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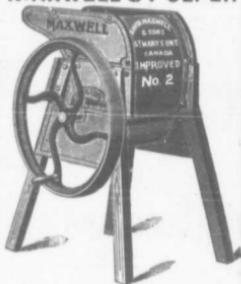
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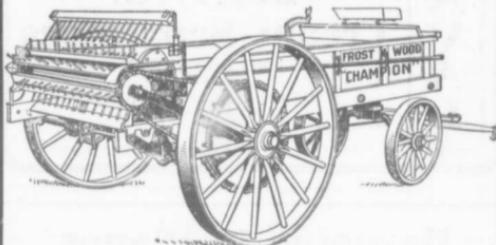
Money in Peeps

Many successful enterprises have sprung from the most humble beginnings for, "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow" is a proverb that fits the poultry business better than any other industry. The raising of chickens can be started in a small way and the flock gradually increased till one has just as many birds as he can handle.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

High Prices for Carrying Grain.....	845
Farm Tools and Farm Boys	845
It's Up to You	845
Shortorns Sell Well	845
The Cattle Embargo	845
Why Shows Lose Support	846
Paying for Milk for Cheese-making.....	846
Editorial Notes	846
Spring Stallion Show	846
Our English Letter	847
American Breeders' Association	848
Dr. Saunders Honored	848
Registry for Thoroughbreds, etc.....	848
President Creelman Honored	848
The Horse and His Food	849
The General Purpose Farm Horse.....	849
Wants Embargo Removed	850
Cold Air Cure for Tuberculosis	850
Wasting Atrophy in Animals	851
Mature Beef Animals Earlier	851
Value of Skin-milk	853
Good Cows Hard to Buy	853
Drying Up the Cow	853
Raising Calves	853
The Old Cow Bell	853
Vitality in Milk	853
Branding Swedish Butter	854
A New Milking Machine	854
Inspection of Export Sheep.....	855
Let the Boys Raise a Sheep.....	855
Gestation in Ewes	855
Swine Notes	856
Feeding Hogs	856
Pointers for Shropshire Men	856
Nationalizing Quebec Records	856
A Cheap Patent	856

THE HOME WORLD

To My Mother	857
Her Idea of a Good Time.....	857
Canada's Galician Women	857
Walnut Furniture	857
In Celebration of the Apple.....	857
The Tell-tale Figures	858
The Boys and Girls	859
In the Kitchen	860
Sunday at Home	861
Health in the Home	862
In the Sewing Room	863
We'll Keep the Little Farm.....	864
Fighting Garden Insects	864
Mushrooms	864
Middlesex Beekeepers	864
Institute Meetings	864
The Apple and the Orchard	865
A New Method of Fruit Packing.....	865
Fruit Culture	866
"Grounder" Apples	866
Gideon Apple not a Good Shipper.....	866
Fairs in South-Western Ontario	866
Shortorn Exportations	866
New Zealand Correspondence	868
Prince Edward Island	868
Canadian Live Stock in Japan.....	868
Sick Dog	869
Lamp in Tent	869
Injury to the Neck	869
Ophthalmia	869
Chronic Cough	869
Swelled Leg	869
Unpaid Rent	869
Unpaid Mortgage and Interest	869
Changing Will	869
Value and Use of Farm Manure.....	869
Agricultural Economies	870
Care of the Collie	870
The Guernsey	870
Canadians in It	870
Bank Notes	871
Books and Bulletins	871
Best Fowls for Eggs and Market.....	872
Preparing Poultry for Winter	872
Practical Advice on Hen Raising	872
"Strain" in Poultry	872
Packing Eggs	872
Farming World Man on the Wing.....	873
Clydesdales for Canada	874
Clyde and Shire Awards at New Westminster	875
Pine Grove Shortorns	876
Shortorn Herd Book Ready	876
Judges at the International	876
Of Value to Horsemen	876
Market Review and Forecast.....	877
Maritime Markets	878

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 NOVEMBER, 1905

No. 22

High Prices for Carrying Grain

WHETHER the railway companies are to blame for the grain blockade or not, the situation is a serious one. Almost fabulous prices are being paid by shippers to get their grain carried. The big carrier Rogers was chartered last week to carry 350,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to Buffalo, at the rate of six cents a bushel, or \$21,000 for a single trip. Another boat has been chartered to carry 100,000 bushels of wheat from Fort William to Erie, Pa., for four and one-half cents a bushel. A third unique occurrence is the charter for 200,000 bushels all-rail delivery by C.P.R. to Montreal.

But these are only incidents in an acute situation. The elevators at lake ports are all congested and there seems to be no remedy that can be applied this season. The railways, and especially the Grand Trunk, needs more rolling stock, which should be supplied before another year. This country seems to be growing faster than the carrying capacity of our railways. We either need more railways or those we have better equipped.

Some statements made by Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M.P.P., in a recent address in Toronto, may throw some light on this question. He stated that the great beef trusts of the United States had a grip on Ontario railways and that the produce of Ontario farms had to lie on the sidings awaiting the passing of the trust cars that held absolute right of way and often side-tracked express trains. Speaking of excessive freight charges, he instances a case where a friend was asked \$147 per 100 pounds to ship a printing press from Montreal to Kamloops, B.C. He did some figuring and sent his press from Montreal to Vancouver, thence to Sydney, Australia, back to Vancouver, then to Kamloops. After this circuitous route the charges were only \$1.25 per hundred. These may be isolated cases, but they serve to show the need of constant vigilance in maintaining a fair freight rate tariff in this country.

Farm Tools and Farm Boys

In the days when the scythe, the cradle, the flail, and the hand rake were the principal tools on the farm no great knowledge of machinery was required to keep them in order. To-day it is different. An expert knowledge of machinery is almost necessary to keep the binder, the side-delivery rake, and kindred more or less complicated implements, in repair. Often the farmer loses time and money just because there is no one about the farm who has a knowledge of farm machinery sufficient to

fix up even a small break. Then there is the care of the machinery. A novice is often at sea as to the proper way to care for the modern farm machine. It is left out in all kinds of weather. Nuts and bolts get loose and are allowed to remain so, working irreparable injury to the machine.

It is, therefore, economy on every farm to have some one who has a more or less intimate knowledge of farm implements. If the farmer himself has not this knowledge, let one of the boys who has inclination that way take up the work. If he need be let him spend a month or two in some machine shop, preferably a shop where agricultural machinery is made, in order that he may become familiar with the parts of a machine and know how to put them together. An active, bright boy will soon pick up knowledge about machinery and how to go about repairing it, that

IT'S UP TO YOU

If the label on this issue shows that your year is up, an early renewal of your subscription will greatly oblige. Sixty cents a year or two years for \$1.00 is a very low price for a paper like THE FARMING WORLD. It is only by a prompt renewal of subscriptions that we can afford to supply it at this figure.

Look up the special premium offers in this issue. While we shall be pleased to have your renewal, we shall be doubly so if along with it you send the subscription of a friend or neighbor who is not taking the paper. If you send us three new yearly subscriptions you will get your own paper free for one year.

will be most valuable on the farm. Besides, it will give him a responsibility and interest in the farm that will make him more useful in the other work to be done. This is an age of specialization and it will pay to have every boy on the farm take up some branch of the work and make a special study of it. Undoubtedly one of these branches should be the care and repairing of the farm machinery.

Shorthorns Sell Well

The high prices received at the recent sales at Hamilton and London indicate that the Shorthorn trade of this country is still a live and active one. At the former sale sixty-five head brought an average of \$421, the highest price being \$2,100 for an imported two-year-old bull. At London the average was not so high, but sufficiently good to afford every encouragement to those in the business. An average of \$192 for upwards of fifty

head, is a price that should afford a fair profit to the breeder.

The beef cattle trade at the present time is in none too satisfactory a condition and the good prices for breeding stock are all the more encouraging on that account. They show that people have faith in the business and are prepared to pay fair prices for good animals to improve their herds. And it is well that it is so. There is nothing in the somewhat discouraging condition of the beef cattle trade at the present time to warrant any retrograde step in improving the quality of the live stock of this country. Every farmer who raises cattle should aim to keep up the quality, whether the price of the matured animal is high or low, and this cannot be done except by the infusion of good blood. If the price is low, it is the choice beast that is the first taken. The poor, ill-bred and ill-fed animal is very hard to get rid of when beef prices are low and fares very little better when the market is brisk. It is the well-bred and well-fed animal that makes a profit for his owner.

The Cattle Embargo

Referring to the agitation in Scotland for the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle, the Montreal Trade Bulletin in a recent issue says:

"The fact of the matter is that farmers on the other side want our lean cattle in order to do the fattening themselves, instead of our own farmers. We stated the case fairly and squarely a few weeks ago, and we now repeat the same thing the past fifteen years, about 100,000 head of cattle have been exported usually from Montreal, and had the embargo not existed, it is safe to say that three-fourths of these cattle would have left this country in a lean condition, and their value f.o.b. Montreal would have been about \$25.00 per head, whereas under the embargo our exported cattle have reached a value per head of about \$60.00 to \$65.00 f.o.b. Montreal. In addition to the extra value of the cattle, which amounts to millions of dollars, there is the rich fertilizer left on a Canadian soil which is worth millions more and constitutes the very foundation of true agricultural progress. If the embargo were removed, it is our belief that the Government would be obliged to give a bonus on every cattle fattened in this country, in order to perpetuate and maintain the present high status attained in agriculture which, after all, is the mainstay of our country's prosperity. Whatever may be said of the policy of the English Government in this matter, it is very clear that its sole object in keeping on the embargo is an honest intention of guarding against a repetition of the frightful ravages of the cattle disease which ruined so many farmers in Great Britain in the year 1865, and again in 1872. In the former century it raged in Britain in the years 1713, 1748, 1774 and 1799, so that unless great precaution is taken, it may at any time break out again."

Why Shows Lose Support

Out in Australia they are complaining of a falling off in support of shows generally, and especially of sheep shows, by exhibitors, who seem to be gradually withdrawing from the showing. Dealing with this matter in a recent issue *The Pastoralist's Review* says:

"One reason one often hears is that one or two breeders are too uniformly successful; another that the type preferred by the judges is not that which is ideally the best or the most profitable in the district in which the breeder who does not show carries on his operations; a third that the prizes go to the best prepared sheep, whereas it is desirable to show sheep in a more natural state; whilst the Tasmanian breeders practically say that the qualities of their sheep are made known in the sale pens, and that these form the best show for them. Some truth there is in all these excuses, but yet they do not indicate that bold, healthy, and enterprising spirit on the part of breeders which always leads to success. We cannot help thinking that breeders attach too much importance to the prizes, and do not sufficiently consider the benefits of the show as an educational medium, and that the judges' awards are subject to practical revision by the opinions of other competent visitors to the show. There is a verdict of what may be termed educated opinion which goes further than any judges' awards. If the judges go far wrong the values in the market and the opinions of judges at other shows will soon correct their mistakes. It is annoying to have one's sheep put down by others which one is confident are inferior, but at any rate the man who has shown his sheep has done his duty by his class and industry, and the man who always does that does not care to be in the long run. Has the exhibitor who considers he has a right to complain of the judges' awards done his best to secure the appointment of more competent judges? If not, will he do so next year, or "let things slide" again, and then complain of the result? An exhibitor who has repeatedly shown overwhelming strength at a show should give others a chance

of his minor prizes, reserving his efforts for the chief awards, else his competitors become as a rule altogether discouraged. As regards the preparation of sheep for show, we do not see that there is any practical way of preventing this, though we sympathize with the men who show their sheep *à naturel*. As for the Tasmanian breeders not attending the Sydney and Melbourne shows, we think a good deal could be done by appealing to their generosity of mind, and possibly a more energetic and tactful appeal is wanted generally. After all, exhibitors make a show, and deserve to be treated with every consideration. They cannot as a rule expect a direct return from showing, but if they feel that the efforts they make are appreciated, it is wonderful what public spirit will be displayed."

While Canadian exhibitions have no great reason to complain of lack of backing from exhibitors, the above plea for stronger support of the live stock show will bear close reading. There is a tendency in all shows for the personal of the exhibitors not to change from year to year. The live, active management will endeavor to get as many new exhibitors each year as possible. This helps to create a wider interest in the show itself and gives it a wider circle of friends.

Paying for Milk for Cheese-Making

A cheese factory in New York State announces that over 15,000 pounds of cheese were made during August, and that the patrons were paid \$1.35 per 100 lbs. for average 4 per cent. milk.

In adding a statement of this nature one naturally asks what the fellow got who supplied 3 per cent. milk, and also what was paid for milk averaging 5 per cent. fat. Figured out on the straight butter fat basis, 3 per cent. milk would be worth only 86½ cents per 100 lbs., while the 5 per cent. milk would be worth nearly \$1.44 per 100 pounds.

But the point to be considered is not so much the amount paid as the fact that the milk was paid for according to its quality. We do not see many reports from Canadian cheese factories of this nature. No discrimination is made between rich and poor milk when patrons are paid each month. Milk showing only 3 per cent. fat brings as much per 100 lbs. as milk averaging 4 per cent.

Is this fair or just? We think not. Milk, whether for cheese or butter making should be paid for according to its quality. Unless this is done the patron supplying poor milk is getting more than his just due, while the one supplying rich milk is not getting his share.

There was a time in this country when paying for milk according to its quality was a live question among dairymen. It is time that the subject was revived. The arguments advanced a dozen years ago in behalf of paying for milk for cheese-making according to its quality are just as forceful to-day as they were then. Then why have our dairymen retrograded as to the true value of milk for cheese-making? It is, perhaps, hard to say. The lukewarmness on the subject of those whose duty it is to instruct the people in dairy matters may have had something to do with it. But it matters little who is responsible. The fact is that only a very small percentage of the patrons of Canadian cheese factories are being paid according to the true value of the milk they supply. If conditions were reversed and only a small percentage were not paying by test a better averaged quality of milk would be coming to our cheese factories.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There seem to be indications of an early winter in England. Rather severe frosts have occurred the latter part of October, which is fully a month earlier than usual.

Our English correspondent this issue hints at a possibility of the large importations of bananas, especially from the West Indies, lowering the price of apples in the British market. The effect of this competition, however, is not seen at the present time.

At the annual banquet of the Ottawa Cheese Board held recently, Dairy Commissioner Ruddick stated that Canadian makers were more skilled than the

cheese and butter makers of Great Britain and Denmark, but that the latter worked under more favorable conditions and consequently were more successful.

In 1880, 43 per cent. of the population were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1890 only 37.7 per cent. were so engaged, and in 1900 the percentage had reduced to 35.7 per cent. There has, therefore, either been a gradual change from agriculture to other pursuits during the past twenty years, or the immigration during these years has largely increased the number engaged in commercial and mercantile life in the United States.

It is stated that the Minister of Militia will ask for an appropriation of eight million dollars for the militia next year. This will be an increase of about two million dollars over the present appropriation. Why this increase? Are we in any greater need of protection from an outside foe than we were ten years ago? Not that we are aware of. If so, why waste any more money on militarism?

The grain inspector at Winnipeg reports that he has inspected twenty million bushels of wheat of this season's crop, 85 per cent. of which is high grade, that is, No. 2 Northern or better. Never before has there been so much injection of grain mixed with weed seeds. The terminal elevator cannot take these out without a special cleaning, which means an extra charge. There is certainly room for good work in seed selection and cleaning in the west.

The Scotchman, with a persistency that is commendable, keeps up the agitation for the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle. Dundee is the last point heard from. If stick-to-itiveness will bring it about we shall have the embargo removed very shortly.

The total number of sheep in New Zealand on April 30th, 1905, was 19,130,875, as compared with 18,280,806 on April 30th, 1904, or an increase of 850,069.

It is reported at Ottawa that F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, has been offered an important position in the West which he has been seriously considering with a view to accepting. Up to the time of going to press, no definite announcement regarding his resignation from his present position has been made. If he should decide to accept, in all probability he will not leave Ottawa for some time yet.

Spring Stallion Show

The directors of the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association met at the Walker House last week and decided to appropriate \$500 from the funds of the Association for Clydesdale classes at the Spring Stallion Show, to be held in Toronto, February 7-9, 1906. The sum of \$400 was voted for the Clydesdale classes at the Ottawa Winter Fair, providing the new building promised by the city is completed by the third week of February. Sums of \$100 each were also voted for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in case they held spring stallion shows.



General view of the Agricultural Hall, London, Eng., where the Dairy Show was held last month.

Our English Letter

The Season—Continental Agriculture—Royal Show—Dairy Show—Rating Barley—Trade Prospects and other items.

The season has been rather of an exceptional nature and winter has come upon us early. The middle of October has brought with it frosts and even falls of snow in the Welsh and Scotch mountains; this is something like a month earlier than usual and the general impression is that we are in for a severe winter. As, however, the weather prophets have been predicting for the last half a dozen years an "old-fashioned winter" and have been incorrect in so doing, it is time they had their turn. Fogs have already made their appearance and it is probable that we shall have more than our fair share of this trouble, as both August and September were wet months. On the whole, however, it should be borne in mind that the rainfall has been below the average, the deficiency being practically confined to the spring months. A Gloucestershire correspondent favors me with the following on the weather and crops in his district:

"On the farm at present there is not much to write about; the weather continues dry and work is well forward, here and there an early planted field of winter oats and rye is up nicely, but just now many are waiting for rain to begin drilling wheat; the clover leys are even too hard to plow. Mangolds are being hurriedly got up for fear of more frost; we have had some very sharp ones lately; many heavy crops are seen but most of the large roots cut hollow which will be against their keeping. The threshing machines (which are very busy) reveal that the wheat crop was overestimated for quantity but it is of excellent quality. The price of both stock and produce is quite disheartening, the sheep trade is the only thing with any life about it and even that is falling off."

CONTINENTAL AGRICULTURE

On the continent the winter has also arrived before its usual time, and from Eastern Germany I hear that snow has already fallen, causing great loss to agriculturists inasmuch as much of the harvest remains to be got in. In France the cold has seriously affected the sugar beet crop, many of the roots being caught by the frost. I have lately received from the Russian government a report on the census taken some little time ago, which gives some interesting figures upon the farming industry. The

total number of men employed by agriculture in the Russian Empire is 281,000, and 16,000 women. Cattle rearing occupies over 200,000 men and nearly 6,000 women.

THE ROYAL SHOW

Nothing has been definitely settled yet about the Royal Show for 1906, but the special committee appointed to enquire into the position of the society recommend that it shall be held away from London. It is fully expected that next year it will take place at Derby, and I understand that the site offered, which runs to about 60 acres in extent, is admirably adapted for the purpose. There was another competitor for the show, this being Blackpool, a Lancashire seaside resort, but Derby is likely to be the selected of the two. The council meet again at the beginning of next month, when it is anticipated that a new secretary will be appointed, or at all events a selection of the applicants will be put forward for further consideration. At the last council meeting I may explain, the whole of the staff were called upon to resign, and when the new secretary has been appointed only a few, if any, will be reinstated. The special committee in their report recommend that the show ground at Park

Royal should be liquidated and that the palatial offices in Hanover Square be sold. What, however, they failed to do was to enquire into the exact financial status of the society and give the members a simple balance sheet defining the exact position. I know, as an absolute fact, that many of the officials, to say nothing of the members of the council, do not know whether the society can pay twenty shillings in the pound. To go on under such conditions is suicidal and it is time that attention was given to this point and this point only.

Derby for next year's show seems a suitable centre. It is the head offices of the Midland Railway and on their main line and also taps a fairly prosperous agricultural district. It is to be hoped that the experiment of returning to a travelling show will be satisfactory financially, for another deficit would be fatal. Personally, I consider that Park Royal (London) would be successful eventually, provided that the area of show ground was modified and other alterations made to keep down expenses.

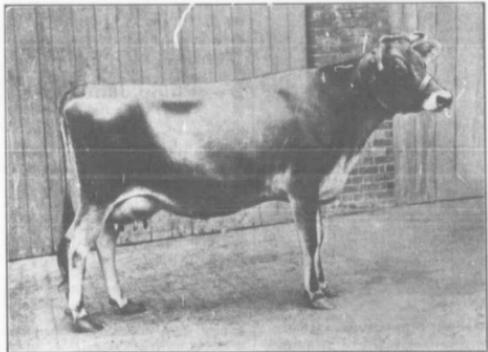
THE DAIRY SHOW

The annual exhibition of the British Dairy Farmers' Association is interesting to your readers, chiefly from the elaborate butter testing and milking trials. In the milking tests Mr. George Taylor's cow Melody won first and champion, having given over 2 lbs. of butter fat in two meals, and over 4 lbs. of solids other than fat during the same period. The Shorthorn butter test was won by Lord Rothschild's Broadhooths 3rd, with a butter yield of 3 lbs. 13 oz., and a milk ratio of 20.22 lbs.; that is to say, it took 20.22 lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter. Second was Mr. Kelly's Dumber Hearty with 1 lb. 13 oz. of butter and a ratio of 23.20 lbs. of milk. Dr. Herbert Watney's nine-year-old cow Red Maple won the Jersey test, as from one day's milk she yielded 2 lbs. 3½ oz. The second prize was won by Admiral the Hon. T. S. Brand with Rosina, whose figures were 2 lbs. 7¼ oz. of butter and 16.35 lbs. of milk. She had, however, not been calved so long as the winner.

"Does poultry keeping pay?" is an oft repeated question. It would if such prices as were obtained at the dairy show for dead poultry could be obtained. A pair of cockerels, Indian Game-Dorking cross, fetched £4—a nice figure per oz.

BARLEY AT THE BREWERS' EXHIBITION

The malting barley section of the Brewers' Exhibition increases in importance every year. The entries, perhaps, do not expand largely, but the improvement in the quality of the samples



Earl Cadogan's Jersey Heifer, Guarantor 13th, winner of Rhytwood Bowl London Dairy Show, 1905. This bowl is given for the best Jersey cow or heifer bred in Great Britain or Ireland.

is very apparent. One of the judges told me in conversation that the difference in the way in which the malting barley to be seen at the show last week was prepared for market was very noticeable as compared with seven or eight years ago. Not that this year's samples were by any means perfect, but there was an all round improvement and more care had been taken in dressing and screening. The principal prizes this year went to the eastern exhibitors. Somerset, which has been remarkably successful during the past two or three years, not having had such a favorable summer. The champion prize went to a barley grown in Norfolk by Mr. C. G. Miles. The seed used was Webb's Kniver Chevalier and was grown after wheat, which in turn succeeded fallow. It was grown on a heavy clay soil and was sown as early as January 25th, while it was also harvested rather earlier than usual, being cut on July 31. The first prize for Goldthorpe barley was won by a sample grown from Garton's seed, after wheat. This barley was drilled as late as March 29th, and not cut until August 11th. The colonial barley were a small lot and the prize was won by some Australian grown grain.

ITEMS

Trade prospects are not any too good just at present and on all hands I hear that money is very tight, so that trade is bound to be cramped. There is a lot of genuine distress in the east end of London now and business will be bound to suffer this winter. The coal and iron trade is, however, brisk, and the north of England workers are much better off.

I lately saw a bumper crop of mangolds in Essex, the yield in parts amounting to 100 tons per acre. The crop was grown on London clay—exceedingly heavy and stiff soil—and the only manure applied was gas lime at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per acre. The roots were very clean and free from insects and at the same time good and hard inside. They have been grown on this principle for the last two years with great success. Artificial manure enthusiasts are somewhat nonplussed by the success attained by gas lime alone.

Apples are meeting a healthy consumptive demand, but it will be interesting to see how they meet the enormous importations by sea from the West Indies especially, will have upon the trade. Millions of bunches are continually reaching this country and I am afraid the apple will be the fruit to suffer from the keen competition. At present Canadian apples are coming in large quantities and the familiar barrels are to be seen on every hand. Satisfactory prices are also being obtained.

Trade in the provision markets is not very brisk just now. Advances from Australia state that good rains have fallen and that the dairying outlook has greatly improved. Butter exports will be maintained in consequence and prices kept down.

A dairy congress has been taking place in Paris during the past ten days, but most of the business has been of an academic nature. The adulteration of butter with other fats has been debated, but nothing has or possibly can be done in this direction until the English government pass a bill absolutely prohibiting the importation of butter mixed with any other substance. Margarine is good enough, but there is no need for it to be sold as butter, and what is more, at the price of butter.

A. W. S.

American Breeders' Association

The American Breeders' Association will hold its second annual meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 17-19, 1906. Information regarding railroad

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rates and local accommodations can be had by applying to the Chairman of the local committee, Dr. A. T. Peters, Lincoln, Nebraska, or the Secretary of the American Breeders' Association, W. M. Hays, Washington, D.C.

In a New Home

The International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, will be held this year in a new home. This exposition is not a money making concern, but is an association whose directors are public spirited men. The show will be held this year from Dec. 2-9, 1905.

Dr. Saunders Honored

Among the recipients of birthday honors from His Majesty the King, we are glad to notice the name of Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. He has been created a companion of St. Michael and St. George, an honor well deserved, and a tribute not only to Dr. Saunders' personal worth but to Canadian agriculture as well.

Dr. Saunders is an Englishman by birth and came to Canada in 1848. He first engaged in the manufacturing chemical business in London. He assisted in founding the Entomological Society of Canada and for thirteen years was editor of *The Canadian Entomologist*. In 1880 he was appointed one of thirteen commissioners to enquire into the condition of agriculture in Ontario. In 1885 he was instructed by the Dominion Government to visit the experiment stations of the United States and to make enquiries regarding agricultural experimental work in other countries. Following this an act was introduced by



DR. Wm. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.

the Minister of Agriculture establishing the experimental farm system, the control of which Dr. Saunders was appointed in 1886.

Dr. Saunders' work as director of this system is too well known to need any extended reference here. Suffice it to say that under his direction the Dominion experimental farms have become potent factors in the promotion of better agriculture all over the Dominion. The work has been lasting and the results arrived at through experiments of very great benefit to the farmers of Canada. Dr. Saunders, though growing in years, is still vigorous in body and mind. May he live long to wear the honor conferred on him is the wish of his many friends.

Registry for Thoroughbreds, Trotters and Pacers

Secretary Henry Wade of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association has been requested by the Canadian Live Stock Commissioner to start a register for Thoroughbred, Trotting and Pacing horses.

Mr. Wade's idea is to work with the American stud book, and the trotting and pacing year book. In other words, he does not propose to set up a Canadian stud book for these breeds, but will start a register for them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wade will be supported in his endeavor to bring it to a successful issue as he has already done with the registrations of Short-horn, Ayrshire and other breeds of cattle as well as Clyde, Shire and Hackney horses.

President Creelman Honored

Mr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, was elected president of the American Association of Farmers' Institutes, held at Washington, D.C. last week. Mr. Creelman has been secretary of this Association for several years.

The Horse and His Food*

Horses should have a drink of water the first thing in the morning. In horses, as in men, mucous is apt to form in the membranes of the stomach during the night; and when solid food is first taken in the morning this mucous is in the way of the digestion and so impedes digestion. A drink of water will help to wash it away, and so make the digestion of the horse's breakfast quick and easy. Some horses won't drink before breakfast; but nearly all may easily be trained to do so. Give the horse a drink after breakfast, also, if he will take it.

A NUMBER OF DISEASES are caused by improper feeding. One of these is heaves. Farmers generally feed their horses too much hay, particularly when they are idle. A horse should not be eating hay all day. He should not have more when he is idle than when he is at work. He should have his regular

Put into a bucketful of water, two or three handfuls of lime, stir it up into a milky fluid, let the particles settle, and you have lime water good enough for veterinary practice, good enough for a horse, good enough to cure a calf of the scours.

For the **HARD WORKING HORSE**, timothy hay is to be preferred to clover, not because it is better—there is no better hay than clover hay—but because it lies more compactly and takes up less room in the horse's stomach. Let the clover hay be fed when the horses are idle or not doing much, and to the young animals.

Acute indigestion is often produced by a sudden change of food. A horse fed on hay all winter, and turned suddenly out upon a field of good grass is apt to have acute indigestion. Another cause is an unusually big meal. It is a mistake to give a horse that is used to a half gallon of oats at a meal

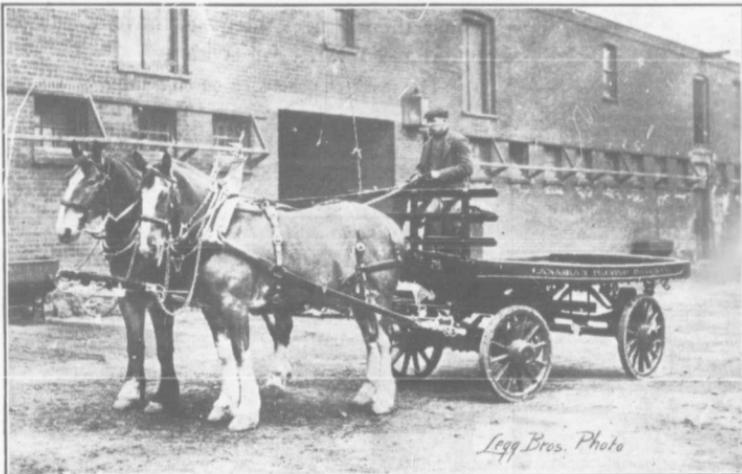
latter the part freely with warm water. After twenty-four hours give the horse exercise.

COLIC IS NOT DANGEROUS,

but it may develop into inflammation.

In reply to questions, Dr. Reid spoke briefly of "water farcy," which is to be counteracted by better feeding and tonic medicine, and said that he did not approve of bleeding except in extraordinary cases. He would not bleed a horse suffering from strangles, but would keep him in a well ventilated stable and poultice the throat. In his opinion a healthy animal is not benefited by a course of sulphur. A healthy animal doesn't need medicine.

Asked whether it is better to feed oats whole or cracked. Dr. Reid said that it depended upon the horse. If the horse grinds well and eats slowly oats are better fed whole, for more saliva is taken into the stomach with the food and digestion is better. But if the horse is old and can't grind, or greedy and won't grind, then it is better to crack the oats—but feed the cracked oats dry.



A Prize-winning Team at recent Horse Shows. Owned by Dominion Transport Company.

meals—no more. For breakfast he should have a little hay. At dinner very little. And just as much as he will eat up clean at night.

A horse is not fit for heavy exercise when his stomach is full of food, for the distended stomach presses upon the lungs. He cannot breathe in all the oxygen that is required—he cannot fill his lungs, when the full stomach, with its gases presses upon them. Consequently when a horse is driven or worked hard upon a full stomach he is in great danger of the heaves. Heaves are also caused by musty or smutty hay. Good bright straw is better for the horse than such hay. But if such hay must be fed, let it be first moistened so that the dust and smut may not be drawn with the breath into the passage: leading to the animal's lungs. If musty hay has to be fed, it is better that it should be moistened with lime water than with other water. Lime water is easily made.

*From an address by Dr. Reid, Georgetown, Ont., at the Farmers' Pavilion, Charlottetown Exhibition, 1905.

a full gallon or more. Don't give your horse an unusually good breakfast when he has extra work to do—increase his ration gradually, and don't work or drive him till he is tired while his stomach is full; for if a horse's body is tired, his digestive apparatus is tired at the same time, a lot of undigested food lies in the stomach, fermentation ensues, gases form, and you have a case of acute indigestion. Moreover, don't give a horse a big supper if he comes home very tired. Let his supper be light and give him a good breakfast the following morning, when he is rested and will be ready for it.

Another disease resulting from imprudent feeding is "Lymphangitis," or Big Leg. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, this disease is due to heavy feeding when the horse is idle—though some big beefy horses are predisposed to it. A horse that is "fed high" and worked hard should not have as much food on Sunday, when he is at rest, as upon other days. If big leg appears give the horse a purgative dose—aloes is the usual medicine for a horse—and

The General Purpose Farm Horse

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In the last issue of your paper you published an article by Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, of Wisconsin, on the subject of the general purpose farm horse, and invited others to give their opinions on the same.

I may say that so far as my experience and observations have gone, they are in harmony with Mr. McKerrrow's views.

I have raised some very fine general purpose colts from a light mare of about 1050 pounds, and a Clyde sire of compact frame, rather low set and weighing about 1600 pounds. The mare had some hot blood in her.

In breeding in this way, a good deal of the success depends upon the mare. She should be of good conformation herself.

I believe the most satisfactory way to produce such a horse is to use a good sized, compact Standardbred, Coach or Hackney stallion on fair sized mares with a dash or two of cold blood.

To avoid culls, however, great care should be taken to use a good type of mare. I don't wish to be understood as advocating the production of such horses, although we know they have their place, and many farmers will continue the attempt to produce them. We usually get a number of such horses at any rate by using heavy sires on the average mare, or in the production of carriage and saddle horses, by using the Thoroughbred, Hackney, Coach, or large Standardbred sires on grade mares with more or less cold blood and weighing from 1650 to 1250 pounds.—I. G. Raynor.

Wants Embargo Removed

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Just one word on the embargo question. I have been reading with a good deal of interest the letters that have been published both in THE FARMING WORLD and elsewhere on this question. I am a cattle feeder, and my views on the question are simply these: I am myself a Scotchman and have been seventeen years in this country and have been home twice in that time. While I think it is the sure road to ruin to ship stockers to the old country, I maintain that it is in the best interests of the fat cattle trade that the embargo be removed as speedily as possible.

I will give you my reason for saying so: I am well acquainted with a butcher in the old country who used to buy and kill a whole lot of Canadian cattle. He told me that he once bought a lot and killed them just off the vessel and he found that they made very dry beef. He then bought a lot and put them on to good pasture for one month before killing them, and he said that he never cut up as juicy beef in his life. Since the embargo was put on this man, and many others are entirely shut out from buying Canadian cattle. They have a first-class business and their customers demand the very best, and it cannot be expected that our Canadian cattle will be in a condition to make the very best beef just when they are landed, especially if they have had a rough voyage.

It seems to me, therefore, that there is a profitable business for our Scotch friends, and English ones, too, for that matter, in buying our fat cattle when they land and keeping them for a month or two, which can only be done when the embargo is removed. I am not without hope that we may yet see it removed before very long, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has himself decided in favor of the repeal of the embargo and the present British Government is on its last legs.

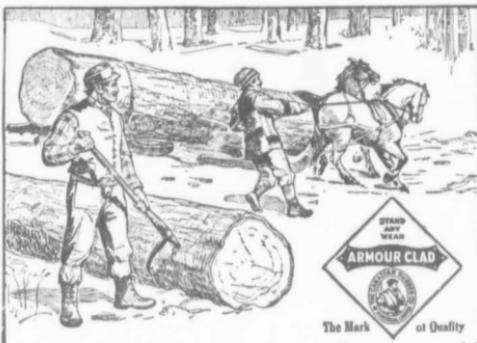
Hoping I have not encroached too much on your valuable space, I remain, yours truly,

S. D. A. A. STONO.

Huron Co., Ont.

Cold Air Cure for Tuberculosis in Cattle

Some of the animals of the Branch Experimental Farm herd, at Nappan, N.S., are afflicted with tuberculosis. Instead of slaughtering the diseased animals, Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinarian, has decided to segregate the herd under conditions such as favor the eradication of tuberculosis from the human system. The effects of the proximity of the diseased stock to sound animals will be tested from time to time, as well as the gradual improvement in the former which is expected to result from being stalled in quarters fitted up on the most improved hygienic principles. The interesting part of the experiment will be the application of the cold air cure to consumptive cattle. It has been tried on the human system, with considerable success. Its effect upon lower animals will be watched with interest.



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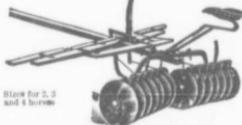
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Wasting Atrophy in Animals

Most of us are more or less familiar with the sight of wasted men and animals. The effects of tuberculosis and some other wasting diseases are so well seen among cattle that in certain districts they are known as "wasters," and a very good name for them it is. They are wasted themselves and continue to cause waste as long as anyone with more hope than experience will buy them. For such, a bullet is the best prescription, but there are numerous causes of wasting besides tuberculosis, some being remedial and others not.

Besides general atrophy, there are many cases of wasting of certain muscles, as those of the shoulder and hind-quarter.

Sometimes the cause is palpable and obvious, as when an injury to the lower portion of the limb restrains the animal from using it. Chronic lameness—as navicular—will result in wasted shoulder, and the amateur, thinking that the trouble is at the top instead of at the bottom of the limb, points to the wasted muscles each side of the blade bone as proof of his diagnosis being correct. Disuse of any muscle or any organ has a tendency to result in atrophy, the excercise of brain and body being alike

or infestation by fluke, which block the liver and interfere with digestion, and so induce atrophy, beginning or, shall we say, first observed, in the muscles of the loins. The man who can distinguish between the thinness of poverty and the wasting of disease can easily make money out of his knowledge. I have known some who thought they could do so, because they were successful once or twice, and then they have backed their opinion with money, and gone on buying "wasters" until pretty nearly ruined.

Questions often appear in the veterinary columns of farm papers asking for a remedy for beasts not thriving, but without any history or guide to a diagnosis. It is important in all cases of wasting to look for a cause. It may be that one bullock in a bunch has worse powers of assimilation than others, or he may be robbed of his nutriment by worms after the chief labor of digestion has been performed. An inactive liver may fail to supply the bile in the intestines, which at once acts as an antiseptic, preventing decomposition of the injesta, and stimulating that peculiar worm-like motion which steadily carries along the contents of the intestines; then a liver stimulant may work won-

gest atrophy due to disease. In no species of farm animal is the transmutation of fat into milk more marked and rapid than in the sow. The fat sow at farrowing will be lean by the time her pigs are weaned. Every available deposit of fat has been utilized; that stored under the loin, behind the eyes, and even in the hollows of the round bones. The first process of conversion after parturition begins in the womb itself. During pregnancy it attains large dimensions and considerable thickness; as soon as its function of carrying ceases it begins to undergo a natural fatty degeneration and is transmitted into milk, the change continuing until the womb is so wasted as to be very little bigger than in the unimpregnated gilt.

It is for the practical farmer to decide how "fresh" he will have his cows, and how much flesh he will allow a sow to carry while pregnant, but, others being equal, we know which will fare best as to milking and condition afterwards; which will waste like butter in the sun, and which will recover soonest when the demand ceases.

TREATMENT OF WASTING

As a broad, general rule, we shall be pretty safe in giving a preliminary dose of worm medicine, and an aperient salt-



A four-in-hand of heavy draughts. Owned by The Dominion Transport Co., Toronto.

necessary to maintain their respective functions and utility. A frequent form of local wasting is that incurred by colts, and even by mature horses straining the muscles on each side of the blade bone when at the plow; one foot on the ridge, the other in the furrow. This is thought to be a nerve injury, although never clearly demonstrated to be such. The wasting may be noted in a few days, while months will be passed in recovery. This shoulder wasting does ultimately recover in nearly all cases.

Pain in a fore limb that does not limit the sphere of movement does not, as a rule, cause wasting; but any pain in a hind limb is nearly sure to make a horse or a beast "kick up," as it is called, and this wasting of the belly is soon followed by loss in the bulk and tone of the loin and quarter muscles. This may be taken as evidence that some forms of wasting are of nervous origin and are not caused by disease.

SHEEP ROT

A too familiar example among sheep farmers is the wasting caused by "rot,"

and the beast begins to put on flesh. In the horse stable (seldom with horses at grass) we see rapid wasting accompanied by what is called—but it is not—diabetes. This polyuria is generally cured by a half dose of physic and a few drachm doses of iodine in a ball with vegetable tonics.

WASTING OF COWS

There is a wasting of cows which cannot be regarded as actual disease, but as a physiological process, the fat between the muscular tissue being taken up by the lymphatics and converted into milk. The object of the farmer is, of course, the conversion of plants into milk or flesh in the keeping of cattle, but nature sets a limit on his operations, and that limit is sometimes reached sooner in one cow than in the average of the herd. The act of milking, and the kind of food, besides the hereditary disposition (by selection) tend to the over-production of milk, even at the expense of a fair reserve of fat between the muscles, and some cows can be pumped off milk until their wasted frames sug-

ed to the species; and then follow it up with mineral and vegetable tonics, such as iron, copper, quinine, gentian, ginger, caraway and other aromatics. Local wasting should be treated by blistering, liniments, massage, and in most cases a degree of compulsory exercise, but this applies more to front limbs than hind ones. The exercise necessary to graze is not too much for an animal with a wasted shoulder.

W. R. GILBERT.

Mature Beef Animals Earlier

To begin right we require to have good grades of any of the beef breeds, for an animal of no breeding and poor form rarely if ever makes a profitable feeding steer. Therefore we must have an animal that possesses some merit. Aim to raise calves of good beef form, of the low-down, short-legged, blocky type, having broad backs, striving to produce animals that will possess lots of quality, with mellow-handling skin, indicating strong feeding powers.

In the future more of the finished

cattle will be raised as well as fattened on the farms, and more attention will necessarily be given to breeding and raising better calves, in order that they may be finished as young as possible.

The tendency of the present time is to put too many cattle on the market in an unfinished condition, often flooding the market with an undesirable quality of meat, reducing the price of the unfinished product, thereby making them less profitable to the feeder and dealer, but especially to the feeder, consequently reducing the price of the properly finished cattle.

The younger the animal the cheaper the cost of gain, and it is that consideration that makes early maturity such an important feature in feeding the different classes of live stock. The young calf requires a good start in life, for a good start amounts to much in the beef-making business. Calves that finish their dams usually gain well, and as that is nature's provision for the young animal it usually escapes digestive troubles. The calf that is raised by hand requires to be well taken care of early in life to insure success. It should be fed whole milk for two or three weeks and then gradually changed to skim milk or separator milk, with flaxseed meal added or an equivalent to take the place of the fat removed from the milk. In addition to the milk the young calf requires to be fed as soon as it will eat. Some sweet clover hay, oats and bran may be given. Calves that are dropped in the fall or early spring will be in good shape to go on grass, and with some additional feed and care they should grow and make good development the first year. In no case should they be allowed to lose their calf-bleed, but rather kept growing and gaining every week.

Cattle that have been well fed and cared for can be made to weigh 1,200 to 1,400 pounds at from two to two and one-half years, and cattle of these weights and of right form, finish and quality will command the best market price. The younger the animal the less it costs to produce a pound of gain, and the greater the gain per day; therefore we see the importance of doing well by our cattle, and by so doing we can carry and handle more cattle than by carrying them to a greater age.

The calves should not be fed a forcing ration the first year, but rather a ration that will promote growth and muscle development, and at all times keep them in a healthy and growing condition. If young cattle are forced too fast the first year, they are not likely to develop so satisfactorily the second year.

I believe that the farmer or feeder who raises his steers from a good grade herd of cows will usually have little to complain of, but will get the best price on the market if his cattle are in right condition. But as a rule it is the feeder who raises the poorer class of cattle and does not properly finish them that finds no money in the business. A person feeding cattle must study the market conditions, and keep posted in regard to prices, since it is a decided advantage to sell when the price is good. Sometimes it may be necessary to put them on the market a little sooner than expected, or it may be deemed advisable to hold off for a few weeks if an advance in price is expected. But if the market is good and the cattle are almost ripe they should be disposed of as early as possible. To keep fattening cattle longer than the market demands, or to continue holding cattle after they are fattened adds much to the cost and lessens the profit.

Experience and observation must guide us as to the time to market. Be it remembered when cattle are mar-

tured or ripe enough so that they cease making good gains further feeding can only be done at a loss to the feeder. It should be the object of feeders to raise and ripen cattle that will produce the largest amount of flesh or lean meat, and with only a sufficient amount of fat to make it a highly profitable animal on the block.

No fixed rule can be laid down for feeding one lot of cattle, as conditions, such as feed-stuffs and surroundings, differ considerably. We should feed as much coarse and bulky food as possible in raising and feeding cattle, to keep the expense or cost at the minimum, but at the same time in the finishing period we require to feed enough grain to properly finish the cattle in order to command the best market price.

If there is a determination on the part of the feeder to succeed the problem is often half solved. Animals of good form, quality and well finished generally bring the highest price, and return a profit to the feeder.—Geo. Craig.

"Somehow this picture of Maria don't look natural to me," mused Uncle Goo-

hall Hemlock, as he surveyed his wife's new photograph.

"Somethin' is wrong about it, sure. I'll'n. What kin it be? Oh, I see now; she's got her mouth shut!"

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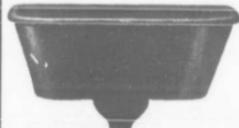


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Pointers for the Dairyman

Value of Skim Milk

"I would not say it is worth. Some men make it worth a great deal more than others. There is a most interesting problem there if I have time. I make skim milk, separated on my farm, from grade Guernseys, worth last spring 50 cents a hundred pounds. That is as much as some men get for whole milk. It was this way. I sold this bunch of grade Guernsey heifers seven months old, at \$20 each. I advertised them. There were eight of them. A farmer came up and complained about the price. But I said, 'Go back and look at the calves.' He would go back and look at the calves, and then come to me and complain about the price. I would say again, 'Go back and look at the calves.' He would go back again and look at the calves, and they sold themselves finally. The calves were fed on skim milk. They were fed on a little whole milk until they got started on skim milk. They were fed \$1 worth of oats, \$1.50 worth of alfalfa and 50 cents worth of blood meal. That made \$3. I then reckoned the carcasses of each one of them at what the butcher would pay, \$3. That made \$6. They sold for \$20. They left \$14. They consumed 2,800 pounds of skim milk each, and they were between seven and eight months old, and that left me \$14 for the 2,800 pounds of skim milk."—Ex. Gov. Hoard.

Good Cows Hard to Buy

"It is almost impossible to buy a number one dairy cow. She is seldom, if ever, for sale; a friend or neighbor will get her. We cannot tell the value of a dairy cow until we have milked her through one period of lactation, and used the scales and tested the milk, and the quantity and quality of her milk. She may have a perfect-shaped body and udder, and yet be defective in some way. She may have the self-milking habit, a kicker, a breachy cow, or hold her milk, and not let it come down as she should, or some other habit that would make her an unprofitable cow. The safest way is to raise the dairy herd by careful selection of dam and sire, and use only the best milk strain to be had."—A. G. Harris.

Drying Up the Cow

From ten to eleven months is as long as it is advisable to keep a cow milking during the year unless the cow be a farrow. Some very persistent milkers may with safety be milked the year round, provided they are well fed.

The more highly developed the dairy cow becomes the more difficult it is to dry her up at the close of the lactation period. It should be very carefully done. There can be no hard and fast rules laid down for the feeding and handling of the cow at this time, but as a rule, a decrease in the grain allowance is usually effective in reducing the flow of milk. If a cow is then in flesh it is seldom necessary to make any change in the system of feeding. The milk flow can be reduced by leaving a small amount of milk in the udder after each milking. After pursuing this method for a week, milking the cow once a day is usually sufficient. If managed properly it should not take longer than two weeks to thoroughly dry the cow up, but under any condition all or nearly all of the udder secretions should have ceased before she is turned out to receive no more attention. If the cow is thin in flesh she should be well fed until she is in good condition for her next year's work.

Raising Calves

Mrs. A. F. Howie, of Wisconsin, who attended the dairymen's convention at St. Thomas, Ont., two years ago and delighted her hearers with her addresses, has the following to say about raising calves:

"If sire and dam have been wisely selected and the mother has been properly fed and cared for, the little creature that comes to the herd will be a bright-eyed, lively little thing, and one of the most important lessons in its education is that from the very first it should be taught to regard the dairyman as its friend. Three days is not too long a time to leave it to a mother with a maternal instinct that strengthens its body and regulates its digestive organs by furnishing meals at all hours of a kind and quality provided by inimitable Nature; and when the time arrives to separate the mother and her little one, the herdman should remember that a calf's stomach is of small dimensions and that to distend it unnaturally by a too liberal allowance of milk would result in impaired digestion; therefore, well-grown thirty-day calves should be given no more than two quarts of milk at a single feeding, and for the first three weeks it should be fed, at regular intervals, this amount and no more, three times a day. The milk must be warm, 98 degrees, and fed from a strictly clean pail or pan.

"At the end of the first week a small portion of the milk may be skimmed; by the end of the second week the entire amount may consist of skimmed milk, and, while a little later the quantity may be raised, it will not be found necessary to do so, for as the calf grows older and requires more liquid, water may be added and from the very first a calf should be offered at least twice daily fresh, pure water, in order to accustom it to drinking large quantities of water, which will aid materially in digestion and at the same time act as a valuable agent in flushing the system.

"From the day of its birth it may be given some bright, clean hay. Now on no account throw the hay down on the floor of the calf pen, where it may become trampled and soiled and, consequently, unfit or even dangerous as a food. Make a little rack in one corner of the calf pen, from which the hay may be pulled in small quantities. A calf may be safely given all the roughage it cares to consume.

"When ten days or two weeks old, a little box may be placed in one corner of its pen and in this may be put a handful of whole oats."

After it has finished drinking its milk, a few oats may be rubbed on its nose; it will soon lick the box clean.

Now its ration is skimmed milk, whole oats and clean hay—all that is necessary to insure a steady, natural growth, and one calculated to provide the requisite bone and muscle-forming elements so important in the construction of a hearty, healthy animal, and, while the proper amount of food, systematic care and invariable kindness must rank as important factors in raising a model calf, a clean, dry pen, flooded with sunlight and large enough to afford ample exercise, is a positive necessity to insure best results, for nothing will prove more detrimental to the health and welfare of a young animal, or an old one for that matter, than filthy, damp quarters.

"The fall and winter calves should

not be put on pasture until the succulence of the grass has somewhat dried out, and never in a pasture unprovided with shade, shelter and pure water. Spring and summer calves are better for being kept indoors during the heated season and should not be turned out until late in the fall, when a couple of weeks on pasture may prove beneficial."

The Old Cow Bell

Col. F. M. Woods, the well-known live stock auctioneer, in his opening address at one of the big sales in the Western States, became reminiscent and recited the following experience of his boyhood days, which is well worth re-producing:

"Probably it is no freak of fate that I am a cow auctioneer. I was brought up on cow's milk and she has been my sole support ever since. When a boy I followed her on many a long tramp through the marshes, thickets and underbrush of Illinois. We had an old brass cow bell on our cow and you could hear it from a great distance. I remember how we used to go with our neighbor boys as to who could hear his cow bell the farthest. We would lie flat down and put our ears to the ground and listen. One of our neighbors was Hugh Bouse. He had a cow bell that could not be heard more than a few rods. I think it must have been made of leather, its sound was so weak. His boy used to say to me, 'Fred, our bell has one advantage over yours. When I hear our bell I know I'm darn near to the cow.' I remember one night I had been hunting our cow until night-fall when I heard our bell away off in the distance, probably a mile or eight miles away. I did not know how far, but I kept a going and a going. It was dark, and in places the grass was high and the trees and brush were thick. The wolves were howling and I tell you I was feeling pretty blue. But I knew that night I was, but the purpose—to find the cow, was all that kept me from crying.

Finally I came into a hollow place and there right before me was the cow. I tell you I felt glad. For I knew that I was found and not the cow. She led me out of the wilderness! She led me home! If ever a man marched to inspiring music, I marched to the music of the old cow bell that night. I have heard the soft strains of the flute and the violin. I have heard the bugle call on the battlefield, proudly summoning us on to victory. I have heard the weird strains of an Indian band by moonlight on the sea. I have heard Sousa and all the great bands. I have heard the sweet voice of Jenny Lind. I have heard the cooing of the babe, as it nestled at its loving mother's breast, but the music of the old cow bell that night was the sweetest sound I have ever heard."

Vitality in Milk

"In the country at large, the product of one cow in five is sold to be consumed as whole milk. It will not be denied that milk varies in its food values and in its composition. The experiments were conducted for the purpose of showing the relative food value of solids from milk poor and rich in fat content when fed to young growing animals.

"For the first forty days the pair of pigs receiving skim milk gained sixty-two pounds; the pair receiving milk poor in fat 54.8 pounds; and the pair receiving milk rich in fat 42.2 pounds. For the next ten days the gain was for each pair, respectively, two pounds, twenty and one-half pounds, and three and one-half pounds respectively. From fifty to sixty days the results were twenty pounds gain,

twenty-one pounds gain, and six pounds loss respectively. After forty days of feeding the pair receiving the milk rich in fat were affected with loss of appetite and diarrhoea and finally did not consume enough to sustain life. The pair receiving milk poor in fat content, as well as those receiving skim milk, maintained good appetites until the close of the trial.

"The failure of a pound of milk solids in rich milk to make equal or better gains than a pound of solids in the poor milk was not due apparently to lack of nitrogenous material, but rather to the excess of fat or to the character of the fat.

"Larger fat globules were found in the richer milk, and this fact, in connection with the digestive disturbances, would seem to indicate the reason for the larger gains from a pound of solids with the poorer milk.

"Fat globules in human milk are smaller than the fat globules in cows' milk. If it is safe to reason by analogy from the brute to the human, then whole milk containing a low per cent. of fat would seem to be better suited for infant feeding than whole milk high in per cent of fat."

—Sturrs Experiment Station.

Branding Swedish Butter

The Swedish Government has introduced a new butter brand into Great Britain. It is intended to be not only a national brand, but also a quality brand. The Swedish dairies which desire to use this brand must fulfil the following conditions:

1. The cream or the milk used for butter making must be pasteurized at least to 170 degs. F.

2. That the moisture in the butter should not exceed 16 per cent.

3. That the butter must obtain a fixed number of points at the official butter tests.

Every dairy must take part in the official butter tests, and must be judged at least three times a year—once in the winter, once in the summer, and once in the autumn. If there is any dairy which has not obtained the fixed points, this dairy will be examined several times, and, if the butter continues to be bad, the dairy will lose its brand, and will not have it again before the butter is shown to be continually good.

The judging at these butter tests will be undertaken by three dairy experts and six butter merchants, divided into three groups, with one expert and two merchants; each group to work separately, and when they have finished the results of each group are to be compared, and the average number of points of the three groups will be given to the dairy.

A New Milking Machine

A new milking machine, the invention of Daniel Klien, Roanoke, Va., will be put upon the market shortly, so says the *New York Produce Review*. It has been in use in the stables of Col. A. M. Bowman, Salem, Va., for the past eight months and has never missed a milking and apparently given good satisfaction. It is claimed that one man can operate two of these machines and that each machine will milk 12 to 14 cows per hour. The machine will be on exhibition at the National Dairy Show in Chicago next February. Parties desiring full particulars regarding this machine can obtain them by writing the inventor.

God made the country, and it is strange that a lot of people think they can't be satisfied until they sell their farms and move to town.

Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milk cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

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will do that thing for you. We want to show you **how** and **why**. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longest; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

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These facts concern every cow owner who is in the market for a cream separator. To all such our free catalogue, telling all about the U. S. Separator, should be equally interesting. A copy is free for the asking. Address

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Prompt delivery from 18 Distributing Warehouses
425 throughout the United States and Canada.



The stranger strolled through the village streets until he arrived at the cemetery, says the old story. The grave digger was hard at work excavating a grave. "Do people die often hereabouts?" asked the stranger. "None of 'em ever died more'n once since my time," answered the grave digger, wiping the sweat from his forehead with the back of his hand.—*New York Sun*

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About Sheep and Swine

Inspection of Export Sheep

The Customs Department has issued a circular notifying exporters that all sheep consigned from Ontario ports to Buffalo markets, whether intended for export to Europe or not, must be inspected at Bridgeburg by a veterinary officer of the Canada Department of Agriculture, and before being permitted to leave Canada must be accompanied by a certificate that they are free from contagious and infectious diseases and otherwise fit for export. Sheep consigned from Ontario to other points in the United States must be similarly inspected, except when shipped via Montreal, when the inspection will be performed at that place. This order does not apply to sheep accompanied by an official veterinarian's certificate that no contagious disease has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of exportation, or to sheep which have been disinfected in the manner prescribed by the United States regulations.

Let the Boys Raise a Sheep

In addressing an institute meeting in Wisconsin recently, Professor Henry gave some advice on sheep rearing that will bear reprinting. It is as follows:

"I wish to call the attention of farmers to the importance of fattening lambs rather than maturing sheep, if that is possible. The farmer may get the impression that if he will let a lamb grow up and get a couple of years old, then he can fatten it very economically, while to feed a lamb is extravagant. Now, farmers, get that notion thoroughly out of your heads. From a given quantity of food a young lamb, pig, calf or colt will make the most gain in weight and not the old animal. If possible, crowd your animals ahead young, a lamb will gain as much as half a pound a day while it is a lamb. You feed that amount of food to a two-year-old wether, and he won't make over a quarter of a pound gain. You can fatten a lamb thoroughly in from eight to twelve weeks, making him as fat as the market will require; you can do it upon different foods. Now the best food for the fattening lamb is a ration containing considerable corn. For growing animals, putting them into the best possible form, oats, bran and peas are best. For making an animal fat, where you expect to dispose of them, use a large quantity of corn in the ration. A lamb will eat as much as half a pound of corn, and they grow up sometimes to two pounds of corn a day. When a lamb is eating the equal of two pounds a day, with some clover hay, it ought to gain half a pound a day. Two pounds of corn ought to put on half a pound of gain, making about four pounds of grain for one pound of gain. That is a little better than we can do with pigs. A pig will take about five pounds.

There is in this state a great opportunity for young farmers that want to make some money, that want to go into the live stock business and have not much capital. They are perhaps on the home farm, they want to grow a side line, and I urge upon those young men to get a little flock of sheep and try to produce early lambs. I went into the business myself as a 14-year-old, and had a little flock of sheep and I know how much it helped me in gaining ideas along agricultural lines. It is one of the simplest propositions we can start out on; the only other animal that

compares is the pig. Any young man can turn out a lot of mutton each year and do a nice business. He can easily learn to shear his own sheep. I urge on the farmers, let your boy have a few pigs or sheep, and just see how that boy will grow into a fine business man. If you should come to Madison, you will see us feeding lambs that are five weeks old that weigh thirty-five pounds. They will get to Chicago for the Easter market, and we expect to get about eighteen cents a pound. They will weigh about forty to fifty pounds. We will get as high as eight dollars for a lamb that is five or six weeks old, and there is good money in it. Eighteen cents a pound live weight, is pretty high, and there is not a very big market for that, but the market has not been overcrowded, and there is a splendid chance for a person to go into this line of business. It is a little like running a hot-house. You have to be specially fixed up for it and make it your line. The average farmer, you know, gets along any way, and if you are an average farmer you don't want to get into this, but there are, I hope, a good many young men that can take up that business, and it will bring them a nice little income and develop them into stock farmers."

Gestation in Ewes

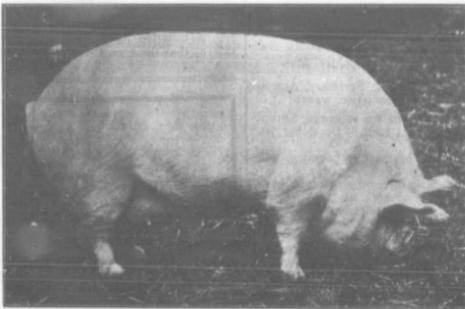
At the Wisconsin Experiment Station a long series of experiments were conducted and the results relating to the period of gestation in ewes published a year or two ago are not without interest for sheep-breeders. The college flock contained 524 head of several pure-breeds and their crosses. All rams were kept separate from the ewes which were brought to them for service, so that a correct record for each individual ewe was readily kept. A table is given in the report, from which it is seen that the 524 ewes dropped their lambs during a period which ranged from 140 to 156 days after coupling. The largest number of ewes—113, or 21.6 per cent.—dropped their lambs on the 146th day. The next largest fall occurred on the 147th day, when 81 or 15.5 per cent. lambed. Seventy-three ewes, or 13.9 per cent, lambed on the 145th day; fifty ewes, or 9.5 per cent, on the 142nd, 143rd, and 144th day; seventy-six, or 14.5 per cent, lambed on the 148th day; sixty-one, or 11.7 per cent, lambed on the 149th day; thirty-one, or 5.9 per cent, lambed on the 150th day; and thirty-six ewes, or 6.8 per cent, lambed between the 151st and 154th day, leav-

ing three to be accounted for. One of these lambed on the 140th day, and one on the 150th day, and the other on the 156th day, the lambs in each of these cases being dead. From these results, it may, therefore, be safely assumed that 83.1 per cent of the ewes may be expected on the average of years, to drop their lambs during the period covered by the 145th to the 150th day from the date of coupling. If, therefore, the flockmaster means to ascertain the actual date of the coupling, what a very large amount of trouble and bother could be prevented. In many flocks the period of lambing runs well over the month, and all through that period, or nearly so, the ewes are marched to the lambing fold at night and back again next day. With this reliable information at command—for the conclusions are based upon actual experience—it is now quite possible for the birth of the lambs to be gauged within a reasonable certainty, and provision made accordingly. Another interesting point brought to light in this experiment is that, taking a series of years, the proportion of males and females is practically identical. During the twelve years in which accurate records have been kept the percentage of males was 49.94 and females 50.06.

Dividing the lambs born into three groups, small weighing less than 8 pounds at birth, medium weighing from 8 to 10 lbs, inclusive, and large weighing about 10 lbs, it was found that 60 per cent. of the small lambs were carried 146 days or less, and the balance over that period. Of the medium lambs 34 per cent were carried 146 days or less, and 57 per cent were dropped after the 146th day. Of the large lambs, only 31.6 were born within 146 days, 68.4 per cent being carried in excess of this period. This information would then appear to indicate that the earlier born lambs are smaller and the heavier lambs are carried a longer period.

Swine Notes

Frosty weather is here. Cold wet days and chilling nights are with us. How about your pigs' sleeping quarters? Are you going to let them sleep in the corner of the fence? Do you know that a pig can take cold? He can, and he feels just as badly about it as you do when you take cold. Your sickness costs you a doctor's bill. Your pigs' sickness costs you at least a feed bill and means delay in getting him to market. And the pig may die. There is plenty of straw on every farm. It makes a good bed for the pigs and other stock and costs you nothing. If you have no up-to-date piggery, have some kind of a roof that don't leak and sides that do not let rain and wind blow through.



Sir Gilbert Grenvale's middle white sow, Walton Jewel, a medal winner of 1900.

Put straw in for a warm dry bed. The pig pays good prices for his lodgings every time. Did you say lambs is expensive? So are sick pigs. But did you ever see such a thing as a straw shed?

What about that straw shed? Is it all right to let the pigs dig holes in it and sleep there? No, it is not all right. Your pigs will pile up in their self-made hole some cold winter night. The next morning you will find one or two smothered. The rest come out steaming hot into a chill air and the first thing you know your pigs have colds, are sick and off feed and some of them may die of influenza. No, it don't pay to lodge the pig in the fence corner, in a mud hole, or in a sweat box. Even a man would not pay for such lodgings.

Do you know whether your pigs have worms or not? Keep watch and if you see that they have, mix a little copperas, or ferrous sulphate, with their salt and let them eat that for a few days. One part of copperas to ten parts of salt is about right.—A. J. C.

Feeding Hogs

I've often watched hogs eat. They run from ear to ear, or carry one along, spending more time trying to get the whole feed than in eating. When it comes to drink they rush to the trough with you, upstaring your dignity if you are not careful, then pile up in the trough with you pour in the water. After a sip they are off again to the corn. You could carry a dozen pails of water to them and they would repeat the performance. If 'twere rich swill or milk they would gorge themselves and not leave a drop.

It shows that they know enough to quit when it's only water offered. This has led me to think that a better way could be found. Joseph E. Wing told at the Ames short course how he feeds his hogs with a self-feeder. Puts the grain in there and the water in another place. The hogs eat when they please and as much as they please. They are compelled to eat slowly and chew the dry feed, for they can't hog it down. He said they didn't waste a bit. What got rooted or pushed out fell on the feeding platform and was picked up.

I don't believe sour swill is any better for hogs than sour soup is for man. One day sweet and one day sour is not right. The sour swill barrel is a good breeding place for disease germs. It is little wonder the country suffers such hog losses each year when we consider that the hogs has to eat. Out in the alfalfa country where grass and water are the hog feed, there is very little loss of hogs. —Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Pointers for Shropshire Men

Mortimer Levering, Secretary, American Shropshire Association, writes:

The limit of time for recording Shropshires at 50 cents each is December 1st. See rules.

The sheep business is booming, and Shropshires are at the top of the range. Grade Shropshires for mutton have sold this year as high as \$9.40 in carload lots. Record and transfer all your sheep.

There is a great demand for registered Shropshire rams for the ranges, in carload lots. If you know where they can be secured, notify the Secretary.

The annual meeting will be held during the International Show, Chicago.

Nationalizing of Quebec Records

A meeting of the special committee of the various Quebec breeders' associations, appointed on June 13th, was held in Montreal on October 3rd. The following abridged report of the proceedings has been sent us for publication:

Present:—Hon. W. Garneau, in the chair; Messrs. Louis Lavallee, G. Garceau, Paul Lavallee, Elie Gironard, Dr. J. A. Couture, members of the committee; Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, representing the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, and Mr. T. B. MacCauley, who had been invited to the meeting by the president and Mr. Hodson.

Mr. Arsene Denis was unable to attend on account of sickness.

Dr. J. A. Couture acted as secretary. The agreement with Dr. Couture was gone over clause by clause. Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were accepted without amendments.

Clause 4 being considered it was resolved:—"That it be accepted with the understanding that the necessary ancestors of recorded animals shall be recorded without additional cost, but no certificates shall be issued for dead animals."

Clause 5 being considered it was resolved:—"That the first paragraph be made to read as follows: 'And it is further understood and agreed that in case the scheme of nationalizing the records now under consideration by the Dominion Department of Agriculture shall fail this agreement shall become null and void as far as the associations are concerned, but Dr. Couture shall not be asked to refund all or any part of the money paid him for records.'"

Clause 6 being considered it was resolved:—"That it be accepted but this committee respectfully request the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of Canada to have the record books of both the French-Canadian cattle and French-Canadian horses published in French and English."

Clause 7 was accepted without remarks.

The constitution and by-laws prepared by the Department of Agriculture of Canada for the "French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association of Canada," and the "French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada," were then submitted to the meeting and with a few minor changes were accepted by the committee on behalf of the Association. The only changes worthy of notice being that Section 45 was struck out and that Section 46 (which becomes Section 45) was so amended that Committee 45 shall be composed of three persons, two French-speaking and one English-speaking, instead of two persons, for one hundred members or under.

It was also resolved:—"That this committee advise the general meeting that the Quebec Sheep Breeders' Association and the Quebec Swine Breeders' Association be continued as heretofore; that the annual membership fees

remain the property of the respective associations; that the secretary of each of these associations keep the registrar for the national sheep and swine records informed as to who the members are; that these members enjoy all the privileges of membership in the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association; that the national record board be requested to cause to be issued an annual statement showing the receipts for registration from each province for each breed or class of stock, the expenses incurred because of such registration, also the net profits on registration from each province as above indicated; that the net profits from registering sheep and swine from the Province of Quebec be annually returned to said Quebec associations respectively to be administered by the officers of each of said associations as directed by the members and expressed at an annual or general meeting; that Mr. F. W. Hodson be asked to meet the officers and members of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Association and to propose to them the above privileges for the Quebec associations and breeders.

The applications for incorporation of the "French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association of Canada" board, the "French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada," were then filled and signed, the petitioners for the Horse Breeders' Association being Messrs. Hon. N. Garneau, Louis Lavallee, Paul Lavallee, Elie Gironard, G. Garceau; and the petitioners for the Cattle Breeders' Association being Messrs. Hon. N. Garneau, T. B. MacCauley, Louis Lavallee, Paul Lavallee and G. Garceau.

A Cheap Paint

The following mixture is so cheap and quickly put on that one can afford to paint as often as needed; but from my experience, if properly made and put on, it is the most durable that the others. It is made of skim-milk, either sweet or sour, water lime, or a low grade of cement, and colored with yellow or red. There is no particular formula, and you just put some cement into the milk and a little of the color, and stir. The lime will settle to the bottom, and the mixture should be kept well stirred while using, and no more made than can be applied before leaving it for the day.

I took butter tub and mixed milk and color, so as to have it all one color; then dipped out three quarts and put in some lime till it was a thin paint. The cement or water lime varies and I cannot give the exact quantity. It should be thin, so as to spread easily and enter the wood; in fact, rather stain than paint the surface. It should be well rubbed, and not enough left on to form a thick coat. It works best on rough surfaces, as rather more can be made to stay on and the wood shows through less than on the planed boards.—C. E. C.

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CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Toronto Street, Toronto



THE HOME WORLD

To My Mother

If I write, as write I would,
 Each line to you would be a prayer;
 And you should see me as I stood,
 A child, beside your rocking chair.
 Though years shall bear me far afield
 And tickle fame wait on my hand,
 May there in each word be revealed
 The old self you shall understand.

Her Idea of a Good Time

No two people in the world have precisely the same idea as to what constitutes the highest enjoyment of which they are capable, says the *Youth's Companion*. Mrs. Jennings had an ideal which did not appear at all to the person who should have been in fullest sympathy with her.

"Go to the picnic? No, I guess not," and the energetic woman looked scornfully at the acquaintance who had ventured to suggest such a mishap. "I don't enjoy lugging my food three or four miles into the bush for the sake of letting other folks criticize it, and get all cat up with gnat-flies into the bargain. My notion of pleasure is something quite different."

"What is your notion of pleasure?" inquired the visitor, curiously.

"Well, I expect to have about as good a time this afternoon as ever I need," said Mrs. Jennings, briskly. "We've got a load of Josiah Pond's elegant stove-wood coming this morning, and when my work's done this afternoon, I'm planning to take my crochet work out into the shed, where it's cool and shady, and watch Ez saw and split it for a couple of hours. That's what I like about as well as anything I can think of. I do admire to see things going on!"

Canada's Galician Women

By FLORENCE H. RANDAL

The Galician woman does not seem affected by the peculiar mania which attacks some of her Donkhoror sisters—that of dispensing with clothes. Perhaps she thinks Canada "Paradise enow," without emulating Madam Eve further. She is stout and stocky in appearance, and her dress does not add much grace to her figure.

The dress usually seen on the streets consists of a short, very full woolen skirt (or it may be of gray-colored, loud-patterned print) with pink or red apron, perhaps, a tight fitting bodice, something like an old-fashioned busque, rather long and full on the hips, completes the costume, though I have noticed several wearing a kind of abbreviated Mother Huddard style of waist. On the head is worn the folded bit of woolen or silk, the handkerchief headgear which singles them out as foreigners on Winnipeg streets.

This shawl or handkerchief is of all colors; it may be white, with deep embroidery of red, or it may be self-colored in the brightest of hues. It is the last article of the old costume to be given up. Even when the young nurse girl has attained to a blouse, belt and pleated skirt she will very often still wear the kerchief, and becoming as it is to some fresh young faces though it is seldom that one sees a type of feminine beauty among these women of alien lands. The

mothers often carry their children about with them, sometimes swathed in quilts or enveloping shawls which cover both heads. The little ones as they grow older are dressed as miniature copies of their parents. It appears to be the custom for the parents' hard work to cease as soon as the children earn a fair sum of money. "If two supported four for so long, surely four may support two," was the argument of one mother of a small family.

To those who find foreign customs of interest, a glimpse is sometimes vouchsafed of quaint practices of the Galician folk. (They have some decidedly civilized ones for which the police court magistrate finds another adjective.) A passer-by may sometimes witness the flight of a young woman from a house. Dressed in white, with floating veil, she is evidently a bride. In close pursuit

Walnut Furniture

If you have any old walnut furniture keep it by all means. It is becoming rarer and more valuable all the time. Most of the pieces are ugly, because when walnut was in fashion taste was at a low ebb. An old bureau, table or chest of drawers may be made a thing of beauty with a little expenditure. In the first place, the wood must be scraped of its disgusting varnish and brass or glass knobs put on. Some pieces may have to be entirely re-made, but this is frequently done with mahogany and other valuable woods.

In Celebration of the Apple

The apple is one of the best and most beautiful of fruits, and the apple-orchard, in its time either of bloom or harvest, one of the loveliest



A Typical Galician Housekeeper.

follow over a score of persons, young and old, their faces bright with evident enjoyment of the chase. After many circlings in which the maiden often deftly eludes her pursuers, she is captured, this occurring three times. Before the wedding party leaves for the church, one of the male guests attempts to present the wedding ring to the bride. Three times she refuses, and takes flight, but the last time, when captured, she accepts the ring. It is stated that this Galician custom is regularly followed at the Galician weddings in Winnipeg.—From *Canadian Good Housekeeping* for November.

liest of all rural scenes. Little wonder that it has in all ages inspired even the untaught rustic to fancies, folk-rhymes and proverbs. The healthiness of the apple is celebrated in many of them, and its preventive and curative properties are contrasted contemptuously with the powers of the physician:

Apple a day, keep the doctor away—
 Apple at night, starve him out-right—
 Apple each meal, and one for sleep.
 Kill him and shroud him and bury him deep!

A more graceful recommendation even though the hygiene of its last injunction may be questioned—is that addressed to girls only:

Maida who seek a rosy cheek
Orchard-way go faring,
Apples ruddy, apples sleek,
Six a day seven days a week—
Show no skin no sparing,
Pluck and eat, sour or sweet,
Seed and core and paring.

Many rhymes, most of which can be traced to Dorsetshire and are common in the Dorset dialect, relate to old customs observed at planting or harvest-time. Sometimes the first mug of cider from the press was carried to the orchard and drunk to the health of the oldest or finest tree, at

the roots of which the leas were poured. One of the briefest and simplest of these curious healths fairly typifies them all. The Dorset farmer, it will be noted, did not transpire his y's and w's, in the fashion made familiar to us by Sam Weller and his father, but whenever he had to deal with an i, he followed Mr. Weller's famous injunction to "Spell it with a We, Samweller, spell it with a We!"

Vaithvel and vraitvel and vrendly and vree,
Yere's to the Apple, lads, yere's to the Tree!
Vriend o' the varmer, lads, ne'er may 'e vail
Till turnips be rosy, lads, and cherries be pale—
Huzzay, the Apple-tree!

THE TELL-TALE FIGURES

By A. F. CALDWELL

I had been a cold, backward spring. Twice the corn on the irregular hillside "patch" had been planted, and now, the second time, only a trifle more than two-thirds of the hills had come up. With the potatoes, owing to the recent heavy rains, it had been even worse—a discouraging prospect to Truman Woodside, whose father had died two years before, leaving his son the heritage of a good name, the rocky, unproductive farm, and a younger brother, Maxwell, to educate.

Shadows were slowly stealing along the rough, poorly cultivated field, steadily crowding farther and farther away the few lingering sunbeams; for it was growing late. Truman wearily looked up from his work, and turned round, leaning his arm heavily on the hoe handle.

"Sun's almost set; won't have time for another row—and get to the post-office. 'Will take an hour for the chores."

"I was a long, tiresome walk down to the village and back, after a hard day's work hoeing; but the object of his errand gave him courage, and made the task seem light.

Maxwell would be home in a few days for the summer vacation; and the letter was probably in the post-office then, telling Truman when to drive over to the railroad station for the trunk—Maxwell could walk home if it were not for that.

"Things won't seem so dull when he's here—and lonesome like," thought Truman, as he let down the pasture bars. "If he didn't do anything—but Max isn't lazy—'twould make the work seem easier. I've missed him since he's been away, and it's been hard getting along alone; but I guess I can stand it"—throwing back his bent shoulders, too bent for one so young—"till he gets through. And as 'twas father's wish to have one of us educated."

Already the money Ezra Woodside had laid away for his sons' education was spent, the greater part of it having been used during his own lingering illness; and all that was now obtained from the unyielding farm, save for bare necessities, went towards the father's cherished purpose. The place stood sadly in need of every dollar's being used for improvements—but they would have to wait!

It was dark when the last of the chores was done, and Truman started down the sandy road. A cool breeze, the while, gently blew his hair away from his tanned forehead.

"That seems good!" he exclaimed. "It's been hot to-day—just what the crops need. With more of this kind

of weather things won't seem quite so discouraging, but it's a pretty hard outlook for the farmers of this vicinity."

Lights were appearing along the straggling village street just ahead.

"I hope he's written; I shall be disappointed if I don't get a letter. Max doesn't write as often as he might; but I suppose his work is hard, and he doesn't think," charitably.

The postmaster was outside the office, just about to lock the door.

"Yes, there's one letter," to Truman's inquiry. "You wait here—I'll get it; 'twant't take but a minute."

Truman sat down on the hard wooden bench. It was the first time he had rested since dinner.

"From Maxwell?" as the postmaster handed out the letter. "I reckon he'll be coming home now before long."

"I expect him," and Truman put the letter in his coat pocket—it was too dark to read—and slowly started back towards home.

"I didn't realize I was so tired," he said to himself, "until I sat down for a moment. Hoeing, this weather, takes hold of a fellow. But, if I have good luck, though, I'll soon be through."

Entering the house, Truman drew off his shoes, and then hastily opened his brother's letter. Twice he slowly read it over, and then it dropped on the table before him.

"Then he's not—coming!"

A long time Truman sat thus motionless. At length he aimlessly took up the letter once more—he couldn't have read it correctly. But he had; and there was no mistake!

"Dear Tru,

"I'm an awfully lucky fellow, and you'll say so when you hear. Two of the boys who belong to wealthy families have invited me to go camping with them this summer for two months, and they say it won't cost, at the most, over forty dollars. They're going to start as soon as the term's out.

"Can you in any way send me the money? I hate to ask it, but it's the chance of a lifetime. If you can't scrape up so much, I'll have to borrow—though I don't want to—and pay it back after I get through school.

"Hope you're getting on O.K. with the farming. Don't work too hard!

"Your brother MAXWELL
"P.S.—Send the money if you can by Saturday."

Truman put back the letter in the envelope, and, blowing out the light, groped his way up the narrow stairs to bed.

"No," he lay awake thinking, "he mustn't borrow, whatever's done. There is the rake money, and what I've saved

for my fall suit of clothes, and for the new harness. It's a little more'n he's asked for, but for anything of that sort one's expenses are always more'n is calculated on."

"If I should refuse him, he might not come home; he'd borrow, as he says, and that would be the beginning of a habit that might ruin him. Max has a good heart, but he's obstinate and headstrong. O dear! I wish I knew what were best! I must work patiently with him till he gets older, and then perhaps he'll see."

Before he fell asleep Truman had decided. He would send Maxwell the money, and go without the things he needed; he was willing to deprive himself if it were for the good of his brother, and it seemed to him that it was.

"It will be hard having another year without a horse-rake," thought Truman more than once the next forenoon. But his mind was made up; he felt he was doing right.

On Saturday morning the letter containing the money for the camping trip was handed to Maxwell on his way to the term examinations.

"See here, fellows! I've got it—more'n I asked for. Hurrah for Lake Whitney and the mountains! I wish you'd all be asked; you fellows ought to know him!"

"Good for you! Congratulations!" Homer Wagner and Eb Espey, the fellows who were to compose the other members of the camping party, gave Maxwell an appreciative slap on the shoulder.

"Say, let up; that's too much of a good thing, squarred Maxwell, dodging a repetition of such congratulatory enthusiasm, at the same moment putting his brother's letter in his pocket, for he had then no time to read it.

"He was awfully good to send it—and more than I asked for," was the thought in Maxwell's mind as he presented itself to Maxwell during the examination period. "I didn't hardly think he'd let me have it when I wrote; and I expected, too, he'd want me at home. Tru's a dandy. I'll do something for him some day." Maxwell never paused to consider how he had come to receive the money—the self-sacrifice and extra labor it was causing on Truman's part.

At last the examinations were over, and Maxwell's grip was about packed with everything he needed for the camping expedition.

"I wonder who's in that pocket." He was folding his school coat, when there was felt the crumpling of paper. Holding it up, he drew out an envelope.

"It's a letter—the letter from Truman. I'd forgotten all about 'twas there—haven't even read it! Pretty way of treating you, old man, after the manner you've showed out for me," and Maxwell spread the wrinkled letter on the table before him.

It was written on a page torn from a note book, and very brief.

"Just like Tru; concise and to the point; but it doesn't seem so cheerful as most of his letters are. Guess he was tired when 'twas written; he does have to work hard!"

As he had nothing particular to do, Maxwell sat there toying with the letter, his thoughts all the while being eagerly anticipating the next few sheets. At length he turned over the one sheet of paper on which his brother had written. There were some figures and writing he hadn't before noticed—a memorandum. Truman had jotted down, which had unsuspectingly remained on the back of the meagre note.

Horse-rake \$22.50
New single working harness, \$30.00
Suit of clothes for winter... \$15.00
(Continued on Page 862.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Family History

Can and Will are cousins dear,
Who never trust to luck;
Can is the child of Energy,
And Will is the child of Pluck.
Can't and Won't are cousins, too,
Who are always out of work;
For Can't is the son of Never Try,
And Won't is the son of Shirk.

In choosing your companions, then,
Select both Will and Can,
But turn aside from Can't and Won't
If you would be a man.

All Whole

A little girl was asked by her grandmother to bring an egg from the henery. After several minutes the little girl returned with her apron full of eggs. While yet a distance away the grandmother asked:

"Well, did you break any eggs on the way?"

"No, grandma," was the prompt answer, "but the shells came off a few."

A Complete Education

A girl's education is most incomplete unless she has learned

To sew.
To cook.
To mend.
To be gentle.
To value time.
To dress neatly.
To keep a secret.
To avoid idleness.
To be self-reliant.
To darn stockings.
To respect old age.
To make good bread.
To keep a house tidy.
To be above gossiping.
To make home happy.
To control her temper.
To take care of the sick.
To take care of the baby.
To sweep down cobwebs.
To marry a man for his worth.
To read the very best of books.
To take plenty of active exercise.
To be a helpmate to her husband.
To keep clear of trashy literature.
To be light-hearted and fleet-footed.
To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.

Bray's Enemy

"Please, Mr. Joynea, there's a little boy at the back gate to see you."

"At the back gate? Bring him in, Peter."

"He won't come in, sir; says he's awful busy, and hasn't got time."

"How big is he?"

"About as big as my fist, sir," said Peter.

The good-natured gentleman went out to the back gate. "Well, countryman," he said pleasantly, "what can I do for you?"

"The small boy—for he was a very small boy—took off a soft, dirty hat, and held it behind him. 'I've come to tell you, sir, that Bray's got to be killed.'"

"Bray, my big Newfoundland dog? And who sent you here with that information?" asked the gentleman, losing all his pleasant looks.

"Nobody sent me," the boy answered stoutly. "I've come by myself. Bray has runned my sheep for free days. He's got to be killed."

"Where did you get any sheep?" asked Mr. Joynea.

"My sheep are Mr. Ransom's. He gives me fifteen cents a week for watching 'em."

"Did you tell Mr. Ransom that Bray had been running them?"

"No, sir; I telled you."

"Ah, that's well. I don't want to kill Bray. Suppose I give you fifteen cents a week for not telling Mr. Ransom when Bray runs his sheep; how would that do?"

As soon as the little shepherd got the idea into his head he scornfully rejected it. "That w'd be paying me for a lie," he said, indignantly. "I wouldn't tell lies for all the money in the world."

When he said this, Mr. Joynea took off his own hat, and reached down and took the small, dirty hand in his. "Hurrah, herdsman!" said he. "I beg your pardon for offering you a bribe. Now I know that the keeper of Mr. Ran-

oms men and women; two hundred thoughtful and timely editorial articles on important public and domestic questions; two hundred and fifty complete stories by the best of living story writers—stories of character, stories of achievement, stories of humor; besides notes on current events and discoveries in the field of science and natural history, bright and amusing anecdotes, items of strange and curious knowledge (poems and sketches).

The Companion is interesting without being sensational, bright without being flashy, elevating and strengthening without being prosy—a paper for every member of the family.

A full announcement of the new volume will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address on request. The new subscriber for 1906 who sends \$1.75 for the new volume at once will receive free all the remaining issues for 1905, including the Double Holiday Numbers; also *The Companion's* "Minute" Calendar for 1906, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. *The Youth's Companion*, 114 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

What the Spider Told

"I was spinning a web on a rose vine," said the spider, "and the little girl was



All the Squirrel Family at Dinner

son's sheep is not afraid of a man four times his size, but that he is afraid of a lie. Hurrah for you! I am going to tell Mr. Ransom that if he doesn't raise your wages, I shall offer you twice fifteen cents, and take you into my service. Meantime, Bray shall be shut up while your sheep are on my side of the hill. Will that do? 'All right, then. Good morning, countryman."

The Youth's Companion in 1906

During 1906 *The Youth's Companion* will publish in 52 weekly issues seven serial stories, each a book in itself, reflecting life in home, camp and field; fifty special articles contributed by fam-

sewing patchwork on the doorstep. Her thread knotted and her needle broke, and her eyes were full of tears. 'I can't do it,' she cried; 'I can't! I can't!'

"Then her mother came and told her to look at it me. Every time I spun a nice thread, and tried to fasten it to a branch, the wind blew and tore it away. This happened several times, but at last I made one that did not break, and fastened it, and spun other threads to join it. Then the mother smiled.

"'What a patient spider!' she said. 'The little girl smiled, too, and took up her work. And when the sun went down there was a beautiful web in the rose vine, and a square of beautiful patchwork on the step.'"

IN THE KITCHEN

Beef Stew and Pie

One of the homeliest, cheapest dishes in a housewife's menu list is a beef stew, and yet nothing is more appetizing, especially in cold weather. One pound of round steak will make a plentiful dinner, even if there are six at the table.

Put the steak to cook very slowly in three pints of boiling water, add half a chopped onion and seasoning of salt and pepper, let it simmer till the meat is tender, then take it out and cut it into small cubes. In a saucepan blend two tablespoons of butter and a quarter of a cup of flour. Four over it slowly the stock from the steak, beating it steadily with a wire spoon till creamy, add the meat and a quart of cold potatoes cut into cubes. Let it boil up, then dish.

For a meat pie, cut the steak into fingers, then cook it very slowly as for a stew, only with a pint of water—it is a gravy that is now required, not a soup. Take it from the fire before it is quite tender, thicken the liquor slightly, season it and pour into a deep baking dish. If there is not sufficient meat to support a crust, turn a cup upside down in the centre of the dish, then cover with a baking powder biscuit dough enriched by more shortening than the ordinary recipe demands. Make several holes in the paste for the steam to escape. When the top is a brown, crisp crust the pie is ready to serve, accompanied with mashed potato.

Apple Butter Recipe

Boil cider to two-thirds its original quantity; when this is done stir into it as many peeled and sliced apples as the cider will cover; simmer gently, stirring often, until soft and broken all to pieces; strain out the seeds and apples and put to one side while you add fresh ones until the cider is again full; proceed in this way until the cider is all absorbed; put all into a stone crock and set aside for 12 hours; return to the fire and boil to a soft brown pulp; pack away in stone jars—Exchange.

Pumpkin

Pumpkin Waffles

Take one cup of mashed and seasoned pumpkin, carefully drained, and add one well beaten egg, one cup of warm cream, half a yeast cake dissolved in half a cup of lukewarm water, one tablespoon of melted butter and four cups of sifted flour; thin to a rather thick batter with sweet milk; allow it to rise until light and then beat down, adding a pinch of powdered mace and ground ginger; again let it rise for twenty minutes and bake in heated waffle irons to a golden brown; dip the waffles while hot in melted butter and roll in equal parts of cinnamon and pulverized sugar.

Second Day Pumpkin Pudding

Use for this pudding the common field variety, selecting one with a dark orange skin; pare it carefully and dice, cooking it for several hours over a moderate fire, with sufficient water to prevent burning; when tender mash with a potato masher until soft and creamy, adding a tablespoon of salt, two tablespoons of sugar and a generous piece of butter; when well blended stir in one cup of cracker crumbs, two tablespoons of lemon juice, half a grated nutmeg and sufficient rich milk to form the consistency of a boiled custard. Line a buttered pudding dish with crustless slices

of graham bread, spread with honey, sprinkle thickly with currants and pour the prepared pumpkin carefully in; set the dish in a larger vessel of hot water and bake in a moderate oven about forty minutes. Serve with a hard sauce flavoured with almond extract.

Cakes, Pie and Meat

Spice Cake—Three quarters cupful of sugar, one-half cup of sour cream, one-third cupful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls (scant) of flour, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of seeded raisins, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon. Rub the sugar and the butter together, add the yolks of the eggs, then the sour cream, then the soda, which must be dissolved in hot water, then the spices, raisins and flour, and last of all the whites of the eggs well beaten. Before putting the raisins in, roll them in flour.

Washington Pie—Four eggs (beaten light), one and one-half cups of sugar, beat two or three minutes; one and one-half cups flour, teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup hot water.

Filling—Whites of two eggs (beaten stiff), one and one-half cups sugar, beat again; two sour apples (grated), and beat again. The more you beat it, the better it is. Put between pies and on top. This makes two pies.

Chicken or Turkey Fritters—Separate some cold cooked chicken or turkey from the bones and cut into pieces about half an inch thick and 1½ inches long. The pieces need not necessarily be perfect in shape. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip into fritter batter, coating well on all sides, and fry in deep, hot fat until a golden brown. Drain or brown on soft paper to absorb the grease. When all are done, arrange on a folded napkin, garnish with parsley and serve.

Old-time Sponge Cake—This cake is made without baking powder. Like all the old delicate sponge cakes, it depends upon the eggs for lightness, and therefore needs care in its preparation. Take a certain number of eggs; weigh them. Have on hand their weight in sugar and half their weight in flour. Then separate the yolks and whites. Whip each very light. Add the sugar to the yolks, then fold in the beaten whites carefully. Whip the whole until light. Flavor with lemon rind and juice. Mix the flour in by degrees and do not beat after it is in, but turn the cake into a tin and bake in a rather quick oven half an hour.

Hints to Housekeepers

Old, thin underflannels, too far gone for any other use, may be cut into tiny pieces with which to stuff cushions and soft pillows.

In flavoring puddings, if the milk is rich, lemon flavoring is good; but if the milk is poor, vanilla makes it richer.

To destroy the sooty smell sometimes noticed in a room where an open fireplace or grate has been closed for the summer, make a fire of packed newspapers and ground coffee.

A dish-mop is a great convenience in washing tumblers, cups and light, clean dishes in very hot water. It is especially handy for washing deep dishes or those having narrow necks. A dish-mop may be bought for a trifling sum, or one can be manufactured at home by tying a quantity of common cord or twine to the end of a stick from eight to twelve inches long.

For the Asking

The best table salt costs no more than the poorest—and can be had for the asking.

Windsor SALT

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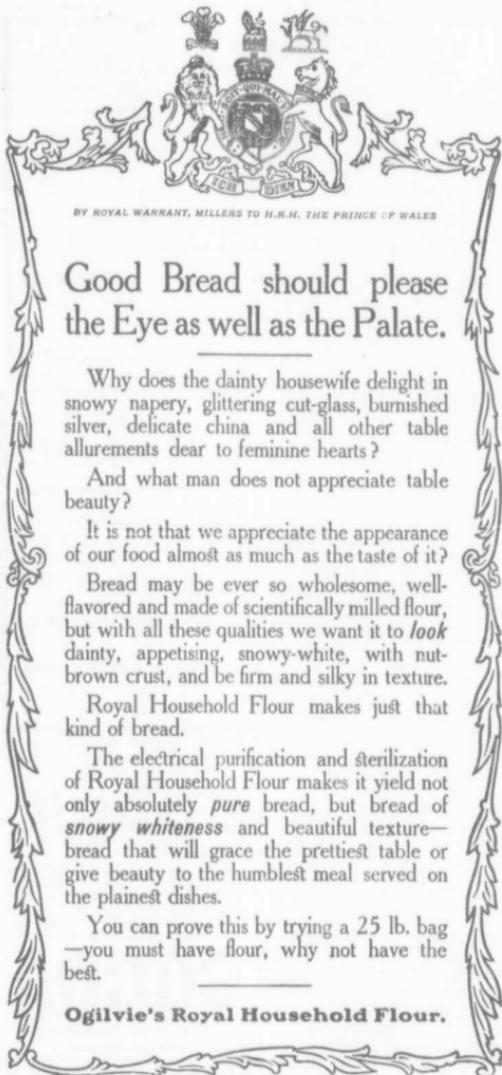
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BY ROYAL WARRANT, MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Good Bread should please the Eye as well as the Palate.

Why does the dainty housewife delight in snowy napery, glittering cut-glass, burnished silver, delicate china and all other table allurements dear to feminine hearts?

And what man does not appreciate table beauty?

It is not that we appreciate the appearance of our food almost as much as the taste of it?

Bread may be ever so wholesome, well-flavored and made of scientifically milled flour, but with all these qualities we want it to *look* dainty, appetising, snowy-white, with nut-brown crust, and be firm and silky in texture.

Royal Household Flour makes just that kind of bread.

The electrical purification and sterilization of Royal Household Flour makes it yield not only absolutely *pure* bread, but bread of *snowy whiteness* and beautiful texture—bread that will grace the prettiest table or give beauty to the humblest meal served on the plainest dishes.

You can prove this by trying a 25 lb. bag—you must have flour, why not have the best.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

The Tenth

A young girl, who had resolved to consecrate a tenth part of her income from all sources to God, gave her experience to a friend after a few years of it, as follows: "I find I cannot possibly give without getting back more in proportion. You know I have had to support myself. It would astonish you to tell you how many business opportunities have come to me since I began to give. More than that, I cannot recall a time when I have given a little more than I could comfortably afford, when a larger sum did not come back to me in some unforeseen way, though in a

business channel. At first I called it a coincidence. I do not call it that any longer."

The Right Life

To be a Christian is to live as one ought to live. That is as necessary for the soul as it is for the body to live according to the laws of good health. A poor, pining, weakly, fretful soul is the result of living contrary to God's spiritual laws, while a strong, noble, cheerful soul is a witness of what will be done for any one who lives in conformity to them.

Sunday at Home

A Prayer

Father in heaven, I praise Thy name
With sounding words of song;
With gladsome words aloud proclaim
That I to Thee belong.

I see Thy light, I feel Thy wind;
The world is all a sign;
Each thing that wakes my heart and mind,
My life and hope, is Thine.

Therefore I choose my highest part,
And turn my face to Thee;
Therefore I stir my inmost heart
To worship fervently.

Within my heart, speak, Lord, speak on,
My heart alive to keep,
Till the night comes, and labor done,
In Thee I fall asleep.

—George Macdonald.

An Inspiring "May"

"Do you believe that the ordinary human being can obey all of God's laws, make Christ the model of his daily living?" asked a young man of his Bible-class teacher. "I certainly do; I can't believe that God gives to the beings he has created—and he seems to have created many more ordinary than extraordinary ones—laws that they cannot obey, or ideals that they cannot live by," replied his teacher who had been in trials often.

If God's laws are laws at all, "You can" must be at the heart of every "Thou shalt." When Christ teaches men to love as he loves, to forgive and serve and be willing to lose their lives for love's sake, to be in the world, not of it—it plainly means, if it means anything, that men can do these things, and do them to their own profit and advantage; it means that their hope of growth toward perfection lies in so doing.

To lift the eyes to that view of God's is to find in every law, every truth, not an arbitrary "must," but a blessed, inspiring "may."

A Simple Cure

It is said that John Wesley was once walking with a brother, who related to him his troubles, saying he did not know what he should do. They were at the moment passing a stone wall to a meadow, over which a cow was looking.

"Do you know," asked Wesley, "why that cow looks over that wall?"

"No," replied the one in trouble.

"I will tell you," said Wesley. "Because she cannot look through it; and that is what you must do with your troubles—look over and above them."

The Real Help

"Nothing really helps me but Christ himself," said one Christian man to some others. "I have tried to help myself, to be resolute, to use my will, and I think I am as strong as other men; but it doesn't work. I don't mean that it is of no use at all; but I do mean that I am as far as ever from my ideals. Self-culture sounds very well, but I don't believe anyone can be satisfied with the results except those who have self-ideals as well as self-culture. If one has the ideal of perfection for his goal, all self-culture means him realize his impotence and failure. It is then that he understands what Christ can do. He is a power more than my will, and I find that he does in me what I have tried to do and utterly failed to do myself. I suppose this is just what the gospel is."

Health in the Home

The Use of Lemons

A correspondent some time ago furnished the following recipe as a new cure for consumption: "Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), and squeeze out the juice enough to be palatable, and drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity, and use five or six a day until better, then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course, as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions, and we know you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both the patients were taken up by the physicians and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bed-ridden, and very low, had tried everything that money could procure, but all in vain, when, to please a friend, she was persuaded to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a strong woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us. When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone, and use lemons or sour apples, they would feel just as well satisfied, and receive no injury."

To Grow Stout

Any one who is thin and wishes to take on flesh can do so by the use of crude oil. It is also an excellent remedy for throat and lung trouble. The dose is from two to four drops on a lump of sugar or a piece of bread three times a day. Crude oil will upset the stomach like other oils, such as cod liver oil. This is probably because it is taken in small doses. I know a young man who has gained over thirty pounds in less than eight months by this treatment, and who had always been delicate before, but now enjoys good health. Another man I know of went from a mere shadow up to 210 pounds. Taken during the winter months it will often prevent many colds. Of course, some will not gain weight on it as readily as others.

Health Hints

Practice deep breathing whenever it is possible. It will make a woman more graceful and healthy. It will develop the chest and broaden the chest. Take the chest measurements to-day, practice the deep breathing from five to six times daily, and remeasure in six weeks. The measurements will prove the benefit of the exercise.

"Many people," a physician remarks, "avoid drinking water as though it were poison, although without it no one can be properly healthy. When taken early in the morning it has a cleansing and bracing effect on the system, while its beneficial effect on the liver can hardly be exaggerated."

Raisins are the corner-stone of the new English cure for consumption. Raisins, raisin syrup, apples, cider, pears, perry, watercress, raw carrots, these are among the staples. Potatoes are discontinued as being themselves liable to disease, and cabbage because its tissue is "overladen with manure." Meat is to be used only as a stimulant, like alcohol.

The Tell-Tale Figures

(Continued from Page 858.)

"It's"—suddenly it dawned upon him—"it's just the amount he's sent me, even to the half dollar—forty-seven dollars and fifty cents!"

During the next few minutes, by means of that memorandum, Maxwell Woodside awoke to new responsibilities. He looked at the packed grip on the floor beside him, and then at the tell-tale figures in his hand, while on his face was a new-born expression of determined resolution.

"Maxwell Woodside, in plain Anglo-Saxon, you're a fool! You might have known—if you had stopped to think—that that money meant sacrifice and privation and work—without finding it out in this way? It's been so right along; I've had everything and done nothing, while he's had nothing and done everything!"

The little clock ticked sympathetically on the mantel.

"No, fellows, I'm not going!" It was an hour later, and Homer and Ed had come round to his room. "And I'll tell you why," noting their surprised look of inquiry.

"But your grip—"

"I know it's packed, but look here," pointing to the simple memorandum. "That means work, and hard work, and backache—without a complaint! And do you suppose I'm going to loaf? There was something like a lump in his throat. "No! When I told you the other morning I was a brick, I didn't realize myself how true it was!"

"I don't blame you; I'd do just as you are going to," declared Homer, when the boys were later leaving the room.

"But we'll miss you fearfully; we can't help it!"

"I know, old fellows; but I'd be missed more somewhere else if I went—and the money'd be, too! Have the best time you can; moonlight. Perhaps I'll see you in the morning before you go."

The next afternoon Maxwell walked up from the station to the village before going home. His first errand was in the harness shop.

"I wish you'd send up to the house to-morrow a ten-dollar working harness—single"; and he paid the bill.

"Do you know what kind of a horse-rake my brother was thinking of buying this season?" he asked of Joel Haskell, the only agent for farm implements in Otisfield.

"Yes, the one over there," pointing to a new rake in the corner. "He just bought so much as bargained for, no more'n two weeks ago; been expecting him in a couple of days."

"Can you send it up in a day or so?"

"Certainly; will be glad to," and Joel Haskell brushed off some of the dust with his hand.

"Very well; twenty-two fifty?"

"That's what I offered it to him for. Seeing it's Truman, I gave him a discount—Truman's a hard-working boy; I'm afraid he works too hard."

"I fear so," replied Maxwell, slowly leaving the store.

It was almost night before he got home.

"Max! I thought you had planned—"

Truman was in the barn at work.

"So I have!" interrupting. "But the good time, old man, is going to be at home—and we're going to share it together! That little memorandum you mustn't expect any less. I hope, made a man of me—or begun to, at any rate."

"Memorandum! I don't understand."

"I'll tell you later; let me help you do the chores now."

"I know Max had a heart!" Truman was alone; and his voice, though thankful, was husky. "But if he'd borrowed—well, I somehow felt I was doing right!"—C. E. World.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

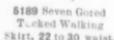
May Manton's Hints
GIBL'S EMPIRE COAT 5190

Empire models appear to be steadily gaining in favor week by week and are never more attractive than when worn by little girls to whom they are always becoming. In the illustration is shown an exceedingly smart yet quite simple coat, which is adapted to all seasonable materials and which includes the very best features of the style without being in any way exaggerated. In this instance dark red Melton is stitched with belting silk and finished with a simple black silk banding, but all cloaking cloths can be utilized and both velvet and velveteen are exceedingly fashionable this season, while the range of colors is an exceptionally generous and desirable one.

The coat is made with yoke and skirt portions, which are joined beneath the belt and is laid in a box plait at the centre back, which provides becoming fulness. The cape gives a triple effect but in reality is one, with circular portions joined to the lower edge and arranged over it, so meaning less clumsiness than otherwise would be the case. At the front are characteristic revers and there is a comfortable high collar at neck while the sleeves are in the favorite style of the season. When liked the cape can be omitted and the coat finished with revers and collar only.



5190 Girl's Empire Coat, 6 to 12 yrs.



5189 Seven Gored Tucked Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

SEVEN GORED TUCKED WALKING SKIRT 5189

None of the tucked or plaited skirts is better liked than this and none is more graceful or more generally becoming. It is quite simple, involves very little labor in the making, yet is absolutely graceful and takes most satisfactory lines and folds. Illustrated the material is royal blue cheviot stitched with belting silk, but all suiting and all skirting materials are available, broadcloth, homespun and the like as well as the lighter weight cashmere, henrietta and silk.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in tucks that are turned toward the front and that are stitched flat for graduated lengths, pressed into position below the stitchings. At the back the fulness is laid in inverted plaits and the closing is made invisibly beneath these last.

TUCKED SKIRT WAIST 5188

The simple skirt waist is the one which is in most demand and that may fairly be called a necessity. It makes the best of all waists for wear with the simple tailored suit and it also is much to be desired for home wear, both with skirts to match and those of contrasting

material. Illustrated is an exceedingly smart model that is adapted to silk, to wool and to the cotton and lawn waists and which can be either lined or unlined as preferred. In this case it is made of plaid taffeta, stitched with belting silk, but while plaids are to be much worn during the entire season, there are a great many figured, striped



5188 Tucked Shirt Waist, 36 to 46 bust. 5193 Waist with Cape, 32 to 40 bust.

and plain materials which are equally desirable, cashmere and henrietta being well liked as well as the more familiar wash flannels and silks.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which is optional, fronts and back. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth while the back is plain and there is a regulation box plait at the centre front. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season that are laid in tucks at their lower edges, then joined to straight cuffs, which are closed with buttons and button holes. At the neck can be worn any fancy stocks which may be preferred, but the plain one of the material is always correct.

WAIST WITH CAPE 5193

Cape effects of all sorts are greatly in vogue this season and are very apt to be becoming while they are graceful and eminently attractive. Illustrated is a waist which includes one of quite novel sort and that also shows an attractive chemisette. In this case taffeta is trimmed with silk banding and combined with lace over chiffon, there being groups of handsome buttons at the front, but the waist suits both the gown and the separate blouse equally well and is consequently adapted to almost all seasonable materials. Taffeta and louisine are having great vogue, but there are also a number of pretty soft wools which are equally in fashion, such as cashmere, henrietta and veiling.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation and itself consists of fronts and back with the chemisette and the cape. The closing of the waist is made invisibly at the left side beneath the simulated box plait while that of the chemisette is made at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are attractive yet simple ones that give a cup effect while in reality they are all in one.

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

Don't be slovenly in your dress. To be well-groomed pronounces the lady and the gentleman and is the greatest recommendation to a young person entering society or business.

THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

"The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Ask for "The Fat of the Land." Fill up and cut off coupon on page 878 and send to

The Farming World
TORONTO

We'll Keep the Little Farm

Well, Jane, I guess we'll keep the place; we've lived here, you and I. Upon this little farm so long, let's stay here till we die.

You know I thought I'd sell it once, to Jones, or Deacon Brown, and take the money we have saved and buy a house in town.

But when the barn began to swell and grass began to grow, Somehow it doesn't seem to me I ought to let it go.

I love the crimson clover and the fields of waving corn;

The quiet, balmy evening, and the fragrant, dewy morn;

The pink and snowy blossoms hanging on the apple trees;

The chirping of the crickets and the humming of the bees.

I love the summer's honey breath, the blushing buds of May;

The teeming autumn, rich with fruit, the scent of new-mown hay;

The noisy laughter of the brook and laughter of the rill;

The lowing herds upon the heath and flocks upon the hill.

And when I think of leaving all, it fills me with alarm.

So, after all, I guess it's best to keep the little farm.

—Farm Journal.

Fighting Garden Insects

It is well known that many of our most serious insect pests of the field and garden pass the winter months in such places as they can find in or near the crops upon which they have been feeding. Thus many species of cutworms, for example, pass the winter in a half-grown condition beneath boards, stones, trash, or just beneath the surface of the soil. The Chinese loag often hibernates under boards, trash, etc., around the edges of grain or grass fields.

The Tarnished Plant Bug, which causes a distorted twisting of the young leaves of currant, gooseberry, and raspberry, hibernates under fallen leaves. The Turp-Louse, which is the same species as the Cabbage Louse in gardens, seems to pass the winter on such living roots, shoots or other remnants of its food-plant as remain in the field.

These considerations show at once that much may be done at this season to avoid damage next spring and summer. If every fence row be thoroughly cleaned out, either by the plow or by fire; if every piece of trash around the gardens and fields be piled and burned; if all the dead leaves in the gardens be consigned to flames; if every last bit of rubbish most important of all, if all vines, stalks, stubs, leaves and other remnants of crops be absolutely destroyed by fire or in the compost-heap, we can easily believe that there will be fewer of these insect pests next season. Even the much needed cost of whitewash on the picket fence surrounding the garden will do some good against the insects by scaling up small cracks in which insects might otherwise secure themselves.

In the prompt destruction of all useless remnants immediately after the harvesting of the crop we have a valuable remedy which is all too little appreciated by most persons. A stalk-weevil which bores in the stems of the potato reaches maturity and escapes from the vines only after the crop is harvested and the vines are lying unheeded on the ground. On the neglected stubs of cabbage and cauliflower plants many a brood of lice is born in the fall and "Indian summer" season. Many a cut worm and green cabbage worm, and many a pupa (chrysalis) of the Diamond-back

moth passes the winter or reaches maturity on these remnants, hence their immediate destruction is advisable.

If one lone gardener or farmer in a locality follows these suggestions while all his neighbors neglect them, his results, while none the less sure, will not be as noticeable and satisfactory as would be the case if all the farmers or gardeners in the community should act together. Unity of action is always more effective than mere spasmodic individual effort.

Mushrooms

It is a very prevalent idea in some sections of the country, especially among farmers, that only the progressive gardener or expert at the business can successfully grow this luxuriant product and make it pay. Mushroomous offer exceptions to the market gardener or others who are engaged in growing it. Dame Nature also favors mushroom growing, and fully demonstrates to us that they can be raised almost anywhere. We have them in old pastures and lanes, growing spontaneously without culture or care.

No one can grow mushrooms more economically than the farmer. He has already a cellar, fresh manure and loam. He can easily obtain spawn with which to plant his bed. Should he at any time decide to discontinue their culture the manure used in the mushroom bed has not exhausted its fertility, and can be used for other purposes. It is well rotted, and in a better condition to apply on the land than it was before the mushroom crop was taken off.

After the farmer prepares the bed in his wife or daughter can manage or attend to it without scarcely any tax upon her time, or without interfering with other duties. It is nice, clean work—there is nothing menial about it. No lady in the land hesitates to gather them in an open field; how much less should she hesitate to care for a small bed in her own nice, clean cellar.

Mushrooms are a winter crop—they come when most needed. The supply of eggs in the winter is limited enough and our pin money proportionately short, no little income coming in. But with a small mushroom bed well kept and a constant demand and good prices for mushrooms all winter long, we need not worry about hens laying at Christmas.—Old Farmer, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Middlesex Beekeepers

The annual meeting of the Middlesex Beekeepers' Association was held on Nov. 4th. Among other subjects discussed were dealing with "foul brood," the extraction of honey, the west as a market for honey, and reforesting, dealing more particularly with planting basswood and honey locust trees. The officers elected are Morley Pettit, Nixon, President, F. J. Miller, London, vice president, and E. T. Barnard, London, secretary.

Institute Meetings

The Farmers' Institute meetings to be held during November and December promise to be of very great interest. A number of two-day meetings will be held at which a live stock judging class will take place. At many of these meetings a special dairy session will be held to which members of the Dairymen's Association will be invited. Each deputation will be provided with a set of mounted specimens of noxious weeds, including those mentioned in the Pure Seed Bill.

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The Apple and the Orchard

Planting the Tree—Cultivating the Tree—Caring for the Fruit

By W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

(Continued from last issue.)

Maintenance of Fertility.—It often happens that the orchard is heavily cropped with grain, hay, roots, or corn without sufficient fertilizers being returned to make up for what has been removed. By the time the trees come into bearing the soil is much exhausted of available plant food and the trees suffer. This is unwise, as the trees will be bearing fruit for many years and will need a large amount of plant food at their disposal to mature full crops. It has been estimated that when the trees are in full bearing about fifteen tons of barnyard manure applied once every three years will supply the trees with all the plant food that has been removed with the fruit, and allow for loss in leaching.

Where manure cannot be obtained cheaply and conveniently the fertility of the orchard may be maintained by judiciously using wood ashes or muriate of potash to supply the potash; bone meal and superphosphate, the phosphoric acid; and some leguminous plant, the nitrogen, grown as a cover crop and plowed under.

Cover Crops.—The cover crop is one which grows in the orchard during late summer and autumn and remains there over winter, serving several useful purposes. If first of all uses available plant food which might be leached away if no crop were growing; if a leguminous crop, such as clover, vetches or peas, it gathers nitrogen from the air and when plowed under furnishes the soil with this expensive plant food almost at the cost of the seed; it holds the snow in winter, thus protecting the roots of the trees and preventing, to a large extent, the alternate thawing and freezing of the ground in early spring, lessening very materially the injury from root-killing, and lastly it adds humus to the soil and makes its water holding capacity greater. It is only where there are no other crops growing in the orchard except fruit that the cover crop can be grown to advantage. Cultivation should cease about the middle of July, and the seed for the cover crop then be sown. Where it grows well, common red clover is one of the best plants for this purpose, from 10 to 12 pounds per acre being necessary to get a good thick stand. Where the soil is very dry, lucerne or alfalfa does better than most plants as a cover crop, about 20 pounds of seed per acre being required. Hairy vetch, cow peas and crimson clover may be used where the climate is mild.

Pruning.—It is necessary to prune apple trees in order to get the best results from them, and by beginning when the trees are young much labor will be saved. The main objects of pruning are to obtain highly colored fruit of good size in paying quantities, and also to maintain well shaped trees. The fruit on unpruned trees is usually small, and poorly colored. When the trees are making strong growth many branches are formed. Those branches which grow across and through the top should be cut out, and if two branches touch, one should be shortened or removed. The top of the tree should be open, so that the air and sunlight may penetrate easily, but bare limbs should be avoided. Wounds heal quicker if pruning is done in the middle of May and the middle of June, but March is the usual month for such work, as there is more time then. Pruning, however, may be successfully done during any month of the year. The branch should be cut off

close to the limb or trunk, and the wound, if large, should be covered with lead paint, which will protect it from the weather.

Spraying.—The value of spraying has been so clearly proven, and the way to spray so well demonstrated at different places throughout the country, that many progressive fruit growers now consider this, as it certainly is, one of the most important factors in successful fruit culture. Apples which are not spotted and have no worm holes will command a much higher price than those which have, and as the black spot or scab can be controlled by using the Bordeaux mixture at the proper time, everyone who grows apples should have clean fruit. The early sprayings are the most important, and it is these which are often neglected, as they come when the farmer or fruit grower is very busy with other things. The mixture and solutions used should be accurately made and the spray thoroughly applied. Every leaf or fruit on which the spray does not fall offers a starting point for the spread of disease. The spraying calendars published from time to time by the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be carefully consulted and followed.

Picking, Packing and Storing.—If apples are to keep well they should be picked properly. Shaking the fruit from the tree ought, on no account, to be practiced, as if the best prices are to be realized the apples should be without bruises. Early apples may be picked when they are almost mellow, but the time of picking winter fruit varies. The trees, however, should not, as a rule, be gathered before the seeds are almost entirely brown, or before the skin has most of its color. The proper time to pick the different varieties will soon be learned. One of the most convenient and best receptacles used in picking apples is a half-bushel basket, lined with some soft material to prevent bruising. The fruit may either be sorted in the field or in the storeroom. The former method is preferable if it can be managed. If packed in barrels, the fruit should be gently emptied from the baskets into the barrel, which is rocked from time to time to make the fruit settle down. If this is properly done little pressure will be required when heading the barrel. More apples are being packed in boxes than formerly and there is much less loss from bruising when put up in this way.

When the fruit is packed in warm weather it is wise to give it a chance to cool down before heading. In order to keep well, apples should be kept at a temperature of from 28 degrees F. to 32 degrees F. Much fruit is spoiled by being kept in too warm a place.

Varieties.—A very large number of varieties of apples may now be obtained if desired, but it is best to limit the number planted to a few, as better prices will be obtained for large quantities of a few kinds, if they are the best sorts, than for small quantities of many kinds. The following varieties are among the best to plant in the most favorable apple growing districts:

Summer.—Yellow Transparent, Primate, Duchess of Oldenburg.

Autumn.—Wealthy, Gravenstein, Colvert, Alexander.

Early Winter.—Blenheim Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Rhode Island Greening, Fameuse, McIntosh Red, King of Tompkins Co., Ribston Pippin.

Winter.—Ontario, Northern Spy, Bald-

win, Ben Davis, Stark, Golden Russet, Granberry Pippin.

For the colder districts, the following kinds are among the best:

Summer.—Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg.

Autumn.—Wealthy, Alexander.

Early Winter.—Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Wolf River.

Winter.—Scott's Winter, Gano, Red Canada, Salome, Golden Russet, Pewaukee, Ben Davis, Canada Baldwin.

The hardest apples, and those which should be tried where the climate is most severe, are Tetofsky, Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Charlamoff, Hibernal, McMahan White, Longfield, Patten's Greening, McIntosh Red, Scott's Winter, Melinda, Northwestern Greening, The Whitney, Martha and Transcendent crabs are also very hardy.

A New Method of Fruit Packing

To meet the demand by fruit growers and salesmen for an inexpensive and attractive, yet thoroughly reliable, method of packing fruit, a new fruit box has been manufactured by Messrs. Edward Spencer and Co., London, Eng. In this box, as will be seen from the illustration, each fruit



is contained in a wooden cylinder, which obviates any chance of the fruit being bruised. These cylinders add very little to the weight, yet greatly increase the strength of the whole box. The box is entirely machine made, dove-tailed and rebated together so as not to depend on glue. No nails, or metal of any kind, are used. The box is fitted with a drop-over lid, flush with the frame, and is grooved at the end for sealing with wax or lead. It is rectangular in shape, and the illustration shows a handy size of box made to take



a dozen peaches. This size is retailed at sixpence each, and can be used repeatedly.

A great variety of sizes can be had to hold any quantity of the cylinders, which are also made in six sizes, from 2½ to 6½ inches diameter. The boxes can also be supplied without the cylinders either with drop-over lids or with slide lids. By using these boxes growers would save a considerable amount in cartage, in addition to having easy minds as to their fruit arriving at its destination in perfect condition.

Don't at any cost allow the bloom of your dear, sweet girl to be rubbed off. It is the loveliest thing in all this grim, old world.

Fruit Culture

For success in fruit growing care must be taken to produce the kinds of fruit demanded by the market in which it is to be sold. It is a false and stupid idea to suppose that you can grow what you like and the other fellow will buy it whether he likes it or not. Experience has proved that "he won't." You must, of necessity, cater to the market.

For your orchard you should select a field suitable for fruit growing. As a rule, it is better with a slope to the north and east. Moreover, it should be protected as much as possible from the prevailing summer winds—those which blow from the west and southwest and shake and injure the tree when it is covered with leaves and fruit. The high winds of winter don't matter so much, for then the trees are stripped of both foliage and fruit, and the wind passes through them without so much injury. The field for the orchard should be well fertilized before the planting is done. It is a mistake to pile manure close to the tree, as many growers do, where it does no good and is merely a harbor for vermin. The ends of roots usually extend as far as the limbs, and the fertilizer ought to be placed where it will reach the root ends. Here manure is a good fertilizer for fruit, also wood ashes, and generally speaking all kinds of farm yard manure is good. It is impossible to grow first class fruit upon a soil that has not been well fertilized. Then the trees should be pruned every year. Just before the sap begins to run is the best time. The more apple trees there are the more codling moths there will be—the more fruit, the more disease to be guarded against. Most of these can be overcome to a certain extent by spraying. But the same kind of spray won't do for all kinds of diseases. The Bordeaux mixture will not kill those insects which suck the bark. For these he has found a mixture of fifteen pounds each of lime and sulphur, to forty gallons of water, applied hot before the leaves come out, to be very effective and to be, moreover, a great fruit tree stimulant and cleanser. Major Sheppard believes strongly in keeping the pigs in the orchard. They eat the wormy apples, destroy many injurious worms and insects lurking near the surface, and are constantly distributing good manure.—Major James Sheppard.

"Grounder" Apples

This is a name that, according to the Fruit Division, should be branded on all windfalls when sent to market. But usually windfalls are not so branded. It is somewhat misleading, as windfalls are not good keepers and as a rule very unsaleable to handle, because of the uncertainty of their condition. It seems reasonable, therefore, that they should be branded, so as to indicate that they are windfalls.

Notwithstanding the fact that South Africa has very stringent pest laws, rendering it necessary to ship only perfectly clean apples, some recent shipments of Canadian apples to that country have been very inferior and cannot fail to result in loss to the shippers. But the injury does not end here. This poor stuff will in a short time contaminate all Canadian fruit in that colony.

Gideon Apple not a Good Shipper

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received a letter from a dealer in Manitoba reciting the fact that he had received a consignment of apples that looked perfectly good on the outside, but when the apples were cut the core was almost invariably rotten. Almost incidentally he gave the name of the apples, the Gideon. The shipper pack-

ed these in good faith and sent them forward as No. 1's. This illustrates the necessity of a slight knowledge of varieties on the part of shippers and consumers of apples. The Gideon has been condemned years ago, because it is liable to rot at the core, a fact that should bar it out as a No. 1 shipping apple. The tree, however, is exceedingly hardy, which encouraged the planting of it to a very large extent in Northern Ontario some years ago.

The owners of Gideon trees should immediately top graft to some more desirable variety. It is an excellent stock, and if the graft is properly done only two or three years' crop is lost.

Fairs in Southwestern Ontario

During October I visited the fall fairs in the counties of Essex and Kent, and a few notes regarding them may be of interest. I found my way to Harrow, Hadzgate, Blenheim and Ridgeway, and attended their shows. In points of excellence and quantity it is doubtful if any other two counties in Ontario can better their exhibits. Great care seems to be taken in selecting and breeding their stock.

The attention given by spectators around the judging rings spoke very plainly of the interest taken, which is an encouragement to exhibitors. Light horses, drivers and general purpose, were out in large numbers, heavy horses in the usual force. Shorthorn cattle both in quantity and quality above the average. Sheep, swine, poultry in large numbers and of the best quality.

Apples were poor, owing to severe storms injuring the crop early in the season. The showing of potatoes would gladden the hearts of the Irish—the soil and climate seems to be especially adapted to their growth. But corn and tobacco appear to be the staples. Tobacco has a boom on at present and judging from reports is a paying crop, averaging about 1,500 pounds per acre at from 10c. to 12½c per pound in price. The white Burleigh variety is the favorite.

From all accounts a large acreage will be planted next season.

A word as to management and attendance. Everywhere the general desire seems to be to offer more educational features and less amusement. Judging from the attention paid to the exhibits and the discussion over them by visitors it shows plainly that the educational show is coming to stay.

At Blenheim several special prizes were offered for competition among young men for judging cattle by score card, and for essays on breeding and caring for stock. The interest shown in those prizes is convincing proof that more of that nature could be introduced in other places with success. The attendance in all places was good, everyone seemed determined to make their show pay expenses. THE FARMING WORLD desires to extend its sincere thanks for the courtesy shown to its representative at all shows visited and wishes them every success in the future.

W. J. S.

Shorthorn Exports

Thornthorn's circular of Shorthorn transactions for the three months ending June 30th last, show exports of Shorthorn cattle from Great Britain as follows: To Africa 21, to Australia 41, to Canada 6, and to South America 287.

"Well," said Jenkins, in response to an inquiry, "there's Mrs. Starven's; you can get board there by the week."

"Oh, I've been there, and got bored in less than a week; the fare was so monotonous."

WELL DRILLS

With one of Loomis' late improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money earning Well Drilling Machine ever made in America. Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.



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LEAD THE WORLD.

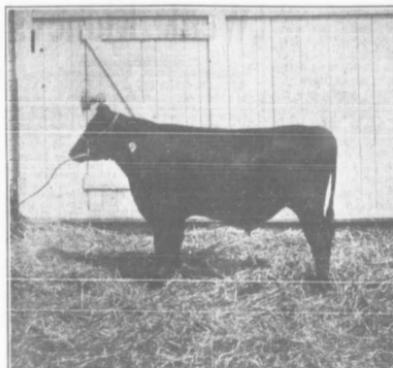
Factory at doors of iron, steel and steel production. Lowest freight rates. Eighty eight ton. Five steam portable saw mills; multiple machines; lath mill; coal wood, cut-off and rip saws; steam and gas-turbine engines; feed mills. Free catalogue. New York City Office, 628 Engineering Building. Distributing Points: San Francisco, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas, Richmond.

PERMANENT MEADOWS should have an annual dressing of 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eleven per cent. POTASH and ten per cent. available phosphoric acid.

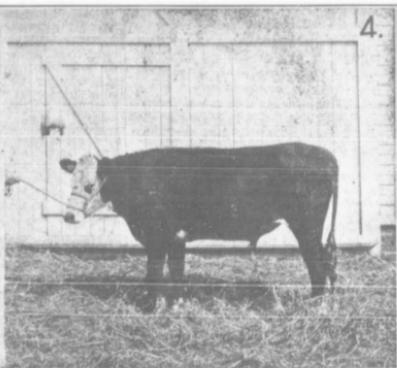
This will gradually force out sour grasses and mosses from the meadows, and bring good grasses and clovers; thus increasing the quality as well as the quantity of the hay.

Our practical book, "Farmer's Guide," gives valuable facts for every sort of crop-raising. It is one of a number of books on successful fertilization which we send on request, free of any cost or obligation, to any farmer who will write us for them.

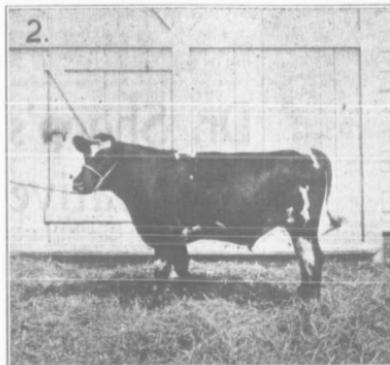
Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York



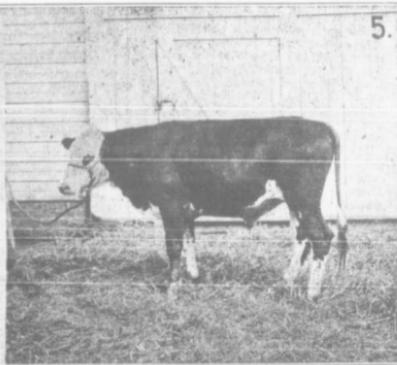
FANCY SELECTED YEARLING STOCKER.
Chicago market value, November 23, 1904, \$1.25 per cwt.



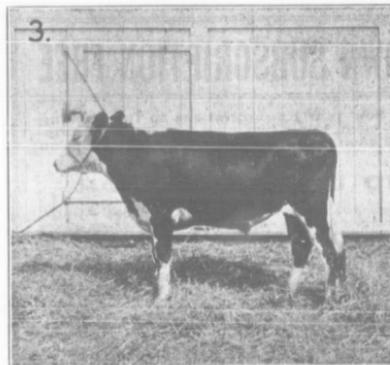
MEDIUM STOCKER.
Chicago market value, November 23, 1904, \$3.25 per cwt.



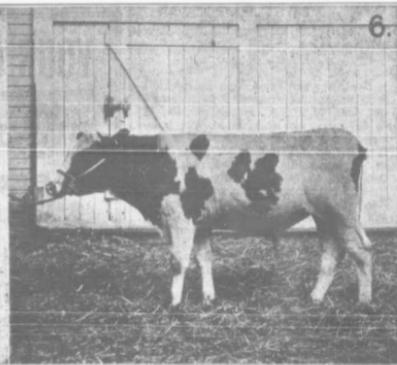
CHOICE STOCKER.
Chicago market value, November 23, 1904, \$4.00 per cwt.



COMMON STOCKER.
Chicago market value, November 23, 1904, \$2.50 per cwt.



GOOD STOCKER.
Chicago market value, November 23, 1904, \$3.75 per cwt.



INFERIOR STOCKER.
Chicago market value, November 23, 1904, \$2.00 per cwt.

Market grades of Stockers selected by experts at Chicago and exhibited by the Illinois Experiment Station. Cuts kindly loaned by "The National Stockman and Farmer," Pittsburg, Pa.

New Zealand Correspondence

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

The importance of the chilled beef experiments to New Zealand cattlemen compels me to again write on the question. The last consignment was not a success. Conveying with two of several who viewed it before leaving the last port I ascertained that the conditions were not at all favorable. The "skirts" were left on and then it was quite wet underneath. They expressed themselves as being surprised that the whole consignment was not reported as altogether rotten. The Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company intend going further into the matter, being confident that it can be successfully carried out, as two previous consignments were landed in good condition with the temperature kept a little lower than the last. When by turning the indicator one can secure the temperature desired in the rooms of some of the most up-to-date hotels in Canada and the United States, then the matter of keeping the degrees of cold required should be quite within the range of possibility.

When traveling through your country I heard accounts of phenomenal raises in the price of land, and would like to know if you can beat the following, which occurred within a hundred miles of Auckland City: A little more than three years ago a piece of swamp land was sold for farming purposes at less than £700, soon afterwards it changed hands at £1800, and after building a medium sized house of timber and digging a drain in it, the last man sold it for £9,000.

The Equinoctial gales have come (as usual in September) and growth is not quite so good as when I wrote last. There are reports of a crop of corn yielding 60 bushels per acre. How does this compare with Canada or the States?

WAINGARA.

New Zealand, Sept. 30, 1905.

Prince Edward Island

We have had some ideal weather this fall. Some frost at night during the latter part of October, but not enough to stop the plow. Farmers report good crops of mangels, turnips, cabbage, etc. Nearly all the roots were safely housed by the 1st of November. A large acreage has been plowed. There is a great demand for sheep, and prices are high. A great deal of produce has been coming to market recently. Fresh eggs are very scarce, as many of the hens have stopped laying.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr., per lb, 5½ to 6½c; small, 8 to 10c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c; eggs, per doz., 20 to 25c; butter, per lb., 24 to 25c; hay, per cwt., 40 to 50c; potatoes, per bu., 18 to 21c; oats 34 to 36c; turnips, per bu., 10 to 12c; geese \$1.00 to \$1.35 each; ducks 60c each; chickens, per pair, 45 to 55c; lamb, per lb., 7 to 10c; pork, per lb., 7½c; oatmeal, per lb., 3½c; straw, per cwt., 25c; celery, per bunch, 5c; carrots, per bunch, 5c; cabbage per head, 3 to 5c; flour, per cwt., \$2.50, per bbl. \$5.50 to \$6.50; apples, per doz., 8 to 10c; turkey \$1.00 to \$1.50; tub butter, per lb., 20c; wheat, per bu., 70 to 75c.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass, per lb., 4 to 5c; butter, per lb., 19 to 20c; eggs, per doz., 10 to 12c.

18c; hay, loose, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50; straw, pressed, per ton, \$5.00; hides, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; flour, per cwt., \$3.00; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.75; oats, black, 34c, white 35c; wheat, per bu., \$1.10 to \$1.20; pork, per lb., 6 to 6½c; potatoes, per bu., 20c; geese, per lb., 10c; turkeys, per lb., 14c; ducks, per lb., 8 to 10c; chickens, per lb., 6 to 8c.

We are informed that thousands of live geese have already been shipped from this island to the United States. Numbers of dressed geese have been sent to Sydney and other local markets. Raising geese is now a paying industry, for there is good demand and good prices offered.

Mr. John Newson, of the Warren Farm, dug 326 bushels of Green Mountain potatoes off 400 yards less than half an acre of land. This is at the rate of 770 bushels per acre. The potatoes have shallow eyes, are large, and of excellent quality. Mr. Newson is selling them for seed at 50 cents per bushel. We are informed that he attributes this extraordinary yield chiefly to the use of Kanite, a commercial fertilizer.

A meeting of the cheese board was held on October 27. The buyers were Messrs. Spillet, Biffin and Horace Hasard. The following factories boarded: Stanley Bridge 200, Lakeville 100, Red Point 64, New Glasgow 195, Union 110, Kensington 100, Hazelbrook 100, Red House 80. All were sold with the exception of New Glasgow to R. E. Spillet at 11, 7-46. A. R.

Canadian Live Stock in Japan

The shipment of purebred cattle recently purchased for Japan from Canadian breeders by Mr. K. Kozu have arrived at their destination in good order. Mr. Kozu, writing the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa from Shiganure, Shinano, Japan, on September 30th, says that the shipment left Portland, Oregon, on July 22nd, arriving at Japan on August 9th. The cattle were landed at Yokohama, and subjected to the tuberculosis test, which they all passed successfully. Mr. Kozu reports that the animals are greatly admired by government officials and private breeders. At the time of writing the cattle had quite recovered from their long sea voyage and were doing well on Mr. Kozu's farm.

Weak Kidneys

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weakness or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny strand of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a stimulant remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health Book 2 on the Heart. Take your mail at Book 3 on the Kidneys, dress Dr. Shoop, Box Book 3 for Women.—Racine, Wis. State Book 3 for Men, which book you want. Book from Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Prepared in both Liquid and Tablet form. For sale at forty thousand drug stores. Mild cases are often reached by a single Package.

Moving in a Circle

Every farmer boy wants to be a school teacher, every school teacher hopes to be an editor, every editor would like to be a banker, every banker would like to be a trust magnate and every trust magnate hopes some day to own a farm and have chickens and cows and pigs and horses to look after. We end where we begin.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Sick Dog

My dog has been sick for several days. The first symptom was pain in the legs; then for a few days he foamed at the mouth. Now, he runs around in a circle, always looking behind as if afraid of something.—J. K. T.

The symptoms indicate a lesion of the brain, probably a tumor in its substance, which interferes with the nerves of motion and sensation. Treatment of such cases is uncertain, and as the age and breed of the dog are not stated, it is impossible to prescribe definitely for him. A dose of opening medicine should be given, such as castor oil, or cascara, and following this a course of purgatives. A small dog of say fifteen pounds weight could take half a grain twice a day, a large one four grains, dissolved in a little water.

Lump in Teat

I have a cow with a small lump forming in one of her teats. I could hardly get any milk from that teat; so I passed a knitting needle into it and the milk came better. Next day, I put a slate pencil in, and the milk came alright. The lump is growing; will it hurt the milk?—Subscriber, Que.

There is no danger of the lump hurting the milk, but there is great risk of doing so in your attempts to remove the lump or to force a passage with knitting needles, slate pencils, etc. Any of these may carry pus germs into the udder and set up inflammation, injuring the quarter and drying up the milk. If it is necessary to pass anything into the teat to open the passage, the proper instrument, a teat syphon, or milking tube should be used; and, before passing it, the instrument should be boiled, that any pus germs on it may be killed. Do not handle it after it has been boiled; but take it by the outer end, or grease it by dipping it into vaseline and, after seeing that the end of the teat is clean, pass it gently in as far as it will go. Repeat the boiling every time you use the syphon.

Injury to the Neck

About a month ago, I noticed my yearling colt going around with his head down and his neck stretched. I put him in the stable and he got better. When I keep him in, he is all right; but when I turn him out he gets bad again.—S. G. C.

The neck has been hurt in some unknown way. You should keep the colt in and rub his spine with embrocation.

Ophthalmia

My horse had what seemed a cold in the head. His throat was sore; and he had a discharge of matter from the nostril. That got better, but his eyes seemed to have a scum over them and ran water. I blew in powdered glass, but it did no good. His tongue is red on the edges and badly swollen, and he slobbers a good deal. His legs are swollen also.—J. C. F.

You should take this horse to a veterinary surgeon. His eye is affected with purulent ophthalmia and will likely become blind. Powdered glass will only do it harm. The mouth too requires attention, as there must be something wrong with his teeth to account for his slobbering and the appearance of his tongue. The swelling in his legs is merely a sign of the disease and will disappear when you get his teeth fixed and his eye attended to.

Chronic Cough

I have an aged cow with a chronic cough. Her breathing is heavy and quick, and there is an abnormal flow of saliva. Is this pleuro-pneumonia? Is the milk fit to use?—R. W. B.

The most likely cause for this is tuberculosis, and it may be bronchitis, but it certainly can't be pleuro-pneumonia as the disease is unknown in Canada. Give her a tablespoon of oil of tar three times a day. Do not use her milk for domestic purposes without first boiling it; for, if the disease is tuberculosis, the milk is not wholesome.

Swelled Leg

I have a horse that got kicked on the hock some time ago. The scar has disappeared, and when working the horse seems all right; but when he stands his leg swells up from the hock down. The swelling goes down when he works. It is some time since he was kicked, and the swelling did not commence until recently.—H. G.

The kick in the hock must have injured the vein, and the return of blood from the lower part of the leg is impeded and swelling results. Apply a wet bandage every night after work, and let it stay on until morning. Work or exercise the horse every day and don't feed him too much oats.

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.

Unpaid Rent

I rented my farm to A and he vacated it in November, 1903, leaving six months' rent unpaid. Can I now sue A for this rent?—C. H. (Elora).
Yes, you can sue A for the rent, as in the case of any other debt.

Unpaid Mortgage and Interest

Three years ago my wife purchased a farm for \$2,900. She paid only \$400 in cash and gave a mortgage on the farm to the person from whom she bought it to secure the balance of the money. The mortgage bears interest at six per cent. per annum. No interest has been paid since the first year. She also agreed to pay \$200 a year on account of the principal, but these payments have not been made. The holder of the mortgage says he is going to take proceedings to get his money. What can he do? Can he sue me for the money?—P. H. B. (Prescott).

The holder of the mortgage can sue your wife on her covenant in the mortgage to pay the interest and the principal, and recover judgment against her for the amount of interest and principal now in arrears. The mortgage no doubt contains a provision that if your wife makes default in payment of the interest, or in other words, does not keep it paid up as provided in the mortgage, then the whole principal money will become due, and if such is the case the holder of the mortgage can sue her for the whole amount remaining unpaid on the mortgage, or he can bring an action for foreclosure of the mortgage and obtain a judgment of the court foreclosing all your wife's claims in the farm and take possession of it again

himself. All the above steps are governed by the Rules of Practice of the High Court of Justice, and in the case of the mortgagee seeking to foreclose the mortgage a certain length of time is allowed within which to pay the amount found to be owing on the mortgage.

The mortgage, as drafted, contains a proviso that if default is made in the payment of the moneys secured by the mortgage the holder of it may serve you with a notice of his intention to sell the farm to recover the money owing to him and so he could proceed to enforce his remedies under this power of sale.

Unless you joined in the mortgage and agreed to pay the mortgage moneys he cannot sue you to recover judgment against you. But if you did sign the mortgage and covenant or agree to pay the moneys owing under same, then he can sue for the moneys and enforce his judgment against you for the debt.

Charging Will

I made a will leaving both my farms to one son. I now wish to change and give one of the farms to another son. Have I to make a new will to do so?—P. H. B. (Lindsay).

You can make a change either by making a new will revoking the old will entirely or you can add a codicil to the present will revoking the devise of both farms to one son and giving a farm to each. If you make the change by adding a codicil to the existing will the codicil must be executed in the same manner as a will is required to be executed—that is, it must be signed by the testator or testatrix in the presence of two witnesses, who must sign their names as witnesses to the presence of the testator or the testatrix, and in the presence of each other.

The Value and Use of Farm Manures

The value of farm manures lies chiefly in the fertility which they add to the soil. Manures from all animals contain comparatively large per cents of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, three elements essential to plant growth, but not found in sufficient quantities in many soils. The relative value of the manures depends upon the amounts of these elements present. The class of manures which we have to consider contain both the solid and liquid excrements of the animals from which they are made. The dung contains, approximately, one-third of the total nitrogen; one-fifth of the total potash, and nearly all the phosphoric acid voided by the animal; while the urine contains about two-thirds of the total nitrogen, four-fifths of the total potash and but very little of the phosphoric acid. Calculating on the basis of the price charged for the elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in commercial fertilizers, the approximate value of the manures produced annually by each horse or mule is \$27, by each head of cattle \$70, by each head of sheep \$12, and each sheep \$2. These values vary with the age and kind of animal, with the kind of food consumed and with the work or use of the animal. Young animals retain more of the fertilizing elements in their bodies than old animals, it being estimated that growing animals excrete sometimes as little as 50 per cent. of the fertilizing constituents of their food, while mature animals sometimes excrete as high as 90 or 95 per cent. Milch cows excrete from 65 to 85 per cent. and fattening and draft animals from 85 to 95 per cent. of these constituents. The Cornell Station states the average value of the manure of a mare at \$3.30 per ton, hog manure \$1.20 per

ton, horse manure \$2.21 per ton, and cow manure \$2.02 per ton. These figures show the relative value of the manures from the different classes of animals concerning fertility alone.

Now let us consider the relation these manures bear to the various grains produced on the farm. Oats contain per ton 30.4 lbs. of nitrogen valued at \$0.21, 12.4 lbs. of phosphoric acid valued at \$0.87, and 88 lbs. of potash valued at \$0.35, making a total value of \$7.43. It is because of the farmer markets with every two thousand pounds of oats sold in the form of grain, fertilizing constituents worth \$7.43. A ton of corn contains fertilizing elements which, if purchased on the market, would cost \$0.75. Ten dollars worth of clover hay contains \$9.07 worth of fertility. If the corn, or oats, or clover hay were fed to our farm animals we could return from 50 to 75 per cent. of our fertility in the shape of manures; or if we chose we could buy grain and hay and feed it to stock on the farm and return almost the same amount of fertility that has been removed in the form of crops.

Manure has a secondary value, that of improving the physical condition of the soil. Many soils through constant cropping have been robbed of their humus and as a consequence are heavy, ill-drained and cold. We also find these conditions in the soils of the hilly lands lying near our rivers. These soils, if treated with manure, will be lightened by the added humus contained in the manure. The soil particles will be forced apart thus allowing the water from rains to enter and drain away. Owing to the increased lightness it will also be an easier proposition to maintain a dust mulch, thus preventing the soil from drying out too rapidly.

The disposition of farm manures depends largely upon the nature of both the crops and the soil. It is the prevailing opinion that wherever it is practical it is best to apply the manure to the soil while fresh. By doing this but a small amount of the fertilizing elements will be lost. Fermentation, which takes place in fresh manures, will not only render the plant food in the manure available, but will also release the elements locked up in the soil. Where it is desired to improve the physical condition of clayey soils fresh manure is the most valuable due to the greater amount of humus which it contains. Well rotted manures contain the plant food in a more readily available form and should therefore be applied just before it is likely to be needed in order that leaching may be prevented. It is, generally speaking, valuable for spring application while fresh manure is more valuable for application. It would appear then that no fixed rules can be laid down for the application of manures, the farmer using his own judgment as to when, how, what kind, and how much manure to apply.—Iowa Agriculturist.

Agricultural Economies

This is the title of a new book just issued by Morang & Co., Toronto, price \$1.25, that should be of value to every student of agriculture. It treats of the factors of agriculture: production, the organization of the farm, the size of farms, the forces which determine the prices of agricultural products, the farmer's means of acquiring land tenancy and land ownership, and the adjustment of the relations between landlords and tenants. The book is well worth reading. It leads one out into new avenues of thought not usually followed in a study of agriculture.

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Care of the Collie

A few words on general care: In all favorable weather wash the dog once a month, and in summer once each week. Feed him twice daily of cooked food. Do not keep him too fat. Good muscular condition and a smart, alert collie, are not the result of too much feed. Once a week give a half-teaspoonful of powdered sulphur in a pan with some milk. It keeps his blood in fine condition. Use a medicated animal soap when washing him. Disinfect the kennel with crude carbolic acid once a month. In fall and winter, when washing is out of the question, owing to the unfavorable weather, dust him through all his dense coat with a tobacco dust powder. It is a fine method of keeping his skin clean and insects off after contact with other dogs. Have him clipped in summer if convenient, and let him go on the vacation with you. He will love the water, and it will be a sin to leave him home.

"Once owner of a collie, always an owner," is an old but true saying. No circumstances will prevent the keeping of a collie after they have once won you. You know the truth of this in a dozen instances. They are the pride of everyone who possesses them, and will always be first in the heart of a strong man or woman who is fond of the dumb but true.—A. D. Burbank, in *Recreation*.

The Guernsey

The Guernsey cattle are from the island of Guernsey, one of the Channel Island group along with Jersey, near the northwest coast of France. The cows of these two small islands undoubtedly have a common origin in the cattle of Brittany, and Normandy or France, for they now, after many years of separate breeding, closely resemble one another, so much so that they were for many years considered as one breed in this country. The name Alderney was applied to them. This term is now little used.

The island of Guernsey is but ten miles long and five or seven miles wide. The climate though not severe is stern enough to demand a hardy constitution in its live stock. The people are engaged in dairying and truck gardening for the English market. All the cattle on the island are pure and have been so for a hundred or more years and so anxious are the people to keep them pure and free from disease that no live cattle are allowed to be landed except they be at once slaughtered.

At home the Guernsey cow is a household pet, is handled largely by women. (This explains the inherent docility of the breed.) They are tethered out in the pasture in the

summer and in the winter hay is supplemented with roots and meal. Being all pure blooded they are graded according to their records as producers. They were brought to this country many years ago and are already popular in the eastern states and in the west, wherever they are known. Guerneys are a size larger than the Jerseys and though not coarse are not so fine as the Jersey with the same general form. The color is light yellow to deep orange with large patches of white, though some show a darker shade, even almost brown, which color is quite common among the bulls. The cows though somewhat scrappy are intelligent and if kindly treated are, like the Jerseys, very gentle, being easily made household pets. They are not nearly so nervous as the Jerseys. They give from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk a year if well fed and housed, with a test of 4½ to 5½ per cent., thus making from 300 to 450 pounds of butter a year. They are good grazers on rich pastures, but are far better adapted to the soiling system than to hill climbing. Though economical producers they can not be said to be gross feeders. They are very comfortable animals to work with and are withal a very good dairy breed.—Prof. Washburn.

Canadians In It

The official record of Holstein cows compiled by the American Holstein-Friesian Association for the period from June 24 to July 21st, 1905, contains the following particulars regarding Canadian cows:

Howell Queen De Kol 52741, age 4 y. 7 m. 4 d., days from calving 53: Milk 854 lbs., per cent. fat 2.97, fat 11,380 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 55841, age 4 y. 2 m. 25 d., days from calving 44: Milk 882 lbs., per cent. fat 3.39, fat 19,792 lbs. Thirty-day record, days from calving 21: Milk 2,152.6 lbs., per cent. fat 3.19, fat 78,146 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ontario.

Adelaide Brook De Kol 4840: age 5 y. 10 m. 11 d., days from calving 250: Milk 212.5 lbs., fat 8,139 lbs. Priority record, 16,118 lbs. fat from 4502 lbs. milk. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Starlight Maid 49013: age 5 y. 10 m. 19 d., days from calving 276: Milk 230 lbs., fat 7,192 lbs. Priority record, 13,410 lbs. fat from 394.9 lbs. milk. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop 67841: age 3 y. 1 m. 15 d., days from calving 276: Milk 205.4 lbs., fat 6,874 lbs. Priority record, 13,454 lbs. fat from 370.4 lbs. milk. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bank Notes

In Canada the money in common use is almost entirely in the form of notes or paper money, "bills," as they are so frequently called, issued by the Dominion Government and by the chartered banks, and this has been the usage here since confederation, and the bank notes were in use before that time. Whether the issue of Canadian gold coins by the mint soon to be in operation at Ottawa will lead to the circulation of any considerable quantity of these coins in place of the convenient notes, is a matter that a few years will make clear, but after the first curiosity regarding the new coins in past we do not look to find any great quantity of them carried in the people's pockets. The note is light in weight (which gold is not) convenient to carry, sufficiently easy to handle, and not easily lost, in addition to this they are known to the people, and old customs are not easily overcome.

The notes issued by the government are of the denomination of \$1, \$5, \$1, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. The notes issued by the banks are as related by the Bank Act, in denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof, being mostly \$5, \$10 and \$20, with a few \$50 and \$100. The three largest denominations of the notes now being issued by the Dominion government are of a different shape from the ordinary note, being about seven and a half inches long by four and a half inches wide, instead of the ordinary size of seven and a half by three and a quarter inches, and are intended solely for use in settling clearings between banks and for their reserves, these notes being in fact of no value in the hands of any other than a bank. The amount of Dominion notes in circulation on 30th September last was \$90,010,851 (practically double the amount of the same month of 1897), of which \$13,441,923 was in one and two dollar notes. The amount of bank notes outstanding on the same date was \$69,881,259, and this, too, is a little more than double the amount in circulation eight years previously. The amount of these notes in circulation held by other banks than those which issued them was \$5,504,297, so that the amount of bank notes actually in the hands of or the pockets of the people was \$64,326,962.

The gross amount of the security behind this amount of bank notes in circulation was \$78,651,094, being the total assets of the banks added to the double liability of the shareholders. This it will be readily agreed furnishes a very substantial protection for the bank note issue. While the Dominion notes have of course the guarantee of the government behind them, their direct security under the "Act respecting Dominion Notes" is 25 per cent. of specie and guaranteed debentures to be held against the first \$30,000,000, and an equal amount of specie for all in excess of that sum. On 30th September the amount of specie held by the several assistant receivers general was \$35,855,361 and guaranteed debentures \$1,946,666. After deducting from this the ten per cent. held against savings deposits, \$6,160,740, the balance was \$35,694,621 in excess of the amount demanded by the Act.

The expense of maintaining this aggregate circulation in good order must be considerable, when it is noted that last year the Dominion government destroyed \$8,000,000 and the chartered banks over \$20,000,000 of worn and

defaced notes, which, of course, necessitated at least an equal amount of new notes being purchased to replace those destroyed. The average life of the bank note appears to be about two and a half years, out the average life of the Dominion \$1 and \$2 notes is probably much less than two years, owing to the constant handling they receive. All the worn notes are destroyed by fire.

The question is sometimes asked if it is wise for our government to issue part of our circulating medium, why do they not issue it all, and let us have but one system of notes in the country. One reason is that, if the right of note issue were withdrawn from the banks, a large number of small towns which, under the present system can maintain an office of one of the chartered banks, would not be able to do so were the privilege of note issue withdrawn from the banks, as the profit on the notes in many small places helps materially to make the year's business a profitable rather than a losing one for the branch. Another reason is that, if the banks had to "buy" and pay cash to the government for all their money, they would not take the interest they now do in seeing that all parts of the country are provided with money as required. There would probably be heard at times complaints of a "money famine," and possibly taking the question as a whole, the experience of government issues in the United States should be sufficient to deter the people of Canada from ever forsaking their present safe and convenient government notes.

The Montreal Bank recently held their 20th annual meeting, thus completing their half century of business. That their career has been a successful one is shown by the fact that the bank being equal to their capital, and the last dividend declared at the rate of 10 per cent. The president in his speech mentioned that in 1855 the paid-up capital of the bank was \$308,375; to-day it is \$3,000,000. The total of all the banks was then \$15,000,000, to-day it exceeds \$54,000,000. The deposits were then \$11,000,000, now the deposits in the banks, Government Savings Banks and the loan companies is about \$65,000,000.

Books and Bulletins

TOMATOES, ETC.—Bulletin 105. Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

TEXAS FEVER—Bulletin 84. Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.—Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—Report for 1904. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—Report for 1904. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.—Morang & Co., Toronto. Price \$1.25.

AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Report for 1905. W. M. Hays, Secretary, Washington, D.C.

PLANT DISEASES.—Bulletin 96. Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.

THE POTATO AND ITS CULTURE.—Bulletin 49. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.—Report for 1904. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

CEREAL FOODS.—Bulletin 118. Agricultural Experimental Station, Orono, Maine.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.—Bulletin 117. Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

PLUMS FOR HOME AND MARKET.—Bulletin 162. Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

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FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS

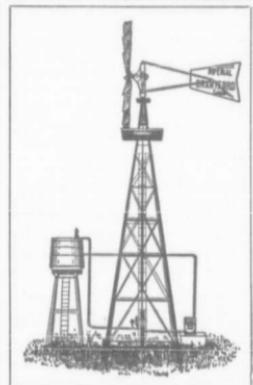


There is but one way to tell the reason of baldness and falling hair, and that is by a microscopic examination of the hair itself. The particular disease with which your scalp is afflicted must be known before it can be intelligently treated. The use of drug cures and hair tonics without knowing the specific cause of your disease, is like taking medicine without knowing what you are trying to cure.

Send a few fallen hairs from your combings, to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated bacteriologist, who will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your case, a method of cure of the hair and scalp, and a sample box of the remedy which will be sent you especially for you. Enclose 2c postage and write to-day.

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In the Poultry Yard

Best Fowl for Eggs and Market

Will you please tell me in the next issue the best hens for laying and for market purposes?—M. B. Brougham, Ont.

The Leghorns are excellent layers, especially during the summer months. They are rather on the small side for table use, unless as broilers. The Plymouth Rocks are good all round, a general purpose fowl. They are good winter layers and fair summer layers, and a good market bird. The Wyandottes are a popular fowl, especially the white variety. They possess about the same characteristics as the Rocks, though a little more blocky in appearance. The Orpingtons, of which there are several varieties, are a good all round fowl. They are good winter layers and a fine table fowl. The Buff Orpington seems to be well adapted to this country.

If a combination fowl is desired, that is, fair layers and good market fowl, either of the three breeds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons will give good satisfaction. If summer eggs is the aim, the Leghorn will give good results.

Preparing Poultry for Winter

Before pushing fowls for winter quarters, to insure the best results the condition of the poultry house should receive careful attention. The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, premises and yard renovated, purified. The house should be warm and comfortable, good ventilation and pure air provided; all draughts are to be avoided. A cold, damp, ill-ventilated poultry house is a good breeding ground for bacteria and disease. The laws of hygiene are not to be ignored, even in poultry wintering. Many a profitable hen and pullet have died through ignorance and indifference.

Do not carry over more fowls than your house will reasonably accommodate. The early pullets will more than pay for their keep by laying very early next spring, if you do not harbor too many in limited quarters. Lay in a good supply of green feed, viz., vegetables, apples, etc. Practice systematic feeding—grain in the morning, green food at noon; corn makes a good evening meal. Once a week feed a hot brae mash made hot, seasoned with red pepper. This tones up the system and materially builds it up for spring laying. It also warms the crop. Observe regularity in watering fowl. In cold, bitter, wintry weather it is a good idea to warm the water or at any rate take the chill off before pouring into drinking vessels.

P. E. BUCKNER.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Practical Advice on Hen Raising

There are so many directions for the management of poultry given in every paper one picks up that anything one can say will be merely a repetition, but one can not forbear urging upon others that which has proved of benefit in their own case.

I should not be at all afraid to make my own living with one hundred hens to start with, and a suitable house for them, but then I have helped take care of them for many years, and have always been fairly successful. And one just commencing would do much better start with one quarter that number, as although advice and theory is good, one contrary old hen will upset it all occasionally, and nothing stands by one like experience.

Now I don't believe there is any need of serious outbreaks of disease among

our flocks, if we bear in mind the old adage about the "ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure." I feel sure that the flock that is kept clean, in quarters free from draughts, and fed rationally, will very seldom be infected with disease.

If one member of the flock falls sick and don't get all right in a day or two don't keep her bothering about—the cheapest medicine for her is the axe. Even a hen of good pedigree or extra laying qualities is not worth keeping at the risk of exposing the remainder of the flock.

Don't keep a carelessly bred flock; it don't pay, either in money or reputation. Don't forget that new blood is to a flock what fertilizer is to potatoes—the thing that makes the difference between just a crop and a big profit.

Don't forget that hens like a change in their diet as well as you do, and that they are entirely dependent upon you for it. How would you like to be shut up to just potatoes, oatmeal, or bread and oatmeal, all the time?

Don't forget that some of us eat more than is good for our stomachs, and that hens are much more likely to eat too much—if they can get it—than too little.

Make them scratch for their living. When my hens stand on one leg, and don't seem at all anxious to see me and the feed pan, they have plenty of time to repent of their errors before they see me again. By the time they have made up their minds that a famine has struck our section of the country and have explored every bit of scrutable material within reach for bits previously overlooked, we make our appearance again, and our reception is not at all like the former one.

Work is good for hens as well as for people, and they are not likely to exercise too much. The hen that is up early and can't spare time to go to town until the majority of them have been there for half an hour is the one whose eggs should be saved for hatching. She is the one who will deposit an egg nearly every morning, so it will be there to be carried in when you go out with their breakfast.—Mrs. Jno. Holmes, Quebec.

"Strain" in Poultry

Whether poultry are being kept for utility or exhibition purposes, there is an important factor that has to be taken into consideration when selecting the breeding stock, which goes by the name of strain. It is exceedingly difficult to make the meaning of the term quite clear by any definition, but an example will at once explain it. Say, for example, two men each start poultry keeping with a pen of Black Minorcas, and for the sake of the illustration say that the birds originate from the same parent stock. One man wishes to improve the Black Minorca's excellent laying qualities, and by the employment of trap-nests and by careful breeding and selection, in the space of ten years' time has increased their yearly average of eggs by about thirty or perhaps forty. The other man wishes to improve their poor table qualities, and during a similar period he selects and breeds accordingly. He chooses birds for the texture and flavor of the flesh, for the rapidity of growth, and the ease with which they fatten. All this time he is naturally neglecting their egg-laying powers. At the end of the ten years both breeders possess Black Minorcas, but they vary as much as though they were distinct breeds. The first man's have superb

laying qualities, but birds of exceptionally poor table properties, whilst the other has tolerably good marketing birds, but only medium layers. The above illustration at once makes clear the meaning of the term strain, and in breeding the greatest care should always be exercised in knowing to which strain the birds belong. If one is trying to improve the laying powers of one's flock, then, in buying stock, birds from a well known laying strain should be selected. The same with the production of table chickens. The cock or the hens, as the case may be, should be chosen from parents well known as a good marketing strain. Only in this manner can one improve one's flock and ultimately possess a good strain.—Feathered Life.

Packing Eggs

One of the reasons—perhaps the chief reason—why our farmers have procured such a marvellous control of our markets is owing to the excellent manner in which the produce is packed. At one time Ireland was our chief source of supply, but owing to the shocking conditions in which it was raised in this country, the demand slackened. This was the opportunity for the foreigner, and from France, Denmark, and other continental countries the eggs came to hand well packed and in first class condition, and were consequently able to obtain the highest prices on our markets. The Irish eggs were badly packed, frequently damp straw was used for the purpose, many were broken, and, moreover, they were by no means always fresh when they were sent away. It must never be forgotten that eggs are a perishable article, and thus, if they are going to command anything like a decent price, they must be absolutely new laid. When it is realized that it is possible to buy eggs in London that have been produced in Normandy, three days after they have been packed, the importance of wasting no time is apparent.

There are few things more easily affected than the taste and flavor of an egg. It is almost as sensitive as milk, and it must be treated with equally as much care. What sane farmer would ever dream of retaining his milk for two or three days before despatching? And yet this same man will keep his eggs back for a week, and even ten days. An egg three days old is not new laid, and has no right to be sold as such. Until the farmers of this country realize this fact they will never be able to regain the egg trade—the trade that was lost entirely by their own carelessness and folly, and which represents a sum of over seven million pounds sterling into the pockets of foreigners. The eggs should be sent away as soon as possible after being laid, and they should be packed in clean, sweet material. Straw answers well—much better than hay, which is liable to taint the eggs—but wood wool is probably the most suitable. It can be bought very cheaply, and does not affect the eggs in any way. They are not tainted, nor does the wood wool give off the least smell. Six shillings a hundredweight is a good price, and this will pack an enormous quantity of eggs.—E. T. B., in English Feathered Life.

Pastoral

The farmer sows his crop
And his good wife washes his clothes;
The farmer darns the weather
And his good wife darns his hose.
The farmer pitches in the hay;
But should he cross her whim,
His good wife says aside her work
And pitches into him.

—Judge.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. W. H. Fugh, of Claremont, Ont., has just landed a shipment of Clydesdale and Hackney horses and fillies. In making his maiden shipment Mr. Fugh has shown good sound judgment, as the animals are all of a superior order. The two-year-old Clyde stallion Baron Elect, which he has included in the shipment, is a fine, large, well turned and drabby horse, with promise of great scale when he finishes. His dam is the well known mare Winsome Charities, by Prince of Kyle, dam by McGregor, and she is the dam of several prizewinners. Lady Scott is a nice two-year filly by Right At Last, a good son of Good Hope, and well recorded dams. Royal Ruby is a good brown yearling filly by the Sir Everard stallion Royal Scot, and she has five recorded dams running through such sires as Prince of Kirtle, McGregor, and other good ones. Royal Rose is another filly by the same sire, dam by Knight of Lothian, and the yearling filly, Lady Kerr, is a very fine animal, also by the same sire, dam by Craignelde, g.d. by Prince Romeo, g.d. by Lawrence Drew, and running through Sir Colin and old Lofly leaves little to be desired in breeding. A fine young Hackney stallion is also included in the lot, a nicely turned and good going two-year-old with white face and two white feet. He is a full brother to K. Beith's well remembered Terrington Belerophon, being a son of the great breeding mare Terrington Bella Donna, and the good horse Goldfinder. In Canadian breeds Mr. Fugh has some very fine goods to show, among them a splendid filly by McQueen, first and reserve champion at Ottawa last year. A fine yearling stallion by the same sire is Justice McQueen, and with his full brother weanling make a fine pair to choose from.

Mr. Nelson Wagg, of Claremont, as usual has a few good ones to offer at the present time. He has among other good ones a five-year-old Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion of good breeding, and a remarkably good individual, and an extra fine Canadian bred stallion colt in Curroshan, a nice, smooth, light bay by Prince of Curragh, dam by Young McQueen, and tracing to imp. Young Comet.

Mr. D. Birrell, Claremont, well known to Shorthorn men as one of Ontario's successful breeders, has this year to offer some very choice young breeding stock which the prospective purchaser would do well to consider in making his investments. For generations these strains have been bred by Mr. Birrell carefully from grand individuals in the first place and afterwards from the splendid list of stock bulls which have been used on his herd ever since commencing the business. The result of this course naturally has been to produce individuals prepotent to impart their own good qualities to their progeny, and whoever buys from such a herd can be well assured of finding what they want in the breeding line.

Mr. G. A. Brodie, of Bethesda, Ont., has a grand stock of imported and home bred Clydesdales in his stables at the present time. Most of his own of fine imported ones make a list which com-

binizes the draftiness, the style, action and other qualities that have made the Clydesdale Canada's popular work horse. The Baron's Pride filly purchased a couple of years ago at Mr. Isaac's sale has a fine yearling imported in dam to the good stallion Ascot, which is of a kind that would make a very hard showing proposition to handle. Peggy Patterson, Vol. 26, by Royal Favorite, dam by Baron's Pride, is another with as flashy and up-to-date style and quality as is often seen. Ophelia, also imported, is a large, heavy, drafty two-year-old, a get of Lothian Mostrooper, and Perdita imp., sired by Royal Champion, is also a very drafty lay two-year-old of splendid breeding. Miss Bell is a very fine quality of good size as well, a get of the premium horse Rozelle, and a good yearling is Orianna, sired by Black Rod, a son of Baron's Pride, that has been imported into Canada. This is a yearling of remarkably fine breeding, her dam being by Petruccio, g.d. by Flashwood, g.g.d. by Lord Marmion, and the pedigree continues through Young Prince of Renfrew, Young Clyde, etc. Mr. Brodie has also a number of young colts bred from imported sire and dam. In Shorthorns he has on the farm a number of well

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Gombault's
Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capock Heel, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Thrush, Splinteritis, Ringbone, All kinds of Ulcers and Parasitic Diseases of Horses or Cattle.

Is a Woman Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bone Break, etc. It is Invaluable for all kinds of Cuts, Bruises, etc. and is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, with full directions for its use. Trade for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and carlots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, shorthire sheep, Clydesdale fillies, a few good imported and homebred ones at right prices.

D. BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Young breeding stock bred for generations from carefully selected imported bulls. Prices right.

W. H. PUGH & SON, Claremont, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys, shorthire sheep. Some good fillies for sale right.

D. GUNN & SON, Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

AMOS SMITH, Knowlridge P.O., Ont. Shorthorn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater P.O. and O. sta., C.P.R.; Midway sta. G.T.R. Shorthorn Cattle, Scotch topped, from choice milking strains.

W. HAY, Tara, Ont., Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch strains. Present offering, some choice young bulls, also a number of females.

ROBT. NICHOL, Brussels, Ont., P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

H. C. GRAHAM, Atlas Craig, Ont., sta. G.T.R. Shorthorn Cattle of choice milking strains. Also some fine Collie Pups for sale.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Farm, Teeswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Young breeding stock for sale.

H. M. STOCKTON, Ledgrave P.O., Harrison H. sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported sows and boars. Pairs not akin furnished. Write for prices.

W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ont., Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.

J. COWAN, Donegal P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice Scotch Cattle in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

W. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and H. sta., G.T.R. Importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P.O., Ont. A number of young Holstein stock of both sexes for sale from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.

JOHN MCFARLANE & W. A. GALBRAITH, Dutton, Ont. For sale: Shorthorn (Imp.) and Houghton, both sexes; Imp. Bull, Royal Prince; also dark red nine months bull Calves, and Oxford Down Sheep, both sexes. Ram Lewis a specialty.

DAVIS & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.

W. J. WELLS, Temperanceville, Ont., mile from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argyle.

PHAS. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns, Shorthires. Good selection in young bulls.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

bred animals, his bull being imp. Young Marmion, whose dam is a grand daughter to the famous New Year's Gift, and bred from him and some very choice cows of Miss Ramsden Wallflower and other choice strains, he has to offer some very nice young stock. There is also on the farm a fine lot of Shropshire sheep, with about fifteen Mansell ewes, from which are some young breeding stock from his imported buck, recently sold to a leading firm in the United States.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., reports the sale of a number of Clydesdale fillies and Shorthorn cattle. Among them are the fine Clydesdale mare Meg of Merrylegs with fully foal by the Bomie-bred Baron's Pride stallion. Yester, winner of 1st prize in his class at Toronto Spring Show two years ago and standing second to the famous Baron Sterling in the strong class of 1904 at Toronto Industrial; the fine flat Shorthorn William Van Horn, at Selkirk, Man. He has also disposed of two fine Wood-end Gartly fillies, Veronica and Lady Sceptre, to Geo. Boyd, of Owen Sound. Both these fillies are bred to his good stallion Royal Huntly. The Shorthorns comprise a consignment of twenty-five head to the Woods Investment Co. of South Omaha. The 5-year-old Dalmey Primma imp. Lady Rosanna, a fine, big 5-year-old in calf to imp. Chief Ruler; Laura Forest imp., a beautiful dark roan with calf by Chief Ruler; Pink My sth, bred by W. D. Platt and sired by the Pan American winner Speculator, with calf by the \$700 Gold Cup imp., are among the number. The whole lot is composed of excellent ones of fine breeding. Belinda, and Gipsy Maid, 2 years, and the yearling heifer Trilby, are by the Jilt bull Scottish Knight. Floradora, a fine three-year cow by the well known Robert of Bruce, together with her calf by Scottish Knight, are among the number. Sonnies 5th and 6th, the former with capital red bull calf at foot, Nonpareil 46th, sired by the Russell-bred Christopher and the yearling Lady Bashful of the well known Miller strain, show the shipment to be above the average in breeding. Mr. Gardhouse reports some very satisfactory sales in sheep through Ontario and the Eastern Provinces.

Mr. W. Colquhoun, the well known Clydesdale importer of Mitchell, Ont., has recently landed a consignment of three very choice Clydesdales of the usual choice character of his selections. One of these, sired by the good Baron's Pride horse, Ornament, is a horse of remarkable quality and size. All three are well bred and eminently suited for the improvement of Ontario's draft stock.

Clydesdales for Canada

A large number of Clydesdales were again shipped last week. They were mainly from the studs of Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew; Mr. W. S. Park, Hutton, Brighton; and Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. Mr. J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont., had two stallions, one being purchased from Mr. Taylor, and the other from Messrs. Montgomery. The former was a get of the champion Hiawatha (19067), himself winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup on four occasions, and sire of other two Cawdor Cup winners, Marcellus (11130), and the holder of it this year, the three-year-old Hiawatha Godolphin, as well as the celebrated Labori, winner of the 100 gs., Brydon Challenge Shield. The horse now exported by Mr. Innes is out of the prize mare Princess of Abimston (13758), by the Cawdor Cup champion,

SMITH & RICHARDSON
Importers of
High Class Clydesdale Horses
We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses, of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart. Come and see them at their stables at
COLUMBUS, ONTARIO
OSHAWA STA., G.T.R. MYRTLE, C.P.R.

CLYDESDALES - - HACKNEYS

I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Marcellus. Parties desiring something choice can find at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

T. H. HASSARD V.S., Proprietor,
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.

International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor, Weston, Ont.



Importer of

Clydesdales, English Shire, Hackney, Percheron Stallions, and Mammoth Cattleonian Spanish Jacks, ranging in height from 14½ to 16 hands. Buy imported Jacks and raise big mules.

BARN: Half-mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations, Weston. Nine miles west of City Hall, Toronto. Take Dundas Street car to Toronto Junction and transfer to Weston Street Railway.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farms 3½ miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

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

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

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also a small education to work in an office, \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, meals for husband and children. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply at once, giving full particulars.
Veterinary Medicine Ass'n, Dept. 60, London, Can.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.
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Live Stock a Specialty.

Clydesdales

I have just landed a carefully selected shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies. They are of the right kind, and will be sold at prices that will interest you. Write to

JOHN BOAG & SON,
Ravenshoe P.O., Ont.

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

CLYDESDALES ?

I have just landed a consignment of Clydesdale stallions which will be offered at a very low price considering the kind and quality. If you are wanting a good one, write or call at my stables at Howick, P.Q.

GEO. G. STEWART, Importer and Breeder

Prince Alexander (8899). He is thus an exceptionally well bred horse of remarkable pedigree. The horse bought from Messrs. Montgomery is a choicely bred yearling by the unbeaten Clydesdale sire, and H. & A. S. champion horse, Baron's Pride (9122). This horse has bred more prize winning stock than any other sire in Clydesdale animals, and the dam of Mr. James' colt being got by Macgregor (1877), he is of the line of breeding which has produced the largest number of prize winning animals seen in Scottish showyards in recent years. Baron's Luck, as this colt is called, deserves his name. He is the kind of horse Canadians should always purchase with a view to the improvement of stock in Canada.

Mr. S. J. Prose, Ingersoll, Ont. is not unknown to our readers. He has before bought Clydesdales for export. This time his purchases have included two stallions and two mares from Hatton, and six stallions, one colt foal, and 23 mares and fillies from Park Mains. From Hatton came a well bred two-year-old, Dunedin, by Mr. Wm. Park's champion horse Marmion, the sire of the Cawdor Cup mare of this season, Rosadora—while the other is Scott's Boy (11546)—a son of that first class breeding horse, Up to Time, one of the most successful of the sons of Baron's Pride. Among the large number purchased from Mr. Taylor are stallions by the Scotch Stud horses, Lord Stewart (19084), and his son, Baron Stewart, that fine horse Prince of Campsie, a typical son of Sir Everard, the noted Handsome Prince (10354), the great Sir Everard (3233), himself, and the powerful horse Prince Faunteroy (11890), which, as a two-year-old, was first at leading shows in the West of Scotland, and sire of several prize-winning colts and fillies in the West of Scotland this season. The dam of the colt by this horse is a noted breeding mare in Renfrewshire, and another of the lot is out of a mare of the famous Houghall family, which sold at long prices in their time. There is a colt foal bred by Mr. Taylor himself, and got by the champion Hiawatha, out of the fine mare Legacy, full sister to the Cawdor Cup champion mare of 1904, Lady Margaret. In the big lot of mares and fillies are the two mares, Lampton Prince (13249), and Mountain Rose (15406). The fillies are one, two and three years old. They have been bred in Kintyre, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, and Stirlingshire, and are got by such noted sires as Clan Chattan, himself the Glasgow premium horse, and sire of the H. & A. S. champion horse of this year, Royal Chattan; that good breeding thick horse, Sir Ronald, Mr. Riddell's Florizel, a favorite premium horse Baron Roggill, and another of the same race, Baron's Hope, the noted prize and premium horse, Prince of Brunstane, Sir Edmund, the big horse Sir Reginald, and the well bred horse Golden Victor. These valuable animals were shipped a week ago by the Donaldson line steamer, and should now be well on their way to their destination. They ought to ensure a speedy return on the part of their owners for more of the same class—*Scottish Farmer*.

Clyde and Shire Awards at New Westminster

The following are some of the awards in the Clyde and Shire classes at the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B.C., early last month:

Stallion, four years or over—Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; F. O. Winters, Armstrong, B.C.; T. G. Bell, Enderby, B.C.; H. M. Sasey, Lndner, C.

Stallion, three years—T. Mercer, John A. Turner.

Clydesdales—CAIRNBROGIE—Hackneys

THE HOME OF

The Matchless MacQueen

and more of America's CHAMPIONS than all others combined.

We have now on hand a splendid selection of grand, big, GOOD ONES AT PRICES THAT ARE AS HARD TO BEAT AS THE HORSES. Visitors welcomed.

GRAHAM BROS. CLAREMONT, ONT., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

25 Miles East of Toronto. Long Distance Telephone.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., importer and breeder of *Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep*. Headed by *Pride of Scotland* (imp.). For sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

HOLLYMOUNT FARM

MITCHELL, - ONT.

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

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Janefield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of *Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep*. Choice animals for sale.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work in an effort to stock and fair education, steady employment; most honest and reliable, branch office of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASS'N., London, Ont.



ACCIDENTS

will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a few minutes with **AB-BERBINE**. No blister, no hair gone, comfort for the horse, profit for you. 25¢ per bottle, delivered. Book 4 free. Ab-berbine for man and horse, 25¢ per bottle. Removes the black and blue from the bruise at once. Stops tooth-ache. Reduces swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F.,
11 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: LYMAN BROS. & CO., Montreal.

Stallion, two years—T. Mercer, T. Mercer, T. Mercer.

Stallion, yearling—John A. Turner, John Graham, Carberry, Man.; J. A. Evans, Chilliwack.

Brood mare, with foal by side—John A. Turner, Calgary; H. M. Vasey, Joseph Tamboline, Westham Island; James Hives, Victoria.

Three-year-old filly—Thomas Mercer, John A. Turner, Thomas Mercer.

Yearling filly—John A. Turner, H. M. Vasey.

Foal of 1905—H. M. Vasey, John A. Turner, H. M. Vasey.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Frieses.

Second Annual Sale of Cowshears at farm, Wednesday, January 10th.

Head Catalogue on application. Address C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited Superintendent, Proprietors, Rockland, Ont., Canada.

John Bright,

MYRTLE, - ONT.

Choice Breeding Stock in Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses

Some fine flock headers in Sheep. Choice young breeding stock in Shorthorns, and some fine imported and home-bred Fillies.

Myrtle Station G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Long Distance Telephone.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

A square deal and a reasonable price.

JNO. DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R.

Ashland Stock Farm

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

J. H. BARNES, Jackson, P.O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.

Mare, any age—John A. Turner.
Stallion, any age—Thomas Mercer.

SHIRES

Stallion, three years and over—Henry E. G. Cook, Cochrane, Alta.; G. Campbell, Cloverdale, B.C.

Stallion, two years—Hy. E. G. Cook.
Stallion, yearling—Thomas Mercer, Muskdale.

Stallion and three of his get—G. Campbell, Cloverdale.

Shire stallion, any age—Thomas Mercer.

Pine Grove Shorthorns

Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Rockland, Ont., proprietors of the Pine Grove herd of Scotch Shorthorns, have issued a new catalogue for 1905 that every breeder should have. The Pine Grove herd is one of the finest in Canada. Neither money nor time has been spared in securing animals for this herd, and the catalogue giving the breeding of the present herd and the season's crop of calves is a valuable production.

As far back as 1862 Mr. Wm. C. Edwards, the present head of the firm, then a young boy, made his first purchase of Shorthorns, consisting of a bull, two cows and a yearling heifer from the late John Walton, Peterboro, Ont. Mr. Edwards then intended being a farmer, but in 1863 was induced to enter the employ of a lumber firm. While he has remained a lumberman ever since, he has never lost his taste and love for farming and particularly for farm animals. Though records were not kept of the offspring of his first purchase, yet the stock was felt for many years in the general improvement of the cattle of the district.

It was in 1878 when the real foundation of the present herd was laid by the purchase of two heifers and a young bull from the late J. Miller, of Brougham. Additions were made in later years by purchases of imported and home bred stock from the Hon. John Dryden's Maple Shade herd. In 1892 their first importation of Cruickshank and Campbell blood was made direct from the noted Collynie herd of Wm. Duthie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. This importation comprised seven females and three bulls. Since that time, there has been imported and purchased for the Pine Grove herd a large number of Scotch females, almost entirely of Cruickshank and Marr blood, including Marr Missie 153rd, for which the firm paid \$6,000 at auction in Chicago.

While the greatest care and skill has been exercised in the class of females added to the herd, no pains and no cost has been spared in the selection of the best breeding sires obtainable. The present herd bulls bear witness to that fact. The splendid herd bull Marquis of Zenda, is a full brother to Missie 153rd, and has the very best Scottish blood in his veins. But better than all this, Marquis of Zenda has proven himself a great sire. His calves have been among the noted prize winners, both in the United States and Canada in recent years. Then comes Village Champion, another well bred Duthie bull by Scottish Champion, who has shown what good blood is in him in the Pine Grove herd. He has proven himself the getter of prize winners. Missie Champion is one of the younger bred bulls at Pine Grove. He is by Village Champion out of Missie 153rd. He is of the type that get the right kind of stuff and will be heard from later.

We have not space to give further particulars regarding the individuals of this well known Canadian herd. Write for a catalogue and get full particulars for yourself. It contains the pedigrees of nearly 150 animals, comprising the Pine Grove herd at the present time.

Shorthorn Herd Book Ready Next Month

Mr. H. G. Wade, Registrar, Ottawa, announces that entries for volume 22 of the Shorthorn herd book will be closed on December 31st, 1905. Parties desiring to have pedigrees appear in that volume should send them in as soon as possible. Volume 21 is now on the press and will be mailed next month. It contains the pedigrees of 4,940 bulls and 5,290 cows.

Since the removal of the record office to Ottawa a number of breeders have been enquiring as to the cost of registration. The fees have not been changed and are as follows, payable in advance:

TO MEMBERS

For recording pedigree of each animal under 24 months.....	\$.75
For recording pedigree of each animal over 24 months.....	1.00
Transfers, each.....	.25
Duplicate certificates, each.....	.25
Old certificates exchanged for new forms, each.....	.10
Back volumes of herd books, each.....	2.00
Membership fee, yearly.....	2.00

TO NON-MEMBERS

For registration and certificate of each animal under 24 months.....	\$1.25
For registration and certificate of each animal over 24 months.....	1.75
Old certificates exchanged for new forms, each.....	.10
Transfers, each.....	.25
Duplicate certificates, each.....	.25

A new form of registration certificate is now being issued (with the railway shipping vouchers attached). Send in your old certificates and they will be exchanged for the new form at the cost of 10 cents each. All communications addressed to accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will go free of postage.

Judges at the International

The following have been selected as judges in the classes of interest to Canadians at the Chicago International to be held from Dec. 16-23, 1905:

CATTLE

Shorthorn—Breeding and fat classes: George Waters, Windom, Mass.; E. K. Thomas, Middletown, Ky.; John Welch, Martinsville, Ind.

Angus—C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa (breeding); Louis Keefer, Union Stock Yards (carload).

Hereford—Breeding and fat classes: I. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill.; M. A. Judy,

Beecher, Ill.; John Lewis, Lafayette, Ind.

Galloway—Breeding and fat classes: C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa.

Foreign Judge—Grade and cross-bred and champion steers: Thomas B. Freshney, Louth, England.

SHEEP

Shropshire—Breeding and fat classes: W. R. Weaver, Canton, Ill.

Southdown—Breeding and fat classes: H. L. Compton, Monroe, Ohio.

Oxford—Breeding and fat classes: H. L. Compton, Monroe, Ohio.

Hampshire—Breeding and fat classes: H. Noel Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

Dorset—Breeding and fat classes: R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.

Cotswold—Breeding and fat classes: T. H. Shore, Galvanorth, Ont.

Lincoln—Breeding and fat classes: James Snell, Clinton, Ont.

Leicester—to be selected.

SWINE

Berkshire—George W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.

Tanworth—E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.

Large Yorkshire—Professor Dietrich, Champaign, Ill.; Professor Day, alternate, Guelph, Ont.

HORSES

Clydesdale—Professor Carlyle, Colorado; Professor Rutherford, Iowa; Professor Humphrey, Wisconsin.

Shire—Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Draft Horses—In harness: Professor Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Hackney—Henry Fairfax, Virginia.

Usual Way

A girl may favor unions, but in time there comes an hour when she's apt to be hard pressed by a single one-man power.

—Chicago Daily News.

Tommy had been to the dentist's, and the hollow tooth which had kept him—and the rest of the household—awake all night was extracted. Later in the day his mother was surprised to see him seated before the trophy, gloating over it. "What are you doing, dear?" she asked. "Why, mother," he replied, with glee, "I've filled up the hollow with sugar—and now I'm watchin' it ache!"—Melbourne Leader.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 1052, Toronto.

THE GRAND UNION
OTTAWA
HEADQUARTERS HOTEL FOR STOCKMEN
JAMES K. FAISLEY, Proprietor

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand - The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1905.

Trade conditions rule fair for this season though business in some lines is reported quiet. The money market is very firm, the ruling rate being 5 per cent. on call. Some banks are asking 8½ per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market during the past week has been somewhat irregular, though values on the whole are a little in advance of last writing. Exports have ruled large and Russia, though in the midst of anarchy and revolution, continues to export large quantities. Exports from the United States and Canada continue large and consequently supplies at shipping points are large. The world's shipments of wheat from July 1st, 1905, to date, show an increase of over 15,000,000 bushels as compared with the same period last year. At Montreal Ontario wheat for export is quoted at 79 to 80c for white; holders here are asking 80c for red and white; 75 to 76c for coarse and 74 to 75c for spring.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues steady. The demand, if anything, is a little firmer. There seem to be plenty of oats in the country but farmers are not marketing. Oats are quoted here at 35 to 36c at outside points. The pea market is firm at quotations. Barley rules steady. Corn rules steady. New American is quoted here at 55c and old at 59c, Toronto freights.

HAY AND STRAW

Exports of hay have been good and as a good local demand rule stocks are not accumulating. A better feeling is reported in some of the English markets. The market here is firm at \$8.50 per ton for choice quality of baled hay on track, Toronto.

Straw rules steady here at \$6 for car lots on track.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The demand for potatoes is improving. At Montreal they sell at 50c per bag in car lots on track. A great many eastern potatoes are being sold here and sell for 30c above local quality.

The bean market continues strong at quotations.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been more export enquiry for eggs and prices have advanced a cent or two. Cold storage are in demand for export. There is a good local demand for eggs at Montreal, where strictly new-laid are quoted at 25 to 27c in case lots. The market here rules firm at 21c.

Receipts of poultry have ruled light, but owing to the mild weather of the past week little has been required. There is a scarcity of turkeys at Montreal where they are quoted at 14 to 15c wholesale. Chickens are quoted there at 10 to 12c; geese at 10c and ducks at 12½ to 13c. Receipts here have been rather light and prices have an upward turn. Fat chickens, 8 to 10c, thin, 7 to 8c; fat hens, 7 to 8c, thin, 6 to 7c; ducks, 10 to 11c, thin, 6 to 8c; turkeys, 12 to 13c; geese, 9 to 10c.

FRUIT

There is an excellent export and local demand for winter apples. A sale of 200 bbls. of Spies at \$4 on spot is reported and it is quite easy to get

\$3 for No. 1 quality at shipping points. There is estimated to be nearly 400,000 bbls. of apples stored in Central Canada. Some dealers consider this a low estimate.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market is again on the upward grade and has advanced beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Sales have been made during the past week at 12½ to 12¾ at country markets. Some holders are asking 12¾. These are high prices (about 2 cents higher than at this time last year) and will likely induce a large make of November cheese.

The butter market is also good. Choice Eastern Township creamery has sold at Montreal during the week at 23½c. 22½ and 23c has been paid for export. The local market, however, will pay more for good quality than the export trade. Dairy butter is firm. In England the Russian supply is falling off and not as much Australian has been received as expected. The market there is quoted steady with stocks light. The market here is steady and the demand good.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts at the city market here are fairly heavy. The market has a brighter tone, though quotations did not advance materially. The export trade

does not, however, show this brighter side. The British market seems to be in a demoralized condition. The best American cattle are quoted there at 10c to 11c per lb. and Canadian at from 9½c to 10c. At prices paid here there have been some heavy losses on recent shipments. Choice exporters are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.60, and other quality at from \$3.70 to \$4.10 per cwt. There is a scarcity of good butchers' cattle and not enough to supply the demand. Picked lots bring from \$3.75 to \$4.30, medium to good \$3.25 to \$3.80, and common \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. There is a fairly good market for the better class of feeders and offerings are readily taken. Quotations are as follows: Best feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs., at \$3.70 to \$3.90 per cwt.; medium feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.50; best feeders, 850 to 1000 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.70; medium feeders, 850 to 1000 lbs., at \$3 to \$3.35; best yearling steers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$3 to \$3.25; good stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$2.80; medium stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs., at \$2.40 to \$2.65; common stock steers, 700 to 900 lbs., at \$2.40 to \$2.75; common light stockers, 400 to 850 lbs., at \$2 to \$2.25. There is a good active demand for springers and milkers, but few choice ones are offering. Prices rule from \$35 to \$50 each. Trade in calves is a little dull, prices ruling at \$2 to \$10 each, or \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Deliveries of sheep and lambs are fair. Export ewes are steady and are quoted at \$4 to \$4.25, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs are dull at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Canadian lambs



Capital Authorized,
\$2,000,000.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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PRESIDENT.

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

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

DATE	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	14	14	12	11	11
Wheat, per bushel	\$0 80	\$0 82	\$. . .	\$. . .	\$0 82½
Oats, per bushel	36	40	43	44	32
Barley, per bushel	53	46	55	56	38½
Peas, per bushel	77	78½	77	78	77
Corn, per bushel	59	63	65	66	59
Flour, per barrel	3 40	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 40
Bran, per ton	13 00	16 00	19 00	19 00	13 00
Turkeys, per dozen	18 50	20 50	20 00	20 00	15 00
Potatoes, per bag	70	65	35½	35	90
Beans, per bushel	1 70	1 65	1 80	1 90	1 75
Hay, per ton	8 50	9 60	11 00	11 00	6 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	5 00	9 00	9 50	5 00
Shorts, per dozen	21	24	21	22	25
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	10	12	per pair	105	65
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	11	13	per pair	90	114
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	13	15	18	18	18
Geese, per pound, d.w.	10	10	16	16	11
Apples, per barrel	3 00	3 00	3 50	3 50	4 50
Cheese, per pound	13	12½	12½	12½	13½
Butter, creamery, per pound	23	25	25	25	25
Butter, dairy, per pound	20	20	21	22	20
Cattle, per cwt.	4 50	4 00	5 50	5 00	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.	4 25	4 25	5 50	5 00	4 25
Hogs, per cwt.	5 50	6 00	7 00	7 00	6 00
Veal Calves, per cwt.	5 50	5 00	5 00	6 00	6 00

* Patents.

are quoted at Buffalo at \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt.

The run of hogs at yesterday's market was moderately large. Quotations are steady at \$5.50 per cwt. for select and \$5.25 for lights and fats. The highest quotation for hogs on Buffalo market is \$5.10 to \$5.15 per cwt.

HORSES

A slump in the market is reported here, though dealers report that horses are not to be obtained in the country at prices that would render trade profitable. There are still complaints that farmers are asking as much for horses as they sell for in Toronto. The market now is between the fall and winter seasons. In a fortnight the winter season will open up. A batch of imported Shires sold at the Repository last week at prices ranging from \$300 to \$570 each. They were fairly good stock and sold for breeding purposes. Prevailing prices at the Repository this week are:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single s and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$120 to \$165; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$350; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$120 to \$150; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1500 lbs., \$125 to \$160; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., \$120 to \$160; serviceable second-hand workers, \$40 to \$70; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$15 to \$75.

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 8, 1905.

The markets continue steady with a tendency towards greater firmness. Dairy butter still continues scarce and the make in the Maritime Provinces has been very small during the past two or three months. Roll butter is beginning to arrive from different parts of the country and some Canadian roll butter is now on the market. The quantity of local make is in small supply. To-day's prices are as follows: Creamery, prints and solids 25c, dairy tubs 21-22c.

Eggs still continue firm and the advices from Charlottetown is that the tendency of the market is firmer. They are quoted at 22 cents here.

The cheese make of the Maritime Provinces is now over. Dealers are looking for a firmer market on this article from now until spring as the stocks on the other side are undoubtedly small. Cheese, large, are quoted at 12½c, and small at 13c.

Potatoes are selling in a retail way at 35c, ex-vessel, large quantities are selling at 20-32c. Oats are now worth from 43 to 45c per bushel, but there is no great demand as yet. Island produce of all kinds is arriving in abundance. The market is well supplied with vegetables, which are quoted as follows: Turnips per bbl. 75c, carrots per bbl. \$1.50, beets per bbl. \$1.50, cabbage per bbl. 50c. There is little to be said in connection with fresh meats, supplies are good and prices are easier.

What the Flesh of Animals is Like

Beef—The flesh of an ox has a somewhat closer texture than that of the sheep, pig and calf and retains more of the blood. In certain parts it is nearly free from fats, in others fat is intermingled with it, giving the so-called marbled appearance. The connective tissue of this animal when in good condition, glistens on exposure to the air and is fairly moist, though no water should exude from it. The fat shows considerable variation in color. In young bulls it is whiter than in cows and steers. The fat of animals fed on oil cake is much more yellow than that of those fed on grass and corn. The fat of certain breeds of cattle, especially that of the Jersey and the Guernsey, is of a deep yellow color. Judging by the result of artificial digestion experiments the muscular tissue of the ox is the most digestible of all kinds of flesh ordinarily eaten.

Veal—The flesh of the calf is paler in color and less consistent than beef. It contains less iron and alkali salts than beef, but is richer in connective tissues. The fat has the same chemical characteristics of beef fat, but is not so abundantly distributed and is of a lighter color.

Mutton—The flesh of the sheep differs from beef in its color and in being less firm in texture. The flesh of the old rams, however, has a marked color and is firm and tough. The fat is whiter and both fat and lean have a more distinctive odor than beef.

Pork—The flesh of swine has always a distinctive odor, which is very marked in the case of old boars. In the young animals the flesh is very pale and soft, but becomes darker and firmer with age. The muscular fibre of the pig turns gray on treatment with alcoholic potassium hydroxide, which distinguishes it from beef and horse flesh. The fat of swine is nearly white in color and soft at ordinary temperature.

Horse Flesh—Is darker in color and coarser in texture than beef and has a less pleasant odor. On standing for some time it develops a peculiar soapy feeling and a sickly smell and the surface presents a characteristic iridescent appearance. Horse fat varies in color from a light yellow to a deep orange and has a consistency similar to that of butter. Normal color of flesh varies with the age of animal, with the kind of animal, with the sex of the animal, and in various parts of the same animal. It varies from the almost white of the young pig or calf to the dark purple red of the horse. The older the animal the darker the color of the flesh. The flesh of the male is slightly darker than that of females of the same age, and the flesh of the extremities is darker than in the less worked parts of the body.

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LIVE STOCK

FIRST-CLASS JERSEY BULL, 3 years old, for sale. Registered. A. C. BEATTY, M.D., Hamilton, Ont.

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

FOR SALE.—Twenty Shropshire Rams and thirty Ewes. Fine-bred, good milk, well covered. Cheap. Write for prices. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

ALEX. MCINNIS, Mississauga, Ont., breeder of Filled Angus Cattle, 35 young Bulls and Females for sale.

FOR SALE.—Choice Aberdeen Angus cattle, male and female. Write for Prices. PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ont.

IMPORTED Shorthorn Bull, by Principal of Delmory, 7 years old, gentle and sure; grand individual and stocker. Price \$2500. H. A. DUNSMORE, Granton, Ontario.

NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. By mail order, or in person, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. Write to J. NICHOLSON, The Canadian Nurseries, Ltd., 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 per pen. Write for catalogue and prices. W. J. CLARK, Free Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Canville, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORN—Single comb, cock, crels, hens and pullets, choice specimens, \$1.50 and \$2 up. Several cockerels \$1, or 1 cockerel and 1 female, \$3.75. W. J. PLAYER, Galt.

POULTRY FOR SALE—Barred Rocks—Some splendid stock for sale. This you may see at your own price, before going into winter quarters. Write now. M. C. HARNER, Lumberville, Westons Co., Ont.

ALL KINDS OF Supplies and Hooks for Poultry Flocks.—Pheasants, Birds, Eggs, Laid and Rabbits, CATAGAN FURS, Camaris and Gold Guinea, MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife without children, Man capable and fit to handle show Clydesdales; wife willing and able to do general housework for a family of four persons. Reference required. Address Box 10, Farming World.

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A Wonderful Milking Goat

We often hear extraordinary tales of the quantity of milk yielded by certain goats, but I am able to record as an eye-witness a yield that has far surpassed anything in my previous experience. Mr. Sam Woodiwiss, of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, has in his herd of 56 goats two extraordinary milkers that won first and second prizes in the milking competition for goats at the last Tunbridge Wells Show. One of these is an Alpine that was imported into England under exceptional circumstances about two years ago. This goat, whose udder is quite as large as that of some cows and who kidded as far back as April 12th last, was milked in the presence of the writer morning and evening the first four days of this month, and gave on an average 10-3 lbs. daily—being thus practically a gallon a day; and this in spite of the fact that she was in use part of the time, when the flow considerably lessened in consequence. At the last milking she gave as much as 5 lb. 7½ oz., and the one before 5 lb. 3 oz., being thus exactly a gallon and a half a pint in the 24 hours. This would be an extraordinary yield even if the goat had been fresh-kidded for I have never yet seen a full gallon yielded from any goat in one day, but to occur six months after parturition, and at a period of the year when most goats fall off considerably in their yield if they kidded in the spring, was to my mind altogether wonderful, and deserves to be placed on record.—H. S. Holmes Pegler, in *London Live Stock Journal*.

Trees Along the Highway

Nothing adds to the attractiveness of a country road more than the judicious planting of trees along the highway. They add greatly to the value of the farms bordering thereon, and make a drive in the country much more enjoyable. They also serve as wind breaks and help to moderate the effects of a winter's snowstorm.

In planting trees along the roadside care should be taken that do not shade the roadway too much and prevent the track from drying up quickly during wet weather. This can be overcome by not planting the trees too closely together and leaving enough space between them to admit the sunshine. By exercising a little judgment in this particular, country roads can be beautified by tree planting and the roadway itself kept in good condition.

Of Value to Horsemen

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

WEDDING Stationery. Young Ladies who are interested in what is proper in the matter of Stationery for Weddings, should send for our Book of Wedding Stationery. Latest type faces. Best imported stock. Lynn Side Press, Dep. 9, Simcoe, Ont.

The Farmer's Library

No person has as much time for reading and study during the winter months as the farmer. The long winter evenings are free in most farm homes and afford an excellent opportunity for acquiring information about agriculture and kindred subjects. It is also well to note that no calling demands a greater diversity of knowledge than does the farmer's. He must know a great deal about many subjects and everything about some subjects. No citizen can make a better use of a good library than he.

To enable the farmer to acquire this information at the least cost to himself, the following list of books has been compiled with great care and selected with a view to fitting the needs of the farmers of Canada. These books can be had without any cash outlay. Secure the requisite number of new subscriptions and the book is yours free, postpaid:

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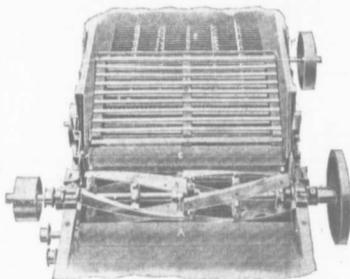
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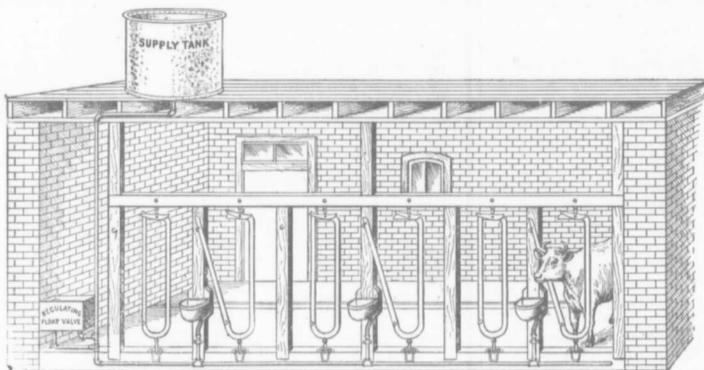
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This ingenious invention may be attached to any make of separator, and by simple manipulation will cut straw any length with the minimum amount of extra power, so you may have your straw cut at the same time as threshing, ready for feed or bedding and all under cover. Correspondence invited. Write for illustrate booklet.

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