmetry and general contour of the animals so exhibited. The object of the show is to bring out the best that the province can produce and thus create emulation and rivalry to still further increase the standard of excellence. To do this every possible means should be offered and afforded by the society to accomplish the desired result, otherwise the show is not doing its duty to the province.

BEEF CATTLE

The Short horns were undoubtedly the prominent feature of the show in the bovine classes, both in quality and numbers, and although many of them had been there often yet there was a fair sprinkling of newly imported blood present to give more keenness to the competition in this breed than that of any other. The show taking place the week following that held at Victoria necessarily brought the same animals in the leading classes again into competition, and not always with the same result. In the aged bull class the verdict of last year was reversed, and justly so, as the animal that took first in 1903 had decidedly lost ground, whereas his rival had

made great improvement. There were two youngsters that should in a couple of years time outrival their present elders; that is if they are properly cared for in the meantime. There was also a very natty white heifer which attracted my attention—she was a little beauty, but she was overburdened with fat and too delicate looking for the breeding class, and would have been more at home at a Christmas fat stock show. Some of the females not included in the prize herd were to my mind superior to those that were honored, but unfortunately their lord and leader did not come up to their standard.

The Herefords were few in number, being confined to two exhibitors, but formed a good all round, useful lot, yet capable of much improvement and necessarily so if their progeny is expected to take front rank in first-class company. The Polled Angus class was represented by one exhibitor only, and his cattle displayed a good deal of quality of the right sort and with care should prove to be progenitors of representatives of considerable note in future showings.

THE DAIRY CATTLE

were not at all up to show form, and many animals would have been best at home, as they detracted from the uniformity of the others and spoilt the classes as a whole. This was especially the case with the Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys, and while the Holsteins were a much more level lot yet they require much building up in many ways before they could expect to be successful in a competition with first-class animals.

SHEEP

The sheep were fairly well represented, but the lack of competition in the classes spoilt the effect. The South-downs belonged to one exhibitor and

A NAME

A name for honesty and fair dealing. The makers of Herbageum have it and they have earned it. The word "Herbageum" is known throughout Canada. Merchants have a good word for the manufacturers and farmers have a good word for Herbageum. The manufacturers are fair dealers and the goods are honest. Herbageum is exactly what the manufacturers say it is, and every statement they make in regard to it is vouched for by farmers and merchants who have fairly tested the matter. From among hundreds we quote as follows: "I feed Herbageum to my horses, cows, pigs and poultry. I get good results. It puts the stock in good condition and keeps them there. It is the best thing for stock that I know of."

M. G. ORR.

Sunbury, Ont.,
Oct. 27th, 1903.

"My experience in Herbageum as a dealer is that after handling it for fifteen years I know it to be the best selling stock and poultry food on the market. There has been an increase in my sales of Herbageum every year for fifteen years."

THOS GIBBONS.

Claremont, Ont.,
Oct. 25th, 1903.

"I fed Herbageum to a pen of forty chickens that were not doing well. They were sickly and some of them in a dying condition. After feeding two packages of Herbageum they were in good health. I am now feeding it to a mare that has been out of condition all winter. She has had only half a package and is doing better already."

ED. COULSON,

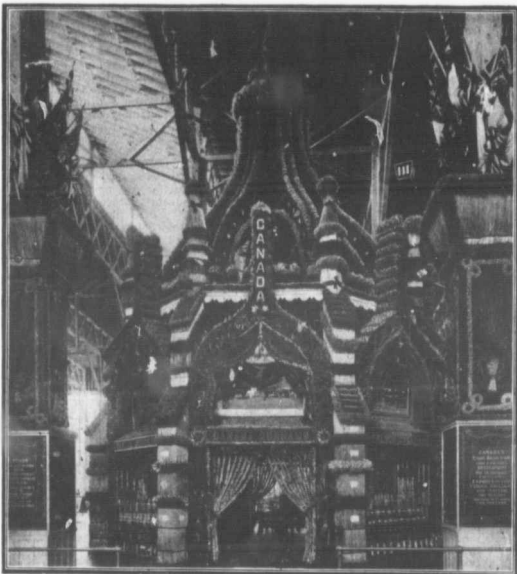
Drummond, Ont.,
March 29th, 1904.

although nice specimens of the breed, the honors obtained could not be valued so highly as if a keen competition had taken place. The same may be said of the Lincolns, Cotswolds, Hampshires and Dorsets. The Leicesters were confined to two exhibitors as were the Suffolks and Shropshires. The Oxford Downs were represented by three owners and a keener competition was the result. In the eye lamb class of this breed the award of the judge was in my opinion radically wrong. There was one animal much larger than any of the others and an excellent type, but she was only placed third. I maintain that the 1st and 2nd prize animals were not nearly so good. The judge explained that he placed her third because there was no other to match her type and size. Now the conditions of showing are that the best animal is to be awarded the first prize.

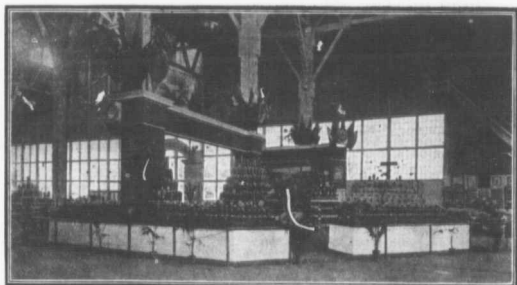
HORSES

The heavy horses were confined to Clydes and Suffolks. The Clydes were very much in the ascendant and the two rival stallions at Victoria met again at Westminster, when the verdict was reversed. These two horses were so dissimilar in every respect as to render it pardonable in judges disagreeing. The victor at Westminster was well developed in front and had a powerful forearm, a very essential requisite in heavy horses; he was short in the back and ribbed up tight and well, but fell away behind, his thighs being particularly light, and he was moreover too low in the rump for a first-class horse. To some he might have been accused of being too long in the pasterns, but this was qualified by his exceptionally fine action; he was not a nice color, being of a dirty-brown. His rival had many points that were decidedly superior. In the first place he was of a beautiful brown color, which was shown off by his white legs, and he was, moreover, in the very pink of condition. His legs were clean but a trifle light for his body and too near together, especially in front, but to my mind his hind quarters were decidedly better than his rival's. They are two most useful horses and well adapted for the needs of the country, and whether the verdict at Victoria was right or that at Westminster, which reversed it, the simple fact remains that they will form a valuable addition to the live stock of the province, and when mated with selected mares of the right sort should leave stock that will be a credit to British Columbia.

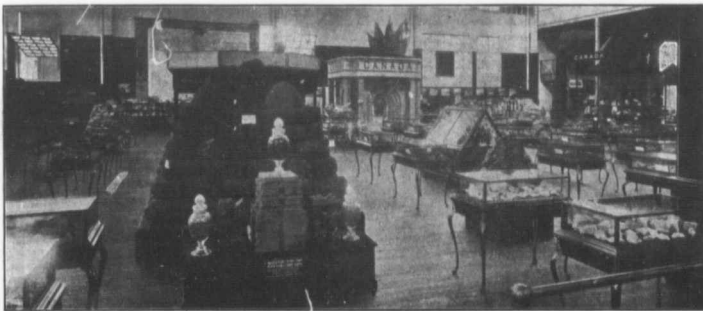
The mares of the same breed were a very useful lot as a whole of their class, but I cannot honestly say they would get placed in what is termed first rate company, although they were far above the average, and considering the slight encouragement that any government has given to agriculture the



Agricultural Trophy, Canadian Exhibit, Agricultural Building St. Louis.



Canada's Fruit Exhibit.



Canada's Mining Exhibit at St. Louis.

owners of such animals are to be highly commended for their enterprise and example, and may every success attend their efforts.

The Suffolk Pitches consisted chiefly of the string brought here last year by Messrs Galbraith, of Manitoba and Wisconsin, and constituted a valuable addition to the show, but they can never take the place of the Shires and Clydes. In all the large centers of population the demand is for big, heavy horses, whose own weight alone affords a propelling force which cannot be obtained from lighter horses of greater initial activity. The Suffolk Punch makes an excellent farm and general purpose horse, also for trotting vans in large towns, such as are used for express and general delivery work. Space will not permit of my going into details of the different other breeds of horses exhibited, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the driving class, which was well worth seeing, and formed quite an attractive feature of the exhibition.

SWINE

Swine were very much more numerous than heretofore, and many breeds were represented. Exhibitors should remember that appearances go a long way in the showing as elsewhere, and they should also endeavor to bring out their stock in the most attractive form when entered for competition. I did not notice any animals of particular merit outside of their local surroundings, and under the circumstances refrain from offering any criticisms. A protest was entered against the awarding of the cup valued at \$75 presented by the Hudson's Bay Company for the best herd of cattle, but whether it was sustained or dismissed has not yet been made public.

The judging dragged its length over four weary days, which made exhibitors peevish and irritable and also caused visitors disappointment at not being able to ascertain results until the following week. In addition to which it is altogether prohibitive of that business which so frequently accrues to exhibitors at agricultural shows, both in the present and for future requirements of live stock from prize strains. The uncleanly appearance of that portion of the show ground set apart for the live stock was the subject of unfavorable comment and had there been a heavy downpour of rain things would have been in a deplorable condition. I attended this show every day and confined my attention almost entirely to the live stock, but at 5 p.m. on the closing day and after owners were taking their cattle away for home, I was unable to obtain a copy of the awards. There was no catalogue of exhibitors, and as animals of the same breed were to be found in two or three different parts of the show it became a hopeless task to find owners, in fact it was well nigh impossible.—

J. G. V. J.

Raising Crimson Clover

Mr. Edgar Brown, of the Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., has recently published some valuable information on growing crimson clover, from which we take the following:

The peculiar value of crimson clover is due to its being a winter annual, sown from the middle of July until late in the autumn. It is especially adapted for sowing in corn and similar crops at the time of the last cultivation, furnishing a cover crop during the winter and preventing washing on light lands. In common with the other clovers it is valuable as a soil improver. The hay is of good quality, if cut just as it comes into flower. If allowed to stand till nearly ripe before cutting, it

is of little value, and especially dangerous to feed to horses. As the seed ripens, the barbed hairs in the seed become stiff and hard, and numerous cases are known where horses fed on ripe crimson hay have died from the hairs forming large balls in their stomachs.

Crimson clover is distinguished from the other cultivated clovers by its long head of brilliant scarlet blossoms and its erect habit of growth. It grows throughout the milder weather in winter and quickly makes a dense cover to the ground in spring. This can be pastured, cut for hay, or turned under for green manure, depending upon conditions.

The seed of crimson clover is larger than that of red or mammoth clover and is almost perfectly oval in shape. The fresh seed is of a bright, slightly reddish or greenish yellow color and has a high polish. As the seed becomes older, the color changes to a reddish-brown, and eventually the polish is lost and the seed has a dull, dark reddish-brown color. Dark seed should never be purchased, as it is too old to grow.

In general, the seed of crimson clover is less likely to contain weed seeds than is the seed of the other clovers. Being planted in late summer or fall, it tends to choke out what weeds may come up with the young plants, and it is harvested in the early summer before many weeds have matured their seeds. Seeds of a few kinds of weeds are, however, frequently found, the most common being yellow trefoil, sorrel, mustard and a wild geranium or crane's bill.

While crimson clover seed is comparatively pure, it often does not germinate well. The seed deteriorates rapidly with age, and consequently fresh seed only should be used. A large number of samples received from seedsmen throughout the southeastern states have been examined. The quality seems to be much better than it was four or five years ago, but there is still a considerable amount of old, dark-colored, worthless seed offered on the market. As long as seedsmen disclaim any form of guarantee with seeds they sell it is necessary for the purchaser to be able to estimate the quality of what is offered.

Mix the seed thoroughly and count out 100 or 200 seeds just as they come, making no selection. Put them between a fold of cotton flannel or some similar cloth, taking care not to let the seeds touch one another. Lay the cloth on a plate, moisten it well but do not saturate it, cover with another plate and keep at a temperature of about 70 degrees F. On the second and third days take out and count the sprouted seeds. Good seed should germinate 90 per cent. or more in three days.

The importance of the germination test of crimson clover seed can not be too strongly urged. Many of the failures are due to the use of old seed, which is sold at a low price. This is dull brown in color, only a small part of it grows, and what does grow gives weak plants.

Crimson clover has no doubt been condemned in many localities on account of the absence of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These organisms, which grow on the roots of all plants belonging to the pea family, including the clovers, alfalfa, beans, and cowpeas, gather nitrogen from the air and make it available for plant food. While nitrogen-gathering bacteria have not been tested as extensively with crimson clover as with most other leguminous crops the results in many cases have been very marked and would indicate that crimson clover seed should always be inoculated when it is to be sown on land which has not given satisfactory crops with former seedings.

The amount of seed to be sown per

acre varies under different conditions. From 12 to 15 pounds have been recommended, but in most cases 15 to 20 pounds is about the quantity required. The amount needed will, of course, depend upon the quality; a sample that will give 90 per cent germination will grow far better than one germinating 50 per cent.

Emmer and Spelt

Bulletin No. 45, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, deals exhaustively with these two cereals. The experiments in connection therewith are summarized as follows, by Dr. C. E. Saunders, Experimentalist:

The yield of Common Emmer obtained at the several Experimental Farms during the past three or four years has been shown to be almost uniformly lower than that of the best varieties of wheat, barley and oats; and it does not appear that in the climates represented by these farms the cultivation of this cereal will prove at all remarkably profitable. It must be noted, however, that the results obtained at Brandon are most favorable to the emmer than those obtained at the other farms. In the Brandon district emmer appears to rank approximately with oats and barley in productiveness, and by way of variety would no doubt prove of value as food for cattle. It should be observed also that, as a rule, the experimental farms are situated in a dry climate, the experience here recorded with regard to this grain is not to be accepted as a guide for districts where prolonged droughts are of frequent occurrence; yet even in such regions it is possible that some of the varieties of macaroni wheat would prove more productive than the white wheat. A grain of similar character and perhaps of equal value for feeding purposes.

THE HORSE AND HIS FOOD

In this country good hay and oats are said to be the best possible food for the working horse, and it is doubtful if there is anything better in any country. However, if a horse is kept on hay and oats for a great length of time he is apt to go wrong. They make good food, but the aromatic part of the natural food is lacking, and without this part there can be no thorough assimilation and without thorough assimilation there cannot be perfect health.

Hay and oats contain the necessary nutriment, and with Herbageum (which is a pure aromatic) added we have a food that is as near perfection as possible, and on which horses will thrive and keep sleek and healthy year in and year out. These statements are very easily tested by buying a four pound package of Herbageum and feeding it to a horse that is not doing well. Such a test will be convincing. We give here a report of a test made quite recently.

"I use Herbageum for horses and calves and get the very best results.

I bought a stallion terribly out of condition, legs broken out with scratches and hair all dead. I bought him cheap because the parties who owned him could not get him in condition. They tried to fit him up with condition powders and different kinds of stock foods, but they all failed.

I gave him heavy doses of Herbageum at first and then fed according to directions, and in two months he was the best fitted horse in his section. I have tried other preparations, but have found nothing equal to Herbageum."

WILLIAM HENRY.

Jocelyn, P.O., St. Joseph Island, Sept. 27th, 1904.



The Empire Cream Separator Co.'s Exhibit at St. Louis.

Correspondence

Business Principles in Farming

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

One of the new books that might be read with profit by every farmer is John Williams Streeter's "The Fat of The Land." It tells in every-day language the story of a successful city doctor, who was forced to give up his practice on account of failing health, and who retired to a suburban farm to try intensive farming according to business principles. His plan was to sell nothing from the farm except finished products, such as butter, fruit, eggs, chickens and hogs; to run as he called it "a factory farm." The narrative of his success bristles with wise suggestions; it shows the value of brain work on the farm and the importance of intelligent cultivation, also the advantage of good seed, good till, good specimens of well-bred stock, good food, and good care.

For profitable butter production, as well as to be sure of an abundance of skim milk for his pigs and hens, the doctor chose Holstein cows for his dairy, starting with twenty pure-bred two-year-old heifers and six of the best common cows in a lot that he bought with the farm. His experience with his Holsteins is summed up in concise terms near the end of the book. He says: "The cows purchased in 1895 were now five years old, and quite equal to the large demand which we made upon them. They had grown to be enormous creatures, from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds in weight, and they were proving their excellence as milk producers by yielding an average of forty pounds a day. We had, and still have, one remarkable milker, who thinks nothing of yielding 70 pounds when fresh, and who doesn't fall below 25 pounds when we are forced to dry her off. I have no doubt she would be a successful candidate for advanced registration if we put her to the test. For ten months in each year these cows give such quantities of milk as would surprise a man not acquainted with this noble Dutch family. My common cows were good of their kind, but they were not in the class with the Holsteins. They were not "robber" cows, for they fully earned their food, but there was no great profit in them. To be sure they did not eat more than two-thirds as much as the Holsteins, but that fact did not stand to their credit, for the

basic principle of factory farming is to consume as much raw material as possible and to turn out its equivalent in finished product. The common cows consumed only two-thirds as much raw material as the Holsteins, and turned out rather less than two-thirds of their product, while they occupied an equal amount of floor space, consequently they had to give place to more competent machines. They were to be sold during the season.

Why dairymen can be found who will pay \$50 apiece for cows like those I had for sale (better, indeed, than the average) is beyond my method of reckoning values. Twice \$50 will buy a young cow bred for milk, and she would prove both bread and milk to the purchaser in most cases. The question of food should settle itself for the dairyman as it does for the factory farmer. The more food consumed, the better for each, if the ratio of milk be the same.

G. W. CLEMONS,

Secretary, Holstein-Friesian Association.
St. George, Ont.

Hamburg as a Market for Canadian Apples

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

The following information concerning the possibilities of Hamburg as a market for Canadian apples may prove of interest to apple shippers:

Taking the figures for four years as a criterion, Germany imports on an average about 136,869 tons (of 2240 lbs.) of apples per year, valued at \$12,943,433. They are received chiefly from Austria, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and Canada. The part played by the two latter countries is shown in the following table:

From Canada	Year ending June 30	From United States
Barrels	\$	Barrels
11,977	31,039	84,136
12,030	29,501	17,009
18,076	51,664	64,086
5,088	11,902	33,495
23	116	21,873
10,810	25,085	156,717
20,692	49,323	1904

No duty is levied on apples imported into Germany; but all shipments received

from oversea countries are carefully inspected for "St. Jose Scale." In this connection I would advise Canadian exporters of apples to Hamburg not to ship more than 50 barrels or cases under the same marks, so that in the event of a lot being declared infested, only 50 packages would be detained by the inspector, instead of the entire shipment.

Hamburg is the most important market in Germany for apples imported from oversea countries. The selling season extends from the end of September until March, but the best prices are usually realized from the first of October to the middle of December. The market then generally remains quiet until after the 15th of January, when some improvement may be expected.

The bulk of the imported apples sold in Hamburg are packed in barrels, but boxes are preferred for fruit of first-class quality. When filled the barrels should weigh about 143 pounds and the boxes from 40 to 50 pounds each. The varieties most in demand are: King, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Spy and Russet.

The Hamburg fruit brokers dispose of the consignments they receive in much the same way as their confreres in Liverpool or London. Public auctions are held at which the different lots of apples are sold to the highest bidder. The broker's charges are as follows: 2 per cent. commission on sales, and 50 pfgs. (6 pence) per case or barrel to cover cost of warehousing, delivery and Government inspection, the latter amounting to 30 pfgs. per package.

Shippers wishing to give their names and addresses of fruit brokers in Hamburg can secure this information upon application to the undersigned.

W. W. MOORE,

Chief, Markets Division.
Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Feeding Turnips to Stock

A curious experiment in sheep feeding was conducted in England recently to show the difference when grain and turnips are fed in the usual way and in feeding them by gathering the roots and feeding them on grass to the sheep where they were grazing. The ordinary Swede or yellow turnip was the variety used. The first lot made a gain of 2.3 pounds per head, while the others gained but 1.8 pounds.

Turnips are grown in England on almost every stock farm. One reason why turnips are more universally grown and used there than in this country is that the climate is favorable to their growth and that hand labor in the field comes less so. So far the growing of turnips requires a great deal of hand labor, but recent improvements in machinery are working many changes, and as a succulent winter feed for all farm stock except milk cows they are a valuable addition to the ordinary farm roughage. Where peas rise high or green straw is fed turnips are especially valuable for sheep. Fed to hogs in addition to ordinary dry feeds they are also valuable. A great many experiments have been tried in cooking turnips for this purpose, but with the ordinary open hog house this is hardly the proper thing and up to the present time we have not been able to secure sufficient profit in winter feeding to pay for an expensive warm hog house and the additional labor and expense of cooking the feed. But hogs are very fond of raw turnips in the winter time, and they are a cheap, valuable feed in connection with grain, especially on farms where there is a scarcity of skim milk.—Stock Journal.

In the Dairy

The Starter Started

A buttermaker started
 Within a starter can
 To start a little starter
 To start a better plan.
 The starter that he started
 Gave him his start in life;
 He started to win medals,
 And this start won him a wife.
 Chicago "Dairy Produce."

The Barnyard and Clean Milk

In the production of clean milk no one thing is of more importance than keeping the cows out of filth. Many yards into which dairy cows are turned each day for their drink and exercise are knee-deep with mud and manure during the winter and spring, if not nearly the entire year. In summer when cows are on pasture they would keep comparatively clean, were they not obliged to wade through a filthy yard going to the stable for milking.

The yard should slope from the barn, and be covered with gravel or cinders sufficiently deep to form a hard surface. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate against or near the barn, and no swine pen should be nearer than 200 feet, on account of the odors from it being readily absorbed by milk.—Illinois Experiment Station.

Banking the Fire in the Boiler Over Night

As yet comparatively few cheese factories and creameries in Canada burn coal. Wood is the staple fuel, though in many of the older settled districts it is gradually giving place to coal. To those who burn coal, the following method of banking the fire over night, as outlined in the New York Produce Review by a New York butter-maker will be found of value:

The boiler in a creamery is a horizontal arched boiler of 15 horse power capacity, with 38 x 48-inch grate surface; has a 15-inch stack in diameter, with a close-fitting damper.

About 3 o'clock a.m., after the cleaning is all done except the floor, I rake the fire perfectly clean from ashes and clinkers, if there are any, and work the remaining coals to the centre of the grate. I throw on about three of the ordinary scoop shovels full of coal, not too coarse, and open all drafts. This fire will furnish steam for heating the water to clean floor, also to fill the boiler with water. I again work the fire to the centre of the grates and throw on what coal is needed to form it into a cone shaped mass of about 8 or 10 inches depth in the centre; let the gas burn off until the steam is raised to 60 lbs., then cover fire with a thin layer of ashes and close drafts and damper. At about 7 o'clock p.m. the steam has risen to 70 lbs. I use this surplus steam in pumping water around cream, which reduces it to nearly 40 lbs. After this I cover fire with ashes until no sparks are to be seen, and, after cleaning the ashpit, I close drafts and damper as before. We never fail to have steam in the morning—usually about 20 lbs. In the morning I rake the sides of the fire clean, break open the centre and throw on fresh coal. We use the best steam coal, bought in carload lots, at \$3.25 f.o.b. at our nearest station.

Marks of a Good Cow

While there are many fine points in the make-up of a dairy cow which are not mentioned here, the following may be considered as being the points most easily distinguishable, and which, if they exist in a cow, are probably associated with the other

good points not so readily seen. A good dairy cow should have a broad mouth, thin lips; broad, open nostrils, open short from nose to eyes, but broad between the eyes; large eyes and long from eyes to horn and narrow between horns; a good, round, full barrel; large teats and loose skin on the udder. These points in a cow indicate an animal of good disposition, with sound organs, good nerves and a capacity for turning the food given her into good, rich milk. Look over the herd and see how they average up to this description.—Drovers' Journal.

The Fall Care of Cows

Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, a noted authority on the dairy cow, has the following to say upon the fall care of cows:

One night or even a few hours of cold frost causes an enormous shrinkage of milk. Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that comfort is the primum factor. To feed well but disregard the bodily comfort of the cow is to court and insure disappointment. A cow will fail to elaborate a full mess of milk if she is wet or shivering from cold, no matter how generously she is fed.

Autumn is a more critical period for a cow fresh in milk than winter. Cold rains and raw winds are fruitful causes of decreasing milk. The first makes inactive the muscular system, while the latter so disturbs the nervous system that it fails to perform its work. Cows should, therefore, not be exposed to fall rains, left out during cold nights, or confined in muddy or wet yards at any time.

The proof of this theory was clearly demonstrated by the Minnesota Station herd two years ago. Some changes were being made in the cow barn, which made it inconvenient to stable the cows for a few days, and just then a cold, rainy spell set in, to which the cows were exposed. There was not only a very marked shrinkage in milk and butter fat at once, but they failed to recover during the winter, though the feed was liberal and the care the best that could be given. The cows gave 16.11 lbs. of milk and 3 lb. butter fat a day during the winter. It was known when the shrinkage took place and why, but the attempt to recover it failed. The next year such an experience was guarded against, and the same herd gave a daily average of 28.4 lbs. milk and 1.3 lbs. fat.

It may be asked, what the cows did with their food, since they were fed liberally during the winter. They made beef or fat with it, for each gained an average of nearly half a pound a day, a gain that did neither the cows nor the owner any good. During the two winters the herd was composed of the same cows, fed the same rations and received in every way the same careful attention, and yet because of that mishap the herd failed by just fifty per cent. of producing what it should produce. Please think of this, and do not lose money by needlessly exposing cows in the autumn.

His Experience

Friend—"You find housekeeping more expensive than you anticipated, don't you?"

"The Other Friend (lately married)—"Why, no. It doesn't cost any more to feed Hedelin than it used to cost me to keep her in bouquets, ice cream soda and candy."—Chicago Tribune.

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATORS

generate less friction
than others.

That's Why they need a brake,
they have one,
others have none.

WRITE US FOR BROCHURE

R. ALISTER & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

**The Low-Down
"Oxford"
Cream Separator**



The Low-Down Oxford Cream Separator is a perfect skimmer, easy to wash and turn, and has all parts interchangeable at a trifling cost. Try the Liston-Dale Oxford before buying. Write for catalogue.

Durham Mfg. Co., Limited
DURHAM, ONT.

MAXWELL'S "Favorite" Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive.	No. Holds	LIST	Churns
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.	0 9 gal.	1 4 to 2 gal.	1 20 to 30 "
	2 15 "	2 7 to 7 "	3 10 "
	4 28 "	2 2 to 5 "	4 15 "
Improved Steel Frame.	6 50 "	6 10 to 14 "	8 20 "

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

David Maxwell & Sons
St. Mary's, Ont.

The Fruit Season in Nova Scotia

By RALPH S. EATON

The season of 1903 gave a banner apple crop in Nova Scotia, both as regards quantity and quality, so that when the trees again showed very profuse bloom last spring it was deemed unusual, and a good setting of fruit was hardly expected. After the June drop, however, there was promise of even a larger yield than the previous year. Well kept orchards of mature age kept this promise till about harvest time, when the spent vitality of '03 showed itself very plainly. The fruit lacked the normal size. The barrels did not fill up quickly. In young orchards there was marked disappointment after July 1st. The Ben Davis, Baldwin and King held their fruit during June, but soon after lost their grip, and two severe autumn gales left but a few stray specimens to tire and annoy the pickers with

for a duplicate in the weather and results of the previous season. But scarcely have hopes been more sadly blighted than in a large part of King county, which produces half the apples of the province. Soon after a damp, drizzly day, about the middle of June, the Gravenstein, our most delicious early apple, forming often a third of our export, seemed literally coated with the fungi. Later the Ribstans, Kings, Baldwins and Ben Davis were severely attacked in many orchards. Instead of packing 600,000 bbls. as last year, it is doubtful now if 400,000 bbls. of good stock will be put up.

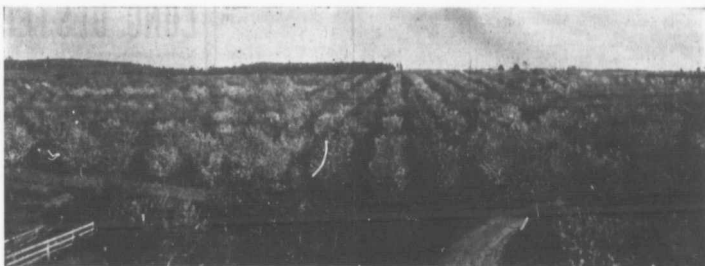
Probably for the first time in this province there were portions of orchards left unpicked. The Gravensteins were never so spotted and cracked as this year, in some parts of King county.

benefit from the work, though many fruit growers who profess to have examined the fruit in these orchards very thoroughly are disappointed. It would be very desirable I think for the Federal Government to take up the work another year with a first-class outfit, prepared in every way to do best possible work.

Practically all are agreed this year that spraying is absolutely necessary, but under the questions, how and when, are yet grave perplexities. More actual proofs are called for by the rank and file, proofs that hold always or generally, not proofs that seem to show in one instance and fail in others. It is felt that the application of Bordeaux mixture is not an exact science, and that there is still room for very careful and reliable experiment.

APPLE PRICES

The returns of apples up to date have been, as I have said, very low compared with our usual \$2.00 and \$2.25 average.



One third section thirty-acre orchard in Nova Scotia, younger portion. Twenty-five thousand trees—apple, interspersed with plum, pear, peach, cherry, apricot and quince.



Picking a Baldwin tree at Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N. S. Owned by Ralph S. Eaton.



Packing and shipping apples at Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N. S. Owned by Ralph S. Eaton.

the constant moving of ladders for very small showings.

A MEMORABLE YEAR

This will be a memorable year among fruit men in Nova Scotia. The Black Spot got its work in on a few varieties of apples in a most marked way. In 1903 the weather during the blossoming period, and succeeding few weeks, was particularly fine and dry. Those that sprayed then felt that their work was practically wasted, for the fruit generally, sprayed or unsprayed, was so clean. This year the season opened equally as unfavorable for the development and spread of the fungi and many persons were tempted to omit the rather expensive and distasteful work, hoping

In other parts and in Annapolis and Hants, the other counties that export fruit, the disease was less severe, but the English returns for even good stock this year have been such that many who shipped now wish they had left the whole crop of this variety on the trees.

SPRAYING A NECESSITY

Never has the necessity of spraying been brought so forcibly to our people and never so much perplexity regarding it. Many orchardists sprayed once after blossoms fell and seemed to notice marked results. The few who sprayed twice later were well paid. The government outfit, which sprayed six orchards, has upon the whole done good. I think the growers will all acknowledge

The winter prices it is felt will be better, but it will not be a year of buoyant spirits and enthusiasm among fruit growers. There are few buyers. One dollar and a quarter is being offered, but growers will not sell at that. Our Blenheims, Kings and Ribstans are selling in London for 11 to 14 shillings, and it is felt that the market should strengthen late stock. Still the usual average of \$2.00 to \$2.25 is not expected this year. The best growers accept the situation as one which will come in occasional years, and an off season does not jar their belief that in their mature orchards they have got the best line in agriculture in the province, and \$1.00 per acre would not induce many of them to sell even this year.

XXX Apples

There is some doubt in the minds of many fruit growers as to what XXX apples means. Some seem to think that it means the best apples in the orchard. Not necessarily so. The standard for XXX is absolute and varies under no circumstance of time or place. The standard does not vary from year to year as many imagine, but is fixed, and if apples will grade up to this standard they must be branded XX or a lower grade.

Fall Cleaning in the Orchard

Though many fruit growers are indifferent about it, yet much can be said in favor of an annual fall orchard cleaning. Aside from the fact that there is more leisure after the fruit has been gathered than in the rush of early spring, when so many odds and ends must be attended to, there are many urgent and convincing reasons why orchards should be very carefully cleaned of rubbish and litter during late fall and early winter.

People often wonder how it happens that certain insects appear in such alarming numbers during the summer. A few careful observations during the fall and winter will show how these insects pass the cold period of the year. The egg masses of the ten caterpillars will be found encircling the smaller branches. If these bracelets of eggs are removed whenever seen, much serious injury will be averted the following spring. The canker worms which are common in the egg stage, and these eggs are often to be seen in masses on branches. The coding worm passes the winter in a cocoon, under bits of bark, boards, and in crevices, and a general cleaning will get rid of many of these troublesome pests. The grapevine flea beetle and the plum curculio pass the winter in their full grown beetle condition in sheltered spots, often under the base of the plant. Squash bugs also winter over full grown in sheltered spots, under boards, and in corners of outbuildings.

By a thorough cleaning up of the orchard, many of the fungi which remain on the ground in diseased leaves and fruit are destroyed. It is a well known fact that many injurious fungi produce winter spores, and though the leaves decay, the spores do not. In early spring these will produce spores which will soon spread to the early leaves. The diseased fruit, plants and leaves should be burned, not thrown on the manure pile, for there the spores will be able to survive the winter, and reproduce the disease the following season. Moreover, many fungi persist in the leaves as delicate threads, which develop rapidly in the spring and produce spores which are soon blown by the wind to the leaves where they germinate and produce disease.

It may safely be said that if all leaves, decaying fruits and diseased twigs be burned at the approach of winter, the damage from fungous diseases would be lessened very materially.

PROF. W. LOCHHEAD,
O.A.C., Guelph.

Protecting Trees in Winter

No one cause or condition is responsible for wintering of fruit trees. It may occur where the snow has been swept away, but one tree may be injured and the next escape. No rule applies in all cases. In a general way we know that orange trees are more tender than figs and that apple trees will stand more cold than peach trees. Following this into varieties we find that some grapes are more hardy than others. The same may be said of nearly all kinds of domestic fruits.

A Modest Commencement

You recognize the importance of saving, and you "intend to" begin. But you are waiting till you can open an account with a "respectable" amount. Meanwhile the smaller sums you might be saving are slipping away and your financial position is probably no better than it was years ago. Don't waste time as well as money. **BIDON NOW.** We receive sums of \$1 and upward and allow INTEREST AT 3% PER CENT. We have some handsome accounts which were begun in this way. If you do not reside in Toronto, deposit by mail. It is just as convenient. Send for Booklet.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Toronto Street, Toronto

One tree of a particular kind of fruit may succumb to severe cold while other trees of the same family escape and this may be accounted for in many different ways.

Tree vigor is individual to a certain extent and depends upon its freedom from attacks of insects, its supply of available plant food and whether it has been weakened by over production.

There are many other causes of frost injury such as unseasonably cold weather that affects trees differently according to their individual development at the time. A late spring freeze may nip forward trees while those held back by a northern exposure, shade or other protection escape.

Loss of foliage has a weakening effect that often reduces the vitality of trees and leaves them susceptible to damage the following winter.

Bad drainage is one of the most fruitful causes of winter freezing. It is generally noticed that winter killing is worse on low ground and diminishes as we follow up the slope. This has led us to the question of tiling, which is one of the most effectual preventives of winter killing. Tiling pays on most orchard soils and in many cases it is impossible to grow good fruit trees without tiling. It is considered so valuable that nurserymen tile-drain rented land in order to secure the benefits to their growing crops of nursery stock.

Holding the foliage by proper spraying is another insurance against winter killing. Good full foliage is essential to seasoned wood and we find that the soundest trees are the ones to successfully resist excessive atmospheric changes during winter or summer.—Prof. S. A. Beach.

Black Grape Rot

Many grape growers in the Niagara district have lost thousands of dollars this year through the ravages of the black grape rot. A number of years ago this disease wiped out many of the vineyards in the Essex and Kent districts. The subject has been investigated by Prof. Lockhead of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has recently investigated the disease in Ohio. The fruit growers of that state have been able to control the disease by an application of a special spraying mixture at certain stages of growth. The application of a similar mixture may save many a vineyard in Ontario.

"What's the matter?" asked the lawyer's friend. "Been in a railway accident?"

"No. I had a jury case the other day, and in arguing it I bore strongly upon the theory that my client was a fool rather than a criminal."

"Yes, yes," said the lawyer. "I did it so well that he was acquitted and met me outside."

A Grand Thing for the Prairie

Heavy Double-breasted LONG ULSTER

Made from extra heavy imported Irish Frieze and particularly adapted for farm work.

Will save a winter—only a little less than that. This ulster comes in a rich dark grey shade and lined with heavy fawn. Has 2 1/2 buttoned pockets, two above, two below, collar. An excellent winter companion for the North-West.

Special Mail Order \$12.00
Our self-measurement system brings you the exact size you need. Write for our Mail Order Form, which includes a price book and samples.

P. JAMIESON
CANADA'S GREATEST SUITMAKER
TORONTO

A Book Every Dairyman Should Own

Contains the things the dairy farmer should know and practice. Beautifully illustrated; a book to be studied rather than read, to have its application in daily practice rather than lose itself in the mere knowing, to lead on to achievement rather than idly to entertain.

Four subscribers to the Farming World secured by anyone will entitle him to one copy Free Purchase price \$1.00.

THE FARMING WORLD
TORONTO

THE HOME WORLD

Thanksgiving Time

Get ready for Thanksgivin'—jest set your table fine.

An' put the finest crock'ry out an' make the silver shine.

No matter how the country goes—jest carve the turkey's neck,

An' while the carvin's goin' on, be thankful you're on deck.

Get ready for Thanksgivin'—jest fall into your place,

An' if the preacher ain't along, be sure an' say the grace.

No matter how the country goes—jest carve the turkey straight.

An' with a smile o' thankfulness pitch in and pass your plate.

A Talk About Economy

By J. L. H.

“**W**HERE shall we draw the line?” It is indeed a perplexing query. In order to know whether we are violating the rules of economy in any form, we must teach ourselves very clear, concise principles concerning what economy, for us, is. I say, “for us,” because what is prudent for one person is often wasteful for another. This arises from the difference of circumstances and is certainly apparent to all.

But all classes and conditions of housekeepers can have the same great first principle, and that is to live within their income. Be it much or be it little, here is certainly the place to draw the boundary line. Can you know what your income is? Farmers' wives will have more difficulty than those who have fixed salaries, but even they can make an estimate. The next problem is the knotty one—how to most wisely distribute the expenditures. Of course you want to “lay up” something against sickness or for building, or to pay off that debt. Set that sum apart first. But let me say just here, that it is possible to be over-anxious to have this fund a large one. Unless the demand is very pressing, do not add to it more than you are sure you can comfortably spare from the other funds. Here is the cause of much of the parsimonious living we hear of. It arises from indulging the miser instinct. You had better clothe and feed your boy properly, educate him well and when he is grown, send him out to earn his own living, than pinch and scrimp to have his living furnished him when grown. Of course spending too much is also to be shunned. Always let your calm judgment, never your impulse, rule you in making purchases. I would like to emphasize this fact. We women are impulsive, or so the men say, and if true we should guard against the mistakes we are then liable to make.

Bear in mind the importance of having well prepared food, healthy food and a variety of food; do not fall into the common error of considering your grocery bill as a “sinking fund,” and thinking “any thing will do to eat.” Food ought to embrace all the elements found within the body which chemists tell us are fifteen in number. Now even if you do give your children plenty of bread and meat, that is not enough,

they should have other food containing more water and sugar, etc.

Any economy which denies to the human body—so wonderful and so priceless—any needed element, is truly “mean and parsimonious.” Therefore study variety and make up your mind you will have it. You can be economical without. You will find some kinds of fruit will go much further than others. So you will learn to buy certain pieces of beef—those you can make more out of than others. If you can, you will save considerable by buying many articles in large quantities. I remember an experienced housekeeper who bought canned salmon by the dozen cans. She said it was cheaper than beef and gave a variety. Try it, and see. If you will, you can soon find just how many meals your different groceries will make—which are thus proved to be cheaper, and thus add to your store of knowledge as to how to buy.

There is so much art in concealing an appearance of poverty and pinching, and I believe having a variety of food, prepared in a variety of ways, is one of the secrets, “how it is done.” It will not cost you any more to have white flour, graham flour, corn meal and oatmeal than to have wheat flour alone. It will be just as cheap for you to buy

your potatoes one day, bake them another, stew them another and fry them the next, as to have them always served in the same way, and it won't look half so poverty-stricken.

For Mothers

Don't worry the children.

Don't indulge them foolishly.

Don't reuel their little confidences.

Don't show the slightest favoritism.

Don't lose your temper with the children.

Don't leave them too much with the servants.

Don't get impatient at their most unanswerable questions.

Don't give way when you have decided on any plan for them.

Don't forget that they are God's children, lent to you for a season.

Don't forget to encourage them and praise their little efforts to please you.

Don't worry about them. Guardian angels still exist, even in the twentieth century.

Don't disagree about them. Their father and mother should always be in unison in their training.



DAUGHTERS OF FAIR CANADA.

Why not thanksgiving for such as these, the young womanhood of our nation?



A Thanksgiving Turkey

A Story for Old and Young by
Harriett Prescott Spofford



IT was very hard to go without a turkey on Thanksgiving Day. But there seemed nothing else to do. They had always had a turkey and cranberry sauce and a mince pie before; but now that the father was disabled and there was only May's little earnings to go and come upon, they must be content with a dinner of corned beef. They did not have as good as that every day, by any means. But what was corned beef, Tom Powers asked, beside a turkey stuffed with buttered and peppered and mashed potatoes; a great, crisp, brown turkey, such as belongs to Thanksgiving Day of right.

"Ned Twombly's going to have turkey and ducks, too, and a chicken pie," Tom said to his mother. "He's going to have two turkeys. I saw them going in."

"Well, dear, we must make believe our dinner tastes like turkey," she replied. "And if father is able to come to the table I'm sure that will make it Thanksgiving enough, turkey or no turkey."

"Corned beef for a man who's been kept alive on gruel!" groaned Tom.

"Oh, we shall have some granum for him."

"It's real good, granum is," said little Sue.

"It isn't turkey," said Tom.

"No, it isn't turkey," said Sue, wistfully.

"Well, dear, I wouldn't talk about it any more," said the mother, going on with her work. "It would make your father feel so uncomfortable if he knew you missed it this way. And he feels bad enough at his best."

"He wouldn't feel so bad if he saw a turkey on the table, just as always," said Tom.

"There, there, that will do," said his mother.

"It isn't the turkey, just for the sake of eating it," said Tom confidentially, as he and Sue went out picking up chips that afternoon. "It's because it's part of Thanksgiving; it's because it doesn't seem Thanksgiving without it; it's because everybody else has one. Though the drumstick is awful nice—"

"I like the wishbone best," piped Sue.

"Turkeys don't have a good wishbone like chickens."

"But you can make hoppers out of them that hop all across the room," said Sue.

"And the gizzard chopped up in the gravy with hot potatoes—oh, I say, it's a shame to have a corned beef on Thanksgiving Day."

"Yes," said Sue. "But corned beef is good with cabbage, too."

That was too much for Tom—Sue not awake to her wrongs.

"The idea," said he, "of your having to eat corned beef and go without turkey! You, almost a baby!"

"I'm not almost a baby!" cried Sue, indignantly. "I'm a great help to mother! She says so. I'm only a little smaller than you. And I guess I can eat what the rest can, anyway. So!"

"I mean," said Tom, "that mothers and girls should have nice things; and his mind reverted to the turkey going into Ned Twombly's to the ducks there, to the two turkeys. What did they want of two turkeys? There were only four or five in the family.

Were they going to kill themselves eating? And if there was to be company, one turkey and the ducks and a chicken pie ought to be a plenty. It only showed how unfair everything was—Ned Twombly and his great, healthy father and mother and Jane with the two turkeys, and he with his sick father and his delicate sister Sue, and his tired mother and poor May, with no turkey at all, with nothing but the hard salt beef, which he hated—at least which he hated for Thanksgiving Day. They might just as well have baked beans—baked beans for Thanksgiving Day!

How much better was Ned Twombly than he that Providence should be so good to him? He wasn't any better. He whipped a boy half his size last week, and he told the teacher a lie about it afterwards. Well, then, Tom's thoughts ran on, perhaps Ned's father was smarter; he had never done a day's work in his life, while Tom's father had always worked. And then Tom left the task of trying to adjust the workings of the universe to his sense of justice—only it still seemed very hard, very cruel, very unjust indeed that Ned Twombly should have two turkeys, and he should have none at all!

Oh, if he were only a man, and could go down to the provision shop and order home a whole bill of fare! He had tried hard to get some errands to do, or any little job of work, but to no purpose; he hadn't been able to pick up a penny. And how delightful it would have been if he could have earned a couple of dollars to buy a turkey!

He was low in his mind that afternoon. He sat at twilight, listening to the wind, on his stool by the fire which was a poor fire of cinders, the coal was so low, with his head in his hands, feeling very badly used and very melancholy. It was a gloomy world, and he was on the wrong side of it; he didn't see how it was ever going to get any better. Little Sue was prattling to her

mother in an engaging way, and his mother smiled to hear her—how could his mother smile!

He took up his cap and stole out of the house presently, not meaning to go anywhere in particular, but just to be moving. It was all unnecessary to himself that his feet followed the path down hill that led past the Twombly's house.

It was the foot-path of the pasture, and the bars being down for the last bringing in of harvest across the fields, the path took him straight by the Twombly kitchen and the pantry, whose window was wide open. The light from a window in the wing of the house shone full upon the pantry, and there on the window-shelf was plainly visible a big turkey set to cool, just roasted a shining golden brown, shedding its savory aroma upon the frosty air; and near it stood a glass bowl of quaking cranberry sauce, and, as he paused a moment and looked in, there was surely a dish of cracked walnuts, with some great bunches of raisins, and a pan of juicy red snow apples, and—yes—a huge mince pie, one of the kind, Tom knew without tasting it, full of raisins, and a pan of cider and all good spice—it made his mouth water to think of it.

And this goodly array was just the beginning of the Twombly's Thanksgiving. This turkey they were to have cold, evidently; the other would be hot. Two turkeys for Ned Twombly and he and Sue with none! And then there a hungry imp of evil whispered in Tom's ear, why not take that turkey and carry it home?

It would be stealing, he was sure. But the Twomblys would never feel the loss of it. They didn't need, nobody needed, two turkeys. It would not be hurting any one. And he could tell his mother it had been given to him; it would be easy enough to get up a story that would convince her. And that would be lying. One sin always tumbles on the heels of another.

But could he not sustain the burden of the two sins for the sake of giving his mother and the girls such a dinner as that turkey would make? There was no trouble at all about it; he could reach the shelf on tiptoe. He had only to put out his hand and take it by the ends of the two drumsticks; he could lift it up so gently no one would hear; and he could make off with it into the darkness entirely unseen and unknown. But it could never be traced —for were not turkeys all much alike, and did not every one have turkeys on the day before Thanksgiving?

And Sue could have her wishbone; and his father perhaps just one bit out of the side-bone; and his mother should have that luscious morsel of the brown outside wing; he could see them all enjoying it; and he himself—he was hungry for that turkey down to his very toes. Oh, how tempting it was! How delicious it would be! He would carve it himself—and be able to give Sue that wishbone!

Suddenly Tom turned and took to his heels, and ran at that whispering imp of evil were after him. Up the path, through the gate, he went, across the pasture, through the fallen bars, over the field, into his own yard, through the shed, till he could burst in at the

(Continued on Page 860.)

Does the Tea you are using please you?
If not, try a package of RED ROSE TEA.
The Blue Label is specially recommended.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Mother's Little Girl
 Mother knows a little girl—
 Mother won't tell who—
 Helps with all the many things
 Mother has to do,
 Sings to baby when he cries,
 Builds his shaky blocks,
 Irons grandma's neckerchiefs,
 Folds up father's socks;
 Picks the berries, dusts the hall
 Neat as neat can be,
 Draws out grandpa's easy chair,
 Sets the plates for tea;
 Buttons little sister's dress,
 Lets her come and play
 When another little girl
 Sometimes runs away.
 Mother knows a little girl—
 "Don't you wish you knew?"
 Which it is who helps her so?
 Mother won't tell who.

Three Good Reasons

It is told of Earl Grey, who is to be our new Governor-General, that he was a warm friend of the late Cecil Rhodes, with whom he became acquainted while the Earl was administrator of Rhodesia. The two men, nobleman and statesman, used to take long rides together over the South African veldt, and in this way learned to know each other well.

On one occasion, Rhodes had been annoyed by certain political difficulties, and in search of cheer he came to Earl Grey and exclaimed, with considerable fervor: "Do you know, I have been thinking that you never have been sufficiently grateful for these three things—to have been born an Englishman, to be just over forty years of age, and to have a clean healthy body." The great but lonely empire-builder had taken that way to assure himself, in the midst of his worries, that he still had much to be thankful for, for in all three points he was equally fortunate with Earl Grey.

Is there not a suggestion in this for us? To be born a Canadian is as much a reason for thankfulness as to be English-born, for though our country is young it has a noble history and great possibilities for the future. To be Canadian-born and a British subject—surely this is a double privilege. Again, if to be just over forty years old is reason for gratefulness, is it not even more so to be under twenty, with still more of life ahead of us, in which to do and learn? And at any age, to have a healthy body is a priceless boon, a gift to be prized and treasured as long as it may be ours.

Three things well worth being thankful for are these three that Cecil Rhodes pointed out. Adapted to fit our own cases, as young people and as young Canadians, let us take his suggestion and remember to be grateful.

The Chipmunk's Winter Home

Few of our wild creatures make greater preparation for winter than does the chipmunk, which at other seasons is so frequently seen in the vicinity of stone-heaps and old stone walls. First he makes a long, narrow, winding tunnel in the earth, and from this he runs out several galleries, which are to serve as store rooms. Then he begins to lay in a supply of food which is to last him until spring. In each cheek he has

a pouch, with an opening on the inside of the mouth, and these he uses as market baskets to carry his provisions. At different seasons he stuffs them full of seeds, wheat, buckwheat, apple pits and nuts of various kinds, all of which he conveys to his underground home. He begins his work in the summer, and he carries it on until cold weather, when he says good-by to the outside world, blocks up the entrance to his tunnel, and retires to his winter quarters, where he probably sleeps a large part of the time, getting up now and then to take a meal in his well-stocked granaries. He usually stores away far more food than he can possibly use before spring.—November Woman's Home Companion.

The Yacht Flag Puzzle

It will be seen that the yacht in the illustration is flying a curiously shaped



flag. The puzzle is to cut the flag into four pieces, all of exactly the same size and shape.

Fruit Riddles

Which fruit is never single? The pear.
 Which fruit revels in history? The date.
 Which fruit do gunners use? The grape.
 Which tree forbids suicide? The olive (O live).
 Which fruit is held of lowest value? The fig.
 Which fruit causes most trouble? The medlar.

A Mathematical Puzzle

The boy on the bicycle is riding very rapidly to keep an appointment. He



has promised to be at a certain place at a certain time. He has calculated that if he rides fifteen miles an hour he will arrive just an hour too soon, while if he rides ten miles an hour he will get there just an hour too late. The answer is sixty miles. See if you can do the problem in the proper manner to produce this result.

Can You Make '7's Out?



An Egg-Shell Race

Draw with chalk two lines about fifteen inches apart down each side of an extension table. At one end of each track place an empty egg-shell. Provide two of the guests with fans, with which they are to fan the egg-shells from one end of the course to the other without crossing the boundary lines. At a given signal the race commences. Should an egg-shell cross the chalk line—a thing it is very difficult to prevent its doing—it must be returned to the starting point again. Each contestant is timed; and, when all have tried, a small prize is given to the one who reached the goal in the shortest length of time.

Be a Bit of Sunshine

Work a little, sing a little,
 Whistle and be gay;
 Read a little, play a little,
 Busy every day;
 Talk a little, laugh a little,
 Don't forget to pray;
 Be a bit of merry sunshine
 All the blessed way.

Trifles Make Perfection

Michael Angelo was one day explaining to a visitor at his studio what he had been doing at a statue since his previous visit.

"I have retouched this part, polished that, softened this feature, brought out that muscle, given some expression to this lip, and more energy to that limb."

"But these are trifles," remarked the visitor.

"It may be so," replied the sculptor, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

Sedulous attention and painstaking industry always mark the true and successful worker. Nicholas Poussin, when asked by what means he gained so high a reputation among other painters in Italy, replied: "Because I have neglected nothing." It will be found upon examination that many, if not most, of the great discoveries of the world have resulted in part from the attentive observation of little things.

How Many Ducks?

"How many ducks did you drive home?" asked Farmer Bell.

"There were two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck, and a duck in the middle," said his wife.

What was the smallest number of ducks Farmer Bell could have had?

Quality Salt

BUTTER-MAKERS
who have a reputation
always use WINDSOR
S.A.L.T. It dissolves
evenly, is the easiest to
work in the butter—the
best for seasoning—and
the cheapest, because the
most economical. Insure
your butter being always
successful, by always us-
ing

**Windsor
SALT**

GILLET'S GOODS
ARE
STANDARD ARTICLES

IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY
HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE
THEM

Flagg Baking Powder.
Gillett's Perfumed Lye.
Imperial Baking Powder.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.
Royal Yeast Cakes.
Gillett's Nammoth Oil.
Flagg Baking Soda.
Gillett's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 50 YEARS.
(ESTABLISHED 1852)

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

FUEL ECONOMY

Save one-fourth of your coal and wood expenses. A 25c. package of our Fuel Economizer, dissolved in four gallons of water and sprinkled over one ton of coal, hard or soft, or over one cord of wood, will save the coal or wood and give you brighter fires and do away with clinkers, soot, cinders, gas and smoke. It is a gas and smoke consumer. Guaranteed to do all we claim for it. To introduce it we will prepay postage on a 25c. package.

ECONOMIZER CO.
367 Delaware Ave. - Toronto

WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL
Strathroy, Ont.

Dairy and Domestic Science Courses at the Western Dairy School.
Special Creamery Course, Dec. 2nd to Dec. 2nd.
Regular Dairy School Course, Jan. 2nd to March 26th.
Farm Dairying and Domestic Science Course, Jan. 2nd to March 26th.
Farm Dairying, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Domestic Science on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Miss Agnes Smith will have charge of these two Departments.
For Circulars and Application forms, address G. H. BAKER, Strathroy, Ont. After Dec. 1st, address Strathroy.

THE KITCHEN

Fish Cakes with Beets

One cup of cod, well picked and fine; Potato, twice as much, be thin. Diced raw and measured and, perforce. Put on and boiled till done, of course. Drain well, then mash and stir till light. Add salt and pepper, and not quite. A teaspoonful of butter add: "It will much improve the whole, egad. Chop two small beets, and egg beat well. Then mold and fry and—ring the bell.

The Thanksgiving Turkey

After it is nicely picked and drawn, wash thoroughly, adding a little soda to the water in washing. To a fourteen-pound turkey take a small loaf of bread, crumb fine, add half a pound of fat pork, one fourth of a pound butter, pepper, salt and enough boiling water just to moisten; stuff and sew strongly. Bake twenty minutes to each pound of turkey; keep the oven at an even heat, basting frequently. When done remove from the pan, and make the gravy.

Boiled Dinner

Whenever you select a small sugar cured ham, or corned beef, or salt pork, there are important points to be observed in cooking meats and vegetables. For our purpose we will use potatoes, turnips, carrots and cabbage. It is a good plan to cook the meat early enough to allow the liquor to cool, and remove the excess of fat before cooking the vegetables. Using corned beef, wash and soak in cold water and put on to cook in freshly boiling water. Skim and simmer until tender.

Let it cool in the liquor, remove the fat, reheat and use part of the liquor in which to cook the vegetables in separate kettles. Cut these vegetables in attractive pieces and arrange for cooking so that all will be done, and not overdone, at the same time. Cook the cabbage alone. Shred the head coarsely, make it crisp by soaking in cold water, and cook it rapidly in boiling salted water, uncovered, until tender.

In serving, place the meat in the centre of the platter, surrounded with cabbage as a bed for the other vegetables and arrange with some thought of attractiveness. Garnish with some bits of parsley, of which it would be wise to partake, since it will absorb any odor of cabbage which might otherwise lurk in the breath.

Serving Fish

Fish is so delicate in flavor that a strong vegetable should never be served with it. Potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and green peas are appropriate with almost any fish. Macaroni may also be used. If the fish has a cream sauce fried potatoes should not be served. If the fish is served with a curry sauce it should have an accompaniment of rice. If onions are to be served with fish they should be boiled in plenty of water, which is exchanged for fresh several times, and then carefully drained.

Seasonable Recipes

HONEYCOMB PUDDING—One-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one cupful of molasses, four eggs and one teaspoonful of soda; mix the sugar and flour together; add the molasses; warm the butter in the milk, then add the eggs,

which must have been well beaten; lastly, put in one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little hot water; stir well together and bake half an hour in buttered pudding dish. Serve hot, with sauce. To make the sauce beat the whites of two eggs and one-half cupful of powdered sugar to a stiff froth; add a little wine or lemon juice.

RUSKS—To every pound of flour add two ounces of butter, one-quarter pint of milk, two ounces of loaf sugar, three eggs, one tablespoon of yeast. Put the milk and butter into a saucepan, and keep shaking it around until the latter is melted. Put the flour into a basin with the sugar; mix these well together, and beat the eggs. Stir them with the yeast to the milk and butter, and with this liquid work the flour into a smooth dough. Cover a cloth over the basin, and leave the dough to rise by the side of the fire; then knead it, and divide it into twelve pieces; place them in a brisk oven, and bake for about twenty minutes. Take the rusks out, break them in half, and then set them in the oven to get crisp on the other side.

CAULIFLOWER WITH WHITE SAUCE—Carefully wash your cauliflowers, and boil them until tender in water with salt and one tablespoonful of butter. When done, lay them in a dish, and arrange the leaves in such a manner as will give them the appearance of one large cauliflower. Pour over them a white sauce, made as follows: Rub one-fourth of a pound of fresh butter with one tablespoonful of flour, a little salt and pepper, and add one small cupful of warm water. Set it over the fire until it is well mixed, but do not let it boil. Remove from the fire, and add the juice of a lemon, a little chopped parsley and a little ground nutmeg. If a thick sauce is preferred, add the beaten yolk of an egg.

PARSNIP FRITTERS—Wash and scrape them and cut in slices, cover them with boiling water, cook until tender, wash them through a colander, return them to the fire, add to two large parsnips a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and one egg beaten well. Mix thoroughly, remove from the fire, and when cool make into small flat cakes and fry in a little lard. Serve hot.

SCOTCH SHORTCAKE—An Americanized Scotch shortcake is made thus, when a simple dessert is wanted: Make an ordinary cookie dough, flavoring with either lemon or vanilla, and cut out into forms. Butter each lightly and sprinkle with the candied seeds of various colors obtainable at the confectioner's. Bake in cookie tins and serve hot or cold.

INDIVIDUAL PEAR PUDDINGS—Individual pear puddings may be easily and quickly prepared by this recipe. Wash and core large pears, put them in a shallow baking pan and set in a steamer. When they are tender take out and fill each pear with chopped preserved ginger and its syrup. Arrange them in a dish, sift sugar over them and cover each with a stiff meringue. Set in the oven to brown, and serve.

An ounce of alum stirred into hot milk makes a fine bath for parts affected with rheumatism. The curds which form when the mixture gets cold make an excellent poultice to put upon the parts over night.

The New Flour
"Royal Household"
 Purified
 by
Electricity
 The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited
 Montreal & Winnipeg.

Satisfied

I don't think I would care to change
 This old world if I could
 What could be sweeter than the songs
 Of wild birds in the wood?
 Or prettier than sweet sixteen?
 More grand than matronhood?
 Oh, no, I wouldn't change the world
 At all; not if I could.

Could I improve a baby's laugh?
 Add sweetness to the look
 A mother gives her little brood?
 Add beauty to the brook?
 I would not dare nor care to try;
 Sky, wood and plain, and dell,
 Are good enough for me, I guess;
 They suit me pretty well.

**The Youth's Companion
in 1905**

It is impossible even to summarize in a single paragraph the many and varied attractions which *The Youth's Companion* announces for the coming year.

A series of articles planned to interest especially the thousands who look directly to the soil for their subsistence will treat of "New Fields for Young Farmers," "The Sanitation of the Farm," "How Women Make Money on the Farm," etc.

Seven serial stories and 250 short stories by the most talented and popular

writer of fiction will form part of the contents of the new volume for 1905.

Fall Illustrated Announcement describing the principal features of *The Companion's* new volume for 1905 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address free.

The new subscriber who sends \$1.75 now for a year's subscription to *The Companion* receives free all the issues of *The Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1904, also *The Companion* "Carnations" Calendar for 1905, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

SUAV AT HOME

Christ of the Ages

By Rev. Charles M. Sheldon
O Christ of all the ages,
That have been or shall be,
The church with exultation
Sings praise unto Thee;
Thine is the power and glory,
And Thine the Kingdom, too;
The story of Thy gospel
Is old yet ever new.

Our sins have been forgiven
By Thee, O Lamb of God!
The way from earth to heaven
Thy earthly feet have trod;
Thy riches we inherit,
Thy throne and sceptre share—
Grant we may suffer with Thee,
That we the crown may wear.

O Son of God, we love Thee!
Divine and sinless Thou;
O Son of Man, who loved us,
Our souls before Thee bow;
The ages speak Thy glory,
The ransomed Thee adore,
The church with joy and crown Thee,
O King, forever more!

Church Etiquette

An exchange has the following: "As long as there are churches there will be a church etiquette, and very many who would not think for a moment of offending at a social function do not seem at all concerned when attending a sacred service. The following rules form a good foundation.

1. If possible be in time. You need at least five minutes before you get warm or cool, to compose your body or mind, and to whisper a prayer before the service begins. 2. Never pass up the aisle during prayer or Scripture reading. If you do your presence will distract the minds of many in the audience. 3. Be devout in attitude; all whispering should be studiously avoided. Find the hymn, and sing if you can. Share the book with your neighbor. If in a strange church, conform to its customs of worship. 4. If the sermon has begun take a seat near the door, no matter if you are at home. 5. Be thoughtful for the comfort of others. Take the inside of the pew, if you are the first to enter, and leave all vacant space at the end of the aisle. 6. Speak a bright, cheery word to as many as possible at the close of the service. If you are a stranger, ask one of the ushers to introduce you to the pastor, or to some of the church officers. This will always insure you a hearty welcome. 7. Never put on your coat, overcoat or wraps during the closing hymn, and do not make a rush for the door immediately after the benediction is pronounced. 8. There should be no loud talking or jesting after the service is concluded."

The Pearl

Every man who desires the pearl of great price must sacrifice his all to buy it. It is not enough to see the beauty and the glory and to taste the joy of this wonderful life; you must become the possessor of it. The man had found and seen, desired and rejoiced in the pearl of great price, but he did not have it until he gave up everything and bought it. Some Christians may be holding fast some doubtful thing, not being willing to surrender and leave

behind them the whole of wilderness life. Do you expect that religion is so cheap that without giving time you can find close fellowship with God? You cannot; this pearl is worth everything. If you find there is a struggle within the heart, by God's grace deliverance will come.

"I Will Never Leave Thee"

By Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

Hear the pledge of Jesus Christ: "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." As long as God lives and our souls live, so long does this pledge stand. It is true, we cannot always feel this presence. But we can always know that it is there, always think of it so long as thought endures, always rest upon it forever and forever; and the reason why this promise is given is that we may hold fast to this truth.

There may be a moment in the very depth of sorrow and anguish when the presence is hidden from us. But it is not because God is absent. It is because we are stunned, unconscious. It is like passing through a surgical operation. The time comes for the ordeal. The anesthetic is ready. You are about to become unconscious. You stretch out your hand to your friend, "Don't leave me, don't forsake me." The last thing that you feel is the clasp of the hand, the last thing you see is the face of that friend. Then a moment of darkness, a blank—and the first thing you feel is the hand; the first thing you see is the face of love again.

So the angel of God's face stands by us, bends above us, and we may know that He will be there even when all else fails. Our friends die, our possessions take wings and fly away, our honors fade, our strength fails, but beside every moldering ruin and every open grave, in the fading light of every sunset, in the gathering gloom of every twilight, amid the mists that shroud the great ocean beyond the verge of mortal life, there is one sweet, mighty voice that says: "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. In all thy afflictions I will be with thee, and the angel of My face shall save thee."

Sorrow's Ploughshare

Back and forth the plow was driven. The field was covered with grasses and lovely flowers, but remorselessly through them all the share tore its way, cutting furrow after furrow. It seemed that all the beauty was being hopelessly destroyed. But by and by harvest time came, and the field waved with golden wheat. That was what the plowman's faith saw from the beginning.

Sorrow seems to destroy the life of a child of God. Its rude share plows again and again through it, making many a deep furrow, gashing its beauty. But afterward a harvest of blessing and good grows up out of the crushed and broken life.

That is what God intends always in trial and sorrow. Let us have the plowman's faith, and we shall not faint when the share is driven through our heart. Then by faith we shall see beyond the pain and trial the blessing of richer life, of whiter holiness, of larger fruitfulness. And to win that blessing will be worth all the pain and trial.

Jewellery by Mail

Modern facilities enable people in the most distant parts of the country to buy jewellery direct from us—the manufacturers.



This pretty 14 k. gold scarf pin, featuring its design, set with fine pearls, \$2.50.

These pins are useful for many different purposes. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

Sleeve Links

Our catalogue shows a big range of sleeve links, including many effective designs in pearl and diamond settings.

We sell handsome extra gold lined links at \$1.50, including initialia. Same in solid gold, \$4.50

Lockets



Lockets as illustrated, set with fine diamond, \$25.

Same in plain, \$6.50.

Prices from \$3 upwards.

Rings



This beautiful ring with five stone cluster of sapphires and diamonds. Our price, \$84.00.

A handsome ring is always a satisfactory purchase. Safe delivery guaranteed to any point.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

Ambrose KENT & Sons Limited
156 Yonge St. Toronto
Depts.

\$4.50 Fall Suits

We make better suits than ever in a cheap cloth such as buckram, navy, dark gray, blue, light brown and ivory gray. The cloth we used is all the latest style. We have the most extensive offer of suits in the city. Our suits are made by the best tailors in the city. The jacket has a high fitting collar, with half lined lapels. The skirt is long, tailored and fitted. It is made with narrow neck bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with lace of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with blue and white. A broken skirt may be had if preferred. Price \$4.50. We also have a large stock of suits in all the latest styles. Prices from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Post office, \$1.50. Cash with \$1.00. Post office, \$1.50.



Jackets, collars, neckties, buckram, navy, dark gray, blue, light brown and ivory gray. The cloth we used is all the latest style. We have the most extensive offer of suits in the city. Our suits are made by the best tailors in the city. The jacket has a high fitting collar, with half lined lapels. The skirt is long, tailored and fitted. It is made with narrow neck bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with lace of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with blue and white. A broken skirt may be had if preferred. Price \$4.50. We also have a large stock of suits in all the latest styles. Prices from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Post office, \$1.50. Cash with \$1.00. Post office, \$1.50.

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN.
157 KING ST.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Apples for Breakfast

Baked apples for breakfast tend to reduce the amount of meat eaten if we are inclined to eat too much and to supply the system with mineral foods and the digestive tract with acids. People who eat too much food are not to be advised to eat baked apples as a mere addition to the breakfast, and those who need a substantial meal must not let the baked apple interfere with the taking of solid food. As a rule, those who eat three meals a day will wisely have the nicest dish of baked apples obtainable for breakfast. It is a piece of simple wisdom worth pages of ordinary medical literature. The digestion of milk is somewhat delayed by sour fruits, but pure, rich cream is not milk, and taken with a juicy baked apple what dish can be more tempting and wholesome?

If you are twenty-eight or thirty-five, inclined to ring the doctor's bell and talk with your druggist, try this prescription. You may put sugar on the apples, but we shall not sugar coat the remedy with any mystery or any claim to novelty. We merely turn to your good wife or your housekeeper and ask whether she is careful to give you nice roast apples and cream and to make the breakfast menu dishes as little tempting as may be.

To the Home Nurse

Be cheerful all the time, trying never to look anxious, even when anxiety may just be felt; it greatly affects the

A THANKSGIVING TURKEY

(Continued from Page 854.)

kitchen door. The gloom seemed to be full of live things of darkness, seemed to be swarming with evil essences of which he had been about to become one; they were close upon him, all about him, he thought he felt them; he knew there was no such thing—and yet if he did not gain his father's doorstep, his mother's side, they would have him, he would be one of them. He had almost been a thief. He had almost been a liar. He, Tom Powers! He would never be able to look his father in the face, to hold up his head under the blue sky, to say his prayers again!

He tumbled in at the door, but his mother only thought that he had tripped his foot, and held up her finger warningly, for his father had fallen asleep. And he sat down again on his stool by the fire, and looked about him awhile, and wondered presently if he had not been asleep himself, and if that terrible moment had not been a dream. May had come home; and little Sue, sitting beside her, was repeating her Sunday school lesson: "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want," and Tom's blue eyes were taking it in, and he was thinking that after all it didn't need a turkey to be thankful for his mother and Sue and May, and that his father was getting well, when there was a rap on the door and Mrs. Twombly opened it.

"Now, Mrs. Powers, my dear," she said, while Tom's heart beat in his throat, as he felt sure he had come to denounce him as a thief, "now, my dear, you're not to be offended. But I know what a house is where there's sickness, and there's no time nor strength to spare

patient. At the same time be gentle in manner, words and movements, and keep a good temper, which is sometimes difficult, for every whim must be yielded to, however unnecessary it may seem.

Firmness must be exercised, particularly in the giving of food and medicine, punctuality being important, especially at the hours of giving food and medicine, for the system of the patient soon relies upon the time more than on the quantity. Conscientious obedience to the doctor is of importance, and strictly truthful answers to his questions, with decision; no doctor likes, "I think so," or "I am not sure," but prefers, if uncertain of his query, the reply, "not noticed;" then, by his next visit, she must be ready with a decided answer.

When You Can't Sleep

When we are kept awake from our fatigue, the first thing to do is to say over and over to ourselves that we do not care whether we sleep or not, in order to imbue ourselves with healthy indifference about it. It will help toward gaining this wholesome indifference to say: "I am too tired to sleep, and, therefore, the first thing for me to do is to get rested in order to prepare for sleep. When my brain is rested it will go to sleep; it cannot help it. When it is well rested it will sleep just as naturally as my lungs breathe, or as my heart beats. Another thing to remember, and it is very important, is that an over-tired brain needs more than the usual nourishment.

for stuffing and roasting fowl. And I've cooked this turkey and brought it up to you myself, that you needn't be bothering. I hope you will like the dressing. And here's the cranberry sauce, and here's the mince pie. I daresay it isn't as good as yours; but I want you to taste mine. Oh! and here are some nuts for the children; I thought the noise of cracking them might be bad for their father. You came as near losing it all, though, as four pence to a groat; for Jane was sure she heard a stealthy step outside the pantry window as she opened the door. But when one really had taken it I should just have brought you mine!" And then she stopped for breath.

Brought them hers! Tom felt as if he could grovel in the dust. He said to himself that the others might eat that turkey, but a morsel of it would choke him. He would do penance for his sins; he would not touch it. He went home with Mrs. Twombly; and at her door she stooped and kissed him. "I'd just die for her, I would!" cried Tom, as he ran up hill, buffeting the wind in his face, and without a thought of an evil spirit abroad in the night.

"She's a good Samaritan," his mother was saying as he re-entered, just starting to put the big basket away. "But I would do as much for her, if things were the other way; and she knows it. And it's a very tempting turkey." And a very tempting turkey Tom found it next day at dinner, and he found, too, ample reason for a silent thanksgiving in his own little heart that it had not been tempting enough to make a thief and a liar of his father's and his mother's only son.

Fruit-a-lines

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—purified evaporated, and compressed into tablets. They never fail to cure all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At druggists, 50 cents a box.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Iyer's Balm Oil, for cancer, is a powerful and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home, without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last ten years. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Iyer Co., Dravner 503, Indianapolis, Ind.

\$4.50 WOMAN'S SUITS

And up to \$10. Also Hosiery, Stockings, and Footwear.

Style, Southeast Suit Co., London, E.C. Dept. N.

Virginia Farms 85 per acre and up. Address Farm Dept., N.W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

LAND On Canadian Northern Main Line, now almost finished, for sale on easy terms near good towns in famous Kanawake or Canada District. Good water, good soil, good crops and live cattle. Price at once for free maps and particulars. This land was selected early, but has never yet been offered to settlers. It is shown free from our office at Canora, N.W.T.

Scandinavian-Canadian Land Co.
24 MERCHANTS BANK BLDG. WINNIPEG, MAN.

AS A WORKING TOOL

for the student and the writer, as an authoritative reference book for schools, teachers, families, business and professional men, there is one book which offers superior advantages in the solid value of its information, and the ease with which it is obtained.

One's admiration for Webster's International Dictionary increases daily as it comes to be better known. It never refuses the information sought and it never overwhelms one with a mass of misinformation illogically arranged.

The St. James Gazette of London, England, says: For the teacher, the pupil, the student and the litterateur, there is nothing better; it covers everything.

The New and Enlarged Edition recently issued has 25,000 new words and phrases, a completely revised Biographical Dictionary and Gazetteer of the World, 236 pages and 5000 illustrations.

Our name is on the title-pages of all the authentic dictionaries of the Webster series.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment. Illustrated pamphlet also free. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. NASH

The editor of this department will be glad to identify for subscribers any specimens of natural history sent to this office for that purpose and will answer any questions on the subject that may be asked through THE FARMING WORLD. Special attention will be paid to requests for remedies against the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases of plants.

BIRD NOTES

I have just returned from a trip to St. Joseph's and Manitoulin Islands, where I attended a number of Farmers' Institute meetings and met as kindly, progressive and enterprising a lot of farmers as are to be found in any part of our Dominion. They all seem to be doing remarkably well, too, and in spite of certain natural difficulties, which are incidental to the settlement of rocky and stony land, have made for themselves good homes and nice farms. If properly conserved they will have an inexhaustible supply of timber for local purposes upon their wastelands and an unflinching abundance of the purest water. There is but one drawback to their immediate and continued prosperity, and that is had roads, for the conditions of these roads there is no excuse, good material is everywhere and labor is not dear. The island people, however, cannot and should not be expected to construct the long stretches of road which are the only means of communication between the settlements, the work should be done by the Government and done at once. With good roads these islands should become the centres of the live stock industry of Ontario; as it is, their cattle, sheep and horses compare very favorably with those of any county in the province, and they seem admirably adapted for the production of high class stockers and sheep.

While on St. Joseph's Island I witnessed a rather unusual occurrence; large flocks of Robins, Bluebirds, Bronze Grackles, Horned Larks and various Sparrows, all summer residents, were moving about or feeding in their usual autumn fashion, and on bright days some of them even attempted to sing, while at the same time flocks of Snow birds, such as are only seen in the depth of winter, were in abundance on the stubble fields; never before have I seen so many, except, perhaps, upon the snow-covered prairies of Manitoba. And these were not the only winter birds met with; flocks of Redpolls were busily engaged in prying open the seed vessels of Birch and Alder with their sharp cone-shaped beaks and chattering merrily as they fed. Such a mingling of winter visitors and summer residents is not likely to be seen in Southern Ontario, for our summer residents leave before the snow flies and we seldom see Snow birds in flocks before the winter has set in and deep snow is on the ground. Once, however, in the Niagara district, on the 6th of November, 1873, I saw an immense flock of Snow birds and on the same day Robins were abundant in this district, however, Robins always stay late and the occurrence of the flock of Snow birds was probably accidental and not the result of a general southward migration such as has previously taken place to Algoma and the islands. Weatherwise people would probably say that this portends a severe winter. I hope not, for we had enough of that last season to satisfy us for some years to come.

From several places along the shores of Lake Ontario from Toronto eastward

reports have been sent to the daily papers stating that specimens of Canada Jays have been seen; this is most extraordinary, for these birds of the north woods very seldom wander far from their usual homes. In the winter of 1837 the Hon. G. W. Allan reported that a great host of them suddenly appeared in the streets of what is now the city of Toronto, and remained there all through the season; in the spring they disappeared and there is no record of the appearance of a single specimen of this Jay in southern Ontario from that time until now. On St. Joseph's Island, and also on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, they were exceptionally abundant during the last two weeks of October when I was there, and I was delighted at renewing acquaintance with these old companions of my camp fires of years ago.

The Canada Jay is a well-known bird for hunters, lumbermen and others who spend the autumn and winter months in our northern wilds, the Spruce forests being more particularly its chosen abode; of these regions it is one of the most characteristic forms of life. Like most well-known, but perhaps not highly respected characters, the Canada Jay has many aliases, Whiskey Jack, being the one under which it is most generally known in the north and west. Whiskey Jack being merely the lumberman's corruption of the Indian name of the bird, which is "Wiskachon." Moose bird, Meat bird and Butcher bird are other names frequently applied to it in the eastern part of its range.

Wherever I have camped in our north woods during the fall or winter the Whiskey Jacks were certain to be my constant companions. As soon as the first strokes of an axe sound through the woods these birds will come to investigate. You hear musical whisperings in the trees about you, and on looking up you will see several of these fluffy creatures watching your operations with the greatest interest. The quaint air of wisdom and curiosity they assume as they turn their heads from side to side to look at you, first out of one eye and then the other, is indescribable and all the time they keep up a complacent conversation as if perfectly satisfied that something good would certainly result to them from your labor. When the cooking begins their interest in the proceedings becomes deeper, and they draw nearer to the fire, ready at any moment to seize scraps which may be thrown aside; nor do they confine their attentions to discarded morsels alone, but will, in the most impudent fashion, help themselves to anything eatable that is left unguarded, even should it be close to your elbow. It is a common thing to see them alight upon the edge of the pot in which the dinner is cooking and reaching down fish out pieces of meat and carry them off. On one occasion I was cleaning some hares for the pot. Several of these birds were as usual hanging around during the process and more than once attempted to pull pieces of flesh off the carcass while I still had hold of it, as if laid upon the log which served for a table.

The general shape and style of the "Whiskey Jack" is sufficiently like that of our common Blue Jay to enable even a casual observer to recognize a family likeness between them, but it has none of the brilliant coloration of its blue relative. Above it is dark ash gray, top of head and nape smoky black, forehead, lower neck and cheeks white, breast brownish gray, wings and tail smoky black tipped with white, length

about eleven inches. In its method of flight it differs from the Blue Jay, which flaps its wings laboriously and makes but slow headway. The Canada Jay flaps its wings only at intervals, to gain impetus, and then sails gracefully through the air for considerable distances, much after the manner of the small hawk.

The nesting habits of the Canada Jay are not generally known, the reason for that being that the bird is a very early breeder, and but few pairs are in the habit of visiting the spruce forests to which they resort at the season when it is engaged in incubation. The nest is usually built in March, while the thermometer in the north woods may still be hovering near zero. It is a compact, well-built structure, very warmly lined with fine grass and feathers. In it are usually deposited four eggs of a greenish gray ground color, spotted with dark gray, lavender and brown. The mother sits for some time after they leave the nest as much darker than their parents, being nearly all of a dark sooty color, acquiring their white markings after maturity.

In its diet the Canada Jay is omnivorous; it will eat almost any insect and berries in their season; insects and their eggs and larvae are eagerly sought for and devoured and field mice are irresistible morsels to this fluffy little glutton; not only does it consume a large quantity of food, but even when its appetite has been temporarily appeased, it still goes on collecting eatable material, which it stores away in safe hiding places in its resort. It is, therefore, a highly beneficial species and should be protected if it should extend its range into the cultivated sections of the province this winter.

The notes of the Whiskey Jack are so variable as to be beyond description. At one moment it will utter the most ear-splitting screams and yells and the next it will whisper as musically as any bird I know, and then again will imitate the shriek of hawk to such perfection that you will be deceived as to the author of all the row. It is generally safe to attribute any queer and unknown noise you may hear in the bush, to these Jays, if there are any in the neighborhood.

A Canadian Promoted

Prof. W. N. Hutt, formerly of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has resigned his position as State Horticulturist of Utah, to accept a similar position with the State of Maryland. Prof. Hutt is a native of Ontario, having been born in the far-famed Niagara fruit belt, and is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College.

A Scotchman to Judge

Mr. John Ross, of Rossshire, Scotland, has accepted an invitation to judge the grade and cross-bred bullocks at the Chicago International. For many years Mr. Ross has been breeding and handling good cattle in the north of Scotland, and should give a good account of himself at Chicago next month. An effort should be made to secure his services for the Winter Fair at Guelph.

A Handsome Challenge Cup

The Bell Piano & Organ Company, of Guelph, have presented to the Guelph Fat Stock Club a handsome sterling silver challenge cup, worth \$250. This cup will be given for the best four lambs of any breed, or cross, shown at the Winter Fair at Guelph in December, and if won three years in succession by one exhibitor becomes his absolute property.

In the Poultry Yard

Our Poultry Winnings at St. Louis

Canadian exhibitors of poultry at the World's Fair, St. Louis, had 1,000 entries, and in most of the classes in which they exhibited they practically swept the board. In Hamburgs, Poldans and ornamental Bantams, Canada, through Wm. McNeil, R. Oke, London; H. B. Donovan; Geo. Bogue, Strathroy, has won nearly everything. In Buff Leghorns, Jas. Dundas, Toronto, won first prize for hens and pullets, whilst Cornwall, of Thamesville, wins first for cockerels, and also some minor prizes, his pullets being selected as color models for buff breeds. H. Dunne, Toronto, won four firsts and two seconds for White Minorcas. J. H. Minshall, Brantford, two firsts for Black Minorcas. Wm. Barber, Toronto, was a heavy winner in Games and Game Bantams. Jas. Arthur, London, won two firsts in Silver Wyandottes, and afterwards sold his pen of birds for \$140. In Buff Orpingtons two firsts went to Canada; and in Houdans, Dorkings and Andalusians, the principal prizes were won by Breck, Bogue, Coch and LaRose. Geo. Colwell, Paris, and M. T. Burn, Tillamook, won a large share of prizes in ducks and geese. In all Canadian exhibitors won \$3,000 of the prize money in the classes in which they exhibited.

Green Food for Poultry in Winter

The aim in feeding poultry in the winter is to give variety and come as near to meeting their natural conditions as possible. Therefore, the providing of green food of some sort for winter feed should not be overlooked. Right now is a good time to look after this matter. Roots, such as turnips, mangolds and sugar beets, can be fed to advantage in the winter provided that the poultry quarters are not too cold. Cut the roots into halves and place them on spikes or nails driven into the walls so as to be in easy reach of the fowls. The poultry will pick out the meat of the beets with a relish. Another source of green food is cabbage. They should, however, be fed sparingly, because of the danger of diarrhoea. Cabbage intended for feed may be stored in root cellars or, where the winters are not severe, in trenches out of doors and covered with dirt and leaves.

Vegetables such as potatoes can be cooked and fed to advantage. On many farms there are often quantities of small potatoes that are wasted every year that might as well have been fed to the poultry during the winter months. Bright clover and alfalfa has chopped up and placed in the scratching pens are great helps in winter feeding. Rape and kale sown in the early fall can be used as a food in the early winter. The neglect to give a proper amount of green food or substitutes to poultry in confinement causes much sickness in the early spring.

Big Money in Poultry Raising

I have read lately that the poultry business is becoming quite an important industry. So it is in the United States and Great Britain. For instance from one district of Ireland, London imported over \$700,000 worth of poultry, and \$11,500,000 of eggs last year, and the business is on the increase. This industry represents an annual sum of over \$34,000,000 for the poultry keepers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Does Canada do anything worth mentioning in this line? Well, no, not a great deal. Canada produced in 1901,

according to the census enumerators \$4,800,000 dozen eggs. British Columbia a little over 1,600,000 dozen. Uncle Sam got a big slice of this trade. We imported from United States last year over 534,000 dozen eggs, and exported to this country only about 46,000 dozen. That is not very encouraging for Canadians.

How is it that we export so little? The answer is simple. Uncle Sam charges us five cents per dozen, and we charge him only three cents per dozen. For cheese the tariff is six cents per pound, and ours is only three cents per pound; and for butter he charges us six cents, and we only four cents.

I once thought that in Canada people were just as clever as those in the States. I don't know. Surely the parties who opened the Westminster Bridge with great pomp, before it was finished and ready for traffic, were not very clever. Neither are the tariff makers. We paid in 1901 over \$128,000,000 for imported goods from the United States, almost eleven times as much as Uncle Sam bought from us. Our goods are shut out of the States by a high tariff, but we buy from them an immense quantity every year.

How is the poultry business to the south of the line? Well simply enormous. In 1890 the States imported 98,000,000 eggs, and exported none. In 1900 they imported none, but exported 72,000,000 eggs. Boston consumed last year over \$7,087,000 worth of eggs, and the chickens sent to that city amounted in value to a little less than \$3,000,000.

Now let us make some comparisons. The annual production of coal in the United States is quite important. It amounts to about \$75,000,000 annually, but that of eggs and chickens amounts to about \$150,000,000. In 1899, according to the census, the hens in the United States laid 1,593,519,186 dozen eggs. The production of the coal is not increasing but the hens are, and so are the eggs.

The Americans are rather proud of their navy; well so they can be; it smashed Spain's, but if all the eggs laid in United States were dropped on their navy at once, "great goodness" it would be smashed. It would never know what hit it. The greatest tonnage of their navy is, from the biggest battleship to the smallest torpedo boat, just 133,677 tons. The weight of the eggs produced there last year was 740,000 tons. The weight of the poultry production today is estimated at 1,000,000 tons annually.

Here is another example: The 75,000,000 people in the United States use about sixty-five pounds of sugar per capita. That amounts to many millions of pounds. You can figure it out. Anyway, the hens, with a little help from the rooster, managed to pay for the nation's sugar bill, and have a few million dollars to spare. The people of the United States now eat less beef and pork, and more poultry and eggs.

The poultry is much better than a big coal mine. Many a gold mine does not pay, but a hen always pays. Just give her a chance, and some protection, and she always scratches out a living. A lot of money is needed to work a gold mine right, but a few dollars will start the chicken business. And yet money, time and labor will not bring success unless a liberal portion of brains is mixed with it. Many people think poultry are only for women and children, but I can tell you it takes a very good man to handle the business right. It simply means hard work and close attention in detail.—Hans Voglsang, Mountain View Poultry Yards, British Columbia.

When Saving Money Always Remember

that what is Carefully Saved should be...**Safety Kept.**

The BANK OF TORONTO

offers every facility and absolute safety to Depositors in its Savings Department at each of its 35 Branches.

Incorporated 1855

Capital	- - -	\$3,000,000
Reserve	- - -	3,200,000
Total	- - -	26,000,000
Assets	- - -	

Head Office Toronto, Canada

Shaw's School

THE Central Business College OF TORONTO

Solicits the chance to send a copy of its prospectus to every young man and woman who would like a larger place in life. Write your name and address on a postal. Do it NOW, and send it to

W. H. SHAW, Principal, Yonge and Gerrard Sts., TORONTO

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

WHITTE FOR PRICES METALLIC ROOFING CO TORONTO, CANADA.

ELLIOTT Business College TORONTO, ONT.

One of the best commercial schools on this continent. Catalogue free. Enter this month. Cor. Yonge and Alexander Streets. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.



MOCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and one ton. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto



Live Stock Labels Send for prices and order only before the month. R. W. JAMES, HORNBYVILLE, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Injured Fetlock

Would you be kind enough in the next issue of THE FARMING WORLD to give me remedies for the following troubles: (1) I have a two-year-old colt, which, about two months ago, ran a sliver in the front of her fetlock joint. Ever since that time there have been soft puffs at the back. Can you tell me what to do to take the puff away.

(2) I would also like a remedy for a cough, and thick glands in the neck of a horse.—G. Pictou, Ont.

(1) As there appears to be no inflammatory action, no lameness and no discharge, a cold water bandage is about the best remedy to apply to take down puffs. It is hard to understand how a sliver at the front would cause puffs at the back of foot, unless more injury has been done the joint than the description would indicate. A sliver in the joint is a serious matter, but as there is no discharge the puffs are merely wind galls.

(2) The cough and swelling of the glands is likely due to a cold. Give a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in a bran mash, night and morning. Also rub on for a few days some stimulating liniment, such as spirits of turpentine and strong liquor ammonia, equal parts mixed with two parts of raw linseed oil. Keep stable air pure.

Making Maple Sugar and Other Questions

(1) I have a farm with about 15 acres of cleared land, and as I am not in a position financially to get a horse I thought of training a steer to do my farm work and to clear the land with. Will you kindly give me your opinion upon this subject, and also information as to the best way to start training the animal, etc.

(2) I have on four acres of my farm about 1,000 maple trees. I shall be glad if you will answer the following questions: (a) Do you think it would pay me to make sugar for home consumption? (b) If so, what plant should I require? (c) What would the probable outlay be? (d) Could I work it alone or should I require assistance?—W. T., Birch Ridge, N.B.

(1) We do not know what a serviceable horse can be bought for in New Brunswick, but if we owned a steer capable of being trained for work we would sell him and place the amount received towards the price of a horse. The latter would give better service and could be utilized in many ways in earning money that a steer could not. Besides, if W. T. contemplates going into making maple sugar, as indicated by question (2), a horse would be necessary in marketing the product. There is so little done in breaking steers to work at the present time that little information on the subject is available. To break in a steer to work the easiest plan would be to use a well-trained ox. To break a steer to work singly would be a hard task, though it undoubtedly could be done by exercising patience and skill.

(2) (a) Inasmuch as the four acres of land with the 1,000 maple trees costs as much for taxes, whether used for sugar-making purposes or not, we would advise getting a revenue from it if at all possible. These 1,000 trees require no fertilizers, harrowing, plowing or seed and will run sap in the spring of the year that should make at least 150 to 200 gallons of syrup. This syrup many sugar makers in N.B. sell for \$1.00 to \$1.25 per gallon. (b) The best

contrivance manufactured for making maple syrup and sugar is the "Champion" evaporator, manufactured by The Grimm Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que. (c) As an outfit for 1,000 trees we would suggest a 4 x 12 foot evaporator, the price of which is \$145. In addition to this there would be required a 15 barrel storage tank, \$15; a 3 barrel gathering tank, \$10; 1,000 buckets, ranging in price from 8c. to 13c. each, according to size and quality, and 1,000 sap spouts, costing \$15; or a total outlay of about \$285. This seems like a large expenditure to advise for one whose finances are so low as our inquirer's appear to be. However, this is the plan the modern up-to-date sugar maker would adopt and he would make money on the investment. One could, however, go back to primitive times, and use a cauldron kettle on a pole for boiling the sap, troughs made out of ash or other suitable wood for catching the sap, and spouts made out of wood for putting into the trees. A couple of hundred trees could be handled in this way, but the finest quality of syrup or sugar could not be guaranteed. (d) A bush of 1,000 trees can be handled very well for two men, one to gather and the other to boil the sap.

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.

Assessment

Q.—If a man was not assessed for more than two-thirds cash value of his real estate, and appealed against the same on the ground that he was assessed for more than his neighbors, would the municipal council have power to lower it, and equalize it with his neighbors property.—T. D., Ontario.

A.—Yes, the Court of Revision would have power to reduce it, if they thought the assessment was too high. Showing that it was higher proportionately than his neighbor's would be one way of showing that the assessment was too high. The mere fact, however, that it was higher might not of itself be sufficient to induce them to lower it.

Land Reserved for Road

Q.—A buys a farm in a township where five per cent. of all lands is reserved for road allowance, but no roads are laid out until they are needed, and then they are laid out where they are needed. A put up a fence on his boundary lines, and cleared the land, and the fence was standing for several years when the municipality opened up a road along the boundary line, taking half the land from A and half from his neighbor, which is all right. I can A claim pay for clearing the land and moving the fence; if so, how should he proceed to get it?—R. W. H., Port Arthur.

A.—I. No. A has had the use all these years of land that did not belong to him, and the timber on it. The Crown, when they gave the land, subject to the reservation, did not contemplate that it would have to pay the settler for any improvements he might have made on it meanwhile. If he makes any, he does so at the risk of

having the land taken for a road, and he has no ground of complaint, as he always knew of the possibility of that part of the land being taken for a road. If A bought it from someone else other than the Crown, and knew of the reservation, he would be in the same position.

Machine Won't Work

Q.—Can an agent compel me to accept a machine that will not work satisfactorily to me. They coaxed me to sign an agreement for one. It is not as represented, and was to have been delivered on the 15th day of August, but it did not come for three weeks after. When it was delivered the agent came to me, and wanted me to try it, and if it did not suit he said they would take it back. I took it back after trying it, and now they have put it into a lawyer's hands for collection. I. Can they compel me to pay for it?—G. W. L., New Brunswick.

A.—I. If the agent misrepresented the machine to you, and you can prove this, they cannot make you pay for it. If the contract says it was to be delivered by the 15th day of August and you can show any damage by reason of its not having been so delivered you can get the amount of the damage as a set-off against the price in case you should fail to prove the misrepresentation.

Wants His Money

Q.—In THE FARMING WORLD OF AUGUST, 1904, you answered a question regarding two lawyers who had collected money for me, and will not give it to you. You told me to sue them. I tried several lawyers and none of them would take it up for me. At last one of them told me, "There is no use in talking, we are a society and cannot take an action against one another. We are bound not to do it, it seems I am powerless to do anything, and they can do as they like. Please give me some further instructions what to do.—R. McC.

A.—If you can convince a lawyer of the justice of your claim, we are sure he would be quite willing to take the matter up for you. There is nothing binding lawyers not to bring actions against each other, and it is often done. Try a lawyer living in a different town from the one in which the lawyers who have your money live. If you have a good case some lawyer will take it up for you. If you still fail to get any one to do so, apply to the Court yourself.

Drainage of Land

Q.—A has a farm which drains into B's field through a tile drain which has been there for about thirty-five years. This fall B built a wall across the mouth of the drain and so stopped up the drain, and A's field is flooded. I. Can A compel B to tear down the wall and allow him to drain as before?

A.—I. Yes. A will have acquired a right to drain into B's field by the length of time he has used it, and B would have no right to cut his drain off, and can be compelled to remove the wall.

Rights of Inheritance

Q.—A was married twice and had two sons by his first wife and a daughter by his second. He died without a will. I. Will the daughter share equally with the sons in the distribution of his estate?—S. A. C., Ontario.

A.—I. Yes.

BUT not until you can say "Here is the dollar. You deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED in your life, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until VIT-A-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, you, thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, and Vit-Ore, have earned your money, we want your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural, curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is falling, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vit-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Heed the offer! Heed it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it to-day! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. You are to be the judge.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN

Had No Strength, Heart Was Weak, Could Not Rest.

VIT-A-ORE RESTORES TO PERFECT HEALTH.

For years I was troubled with a complete breaking down of the system. My strength left me entirely and I was so weak as a child, in fact so weak that I could hardly lift a cup of tea to pass across the table and often felt as though I had not strength to breathe. My heart was so weak that it would seem as though it would stop beating, and my family was afraid I would die of heart failure. I took a great deal of medicine, but none of it did me any good. I was always so tired and could not rest, and often cried with weakness. I bought a medical electric battery, and although it gave me some relief, it was temporary. Vit-Ore was brought to my notice by an advertisement which appeared in a English paper, and I at once decided to try it. I have now used it for three months' time, and I cannot resist its curative power too highly, for I am now strong and feel better than ever before in my life. Vit-Ore has done all this for me and I will always be ready to speak highly of this remedy.



MRS. JOHN E. DAVIS, Box 24, Perry Sound, Ont.

Women Are you afflicted with diseases which are so common and prevalent among your sex? We cannot mention them in this small space, but let us assure you that Vit-Ore is the true "Balm of Gilead" to every sufferer, and the many diseased conditions which afflict women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties may be at once alleviated and permanently eradicated by the use of this wonderful remedy.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

Read Our Special Offer

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of THE FARMING WORLD, or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized One Dollar package of VIT-A-ORE, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask to pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vit-Ore is a natural, and undisturbed, rock-like substance—magnesium—ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value ten gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which nothing is added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility**, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vit-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vit-Ore will do the same for you as it has done hundreds of readers of THE FARMING WORLD. If you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vit-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced or who may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vit-Ore on this liberal offer? The package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention THE FARMING WORLD, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED!

✱ This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living creature who is sick or who suffers pain. He and disease which have afflicted the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, not at our expense, regardless of what life you have, by sending us to for a package.

W. W. DEPT. THEO. NOEL, GEOLOGIST, YONGE ST. TORONTO

Please Mention The Farming World when Writing Advertisers.

"A BLESSING TO MANKIND,"

James A. Mitchell, of Hampton, N.S., Cured of Liver and Kidney Trouble.

HAMPTON, N.S., Dec. 26, 1903.

I cheerfully testify to the great good Vit-Ore has done me. For a long time I suffered from Liver and Kidney Trouble, and much worse by a weak and ailing heart. I had tried numerous treatments on well as good physicians, but nothing seemed to cause any change until I began the Vit-Ore treatment. I was attracted to this medicine by an advertisement to send a package—thirty days' trial, N.S. or N.A. as a treatment, as a sort of test, knowing I could not lose if it did me no good. I had used it but a short time when I began to notice quite an improvement, and at the end of the month's treatment I was much better and had high hopes for a complete cure. I kept it up and am glad to be able to put down my improvement has continued in a wonderful way. I consider Vit-Ore to be without a doubt the best medicine I have ever used, and can strongly recommend it to all who are in ill-health and need a treatment. A number of my friends and acquaintances have used it and we all unite in pronouncing it a blessing to mankind.

JAMES A. MITCHELL.

Men Are you afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to men? Have you in ignorance wronged and abused your body so that nerve power and vitality are wasting? Is debility taking the vim and fire of youth? Above everything else you need **VIT-A-ORE**. In these conditions it proves to be a powerful tonic, a reviver, a vitality-restorer, force-builder. It is not a temporary stimulant, but builds up from the bottom by putting each organ, tissue, muscle and ligament in a healthy condition.

YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

How Platt's Clydesdale Fillies were Bred

The following are some fuller particulars regarding the breeding of the standard lot of Clydesdale fillies to be offered for sale at Hamilton on Nov. 23rd by W. D. Platt:

ONE-YEAR-OLDS

Juliet, Vol. 27, bay, white blaze on face, white hind legs. Sire, Stairfield King, 11548; 1st dam, Windsor 2369.
 Marie Studholme, Vol. 27, bay, face and legs white. Sire, Stately City, 10466; 1st dam by Petrichus 9907; 2nd dam by International 6853.

The Bride, Vol. 27, bay, white face, near fore and hind legs white, white markings on far fore leg and on belly. Sire, King of the Roses, 9297; 1st dam by Lullyalan 9455; 2nd dam by Charming 3014.

Queen of the Roses, Vol. 27, bay, white stripe on face, near hind leg and near fore ankle white, white markings on off hind and off fore foot. Sire, King of the Roses, 9297; 1st dam by Macdermott 7013; 2nd dam by Warrior 902.

Wee Jeanie Macgregor, Vol. 26, brown, white stripe on face, hind legs white. Sire, Fashion Plate, 10746; 1st dam by Coosewall 1420.

Gracilis, Vol. 27, bay, star and slight ratch on face, near fore pastern and hind legs white. Sire, Prince of Bessborough, 11461; 1st dam by Height of Fashion 11066; 2nd dam by Archduke 8431.

Bessborough Princess, Vol. 27, bay, face and four legs white. Sire, Prince of Bessborough, 11461; 1st dam by Mac-Meckan 9609; 2nd dam by Lawhill 5137; 3rd dam by Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274.

Edna May, Vol. 27, bay, white stripe on face, near hind leg white, off hind hoof and head white. Sire, Prince of Blacon, 10837; 1st dam by Scene-Shiftor 8978; 2nd dam by Duchal 2737.

Victory, Vol. 27, brown, white face, four white legs. Sire, Golden Victor, 11056; 1st dam by Warrior 9318; 2nd dam by Derby 227.

Dandie, Vol. 27, brown, three white spots on face, white hind legs, fore legs light colored. Sire, Pride of Blacon, 10837; 1st dam by Gallant Potash 8633; 2nd dam by Young Gallant 10949.

Lady Simon, Vol. 27, bay, with a grey hair, white ratch on face, four white legs. Sire, Sir Simon, 10465; 1st dam by Fortune Still 9752; 2nd dam by Henry Irving 4440.

Bedelia, Vol. 27, bay, white stripe on face, off fore leg and near hind leg white. Sire, Roselle, 10638; 1st dam by Crown of Scotland 9516; 2nd dam by Lord Erskine 1744.

Begonia, Vol. 27, bay, white face, near fore and hind legs white. Sire, Golden Prince, 11053; 1st dam by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam by Coosewall 1420.
 Candace, Vol. 27, brown, face and hind legs white. Sire, Woodend Garty, 10663; 1st dam by Prince Sturdy 10112; 2nd dam by Warrior 902.

Florrie Forde, Vol. 17, black, white stripe on face, little white on hind feet. Sire, Fiddle Fashion, 10546; 1st dam by Prince of Princes 9087; 2nd dam by Lothian King 6985.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS

Royal Agnes, Vol. 27, bay, face and legs white. Sire, Royal Norman, 10855; 1st dam by Lord Clyde 1741; 2nd dam by Farmer's Fancy 300.

Etta, Vol. 27, brown, white face, near hind ankle white, little white on near fore and far hind foot. Sire, Woodend Garty, 10663; 1st dam by Young Prince Charlie 8530; 2nd dam by Justice 421.

Cleopatra, Vol. 27, brown, stripe on face, off hind leg and near hind pastern white. Sire, Woodend Garty, 10663; 1st dam by Prince Sturdy 10112; 2nd dam by Warrior 902.

Molly, Vol. 25, bay, white spot on face, fore feet and hind legs white. Sire, Stately City, 10466; 1st dam by Top Gallant 1850; 2nd dam by Young Lord Lyon 994.

Attractive Meg, Vol. 25, bay, white stripe on face, small white spot on one fore and hind feet. Sire, Prince Attractive, 10250; 1st dam by Lord Wolsey 2244; 2nd dam by Old King Cole 2398.

Maggie III. of Harleyholm, Vol. 26, brown, white on face and both hind legs. Sire, Acme, 10483; 1st dam by Master of Blantyre 2283; 2nd dam by Loudoun Tam 509.

Peerless Madge, Vol. 25, brown, white face, far fore and both hind legs white. Sire, Peerless, 10832; 1st dam by Baron's Pride 9122; 2nd dam by Macpherson 3825.

Lady Acme, Vol. 25, brown, stripe on face, near hind fetlock and both fore fetlocks white. Sire, Acme, 10483; 1st dam by Montrave Sentinel 10049; 2nd dam by Macgregor 1487.

Blue Stocking, Vol. 25, bay, stripe on face, hind legs white. Sire, Martinet, 10594; 1st dam by Baron's Pride 9122; 2nd dam by Lork Erskine 1744.

Chaplet, Vol. 27, bay, ratch on face, hind feet white. Sire, Gallant Burn-head, 10754; 1st dam by Lothian King 6985; 2nd dam by King of the Forest 1170.

Blossom, Vol. 26, bay. Sire, Carbineer, 10222; 1st dam by Prince Sturdy 10112;

2nd dam by Macgregor 1487.

Kate's Fashion, Vol. 25, brown, stripe on face, four white feet. Sire, Fashion's Plate, 10746; 1st dam by Sir Everard 8353; 2nd dam by Jacob Wilson 2378.

Lady Fashion, Vol. 27, bay, white stripe on face, legs white. Sire, Fashion Plate, 10746; 1st dam by Paragon 7096; 2nd dam by Hercules 1156.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS

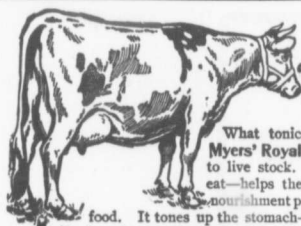
Bessborough Blossom, Vol. 24, brown stripe on face, hind legs and off fore pastern white. Sire, Height of Fashion, 11066; 1st dam by Archduke 8431; 2nd dam by Macfarlane 2988.

Jubilee II, Vol. 24, bay, stripe on face, hind legs white. Sire, Height of Splendor, 11066; 1st dam by Archduke 8431; 2nd dam by The Masher 4063.

Marie Lloyd, Vol. 27, bay, face and legs white. Sire, Harbinger, 10565; 1st dam by Crown of Scotland 9516; 2nd dam by Lord Erskine 1744.

Sheep in New Zealand

According to returns published by the New Zealand Government the number of sheep owners in the colony on April 30th, 1904, was 18,493, as compared with 18,761 on April 30, 1903, a decrease of 268. The total number of sheep on April 30th last was 18,280,806, as against 18,954,553 on April 30th, 1903, a decrease of 673,747.



The "Spice of Life" for Cattle.

What tonics are to man, Myers' Royal Cattle Spice is to live stock. It makes them eat—helps them to get all the nourishment possible out of their food. It tones up the stomach—prevents colic—helps digestion—makes cows give more milk—increases the weight of cattle—helps horses to do more work—strengthens brood mares—improves the quality of beef, mutton and pork.

Myers' Royal Cattle Spice pays for itself, over and over again—by keeping live stock in perfect condition—by making them stronger and more valuable in every way. Write for Circulars, etc.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.

Niagara Falls, Ont. and N.Y.

Sold everywhere.



TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter

Points of Merit:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting and all that is latest and best in principal, material and construction.



Tolton Bros., Limited, - Guelph, Ont.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

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 the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

A few miles from the town of Orangeville, Ont., is situated the farm of Mr. W. H. Hunter, which has for years been known as headquarters for Hereford cattle in Ontario. Years ago, Mr. Hunter, always a man of enterprise and advanced ideas, kept a herd of Short-horn cattle that was second to few, if any, but with the opening up of the west, and the increasing demand for grazing quality in beef cattle, he turned his attention to the Hereford. Over 150 head of whitefaces of all ages are now to be seen on this farm, which is appropriately called The Maples, because, as he says himself, you can see plenty of maple trees and not many weeds there. The breeding cows in the herd are all or nearly all imported, and the herd is always headed by an imported bull of the most approved type. The present crop of calves are sired by the champion bull of last year, Spartacus, who was purchased by the Ontario Agricultural College at a good long figure. The present herd bull who is this year filling his place is Temple More, whose sire was the famous King Charles (16311) E.H.B. and whose dam was Cassie (16390). He is a thick, sappy fellow, and of the low down blocky style so much in favor in America. Another good young one worthy of mention is Orion (1745), a grandson of the famous American champion March On, dam Brenda 3rd, who won first at Toronto and London in 1903 and first at Toronto and second at London, 1904. He may be the pick of the crop, but his claim to the place is not a very wide one, as he is surrounded by about as uniform a lot of young stuff as it would be easy to find. A tramp through the fields is a treat to a stock man. On every hand the whitefaces dot the fields, all looking the picture of thrift and contentment, models of their kind under model conditions. Buttermaid 2nd, who won second at Toronto and London, and whose bull calf also won first at Toronto, has a lot of worthy field mates in all of whose pedigrees can be found ample proof of their claim to be the bluest blood of their kind. Begonia 8th is a daughter of Begonia 9th and the famous bull Statesman (57962). Two others are by the Bull Majestic, who changed hands once for the interesting sum of \$15,000. Sunflower, a fine cow four years of age, sired by Marshall (20157) is imported from the Queen's herd. Her heifer calf, Sunbeam, sired by Pluto, was the sweep calf last year. Imp. Hazel, sire Arvon (82967), dam Holly (13791), is now five years of age, and was inside the money at the shows last year, and looks fit to do it again. She has to her credit a yearling heifer calf that will take her place at the shows some day. The imported cow Geneva 2nd, dam Palermo (138267), sire Twin (79333), is a cow of very large size and has a fine calf, Armour's Pride, to the famous bull Majestic. Not only are the breeding animals in the best of health, but can be obtained, but, under Mr. Hunter's skilful care the youngsters of the

herd are showing continual improvement, and breeders of grazing cattle as well as all lovers of the Hereford will find the right kind of new blood for their herds at The Maples.

Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., has recently landed a new importation of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. The Shorthorns consist of seven bulls and five females. Among the bulls are Broadhooks Prince, a fine yearling of straight Broadhooks breeding, Spicy Broadhooks, a fine red yearling sired by Spicy King (75717), also of straight Broadhooks breeding on his dam's side. Scottish Hero imp. is a fine son of Proud Champion (18184) and a straight Rosemary on his dam's side. Strathearn Conqueror imp. is a fine red yearling, a Cruickshank Julia, by Strathearn Lad (82412), dam Red Rose 3th. Scottish Hero imp, a six months' calf, sire Marconi (81613), is a fine young calf whose dam was Bertha 7th, winner of first prize at Aberdeen show this year. Mr. Davis has also a number of fine young stock of his own breeding, sired by his splendid herd bull Bapton Chancellor (78286). This is a splendid specimen of Shorthorn, and is one of the most royally bred ones in Canada, being sired by Silb Plate, one of the finest champions, both as a show bull and a breeder. He is of the Cruickshank Crocus strain and was bred by Dean Willis. His young stock is proving him also a remarkable sire, and the young stock on the Davis farm are exceptionally fine.

The herd of breeding cows consists of about 15 head of imported and an equal number of home bred females, and comprises such choice strains of breeding as the Village Maids, Broadhooks, Beautys, Duchess, Batteredly, Jilt, Claret, Bracelet. Five or six fine young bulls and several good promising heifers are for sale. Among the Yorks, which number about sixty head, are 12 head of imported breeding sows, from the pens of Lord Rosebery and John Barron, and several remarkably good ones are for sale; also some young imported boars fit for service.

Mr. A. E. Hoskin, Cobourg, Ont., is in the Yorkshire bacon hog business, and has to offer some very fine young stock, bred close to imported parents and of the kind that should not fail to prove satisfactory to purchasers. He has also a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle, fine and uniform throughout, which, together with a few registered Clydesdale fillies, make the farm of Mr. Hoskin, which lies a short distance from the town of Cobourg, something in the form of a treat to any stockman.

T. J. Cole, of Bowmanville, has been known for years as a breeder of the Yorkshire bacon hog, and as a breeder of the best of them. Always selecting only the best, from the best strains of breeding with his ideal in the most approved type of bacon hog, it is little wonder that he has been so successful, both as a breeder and in the showing. Those who once buy from Mr. Cole, usually do so again. It would be hard to find a finer lot of breeding sows than are to be seen in his pens, and the young stock exhibit that uniformity of type

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capock Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind, Ticks, and all lameness from Spavin, Rigidity and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Horse Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. If desired for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

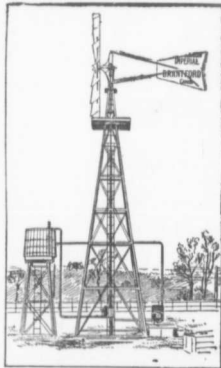
Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—now easy. A 45 minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—no matter how old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Books about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Hog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
55 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.**

WINDMILLS



Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best—that's ours. Write for Catalogue.

We also manufacture

**IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited
BRANTFORD, CANADA**

that is becoming so characteristic of the Yorkshire of good breeding. Among the young stock is a six months' boar that in conformation and type is just about perfect, and would be fit to head any herd. Several of the leading strains are kept, so that the owner is prepared to furnish pairs not akin, and different strains of breeding to the same purchaser.

Mr. S. Snowdon, of Bowmanville, Ont., has a favorite of his own in the Berkshire, and has attained prominence as a breeder of this excellent breed of porker. At the present time he has to offer some young stock of good type and quality at reasonable prices. The popularity of this kind of pig across the line was certainly demonstrated at the recent St. Louis Fair, where almost anything that won a prize was worth \$1,000 and upwards. Mr. Snowdon is also quite an extensive poultry fancier and breeder.

Mr. S. Allin, of Bowmanville, Ont., has long been known as one of the most progressive farmers of the locality, and as a breeder of Shorthorns of a type that is rather hard to beat. There is as much in feeding as in breeding, and Mr. Allin has some excellently bred calves that must have been well fed too, for thicker-fleshed or more thrifty looking calves would be hard to find. Only a limited number of these are for sale, as Mr. Allin is endeavoring to keep at home the commencement of a large herd of his own breeding. His breeding cows are of Strathallan, Lavender, Crimson Flower and other choice strains.

Attention is called to the announcement made in their advertisement by Messrs. Graham Bros. The list of prize winnings for a year is certainly an enviable one. In no year that Canada has yet seen did the winning of these honors mean more, for this has been the banner year in the importation of high-class draft horses. Of several leading importers, it might truly be said that their importations were good enough to have in previous years won highest honors at our leading shows. In a few days the firm will start for the International at Chicago to contend for their own and Canada's continental supremacy in draft horses. This is bound in the near future to mean much to Canada. Our own recent and present importations of Clydesdale fillies, the care in breeding and the selection of breeding stock, the attention given to quality and action have placed the Clydesdale at the front of the draft horses of the world. Americans are realizing this, and there is every probability of continued and increased activity in the market for high quality pure-bred Clydesdales in the future. The recent horse show in Chicago has added several more eye-openers to American breeders' stock of information. A sweeping victory for the Clydesdales over all other draft breeds was again effected by Messrs. Nelson Morris & Co. with their six-horse teams, and that without bringing out their best horses. It is a matter for self congratulation that Canada has made very few mistakes in the popular selection of her breeds of live stock, and the strong preference always shown for the Clydesdale horse was not and is not one of them.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., has opened up a branch stable at Sarnia, Ont. Mr. Galbraith is known as one of the leading dealers in high-class draft and harness horses of the United States. His name has become synonymous with quality in his Clydes-

Reasons

Why

Cairnbrogie



Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers
Meet on this Continent in quest of their

Idols and Ideals in Clydesdale Perfection

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic

At the 1904 Industrial he'd in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:—

Stallions—4 years old and over	1st and 2nd Prizes
Stallions—3 years old and under 4	1st and 2nd Prizes
Stallions—2 years old and under 3	2nd Prize
Stallions—1 year old and under 2	1st Prize
Mares—3 years old and under 4	1st Prize
Mares—2 years old and under 3	2nd Prize
Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed	1st Prize
Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.	
Sweepstake Mare—Any age.	

On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirie's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darley (222). A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Claremont Ont., P.O. and Sta. C.P.R.

Long Distance Telephone.

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and

home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.



SAXON—97—

Shire and Clydesdale
Horses, Shorthorn Cattle
and Leicester Sheep

Some splendid offerings in Leicesters.
Choice stock on hand at all times.
Customers never disappointed.

Phone J. M. Garbhouse, Weston, Ont.

International Importing Barn

SARNIA, ONTARIO. Branch Barn at LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

Direct Importer of CLYDE, SHIRE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

My last importation just arrived from Scotland and England at Sarnia and Lennoxville. Horses always kept on hand at both barns for sale at reasonable prices. Come and inspect them before you buy. Can save you money. Terms to suit. Write—

J.B.HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., 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 among 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. Please to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.

dales, Shires and Hackneys. His local manager is Mr. H. Collister, who has for years so ably and creditably represented the firm of J. B. Hogate.

W. D. Platt's Announcement

Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—In presenting this catalogue of sale (ready Nov. 16th) I do so with the knowledge of being a great recruit in the Clydesdale fraternity, and ask to be accepted as such, at the same time hoping that I may have the pleasure of shaking the hands of many of the Clydesdale breeders on November 23rd, also of meeting the farmers in general, on whom depends the prosperity and wealth of our Dominion.

We must aim to keep our farms in a higher state of cultivation; in order to do this live stock must be kept. I believe we are all agreed upon this. Then we should also agree to only keep stock of the highest standard. Few of us realize the great development in this country. In looking over the statistics it is amazing to see how far we have got behind in supplying the horses required in Canada. In 1901 we purchased from the United States 8,707 horses and mares for work purposes, in 1902 17,822, and in 1903 29,598. In the same three years we also purchased from the United States \$786,406 worth of pedigreed breeding stallions and mares, but they were principally stallions. Many good stallions have been imported into Canada from Great Britain during the past few years and some good registered mares, and these importations have greatly assisted in improving the quality of our horses. But if this country is ever to become a breeding ground, then we must have many more registered mares scattered throughout the Dominion, thereby enabling us to produce a class of mares and stallions suitable for breeding purposes. In this way we could soon be in a position to supply our own wants and also to export. We have a country second to none for the breeding of live stock and should avail ourselves of that which has been given to us. At least 75 per cent. of our farmers could keep one pair of breeding mares and raise their foals and accomplish his farm-work quite as well as he does now. As a rule there are always one or two useless horses on a farm that bring no revenue, but on the contrary eat their heads off.

In making this selection of fillies my motto has been the same as that which governed my Shorthorn importations, viz., not how cheap, but how good. Every animal catalogued is registered in the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and are all eligible for registration in the American Clydesdale Stud Book and the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book.

Gossip

Mr. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write:—We have completed a very successful season's showing with our Shorthorns, winning at six different local fairs, fifty-one firsts, eleven seconds and three thirds, including first on aged herd and first on pen of calves bred by exhibitors, at the Guelph Central Exhibition, where competition was very strong. We won at the South Riding of Waterloo Exhibition at Galt seven firsts and two seconds with six head, winning first and second on yearling heifer and first and second on heifers; also ten firsts and two seconds at Halton County Fair at Milton with eight head.

We have made the following recent sales: To Thos. Mercer, Markdale, for exportation to British Columbia, the straight and Scotch bull calf =Rose-

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale Horses and
Shorthorn Cattle

New Importations of Grand
Clydesdales just arrived.

STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin,
G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles
east of Toronto.



Long Distance Telephone at Residence, near Columbus.
Telegraph, Brooklin.

THE REPOSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD
PROPRIETORS



CORNER SIMCOE and
NELSON STS.,
TORONTO

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
IMPORTED SHIRES
TUESDAY, NOV. 22nd, 1904

By instructions from MR. J. CHAMBERS, Haldenby, Northampton, England, we will sell without reserve on the above date the following valuable collection of his own breeding: 3 Yearling Fillies, 2 2-year-old Fillies in foal, 6 3-year-old Fillies in foal, 2 4-year-old Mares in foal, 5 5-year-old Mares in foal, 5 Stallions. All of the choicest breeding and registered. Catalogues on application.

BURNS & SHEPPARD,
PROPRIETORS.

AT SARNIA, ONT.,

Can be found a choice selection of Imported

CLYDESDALE, Percheron
and HACKNEY **STALLIONS**

FOR SALE BY

H. H. COLISTER

Agent for Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville,
Wis., and Brandon, Man.

Horses, Prices, Terms and Guarantees all
the very best.

Address H. H. COLISTER, Sarnia.



T. H. HASSARD, V. S.

DEALER IN

CLYDESDALES,
COACH and HACKNEY
STALLIONS

25 head now on hand, including noted premium horses
in Scotland.

LONG DIST. TELEPHONE. MILBROOK, ONT.



Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

bud Captain, by Village Captain 39914, to Wm. Mackintosh, Burgoyne, the bull calf Mysie Captain, by Village Captain 39914. This bull is a straight Cruickshank Mysie and is a winning calf in any company. Mr. Mackintosh has won several first prizes with him this fall, since he purchased him.

To Kyle Bros. Ayr, Bapton Bessie, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), dam Mina (imp.), by British Prince. The same gentleman also got two young Yorkshires sired by the Highland Society champion boar last year, Park Royal, and out of (imp.) Sunbeam sow.

We have several young pigs yet for sale, by same boar, and out of imported sows of good breeding and individuality.

We also have three good, straight, Scotch bulls by (imp.) Spicy Marquis, gold medal bull at Toronto for two years in succession, and (imp.) Ben Lemon, first prize two-year-old and champion at Columbus, Ohio, and fourth in exceedingly strong competition at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They are by imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame (imp.). These young bulls range in age from seven to thirteen months. Also several young heifers of straight Scotch breeding, some bred to (imp.) Old Lancaster, at right prices.

Interested parties are invited to come and see us or correspond with us for particulars. Our farm is at the station of Moffat, the home of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held next month.

Mr. W. H. Durham, Toronto, who has just returned from the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo., where he exhibited his herd of Berkshire swine, writes:

"My herd won several important prizes in competition with 48 other herds, and the size of my Berkshires of all ages was one of the sensations of the swine show, as I had the largest hogs of any breeder there and there were nearly 5,000 head shown. No other Berkshire breeder had such length, depth and weights at the different ages, and breeders and competitors all admitted that I had just what is needed, and many of them bought stock from me to improve their own. I beg to say that my herd was never in better shape than it is at the present time, and I have some grand pigs of all ages to offer at reasonable prices, also a grand lot of imported hogs of different ages fresh from England, including the leading champions there and their produce. No herd in Canada was ever in better shape to furnish fresh blood from winners. Besides my own famous strains, which have won all the best honors for years in Canada, I bought the three most noted boars in England, and the best sows of this season about sixty head, young and old. Then, to have still greater variety of blood I purchased at the World's Fair the prize winning boar, Premier Longtong, at \$1,000, the highest price ever paid for an American bred boar to come to Canada. He won two firsts and one second there, and was the best boar at the show. I also bought a sister to the \$1,500 boar, and the famous Wicket Sally, winner of first in the yearling class. I also bought three other daughters of the \$1,000 Masterpiece (winner of the 2nd prize), and also Masterpiece for his best living son. I also bought the sister of the champion sow. This with what I have imported from England, my herd comprises the best blood from the greatest herds and shows of the world, and I am prepared to offer the best opportunity ever given in Canada for obtaining the best blood in the world at reasonable price."

To give readers of THE FARMING WORLD some idea of the competition at the World's Fair, allow me to say



Auction Sale of Shorthorns

ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1904

At Spruce Grange Stock Farm, Walspole One mile from Hagersville, Ont.

Mr. H. E. Hind will sell twenty-eight head of choicely bred Shorthorns, mostly Scotch topped Bates cattle, including several yearling heifers, eight heifer calves and eight bull calves. His stock bull, Sir James, by Captain Mayfly, a first prize winner at Toronto in 1902 will also be offered for sale.

Twelve months' credit on approved joint notes. 3 per cent. off for cash. Sale commences at 1 p.m. Write for catalogues.

Proprietor, H. E. HIND, Hagersville, Ont.
Auctioneers, E. J. WIGG & SON

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choicely milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (imp.), Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Harrod and White Rock Poultry and Irons Turkeys.

R. CORLEY,

Wingham, Ont.
Belgrave P.O. and Sta. G.T.R. C.P.R.

Bowhill Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS—English Lady, Elvira and Duchess strains.
LEICESTERS—Bred for wool and early maturity

Breeding Stock for Sale

GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG, TEESWATER P.O., Ont.
Teeswater, C.P.R. Mildmay, G.T.R.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minna, Urya, Clippa, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.

NEIL DOW

Tara Sta., G.T.R., P.O. and Tel.

HOLLYMOUNT FARM, Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns! A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

WM. THOMPSON, Box 104, MITCHELL, ONT.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Horses, Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Short horns for sale. Individuals of Irish, Stamford, Lovell, best of all other championing.

WM. HAY, Tara P.O., G.T.R.

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.

HAWTHORN HERD

Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns. Deep milking strains. Some splendid young stock of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Prince of Wales, Duke, by Prince Paquet, imp., (1714),—(2300)—dam, Misticie imp.—(3075).

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londonboro P.O., Ont.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R. WARKWORTH, P.O.

Breeder of SHORTHORN and AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale 3 YOUNG BULLS of various ages, sired by some of the best (imp.) bulls in country, and out of good Scotch dams. Also several YOUNG HEIFERS bred to (imp.) Hill Lancaster.

Several young Yorkshires of good breeding.

GEORGE AMOS & SON,

Moffat P.O. and Station C.P.R.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN SHEEP

For Sale at

MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM

If you want either, write us today.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, BOX 35, LUCAN, ONT.

Telegraph, Post Office, R.R. Station.

Imported and Home-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

from imported sires and dams. Best strains and breeding. Correspondence solicited.

ED. ROBINSON, Markham P.O. and Station Maitland.

Clayfield Stock Farm

Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep.

Prize-winning pure-bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P.O. and Sta., Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call us or write to

JOHN CLANCY, Mgr.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

that \$1,500 was offered for the 1st prize boar, \$1,000 cash was paid for the 2nd prize boar, and \$1,000 offered and refunded for the 3rd prize one. \$1,000 was asked for the 4th prize boar and \$1,000 paid for the 9th prize one, and so on—you can have some idea from this of the keenness of affairs there. Most breeders know that a yearling is always more valuable than an aged one, so when the famous Premier Longfellow came out at once put him down as the most valuable animal at the show, with his 1,000 lbs. at 23 mos. of age.

I secured him, and consider him the best American bred boar I have ever seen, but perhaps not as good as my Silver Medal English champion, who was not sent to St. Louis. With what I have purchased and already have I consider that I have the greatest variety of blood and breeding ever got together in America. If you are interested in Berkshires, and want to see the English winners, the Canadian winners and the World's Fair winners, come and see my herd. If you want young stock at reasonable prices, come and select, or write for prices, and don't forget that Canadian breeders are in need of new blood. Most of them have been inbreeding too much. It is a long time since there was such an opportunity to get imported blood at a reasonable price.

Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont., writes: I have recently sold a ewe to J. Zinger, Formosa; a pair of ewe lambs to Wm. Brown, Fordwich; an aged ram to J. T. Smith, Parry Sound District; a shearing ram to J. Ballagh, Belmore, and a ram lamb to S. D. A. Stobo, Teeswater. I have still for sale ten Leicester ewes in good breeding condition and a few rams, also a number of Shorthorn bulls, all of which I would quote low before going into winter quarters.

Unique Special Sale of Shire Horses

The shire horse has for many years been one of the most important factors in paying rent and expenses for English farmers, having asserted its superiority owing to its great size and weight as well as its powers of endurance and willingness to draw. These great properties have caused geldings of this breed, when of the best breeding and character, to make prices varying from as much as £60 or £70 for three-year-olds, up to £150 for matured and seasoned horses. It is these prices that have caused breeding Shires to be so much sought after.

The animals which are the subject of the present article are the property of one of the best known English breeders, Mr. John Chambers, of Holdenby, Northampton, England, who decided to consign 21 mares, fillies and stallions to Mr. Walter Harland Smith, for sale at his Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, November 22nd. This will be the first consignment of Shires ever offered in America, direct from their breeder, and comprising, as it does, some of the finest animals, and of the best breeding extant, will give breeders in the Dominion an opportunity to become possessed of this valuable blood without their having been passed through many hands, which is not usually to the benefit of the horses in any way, and frequently adds very much to their cost.

A brief review of the lots to be offered must suffice. There are three stallions, the first of which is "Thornton Short Top" 15396. He is a well built, short backed horse with great deal of substance, with quality, and has proved himself a certain and good sire. He was bred in one of the best Shire districts

Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand 19-inch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.
Tara Station G.T.R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Cattle fillies, imported and home bred. Shearing and ram lambs, imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. G. A. HODDIE,
Bethesda, Ont., nearville Wis.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle ...Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, and Polled Bulls, one 2 yrs., one 18 mos., and one 12 mos., all fine females. Cheviot Sheep, to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers.
J. MOHR, Lewiston, N.Y.

SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Herd headed by Imp. Oward, a get of the celebrated Mass On. A number of choice bulls and heifers Imp. and home bred for sale. Come and see them.
O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.
Ilderton or Desford, L.H.B. Lucas Sta., G.T.R.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to
W. H. STEWART,
Lucanville, P.O., Ont.

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

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America.
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal,
Temperance St., Toronto, Can.



Windmills!

The CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

is a tested Mill.

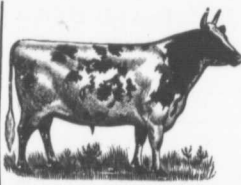
Simple, but with
Strength like a
Giant.

HAS NO FRILLS
(put on to sell you)
But is a Terror
for Hard Work.

No up-to-date farmer
should be without one.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. LIMITED

TORONTO - - - ONT.



Ayrshires and Yorkshires.

CALVES carefully bred for Milk and Show Ring. Other ages. A November Boar. Several April Pigs. All prices reasonable. Write, or come and see.

ALEX. HUME & Co.,
Menie P.O.

FOR SALE

Ayrshires, all ages. Eggs for hatching, from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Borkings, Chicksen, Ducks and Turkeys. Also five pure Collie pups. For further particulars write to
W. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos., 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Antwerpen (Imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McCALLUM,
Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires,
Tamworths and Berkshires.

For Sale—Special offering this month of boats of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near OTTAWA. Hintonburg, Ont.

WOODROFFE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Six Yorkshire boars fit for service, bred by Oak Lodge, Justice Hill, 1st prize aged boar at Ottawa. Five Ayrshire bulls 12 to 22 months old, from deep milking dams with good tonnage and sired by the St. Davie Reserve Champion, Comrade's Heir of Glenora—1190—.

J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

Burdnett's Stock Farm

Clydesdales, some stallions and fillies, imported and home bred. A few young purebred Berkshire Pigs, will be offered for \$100 per head. (A.S. Unionville Station) A. G. GORMLEY,
Unionville P.O. and Sta., Midland R.

Live Stock Auctioneers.

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

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

DENTONIA PARK FARM

COLEMAN P.O., ONT.

We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

MONKLAND HERD YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders

JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.



Linden Oxfores

Do you want a good yearling ram or ram lamb, imported or homebred, cheap? Also some choice ewes for sale.

R. J. HINE,

Elgin Co.

DUTTON.



BRANT OXFORD DOWNS

An excellent lot of ram lambs, grand lot of ewes, all ages, for sale, from imported and prize-winning stock. Intending purchasers call on us. We will try to see you well.

J. H. JULL & SON
Breeder and Importer
Phone, Telegram and P. O.
BURFORD, ONT.

HILLHURST FARM.
Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorn from imported sires and dams of deep milking strain. JAS. A. COCHRAN'S Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM

Outward Sheep Berkshire Swine Cline to or direct from imported stock. Good young stock of both sexes to select from. Prices reasonable. Write or call. J. S. LAFFLE, Buttonville P.O., Unionville Sta., Midland, Ont.; Thornhill, Metropolitan Ry.; Markham Tp., Ont.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA

For several years back the York Lodge Herd of Berkshires has won the championship at Toronto Exhibition, besides a number of other prizes. All hogs show great growth and size. Young pigs from the best prize sows and boars for sale at reasonable prices.

W. H. DURHAM, PROPRIETOR, Box 1052, TORONTO

An agent who had sold a Dutchman some goods used to advise them at the residence of the purchaser. The Dutchman gave him the directions—
"You shoot goes behind dot are church; den you turns upright for awhile till you come to a house mit a big hog in the yard. Dot's me."

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Oak Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 5 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

SIX imported young bulls ready for service. Six Canadian-bred bulls, the get of the silver plate bull Bapton Chancellor. Also a number of imported Yorkshire boars and sows of the best strains, ready for breeding. Write.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

in England, and was sired by "Thornston Wonder" 13705, his dam 443 "Star" by "Great Rocks" 982. Then comes "Pinder 2nd," a dark brown three-year-old stallion 20905, by "Duke of Anglesy" 19355. His dam by "Storm Signal" 13622, and his pedigree goes a long way back. He is a charming colt. A smart mover with lots of quality and put together properly. "Storm Signal," the sire of his dam was a first prize winner at several of the English shows, as was also the next sire, "Hempton Honest Tom" 2583, so that he is in all respects a fortune maker. The third one is "Alake 2nd," a black two-year-old by "Duke of Anglesy" 19355, his dam 33968 "Sophonisba," by "Cheadle Jumbo" 3024. This is a great colt to buy for going on with a real Shire, shape correctly with famous back and good feather. "Cheadle Jumbo" was a great prize winner at the leading shows in the North of England, and Cheshire and his sire gives him the famous "What's Wanted" blood.

Of the females the first is 32270 "Nicaeus," by "Vulcan of Worsley 5th" 2601, his dam 17376 "Rhebas Stout," by "Gaterop Samson" 5063. She is a big level mare with quality and limbs, and has bred and brought up a splendid foal this year, so that she is a very desirable purchase, and she is the dam of "Belle of Holdenby," a first prize and champion cup winner at the Oxfordshire shows and who is included in the catalogue. She is in foal to the famous sire "Rokeby Phitus," so that intending purchasers must not forget that they are buying two valuable lines.

32588 "Lead" is a five-year-old mare by "Harold's Pilot" 11964, out of "Deeper," by "Vulcan 7th" 14400, and is in foal to "Rokeby Phitus." She is a very thick, square mare, standing well on her joints and the dam of two fillies in the catalogue that have been prize winners this year. "Vulcan 7th," her dam's sire is one of the finest Shire stallions in England.

32303 "Caria" is another two-year-old by "Cathorpe Disraeli" 13952. Her dam, a sweet mare of perfect build and captivating type, the dam of one or two of the first-class fillies, and in foal again to "Rokeby Phitus." 29097 "Gwen," by "Duke of Anglesy," out of "Corwen," by "Old England" 3246, is another five-year-old and a grand mare well ribbed, wide and with beautiful quarters, short-legged, and with plenty of weight as well as activity and famous feet.

32698 "Dorcas" is another five-year-old that will please the most fastidious, beautiful quality of bone, straight feather, big, and with correct joints. She is by "Vulcan of Worsley 5th" 12601. Dorcas is also breeding well, is the dam of a fine filly in the catalogue and in foal again to "Rokeby Phitus."

"Besor" is also a five-year-old, by "Cathorpe Disraeli" 13952. Her dam 12726 "Rhebas Stout," referred to previously. She is a famous mare for any one to purchase. Has famous top

(Continued on Page 874.)

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

HOW TO REGAIN HEARING

The best book ever written on Deafness and how to cure it is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Deafness Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority of the age on Deafness and all Ear troubles.



The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to deaf people. It was written to honestly help all who suffer from Deafness, and it tells all about the causes, dangers and cure of Deafness in the plainest manner. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear get all blocked up, causing the loss of hearing, and explains the terrible ringing, buzzing sounds in the ears and how to stop them. The drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Deafness, and for this book and find out what to do, Deafness can now be cured and this book explains how. It is a great demand, so ask for it today. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it at once to Deafness Specialist SPROULE, 240 Trade Building, Boston. You will soon receive the book.

Free Deafness Book Coupon

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

Marvel Wind Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size build, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR COMPANY

Limited

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

U. S. ARMY - REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$3.50

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$9.95

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$2.75

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$15.75

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$3.25

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$5.85

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$5.85

WILKINSON REPEATING RIFLE

NEW MODEL, NEW ACTION, NEW DESIGN, NEW CONSTRUCTION, NEW PRICE. \$5.85

FRANCIS BARNHART, Dept. - 272 Baiting, N. T.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1904.

There has been a little quietness in wholesale trade, though there is a little more activity at writing. There is a call all round demand for money on gold at about 5 per cent.

WHEAT

There is little news to report in the wheat situation. The prospects of war between Great Britain and Russia aroused the speculators at Chicago to a high pitch of excitement, but it soon blew over. Supplies in sight continue to show increased receipts, and Russia keeps on sending regular shipments to England. It is reported that American millers are buying Manitoba wheat. The situation here shows little change. Both red and white selling at \$1.04 to \$1.05, goose at 90c. to 91c. and spring at 96c., shippers quotations.

COARSE GRAINS

The export market for oats is dull, but there has been a fair local demand which has kept up values. The offerings have been a little lighter, which has helped to keep the market firm at quotations. Barley quiet but firm. The pea market is firm with prices higher. Corn is generally firmer in sympathy with Chicago. American yellow is quoted at 65c. to 67c. in car lots on track Toronto.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato markets show little change. Prices seem low considering the reports of damage to the crop from rot. 60c. per 90 lb. bag is the ruling figure at Montreal for car lots on track. 55c. to 65c. are the ruling figures here.

While the local demand for beans at Montreal is good, the market is easier at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bu. for primes.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market is inclined to be easier. Cable reports are not so active. At Montreal No. 1 is selling at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton for car lots on track.

Straw prices keep up and the market is steady at quotations.

EGGS AND POULTRY

A good active demand keeps up for eggs, and the market rules firm. Dealers complain of more trouble in getting supplies than in selling them. Production just now is light, and stocks are not large. Montreal dealers are paying 19½c. to 20c. for straight gathered stock at country points and selling it at 21c. to 22c. Fresh gathered are quoted here at 21c. to 22c. cold storage at 19c. to 20c. and limed at 19c. in a wholesale way. On Toronto farmers' market fresh gathered bring 30c. to 35c. per dozen.

Dressed poultry is offering fairly well here, and prices rule steady at quotations.

APPLES

The export apple market has greatly improved during the past week or two, and the outlook for better values for choice fruit is bright. Generally speaking, the local trade is dull, there being so much inferior fruit offered. Growers have not received high prices this year and it should prove a good season for the shipper.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There has been a brisk turn upwards in the cheese market during the past week and at a few of the local markets

several lots sold at 10c. The ruling figures, however, ranged from 9½c. to 10c. The advance came in the country and holders at Montreal are reported to be backing it up by asking higher prices. It is also reported that some large purchases have been made for export at higher values.

The butter market holds steady. At Montreal the market is reported to be not very active and fine goods are hard to get. From fair to fine stock can be had here at 19c. to 19½. The market here rules steady at 20c. to 21c. for creamery prints and 19c. to 20c. for tubs and 15c. to 17c. for dairy.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle receipts have ruled heavy at Toronto city market. The quality of the bulk of the fat cattle offered is far from good, only an occasional lot of really choice stuff offering. Trade for the best lots keeps good, but the other quality drags. Exporters, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. each bring \$4 to \$4.55, and more really choice ones would bring more. Export bulls sell at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cwt., choice butchers' stuffs bring \$4.25 to \$4.40, good cattle \$3.90 to \$4.15, medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 and other stuff from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per cwt. as to quality. Feeders are in fair demand, but prices are easier at \$1.25 to \$1.65 for feeders 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each. Light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, bring \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, bring \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. for the best and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for the common stuff. Milch cows sell at \$30 to \$60 each. More good ones are wanted. Veal calves sell at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., with from \$4 to \$3.25 the ruling prices.

Though sheep deliveries have ruled large, prices have held fairly steady, and firm. Sheep sell at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks, and \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt. for lambs. Hog receipts are large, with prices fairly steady at \$4.80 per cwt for selects and \$4.55 for lights and fats.

The Pettit-Cargill Sale

The combination sale held at Hamilton, Nov. 10th, by Messrs. Cargill & Pettit, was well attended and prices for the 52 animals offered averaged \$145 per head. The highest price paid for bulls was given for Royal Coronet, a red Lustre, a winner in his class at Toronto this year. The amount was \$425 and was given by J. Fried, of Rosevale. The same amount was the top price in females, and was given for a fine imported two-year-old of Jilt breeding. \$310 was given by W. D. Flatt for the splendid white heifer Moss Rose 4th, a Mayflower, bred by H. Cargill & Son, the highest price for home bred female realized at the sale. The next in rank was a fine red yearling heifer, also bred by H. Cargill & Son, of straight Cruickshank-Victoria breeding, and knocked down to W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, for \$300.

Three head were purchased by an American buyer, Mr. J. C. Carey, of Johnsburg, Vermont.

The following is a list of the more important sales:

MALES

Butterfly King (imp.), (Vol. 20) D. H. B. Col. J. A. McGillivray, \$365.
Claret Star, yearling, Campbell-Claret. F. W. Martin, Kinturn, \$80.
Crocus King, yearling, sire Famous Perfection=37553=, dam Sweet Crocus 2nd (imp.). A. Ronald, Galt, \$85.
Star Prince, 1 yr, sire Lavender Star (81438), dam Sunny Princess (imp.). W. Waldie, Stratford, \$230.
My Baron, 1 yr, sire Baron Beaufort (80399), dam Lady Mina 2nd (imp.). E. Sutherland, Embro, \$120.
August Star, 1 yr, sire Lavender Star (81438), dam Augusta 91st (imp.). J. Wollacott, Mitchell, Ont., \$95.
Lord Ramsden, 1 yr, sire Lord Mistletoe (81522), dam Lucy (imp.). W. C. Kerno, Stamford, \$100.
Baron Tulip, sire Baron Beaufort (80399), dam Tulip Queen (imp.). S. Allin, Bowmanville, \$165.
Prince Douglas, sire Count Douglas (imp.)=602=, dam Princess Royal 2nd (imp.). J. I. Hill, Wellesley \$110.
Gloster's Choice=43238=, Jas. Leask, Greenbank, \$170.

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
	14	12	10	10	10
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 05	\$ 1 10	\$...	\$...	\$ 0 96
Oats, per bushel.....	47½	38½	44	45	31
Barley, per bushel.....	55	53	53	53	40
Peas, per bushel.....	66	75	77	78	...
Corn, per bushel.....	55	60	60	61	...
Flour, per barrel.....	4 30	5 25	5 85	5 80*	4 50
Bran, per ton.....	18 00	21 50	21 50	22 00	18 00
Shorts, per ton.....	20 00	20 00	22 00	23 00	20 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	65	60	1 00kg	1 00kg	60
Beans, per bushel.....	1 50	1 40	1 70	1 80	1 55
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	9 00	12 50	13 00	8 00
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	...
Eggs, per dozen.....	22	22	22	23	23
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	10	12	per 100	60	per 12½
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	9	10	70	70	10
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	12	13	15	15	13
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	7	7	10	10	10
Apples, per barrel.....	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 75
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	10½	10	10	10½	10½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	21	20	22	23	23
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	11	16	10	18	18
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 80	5 00	4 75	4 75	3 15
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 50	3 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	4 90	5 00	5 25	5 25	5 50
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 25	5 00	4 50	4 50	...

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made of Cast Iron, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Adams Co for free catalog. Showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from all over the world. Write to Adams Folding Saws Mach. Co., 16 So. Chicago St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE WATCH & CHAIN FREE

Watch the latest patent Nickel-plated, 16 size, very thin and guaranteed. You get 25 pieces of BLUINE all 10 cents each, return the money. We send Watch, Chain and Chain of same material. We treat you with BLUINE KISSING Water and other premiums given free in just 24 hours.

HEALING WATER, ETC., 10 Mill Street, CONCORD JUNG, N. MASS.

FALLING HAIR BALDNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED

It is not long to tell the reasons of falling and falling hair, and that is by a microscopic examination of the hair itself. The particular disease with your scalp is affected must be known before it can be intelligently treated. The use of standard cures for hair tonic, without knowing the specific cause of your disease, is like taking medicine without knowing that you are trying to cure. Send three fallen hairs from your combing to Fred J. D. Austin, the celebrated hair-dresser, who will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on care of the hair and scalp, and a sample box of the remedy which he will prepare specially for you. Enclose in postage and write today.

FRED J. D. AUSTIN, 149 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

10 CTS. PHONOGRAPH.

We have the latest and most wonderful records mailed free to fourteen people if you actually grow hair, stop hair falling out, remove chandruff and quickly restore luxuriant growth to thinning scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes. Write for your trial, and receive a free trial package enclosing a 10c stamp to cover postage. Write to-day

THE FIKAW 10 West Main St., STAMFORD, CONN.

SHORTHAND in 8 Easy Lessons from one—send a dollar and register. Begin at once. **Gregg Wilson, 2618 Forest Ave., Chicago.**

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in a office. The position with advancement steady employment must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the agencies are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. **THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSN., London, Ont.**

Free Hair Grower.

A trial package of a new and wonderful remedy mailed free to fourteen people if you actually grow hair, stop hair falling out, remove chandruff and quickly restore luxuriant growth to thinning scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes. Write for your trial, and receive a free trial package enclosing a 10c stamp to cover postage. Write to-day

THE FIKAW 10 West Main St., STAMFORD, CONN.

Lands for Settlement

If from no other motive than curiosity about the extent and resources of the Province of Ontario, it will pay you to write for descriptive literature and maps of **New Ontario**, while if you desire to invest in the lands for settlement, or go into business, the information will be of value. Write to

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization, Toronto.

Royal Coronet—43241—J. Fried, Rosvale, \$425.
Lord Bountiful, sire Lord Mistletoe, dam Beauty 34th (imp.). R. E. Coulter, St. Mary's, \$90.
Merchantman 2nd, sire Merchantman (1846) dam Red Lady (imp.). McDonald Bros, Woodstock, \$140.
Golden Emperor, sire Golden Drop Victor (76780), dam Emmeline 9th (imp.). J. Logan, Crombie, \$150.
Royal Mistletoe, sire Lord Mistletoe, dam Princess Royal (imp.). W. D. Flatt, \$155.
Scotch Cup, (Vol. 21) D. H. B. W. D. Flatt, \$155.
Crimson Favorite, (Vol. 21) D. H. B. G. Clayton, Papela, \$90.
Prince's Consul (Vol. 21) D. H. B. A. P. Aldon, Appleby, \$95.

FEMALES
Chief's Rose (imp.), sire Chief (50689), dam Red Rose (imp.). J. A. McGilivray, Exeter, \$300.
Tilbourne's Rose (imp.), (Vol. 49) E. H. B. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, \$425.
Moss Rose 4th, sire Crescent Knight (imp.), dam Moss Rose (imp.). W. D. Flatt, \$310.
Fancy 4th (Vol. 19) D. H. B. W. D. Flatt, \$150.
Princess C. (imp.), sire Scot Archer (32382), dam Princess (imp.). A. Pettit, Freeman, \$300.
Belinda 5th, sire Scottish Pride (imp.)—36106—, dam Belinda (imp.). W. D. Flatt, \$110.
Bessie 16th (imp.), sire Bonus (78428), dam Bessy 13th (imp.). G. Luxton, Newcastle, \$165.
Cherry Maid (Vol. 18, D. H. B.). W. Darling, Mona Mills, \$130.
Golden Gem C., sire Golden Abel (imp.), dam Royal Gem (imp.). O. A. C., \$145.
Fortuna 6th, sire Scottish Pride, dam Fortuna 5th (imp.). D. Ross, Streetsville, \$100.
Clara F. C., sire Merchantman, dam Clara F. 3rd (imp.). H. D. Webster, Fergus, \$95.
Eliza (imp.) (Vol. 49, E. H. B.). H. M. Vanderlip, Carnsville, \$165.
Clara C. 2nd, sire Count Douglas, dam Clara 57th (imp.). John Davidson, Ashburn, \$195.
Moss Rose 6th, sire Lavender Star, dam Moss Rose (imp.). R. Johnston, Mono Mills, \$160.
Emmeline 9th (imp.), sire Marksmen (70946), dam Emmeline 6th. G. Gier, Grand Valley, \$230.
Lady Florence, (Vol. 16, D. H. B.). G. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. \$110.
Princess Royal C., sire Lavender Star (61438), dam Princess Royal 76th (imp.). W. C. Edwards, \$165.
Missie's Maid (Vol. 21). H. Webster, Fergus, \$115.
Red Beauty (Vol. 19, D. H. B.). F. W. Scott, Highgate, \$110.
Victoria C., sire Lord Mistletoe, dam Marengo's Victoria Countess (imp.). W. C. Edwards, \$300.
Lovely Lass 4th, sire Count Douglas—36022—, dam Lovely Lass 2nd—34451—, G. Tucker, Drayton, \$85.
Florence Nightingale (Vol. 19, D. H. B.). G. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. \$125.
Sunbeam C, sire Famous Perfection—37855—, dam Sunbeam (imp.). D. Ross, Streetsville, \$85.
Blythesome 27th, sire Famous Perfection, dam Blythesome 25th (imp.). G. Gier, Grand Valley, \$110.
Mina 6th, sire Marengo's Heydon Duke (77200), dam Miss Primrose (imp.). C. Silverthorn, Summerville, \$100.
Nonpareil Lady, sire Nonpareil Archer (61778). O. A. C., \$135.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

SHOES/SHILERS of choicest quality at low prices. White Washable—W. L. MOORE, MAN, Bond Head, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE—Cleared or bush farms for sale on easy terms from one thousand to four thousand dollars. Apply to J. A. MARSHALL, Bark's Falls, Ont.

WANTED—Agents to push a 5c article needed in every home; great seller; business makes \$5 to \$8 per day; 200 per cent commission. Particulars, **ACME STRAINER CO., Dunville, Ont.**

SALESMEN WANTED for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice Spruce, Fir, Liberal pay. Elegant outfit for sale. Pay weekly. **CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS—The best and better combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. **H. C. GRAHAM, Altona, Ont.**

WANTED—Energetic, responsible man to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Commission made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered in Ontario. Liberal terms. Write for particulars apply NOW. **PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.**

GINSENO—Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Retail in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine 5c. **OSZARK GINSING CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.**

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray." Best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Reliable. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. **CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.**

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for sale—Pen No. 1000. Liberal terms. Write for catalogue cago pullet 1903, 1st industrial pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens 1903; headed by 2nd Ontario cock; eggs \$1.50 per 100. Pen No. 1—Liberty eggs colored 2nd of females, headed by 2nd Ontario cock \$1.50 per 100. Pen No. 2—Liberty eggs colored per 100. \$2.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Importer and Breeder, Carnville, Ont.

FOR SALE—150-acre farm in Norfolk county, 1 mile from Hartford post office, 1 mile from school and church, 12 miles from city of Bradford. Good brick house, 10 rooms; bank barn, 40 x 30; stabling 40 head cattle; drive house, 40 x 30; tool house, 25 x 30; orchard, 3 wells and spring creek. Write for further particulars or call upon S. G. READ & SON, Bradford, Ont.

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

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at \$100.00 per year. You can work your own time, and place you in a position to secure a fortune of \$100,000.00 per year. Write for our terms and conditions enclosing for descriptive literature. Cash within reach. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars at once. **THE OPTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Toronto, Ont.**

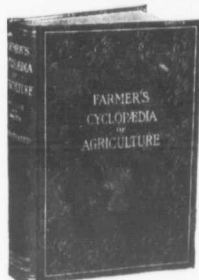
Unique Shire Sale
(Continued from Page 872.)

quarters, with a capital clean set of legs under her, and is in foal to "Rokeby Phitus."
The three-year-olds are "Molly of Holdenby," a grand weighty red roan by "Moloch" 18923, and in foal to "Rokeby Phitus." Her dam, "Tullia," was by the show stallion "Derbyshire Pride" 7105. "Abigail of Holdenby," by the same sire as the last, out of 17162 "Parisian," another well-shaped splendid foal for breeding purposes and in foal to "Rokeby Phitus." 43491 "Susan of Holdenby," by "Molo," her dam 34624 "Argonora," by "Pelens" 2nd 15771, also a wide square built filly with a splendid class of legs, big hocks and knees, and the best of feather. The last of the three-year-olds is

Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture

A Compendium of Agricultural Science and Practice on Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops, and the Feeding and Diseases of Farm Animals

By EARLEY VERNON WILCOX, Ph. D., and CLARENCE BEAMAN SMITH, M.S.



This is a new, practical and complete presentation of the whole subject of agriculture in its broadest sense. It is designed for the use of agriculturists who desire up-to-date reliable information on all matters pertaining to crops and stock, but more particularly for the actual farmer. The volume contains **Detailed Directions for the Culture of every Important Field, Orchard and Garden Crop** grown in America, together with descriptions of their chief insect pests and fungous diseases, and remedies for their control. It contains an account of modern methods in feeding and handling all farm stock, including poultry. The diseases which affect different farm animals and poultry are described and the most recent remedies suggested for controlling them.

Adapted to the Conditions Peculiar to Canada

The Farmer's Cyclopedia embodies in its many articles, a digest of local and state experience, and a Compendium of general knowledge, all of which will prove of indispensable helpfulness to everyone in this section. A postcard will bring further particulars. Price is within the reach of every farmer. **Price, \$3.50.**

MORANG & CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

CARNEFAC

FED TO THE BEST BY THE BEST

WHY ?

Because the best feeders make an accurate study of their feeds, and of their animals—Hence their testimonials are reliable and beyond doubt.

Lucasville, Ont., July 28, 1904.
The CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—I have been using your Stock Food this year on my cattle, and must say I have never had as heavy calves. Previous to this I have had them go about 100 lbs. per month, but this year they have gone considerably more, which I do not think I could have done without the use of Carnefac, as I have found it an excellent tonic and appetizer, also particularly useful in helping to digest their food, and always keeping their stomach in good condition and preventing scouring.

This testimony is given free gratis in order to induce other stockmen and farmers to find the benefit in using Carnefac.

I remain, yours truly,

Willow Grove Stock Farm, (Sgd.) Wm. R. STEWART,
Breeder of High-class Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Waverley Farm,
Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 25, 1904.

To THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
Toronto and Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,—We have been using Carnefac Stock Food for the past six months, and I take much pleasure in telling of the wonderful results we have experienced since we commenced to use it. Our Hackney horses, led by Saxon, being prize winners at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mis., require and get, beside the best possible attention the best possible diet, and this necessarily guides us in our selection of either Stock Food or Condition Powder.

We first used Carnefac for some horses that had distemper, with the result that it kept their stomach in splendid condition and kept feeding to the disease was thrown out quickly and the horses did not go back in condition.

To owners of high-class horses, we can cheerfully recommend Carnefac.
(Signed) ROBERT HETTU,
Per Duncan Both, Farm and Stock Mgt.

Wm. R. Stewart owns a calf that he raised with Carnefac Stock Food, which weighed 770 lbs. at 6 months and 20 days. You can secure equal results by using Carnefac. Patronize your own dealer if he has Carnefac. If not, write us.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont.

The Ideal Cook Book for the Good Wife

In every sense of the term this is an Ideal Cook Book—a book that the housewife will want to keep constantly by her side, and a book that can be depended upon, because of its simplicity and reliability. There are altogether over one thousand recipes, covering the entire field of cookery. The recipes are numbered throughout, and each is prefaced with a list of the necessary ingredients. The latter portion of the book is devoted to Sick Room Cookery, and a description of remedies for various diseases when a doctor is not immediately available. Bound in substantial oilcloth board cover.

The Farming World for the Husbandman

You have all noticed the steady improvement that has taken place during the last year, and we can assure you that we intend to keep on improving THE FARMING WORLD in every way. All your friends should subscribe.

Send for particulars.

The Farming World, Toronto

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.