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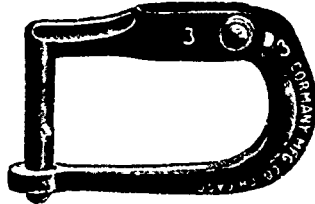
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...LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK...

The Central Fair at Ottawa. Report of Live Stock Exhibits, Completion of the reports of the Western Fair, London, and Victorian Era Exposition, Toronto. Market Review and Forecast. The Wheat Supply. Keep More Sheep. The Horse Market. Tuberculin in England. Forage Plants and Sheep-raising. Supplying Milk to Towns and Cities. Our American Competitors in Butter-Making. The Value of a Reputation. Good News from Prince Edward Island. The Food Supply of Great Britain etc.

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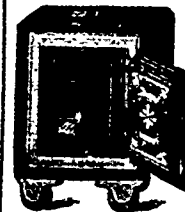
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FARMING

Vol. XV.

SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1897.

No. 4.

FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

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TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

The Wheat Supply.

Chicago is the great centre of operations in wheat on this continent, and what goes on there is of the greatest moment to every farmer in America. In an ideal market changes in prices would always correspond to real changes in the conditions of supply and demand; but in Chicago, unfortunately, this rule does not hold, and many fluctuations in price that take place there are wholly due to speculative efforts on the parts of bulls and bears that have no correspondence whatever with the conditions on which they are supposed to depend. An other bad feature of that market is the impossibility of getting accurate information as to the alleged causes upon which the changes in price are based; and reports of shortages on the one hand and, of forthcoming supplies on the other, are exaggerated in importance beyond all reason, although no doubt these reports do play an important part in each day's transactions.

During the past week the Chicago market has been the scene of many strong attempts both to raise the price of wheat and to lower it; but, on the whole, the attempts to lower it have been the more successful ones. It is claimed that the reports from Argentina indicate that a good yield of wheat may be expected from the forthcoming harvest there; but as that harvest will not be safely in till December, it would seem to be scarcely wise to place too much importance upon it at present. Similar reports have come to hand in regard to the forthcoming harvest of wheat in India; but as India wheat cannot get on the market till next April, the reasonableness of the supply from there at that time affecting present prices here may be doubted. On the other hand, *Beerbohm* has raised its "shortage" from 115,000,000 bushels to 120,000,000 bushels, and it reports that stocks of wheat in Europe have never been so light at this time of the year for twenty years, and that western Europe will require until its next harvest a supply of 8,000,000 bushels a week. Again, according to the *Mark Lane Express*, Russia, which exported 128,000,000 bushels last year, can this year export only 64,000,000, which is only 14,000,000 bushels more than she exported in 1892, her great famine year. Again, too, the latest reports from Paris show that France has a shortage of 118,000,000 bushels, as compared with her supply a year ago, and that the whole yield is poor in quality. But the most

startling development of all was a new calculation, said to be based upon facts, to the effect that the total European shortage at present cannot be less than 184,000,000 bushels. (See last week's FARMING for previous estimates.) On the whole, however, the price during the week, if anything, declined. But nothing has come forward to show that there need be any fear that the decline will continue or be at all serious.

Keep More Sheep.

In FARMING two weeks ago we spoke of some of the advantages that would accrue to the Canadian farmer if he kept more sheep. What we are contending for is that every farmer ought to keep some sheep, say twenty sheep on a hundred-acre farm. This number could be easily kept without in any way interfering with the rotation established on the farm, or causing any additional help to be hired, and without necessitating any different crops to be grown other than would be grown in any case, or the erection of any farm buildings other than those which are usually found.

These twenty sheep, if purchased as lambs, would in one year, by the wool they would produce, pay for their own keep and the keep of their lambs, and the lambs they would produce would more than pay for their original cost. Every subsequent year there would be the profit on the sale of the lambs obtained from them. Finally, when it would be necessary to replace an old ewe by a young lamb, the carcass of the ewe would be worth to the farmer the cost to him of the lamb with which he supplied her place. There is thus to the farmer who keeps these twenty sheep an annual profit of the value of the lambs which he produces and sells. The twenty sheep, we are told by practical sheep raisers, may be safely reckoned upon to produce at least twenty-five lambs yearly.

There is not only this direct profit, but there is also an indirect profit. The twenty sheep upon a hundred-acre farm would do a great deal towards keeping the farm clear of weeds. Sheep will eat weeds which other stock will not eat. They will go into fence corners and keep them clean when other stock will pass all such places by. They will find food and act as scavengers in and about stone-heaps, stump roots, etc., which cows and horses do not care to go near, and which cannot be touched by the plow. They will pick up a good living on pastures that cattle have finished. Finally, they will leave the best of manure on every part of the land they cover.

Another point is that sheep will do all this at no expense of money to the farmer who owns them, and at little expenditure of labor. In winter sheep need protection only from the rain and from draughts. Their quarters must be kept dry under foot, but otherwise their winter housing and keeping are very simple matters. They will thrive well even on pea-straw and nothing else; though if a few peas be left in the straw they will certainly do all the better.

We Canadians are exceptionally well favored in our sheep breeding. We have no disease in our flocks, nor is there any danger of disease. Our climate is specially adapted to profitable sheep-raising. We cannot, it is true, keep our sheep out-of-doors all winter; but we are compensated for that deprivation by being able to raise sheep that are hardy, vigorous, and free from disease, and that produce the best of mutton and the most desirable of wools. We are, also, specially favored in our markets. We not only have, as we saw in FARMING two weeks ago, our own market and the British market, but we have also the American

market, and this latter market, despite the duty we have to pay to get there, is by no means an unimportant one.

There is one branch of profitable sheep-breeding which our proximity to the American market gives us an especial advantage in; that is, the raising of ram-lambs for use on the western ranches. The western American ranchers frequently have flocks of from 5,000 to 10,000 ewes each. The rams used on these flocks are rarely pure bred, what is used are high bred grades of any good mutton and wool producing breed—the breeds most commonly used being our own standard breeds, the Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire, Oxford, and Southdown. When a rancher wants to buy rams at all he will buy from one hundred to three hundred at a time. He will, indeed, rarely buy less than 150. He comes to a district where sheep are bred, and going about, picks up what he wants. Of course he likes to get his lambs (or yearlings as the case may be) as near together as possible, so as to save expense. And he likes to get them of as nearly a uniform type as possible.

Now, here is a branch of the business that we in Canada have not got worked up, or taken advantage of. But that the trade is possible and desirable the experience we have already had amply shows. Not long ago to our knowledge, a western rancher came to an Ontario town and picked up 130 ram lambs (all grades), the selection in this case being principally Cotswolds, Leicesters, and Shropshires. We have heard of other similar purchases. Similar supplies, too, are needed for our own Northwest sheep ranches, which in no long time will be both numerous and extensive.

What is wanted are more sheep and better sheep. The ranchman who is picking up rams for his flock of five or ten thousand ewes; the shipper who is picking up car loads for the English market, even the drover who is purchasing lambs for Buffalo, does not want to spend too much time or too much money in going about from place to place to get what he needs. He desires to make up his tale quickly and in one locality, so as to be able to ship from one railway point. Again, he wants good stock. If he is buying rams, none but the best grades will answer his purpose. If he is buying sheep or lambs for the English or Buffalo market he wants to get them of the best mutton producing breeds, and well put up at that. And for the sheep raiser to get the profit out of the business there should be got, the sheep must be of the sort that will produce both good wool and plenty of it. The time was when any sort of wool would sell, and when all wool would bring a good price. In those days any sheep that had a strip of wool along his back was a profitable one. But to-day it is only the sheep that grows wool all over, and that, too, of good quality, that can be reckoned a profitable sheep.

The loss to Canadian farmers from their present indifference to sheep-raising cannot be short of many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. A farm of a hundred acres that sells less than twenty-five lambs a year is doing that much less than it ought to do, and could do. We know personally of one case where a man paid the entire purchase price of his farm, \$7,000, out of the sheep that he kept on his farm, without touching what he made from all his other stock, and from his grain, and roots, etc., and there are a good many similar instances.

The Horse Market.

All the indications are that the prices of horses in Canada will steadily rise for some time to come. Notwithstanding the Dingley duty, Canada is not

so isolated from the United States but that prices there influence prices here very much. Prices there are going up for the same reason that will help to advance them here. The general scarcity of horses owing to the great decline—a decline amounting almost to a cessation—in horse-breeding during some years past. In Chicago, which is now the ruling centre in horse values, as in almost every sort of farm product, prices for horses have been advancing steadily for some weeks. Inferior light horses still meet with low prices; but good big "chunks" are bringing from \$80 to \$120 each, and drafters of merit are bringing \$180. Team horses vary very much, but good "common to fair" drivers are bringing from \$100 to \$225 the team; and "choice to extra" carriage teams from \$250 to \$450. The best of it is that there is a brisk demand for the sorts of horses named at these prices. In Canada, Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., is our authority for saying that there is really no supply of horses in the country, and that prices are likely to advance very considerably.

Tuberculin in England.

The English Shorthorn breeders are in trouble over tuberculin. Tuberculin as a test of the freedom of cattle from tuberculosis is now generally regarded by the authorities of the countries to which Britain exports cattle as sufficiently certain for action to prevent importation. In the language of Professor Brown, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester:

"The discovery of tuberculin has placed the British stock-owner in an unfortunate position. His stock are sought for all the world over. Yet when an animal is imported and reacts to tuberculin on its arrival, it is thrown back on his hands, and he has to bear all the expense entailed. At the present time the Shorthorn Society do not recognize tuberculin as a reliable test, and will not accept it. On the other hand, the foreigner will not take a purchase without first submitting it to the test."

It is claimed that the above remark by Professor Brown does not quite fairly represent the action of the Shorthorn Society. It seems that a number of French breeders requested the Society to "influence" their members to allow purchased animals to be subjected to the tuberculin test. In response to this application the council passed the following resolution:

"That in view of the uncertainty of the results attending the injection of tuberculin as a test for tuberculosis, this council are not at present prepared to take any action in the direction suggested."

The English *Live Stock Journal*, commenting on this resolution, says:

"Even if the council had been satisfied of the reliability of the tuberculin test, they could not have influenced any of the members of the Society to subject their animals to it if they had disapproved. That remains a matter entirely at the discretion of the breeder, who is at liberty to decide for himself either for the test or against it. But it is for the government, by adequate experiments, to satisfy agriculturists as to the reliability of the test, and so dispose of all uncertainties concerning it."

It is now too late in the day to be doubtful of the adequacy of tuberculin as a test for tuberculosis. What every breeder should do, who wishes to be progressive in his business, is to purge his own herd from the disease as speedily as possible. We are glad that our own government has taken steps by which our breeders are enabled to do this with the maximum of certainty and the minimum of cost. Once a breeder has his herd free from the disease he need have little hesitation in complying with the request of a purchaser who asks for the application of the test as a condition of purchase.

Forage Plants and Sheep-raising.

Professor Thomas Shaw, late of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, now Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota, has been addressing the "Farmers' National Congress" of the United States on "The Importance of Forage Crops to the Farmer." This Farmers' Congress is a national affair, and is composed of delegates from every state in the Union, the number of delegates being proportionate to the population of the several States. The Congress has just held a three days' convention at St. Paul. Our

old friend, ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, has been elected president of the Congress for its next convention. Professor Shaw's address aroused great interest among the delegates present at the convention at St. Paul, and he was frequently greeted with applause and constantly plied with questions bearing upon the subject of his address. Among the points brought out by Professor Shaw were the following:

(1) The question of forage crops is the question of all questions to the farmer. Dairymen, growers of meat and wool, and tillers of the soil generally, are all alike interested in forage. No country in the world is more favored in the abundance and variety of its forage crops than the United States.

(2) Speaking of the Canadian field pea, which he characterized as an excellent forage plant, Professor Shaw said that there were sections of the United States where two bushels of this pea could be raised to one on the best pea-producing Canadian soil. Within a few days, in Montana, he had counted 192 pea-pods on one vine—a marvellous production.

(3) Rape is the forage plant upon which Professor Shaw laid most stress. A few years ago, when but 600 acres of rape were raised in the United States, he had predicted that the time would come when 10,000,000 sheep and lambs would be fattened upon rape in the United States, and he repeated the prediction now. To-day, he said, there are already probably 100,000 acres of rape growing in the United States, and no less than a million of sheep and lambs feeding upon it.

(4) Professor Shaw thus having mentioned sheep then deplored the unadvanced state of the sheep-raising industry in the United States as compared with what it should be. He said that 250,000 Canadian sheep and lambs are being annually imported into the United States, by way of Buffalo, in face of a high duty; and that Canadian mutton was constantly advertised as such in New York. This market, he contended, should be held by United States farmers, and not be suffered to be captured by Canadian enterprise.

(5) Continuing to speak of sheep, Professor Shaw characterized sheep-raising as the "Agricultural Klondike" of the United States. He said that when he came to Minnesota he was told that sheep could not be profitably raised in that State, and the people who made the statement really believed what they said. In reply he would say that this year he had a ten-acre piece of ground at the experimental farm, which had afforded forage (a mixture of wheat, oats, barley, and spring rye) for ninety-three sheep since the dawn of last spring until now, and there was forage enough left in the plot to-day to carry the sheep from now until winter, even if the growth were to stop all at once.

We believe that Professor Shaw, after every allowance is made for his constitutional enthusiasm, is on the path of progress when he is advocating that greater attention should be paid to the growth of forage plants for the continuous profitable feeding of stock from earliest spring to latest fall. Just as the introduction of the silo and the use of ensilage have revolutionized the feeding of stock in winter, so will the growth of judiciously-selected forage plants revolutionize the feeding of stock in spring, summer, and autumn. We scarcely credit, however, his opinion that the United States affords advantages for the cultivation of forage plants superior to those that Canada offers. And we should like to hear what our Canadian farmers have to say to his statement that our field pea will grow more abundantly in Montana than it will here. We are inclined to believe that under general conditions the Canadian growth will be superior to the Montana growth. Professor Shaw's remarks as to the extent to which Canadian mutton and lambs have captured the New York meat market ought to be of some comfort to our sheep men. It is a repetition of the old story, "the value of a reputation." We trust our sheep and lamb producers will become more earnest than ever in their endeavors to keep none but the best mutton-producing breeds, so that our good reputation for mutton will advance with every year's business. Professor Shaw's enthusiasm in enforcing the advice, "Keep more Sheep," is quite in harmony with our own, and we trust our readers will take the advice to heart, and act upon it.

Supplying Milk to Towns and Cities.

The branch of dairying that just now is most open to improvement and extension is the supplying of milk to towns and cities. In the United States it is said that about one-half the total milk production of the whole country is used in this way. In England the trade is in its infancy; but so rapidly is it growing there that it is said that the reason why the English dairyman has allowed

the Danish butter-maker to capture the English outter market so completely is that he considers his milk market to be much more valuable to him than his butter market, and so he leaves his butter market to foreigners. In Canada we do not suppose that the milk supply for towns and cities is capable of much greater expansion as regards quantity than the ordinary growth of population will call for; but it is very certain that in the near future a very great improvement in the quality of the milk supply for towns and cities will be demanded by the people, and perhaps be enforced by law.

As yet very few serious attempts have been made in Canada by producers to supply, or by civic governments to secure, good, pure milk for city and town consumers. One of the most earnest and most carefully planned attempts to provide pure milk to city users that we know of is that which has been made by the Kensington Dairy Company, of Toronto, a business enterprise of which Mr. W. J. Palmer, a well-known graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, is the originator and manager. (See *FARMING* for December, page 286). Mr. Palmer's plan is modelled upon what is known as the Copenhagen system. All cows selected to supply milk for his dairy are systematically inspected by competent veterinary inspectors; no diseased cows, and no herds containing diseased cows, are permitted to furnish any milk to it; and all the operations of milking, straining, aerating, cooling, conveying to town, distributing to customers, etc., are conducted in accordance with most carefully planned regulations to ensure thorough cleanliness and purity. We are glad to know that Mr. Palmer's enterprise is meeting with the success it deserves; and we would recommend to other dairymen who supply milk to towns and cities (there must be many hundreds of them in Canada) to make themselves acquainted with Mr. Palmer's methods, believing that if they do so they will increase and make more permanent their own business.

But there are those who claim that no matter how carefully cows are inspected, or how carefully milk is strained, aerated, etc., disease germs and dust and stable impurities of one sort and another will always find access to the milk, and so become a part of the beverage with which we regale ourselves and feed our children. The means recommended to completely overcome these difficulties are separation and pasteurization. The enterprising milkman who provides himself with these methods of purification can, it is said, positively guarantee to his customers that his milk is absolutely free from all bacterial disease germs, and also from material impurities of every sort.

Separation, it is claimed, will remove all filth from the milk, and be, in fact, a perfect mechanical straining. Pasteurization destroys all bacterial disease germs, and renders the milk such that it will keep from twenty-four hours to forty-eight hours longer than raw milk will keep. By pasteurization, therefore, the temptation to the dairyman to use chemical preservatives, so inimical to health, is entirely removed. If kept cool, pasteurized milk will keep sweet for days, even for weeks; and even if left in a warm room, it will keep sweet for hours. A further advantage is that pasteurized milk never fails to have the fresh taste of the best new milk. It does not have that cooked taste which sterilized milk and boiled milk always have.

The above advantages of separating and pasteurizing, as methods of preparing milk for sale in towns and cities, are claimed by practical dairymen to be positive and certain. We recommend them to the careful consideration of every farmer living near a large town or city who wishes to work up a large and profitable milk trade. By the use of such methods as these, by thorough cleanliness in all his dairy operations at home, by the use of sterilized bottles for conveying his milk to his customers, by frequently advertising his methods, and by letting his customers know their advantages, we have no doubt that any farmer adopting separation and pasteurization would be able to build up and maintain a very large and remunerative city dairy trade.

Our American Competitors in Butter-making.

We have frequently called attention in FARMING to the impetus given to American butter-making by the efforts of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, to introduce United States butter into the English markets. It is now reported that dairymen in Iowa and Minnesota have taken advantage of these efforts, and that quite large shipments of butter made in these States are being regularly forwarded to England. The benefit to the American butter maker is considerable. His own market, large as it is, is apt to get congested. By establishing a connection with England he has a second market of almost infinite capacity to which he can send all his surplus products. He says that the only competition he fears is Canadian competition. The moral of this is that the efforts of the Canadian butter makers should be more determined than ever to retain the English market, on which they have already got such a good hold. There never was a greater need for our Dominion Dairy Department to be on the alert than now.

The Value of a Reputation.

As another instance of the value of a reputation in the production of food products, the way the price of Danish butter is regulated in England may be cited. The English people are the largest buyers of imported food products in the world. As a rule the price paid to the foreign producer of these products is determined by the ordinary conditions of supply and demand, the prices being fixed by what the big importing houses think they can afford to pay, having regard to the chances of sale at the time. But in the case of Danish butter the rule is different. The English importing houses have nothing to do with fixing the price. The price is regulated weekly by a committee representing the Danish producers. The reason of this is, that the Danish butter has established so good a reputation for itself with English consumers that they will purchase it no matter what the price is. Just now Danish butter brings in the English market 14 shillings a hundredweight more than the corresponding grades of American butter, that is, three cents a pound more. This is a very good bonus for a reputation to secure. Of course the Englishman buys where he can buy cheapest, and once convince him that American butter is as good as Danish butter, he will buy American butter. Just now he doesn't think that way; though we are glad to know that he is beginning to have a very good opinion of Canadian butter.

Good News from Prince Edward Island.

Readers of FARMING are pretty well acquainted with the efforts that were made by the Dominion Government and Dairy Commissioner Robertson to establish dairying in Prince Edward Island (see FARMING for March, page 466). In accordance with the original intention, the assistance rendered by the Government has been gradually withheld, until lately it has been withdrawn altogether. The forty factories of the Island are now all owned and managed on the co-operative plan by the farmers of the Island themselves. The average amount of milk now supplied to the factories weekly is about 40,000 lbs. each. This means that the weekly output of Island cheese is about 160,000 lbs.; and that for this cheese about \$14,000 of money is distributed weekly among the patrons. Four years ago \$360 was the sum total of the money distributed per week. A direct advantage of this great accession of ready money is that the farmers now pay cash for their household and other supplies, whereas formerly they bought on credit. They thus are now able to get the advantage of the discounts which ready cash always ensures. Farmers also have bank deposits, and pay by cheque on the bank, something almost unheard of four years ago; and branch banks have been established in the dairy districts to accommodate the growing business of farmers who have ready money to spend or to lend.

The Food Supplies of Great Britain.

An idea of the enormous quantity of food supplies required by the people of Great Britain may be gathered from the following figures of their imports for the first eight months of the years 1897 and 1896 respectively:

	1897.	1896.
Total number of horses imported	36,229	30,716
Horses from the United States..	20,678	14,211
Horses from Canada.....	6,428	7,611
Total number of cattle imported	425,588	392,084
Cattle from the United States...	291,572	279,353
Cattle from Canada.....	73,989	58,824
Cattle from the Argentine Republic.....	58,893	52,360
Total number of sheep imported	459,031	532,680
Sheep from the United States..	148,209	220,026
Sheep from Canada.....	27,532	37,608
Sheep from the Argentine Republic.....	280,316	271,151
Total value of wheat, corn, etc..	£33,165,973	£30,940,994
Total value of meat imported...	18,156,036	16,238,962
Total value of butter imported..	10,797,476	10,200,960
Total value of cheese imported..	3,442,716	2,747,101
Total value of eggs imported...	2,745,582	2,619,550

These figures show what great possibilities are before Canada for the supplying of food products to the English markets. Of all the articles enumerated above, cheese is the only one which we supply in really large quantities. Our supply of horses is only one-third that of the United States and but little more than a sixth of the total supply required. Our supply of cattle is only one-fourth that of the United States, and scarcely more than one-sixth of the total supply required. Our supply of sheep is less than one-fifth that of the United States, and is only one-seventeenth of the total supply required.

The exports of live stock from Great Britain are, of course, not large in quantity, but they bulk well up in value, being often purebred animals for breeding. For the eight months ending August 31st, 1897, the export of horses numbered 20,058 of the average value of £25 14s. 2d. each. Half the horses went to Belgium and about one-fifth to Holland. The export of cattle numbered 2,631 of the average value of £32 5s. 11d. each. The export of sheep numbered 6,144 of the average value of £12 12s. 1d. each. The export of pigs numbered 76 of the average value of £8 8s. 11d. each. The export of pigs was abnormally small, the number exported in the same period in 1896 being 246.

NOTES AND IDEAS.

There is an agitation in England for the branding of all horses imported into the United Kingdom. The agitation is meeting with considerable opposition.

It may be interesting to Canadian readers to know that the average price realized by English farmers for their wheat in the week ending September 4th was \$1.02 ¼ per bushel of 60 lbs., and for their oats 51 ¾ cents per bushel of 34 lbs.

The London (England) authorities are seeking from the Board of Agriculture the enforcement of a regulation requiring evidence of freedom from glanders before any horse should be allowed to be imported into Great Britain. The object is to guard against the spread of the disease by imported animals.

According to the latest "Agricultural Returns," the number of cattle kept in Great Britain is 6,500,497, as against 6,492,582 kept last year, an increase of 0.1 per cent. The number of sheep is 26,340,440, as against 26,705,329 kept last year, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. This decrease is almost wholly in lambs, owing to an unfavorable lambing season. Breeding ewes, however, have increased by 81,110. The number of hogs kept is 2,242,302, as against 2,878,801 last year, a decrease of 18.6 per cent.

The action of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeder's Association in securing from the Canadian Pacific Railway a reduction of rates for the conveyance of pure bred cattle, sheep, and swine to Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest (See FARMING for July, page 699), is receiving most commendatory comment from the stockmen of Great Britain, who look upon it as an excellent stroke of business on the part of the Canadian stockmen. Such "enlightened enterprise," they say, "was never heard of" in this country.

It is estimated that in London (England) there are 700,000 horses. On the supposition that each horse consumes 12 lbs. of hay and 12 lbs. of grain per day, this would make a total consumption of 1,533,000 tons of each kind of food every year. The hay comes principally from England, except when the price is above £4 a ton. The oats come principally from Russia; but a large portion comes from Canada. The Indian corn (which is now used largely as a food for working horses) comes mainly from the United States, though to some extent it comes from Canada, and from the countries on the lower Danube.

Armour & Co., the great meat-packing concern of Chicago, and not long ago the largest manufacturers of oleo-margarine in the world, have (owing to the Illinois anti color oleo law) given up the manufacture of oleo-margarine and gone into the manufacture of butter. They are using for their butter plant the plant they formerly used for making margarine. This will make them the largest butter manufacturers in the world. They own their own cold-storage warehouses, and their own refrigerator cars, and they can control storage on steamships to all parts of the world. They are proposing to handle butter in all the large markets of the American continent, and to ship immense supplies to England. This is, perhaps, the most important move in the dairy business that has taken place for a long time.

CANADA'S FARMERS.

IV.—Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon.

Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, is well known to Canadians generally as one of the very foremost sheep-breeders of America. In his own specialty, the breeding of Southdowns, we doubt if he has any equal on the continent; he certainly has no superior. Since he went into the breeding of purebred stock, now thirty-five years ago, he has won almost every honor that could possibly be won in his profession; and though he is now past sixty years of age, he is still, to all appearance, in the very prime of life, and we have no doubt that he will continue to win honors and add to his reputation for many years to come.

Mr. Jackson was born in Abingdon, where he now resides, and where he has resided all his life. He thus is a Canadian farmer of the very best type—one who has grown up with our country, and by his industry, intelligence, and business capacity helped to make it what it is. That his character and ability are recognized in his own community—where he has always lived and where, of course, he is best known—is evidenced by the fact that after a long and honorable experience in municipal affairs, he is now warden of his county (Lincoln).

Mr. Jackson first imported Southdown sheep in 1880. In 1883 he made another importation; and since 1883 he made importations regularly almost every year until 1893. Since 1893 he has not made any further importations. His total importations of Southdowns, however, have exceeded those of any other Canadian breeder.

Like several other Canadian sheepmen, Mr. Jackson made a good showing at the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. At that fair he won more than half the prize money offered for Southdown sheep; and it is said that his total winnings there were more by \$120 than those of any other sheep exhibitor, whether American or Canadian. One of his sheep was sold there for \$400, the largest price brought by any sheep shown at that fair.

Mr. Jackson's record as an exhibitor in Canada is of course well known. Since the Provincial that was held in Hamilton in 1880, he has been an exhibitor of Southdowns at all our leading exhibitions, with the exception of one year (1894); and it is not too much to say that at every exhibition in all those years he has been right at the very top.

Mr. Jackson was for two years president of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and for two other years vice-president. He is now a director. He is also a member of the Southdown Association of England and a director of the American Southdown Association.

shearlings and the flock prize. Arkell had best ram any age, also best ewe any age, to him went the prize for best pen of lambs.

Judge—R. Gibson, Delaware.

SHROPSHIRE.—The competition in Shropshires promised to be quite as keen as at Toronto, for the same flocks were present, and a battle royal was expected. In the section for aged rams, the judge placed R. Miller's imported winner, Darlington, first, though he was only placed second at Toronto, with John Campbell's homebred ram, The Best Type, second, although he won first place in Toronto. Mr. Campbell did not like his ram being placed second, so he withdrew the rest of his sheep and entered a protest. His protest was sustained, and the matter will likely be brought before the Sheep Breeders' Association. This practically left the field to R. Miller, and to him were given all the firsts and quite a share of the second places. R. Gibson, Delaware, Wm. Wright, Glanworth, and A. Armstrong & Son, Cathcart, filled up the rest of the second and third places. The special prize for flock over one year old, given by the American Shropshire Association, was awarded to R. Gibson, Delaware, and the special for best flock of lambs went to W. H. Beattie.

Judge—John Conworth, Paris.

SOUTHDOWNS.—The entries in this class were good. The competitors were John Jackson, Abingdon; A. Teller & S. N. Paris; and Robt. Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station. John Jackson had his sheep out in fine shape, and secured all the first awards in the ram sections, second for ram lamb, and diploma for best ram, any age. He also secured second for aged ewes, shearing ewes, the pen for shearlings, and the pen for lambs. A. Teller & Son also had their sheep out in good shape and made some close contests for places. They were second on aged ram and third on shearing ram. They were more successful with their ewes, winning first both for aged and shearing ewes, second for ewe lambs, diploma for best ewe, any age; and for the flock. Robt. Shaw & Son had the best pair of ewe lambs; they also won a number of second and third places.

Judge—John Miller, Markham.

DORSET HORNS.—R. H. Harding had a pretty much his own way in this class. James Bowman had a few entries and won seconds on them. The only other exhibitor was R. O. Shaw Wood, London, who secured third place for aged ram.

MERINOS.—R. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, showed two pens.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—John Keely, of Shakespeare, showed a pen of this breed.

Swine.

The exhibit of swine was good; though it would not compare with Toronto in point of numbers, yet in point of quality it would compare very favorably, as the best or prize herds came in from Toronto to fight the battle over again, and those that were not in it at Toronto went somewhere else. As at Toronto, the demand for pigs was good and considerable business was done by all of the exhibitors.

YORKSHIRE.—The exhibitors in this class were: J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. Featherston, M.P., Streetsville; H. I. Davis, Woodstock; John Hord and Son, Parkhill; and R. Gibson, Delaware. Mr. Brethour's grand hog again captured first place in the class for aged hogs; he also secured third prize, while second went to Featherston. In the next class, six months and under one year, Brethour had the first and second winners in a pair of very useful hogs; third place went to Featherston. Under six months Featherston had the winner. Messrs. Hord secured second. The bronze medal went to Brethour, for boar and three sows. Brethour had the two first winners for aged sows. The first winner was a particularly good one and would be hard to beat. Featherston was first in the next section, with Brethour second and third. Brethour had the best sow under six months, and Messrs. Hord the next best. Mr. Featherston won the bronze medal for sow and four of her offspring.

Judge—Wm. Jones, Zenda.

CHESTER WHITES.—There were a good lot of pigs out in this class; competition was quite close, and the prizes were well spread around. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, secured first place for his aged boar, second place for boar under six months, second place for sow under six months, and the bronze medal for sow and four of her offspring. H. George & Son,

also had out a good lot of animals, of good length, depth, and quality. They secured first for six months and under one year, the bronze medal for best boar and three sows, second and third for aged sows, first and third and first and second in the two young sections. Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, had also a good lot of pigs forward; the quality was good, also the size, length, and depth, and the animals are good and strong on their feet. They also had a slice of the prize awards, second for aged boar, and boar six months and under one year. First for boar under six months old went to a very deserving pig, and the first prize sow, over one year, was found in their herd. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, had out a number of exceedingly good pigs, and secured a due proportion of the prizes.

Judge—Wm. Jones, Zenda.

POLAND CHINAS.—W. A. H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, secured nearly all the awards. W. W. Fisher had forward three entries, on which he secured a second and a third. Other than this, Messrs. Jones had no opposition.

Judge—Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

BERKSHIRE. The competition was exceedingly keen in this class, and all the sections were well filled. Geo. Green, Fairview, however, won the largest share of the prizes. His winnings were first and second for boars under six months, the bronze medal for boar and three sows, first for aged sow and sow six months and under one year, and first, second, and third for sow under six months in a section of fifteen entries. He also secured second for aged boar and boar six months and under one year. T. A. Cox was forward with his pigs, showing good breeding and in splendid shape. He secured third place in the said section, but he has a right good boar that stands well up in any company. He secured first and third awards for boars six months and under one year, second on aged sows and on sows six months and under one year. The second and third awards went to the Golden Link herd. Wm. McAllister, Varna, secured first for aged hog and third for aged sow. James McEwen, Ketch, secured a third place.

Judge—Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

TAMWORTH.—The number of entries in the different sections in this class was very good. There has been a great improvement in the quality of this breed the last few years. H. George & Sons had again the first winner in the aged boar section, closely followed by W. T. Elliott's entry. W. W. Fisher had out a good entry that was placed third. Messrs. George had the best two boars in the section for six months and under one year. J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, had the best boar under six months, and W. T. Elliott second. Messrs. George secured the bronze medal out of a ring of four entries. In the female sections, Messrs. Hord secured first place for aged sows, with Messrs. George second and third. In the next section, Messrs. George secured first and second, and first again out of an entry of fifteen in sows under six months. W. T. Elliott, Hamilton, had out, as usual, a good showing of serviceable strong-boned pigs, and, besides other prizes, captured the bronze medal for sow and four of her offspring in a ring of four entries. Other awards went to W. W. Fisher, W. H. Odell, Belmont, and T. F. Holland and C. C. Corbett, Dereham Centre.

Judge—Wm. Jones, Zenda.

DURCO-JERSEY.—Representatives of this breed were shown by Messrs. Tape, Butler, and Fisher. Tape Bros., Ridgetown, had out the largest and strongest herd. They had the only two entries for aged hogs. In the next section, six months to one year, Wm. Butler & Son captured the red ticket with an entry that would win anywhere. Tape Bros. were second, and W. W. Fisher, Ben Miller third. Tape Bros. had the best boar under six months and Fisher won the next two awards. Tape Bros. had the only entry for boar and three sows; they also had the three best aged sows, the first and second entries in the next section and second and third places for sows under six months. Messrs. Butler & Son secured third for sow six months to one year with a capital good entry, and first for sow under six months. W. W. Fisher secured the bronze medal for sow and four of her offspring.

Judge—Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

SUFFOLK.—Jos. Featherston was too much for the other competitors in this class. The Streetsville herd captured all the firsts but one, that for sows under six months, which was won by A. Frank & Sons. The rest of

the awards were about equally divided between Messrs. Hord and Frank.

Judge—Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

ESSEX.—Jos. Featherston had the only entries.

Agricultural Products.

Situated as London is in the centre of the finest farming district in Canada, a fine exhibit of agricultural products is always expected at the Western Fair. In this particular, with one or two exceptions, visitors to the exhibition were not disappointed this year. The display of the products of the farm and the dairy formed an interesting feature of the show, and in the special buildings provided for them showed off to good advantage.

Roots, Vegetables, and Grain.

The exhibits of these products were not as large as last year, owing to the season being much later and the fair being held earlier than in 1896. The roots were of good quality, but the exhibit was not large. Wheat was very good, as well as some varieties of black oats. Owing to the lateness of the season the display of corn was small. The extremely large pumpkin and the Jumbo squash were conspicuous by their absence. On the whole, the exhibits in this department were fair and indicative of what could be done were the season further advanced.

Honey.

The Western Fair always shows up well in this department. The display of honey was very good, and the various exhibits were arranged with neatness and care. The honey men in the western portion of the province are particularly favored this season in having a very fair output, while those in the eastern part of Canada are without a surplus, owing to the unfavorable conditions prevailing in that section for the production of honey.

In the Agricultural Hall, which contained the honey and agricultural exhibits, the firm of John S. Pearce & Co., London, made a fine display of grain, vegetables, grasses, and flowers grown on their own trial grounds. Among other exhibitors in this building were Wallace & Fraser, St. John, N.B., who showed their celebrated "Alberts' Thomas-Phosphate Powder," well known to the readers of FARMING. The Bradley Fertilizer Company, of Boston, Mass., also had on exhibition their standard fertilizers.

Fruit.

The fruit exhibit was just fair. As was expected the display of apples was very much smaller than last year. Plums, peaches and pears were shown in large numbers and were very fine in quality. The exhibit of grapes was very small, owing, no doubt, to the lateness of the season. One of the attractions in the Horticultural Building was the splendid display of cut flowers. In this regard the Western excels, and this year was no exception to the rule.

Dairy Products

The Dairy Building, as usual, presented many attractions. It is centrally located, and was visited by large numbers during the fair.

Butter.

In creamery butter the number of exhibits was not as large as last year. The quality was good, the exhibits scoring from 90 to 94 points. A great many of those who exhibited in Toronto also showed in London. The gold medal given by the Windsor Salt Co., Windsor, Ont., for the best display of creamery butter, was awarded to R. P. Bearman, Desboro', Ont. Among the other prize winners in the creamery class were I. Wenger, Ayton; Wm. Halliday, Chesley; and Struthers & McQuaker, Owen Sound.

In the private dairy section there were thirty three entries, which was considerably less than the number who exhibited last year. The quality varied considerably, there being as much variation in the quality of the different exhibits as there was in the varied style of package which contained them. Just here we would like to give a bit of advice, which is that a standard package for dairy butter be adopted by the fair boards. It would serve to make this department much more attractive than it usually is. The gold medal given by the Windsor Salt Co. was won by Mrs. M. Burke, of Bowmanville, who won several prizes. Among the other leading prize winners were Mrs. W. C. Shearer, Bright; J. W. Johnston, Sylvan; Mrs. T. W. Creally, Strathroy; and Mrs. E. Rogers, Dorchester. Much interest was shown in the exhibit of Mr. Henry Johnston, Logan, Iowa, U.S., who made a fine display, showing a number of different packages for packing butter. The Strathroy Dairy School, under the direction

of Mr. F. J. Sleightholm, superintendent, made an excellent display of fine creamery butter put up in different styles of packages. The exhibit consisted of three cases of prints, four boxes, ten tins, and ten smaller packages of 10 lbs. each, and was very creditable indeed, illustrating the kind of work done at this educational institution. Mr. W. P. Hibbard, Stratford, was judge of butter.

Cheese.

There were 216 cheeses on exhibition, the number being about the same as last year. There were more exhibitors, however, as in some of the sections the number of cheese required to fill an entry had been lessened. The quality, on the whole, was very good. During the exhibition the heat was excessive, and consequently the exhibits did not score as high as they would have done had the weather been more favorable. Some of the special prizes had been cut off, so that there were not as many sections as formerly. Some of the exhibits in the June, July and August classes scored well, indicating the keeping quality of the goods made in the respective factories. The silver medal was awarded to John Morrison, Newry, for the best cheese on exhibition. Among the leading prize winners were Thomas Stacey, Fullarton; George Boyes, Evelyn; Frank Boyes, Nilestown; John Connolly, Malcolm; J. S. Clark, Warwick; W. J. Atkinson, Medina; P. N. Schaus, Paisley; B. J. Connolly, Kintore; and Miss Sarah Baskett, Fanshawe.

Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., Stratford, was sole judge in the cheese section.

In the Dairy Building, which contained a portion of the Indian exhibit, Richardson & Webster, St. Marys, exhibited the American cream separator and a fine line of creamery and cheese factory apparatus. The Alexandra separators and a good line of Babcock testers, creamery and cheese factory supplies were shown by John S. Pearce & Co., London. The Grimm Manufacturing Company, Montreal, had on exhibition their fruit and sugar evaporators. There were also fine displays of dairy salts made by the Windsor Salt Company, Windsor, and the Canada Salt Association, Clinton.

Poultry.

The poultry display was an excellent one and filled the new poultry building almost to overflowing. We have not the space to give a detailed report of this fine exhibit, one of the most attractive on the grounds. Suffice it to say that some of the best representatives of the various breeds of fowl were on exhibition. The poultrymen reported business active, and a desire on the part of breeders to keep only the very best quality of birds in stock.

The judge in the poultry department was Mr. L. G. Jarvis, superintendent Poultry Department Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Ottawa, September 17-25.

The management of the Central Canada Exhibition put forth every effort to make the exhibition of 1897 a great success. The weather was at first a little threatening and cold, but proved good fair weather after all. The attendance has been the largest they have had. On Wednesday and Thursday of the second week the grounds were thronged with visitors.

The display of agricultural machinery was very good. The main building was fully occupied with exhibits, and space was at a premium. The display made by the Central Experimental Farm attracted great attention; so also did the exhibit of the Canadian Pacific Company. The working dairy in the same building was also the centre of interest during certain hours every day.

The exhibits of live stock were, on the whole, not any more numerous than those of other years, but they were of a higher quality.

The Horticultural Hall.

This building was very tastefully laid out, and the display of house and tropical plants was good. Cut flowers were shown in considerable quantity. Phlox and asters were particularly fine. There was a large and good showing of fruit, of apples and plums particularly. Quite a display of grapes also was made. In some ways the displays of vegetables and field roots were ahead of Toronto. The samples of ensilage corn were much better. The showing of grains, though small, was good.

Poultry.

The show of poultry was the best that has ever been made at the Central. The coops

were piled four deep to make room for all the exhibits. All the classes had increased entries. The white Wyandottes were a particularly large class. There was also a very large display of ducks. If there is any increase in next year's exhibits some additions will have to be made to the poultry house.

Central Experimental Farm Exhibit.

All along one side of a building the Central Experimental Farm had a most interesting and instructive exhibit, and it was much admired. Many and many a farmer had a good look at it and took notes also. Under arches along the wall there was painted in a free hand the names of the six worst weeds; the five best varieties of ensilage corns; nine of the best varieties of potatoes; five leading varieties of wheat, oats, peas, and barley; the advantages of early over late sowing, showing the difference in six different sowings; the best grasses for lawn purposes and for general use on the farm; the best varieties of poultry for the farmer and specimens in coops, made a part of the exhibit. Next to this was a working dairy, where exhibitions of butter-making were given every day at ten and one o'clock. On large tables in the centre of the building a fine display of grapes, apples, plums, etc., grown upon the farm were shown. The whole exhibit formed a most instructive object lesson, that could be used to very great advantage at all our larger fairs.

The C.P.R. Exhibit.

On the opposite side of the building the Canadian Pacific Company made a magnificent display of grain in the sheaf and in the bag, of prairie grasses, and of many other things too numerous to mention. On a table running the length of the building they made an excellent display of samples from the mining regions and even from the now far-famed Klondike.

The Dairy Exhibit.

The quality of the buttershown, both in the dairy and factory lots, was a great improvement on that of other years. The same may also be said about the cheese.

The Honey Exhibit.

Gould, Shapley & Muir had a very large exhibit of honey in its various forms in all sizes and shapes of jars. Besides this they had a good display of all their bee-keeping supplies. Mr. Shafer, from Brant county, also had a small exhibit of honey, and there were a few entries from around Ottawa. Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir report a good sale of their entire exhibit of honey.

Beef Cattle.

SHORTHORNS.—There was only one herd out, that of Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton. Mr. James Leask had out Moneyfuffel Lad, and W. C. Edwards & Co. had out a few yearling heifers, just from the field, besides the calves that were shown at Toronto and London. In the class for bulls three years old and upward, the fight was between Robson's Nominee and Leask's Moneyfuffel Lad. Nominee was at the top at Toronto and Moneyfuffel Lad at London. The judge here placed Nominee first. There was only one two-year-old, owned by Mr. McLaren, of Arnprior. There were no yearlings out. In bull calves Edwards & Co. had out the only entries. These calves have made a good record for themselves, and were awarded first, second, and third places. The diploma went to Robson's Nominee. Robson's Daisy of Strathallan and Glamis Gentle were the only cows out. They were placed in the order named. Robson's Mysie's Rose was the only two-year-old shown. Edwards & Co. had out two yearling heifers right out of the pasture field, and secured third place on one of them, first and second places going to Robson's two entries. In heifer calves Robson's Myrtle 6th was first, Edwards & Co. securing second and third places. Best female was found in Robson's white two-year-old, Mysie's Rose. The gold medal and diploma for the herd went to Robson, while that for calves went to the Rockland herd.

Judge.—John Miller, jr., Brougham.

HEREFORDS.—As at London, the herd of E. D. Smith, Compton, Que., had things all their own way.

POLLED ANGUS.—Mr. Bowman, of Guelph, had out eleven head in good shape, but he had no competition. He has always had competition in other years. His animals were out in better shape than usual.

GALLOWAYS.—John Sibbald and David McCrae were the only exhibitors in this

class. In the section for bulls, three years old and upward, the fight was between McCrae's old champion winner, Canadian Borderer, and Sibbald's Ottawa. At London Ottawa was placed first, but here Canadian Borderer was again put back to his old place. He also won the diploma for best bull, any age. Sibbald had the only two-year-old, and McCrae the only bull calf. In the yearling section Sibbald was first and McCrae second and third. There was quite a large entry of cows, three years old and upward; first and second places went to Sibbald, and third to McCrae. In two-year-olds Sibbald was first again, although there were those who supposed it would have been right to have given McCrae all three awards. In yearlings and heifer calves McCrae was first and second, and Sibbald third. Sibbald's Countess Glencairn 3rd was awarded the diploma for best female. The gold medal went to Sibbald on account of McCrae losing first place on two-year-olds.

Judge.—John Miller, jr., Brougham.

DEVONS.—W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, were the exhibitors in this class. The Rockland herd had first for aged bull and bull calf, and the diploma for best bull. Rudd had the only entries for two-year-olds and yearlings, two in each section; he also had second place for aged bull and bull calf. In females, Rudd had the lead, securing first place all the way through, and second for yearlings. Edwards & Co. got third for yearlings, and second and third for two and three-year-olds. The gold medal and diploma went to the Rockland herd. This was a great victory for a new exhibitor.

FAT CATTLE.—There were not many fat cattle out. Leask, Bownian, and Rudd were the only exhibitors.

GRADE CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.—There was an exceedingly good showing in this class. Many of the animals shown were high grade Ayrshires and typical dairy cows. J. G. Clark was very successful in this class. An exceptionally good smooth entry of Mr. Clark's was awarded first place in the aged section out of a ring of ten good entries. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, were placed second and third with two good cows. All three were cows of the true dairy type, and there was apparently little to choose between the first two, but Clark's cow was a little the smoothest and the sweetest of the two. Other awards fell to representatives of these two herds in the other sections.

GRADES FOR BEEF PURPOSES.—In this class James Leask, of Greenbank, had it all his own way.

Dairy Breeds.

AYRSHIRES.—There was a very good turn out of Ayrshires. The exhibitors were R. G. Steacy, Lyn; D. Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal; W. Wylie, Howick; John Howden, Howick; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, and quite a number of others who had out only a few animals. A ring of nine entries faced the judges in the aged bull section; they were a lot of good bulls, and it took the judges some time to select the prize ones. D. Drummond's Kelso Boy, the winner at Toronto, was again placed to the front. Steacy's Carlyle of Lessnessock was second; third place went to Wylie's Lord Stirling, and fourth to Drummond's Glencairn of Maple Grove. In two-year-olds Steacy was first and Howden second. There were only two yearlings; first went to Wm. Stewart & Son for Dainty Lad. Only five bull calves under one year and over six months old came into the ring. First place was given to Messrs. Stewart's Glencairn of Burnside, a very promising youngster out of Drummond's Baby Ruth; R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, secured second on their calf that was third at Toronto; third place went to Jos. Yuill. No less than nine young calves under six months were out. First place went to Drummond, second to Steacy, third to Stewart, and fourth place to Yuill. The diploma for best bull went to Steacy for Carlyle of Lessnessock.

A ring of fourteen or fifteen good aged cows faced the judges. After some time the judges finally drew out Steacy's May Queen for first place (she was first and sweepstakes at Montreal). Second went to a very useful cow of Wylie's, Lady Stirling, third place to Stewart's Jean Armour, and fourth to Nellie Osborne. In the three-year-old section there were eight good animals out. First place went to Drummond's Baby Ruth, second to Steacy's Beauty of Fairfield, third to Wylie's

imported cow, White Glen, and fourth to Stewart's Red Rose 3rd. Two-year-olds were another good class. Here, Wylie secured first place with Lady Kelpie, Drummond was second with Fairy of Burnside, Stewart third with Lady Aberdeen, and Clark fourth with a very useful type of heifer. A string of twelve yearlings lined up in front of the judges. Stewart was again first with Lady Ottawa, a promising daughter of Jean Armour, Drummond second with Twin of Burnside, Wylie third with Queen of Elm Shade, and Steacy fourth with Lady Diana. In a good string of heifer calves over six months Drummond's unbeaten Nellie Osborne of Burnside was again at the top. Wylie secured second, Stewart third, and Yuill fourth place. In under six months Drummond was first and second, Stewart third, and Yuill fourth.

The best female was found in Steacy's May Queen. The gold medal and diploma for best herd went to Steacy, second place to Drummond, and third place to Wylie. Drummond won the diploma for the young herd. Mr. Drummond has captured the young herd prize at Montreal, Toronto, London, and Ottawa.

Judges.—J. H. Douglas, Warkworth; C. Newman, Lachine; and H. Eyre, Harlem.

JERSEYS.—Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., and Robt. Davies, Toronto, were the only two herds forward. A number of single entries were made by local parties, and a few good entries by McCrae & Robertson, Vankleek Hill. The American herd secured first place for aged bull, second place for two-year-olds, first for yearling, and first for bull calves, and diploma for best bull. Robt. Davies' Distinction's Golden was first as a two-year-old. McCrae & Robertson had second places in the aged section and for bull calves. Cows, four years old and upward, made five entries. The four awards went to the American herd. In three-year-olds they secured first place, second and third going to R. Davies. In two-year-olds R. Davies was first, second and third places going to Miller & Sibley. Six yearlings were out, and first and third places went to Miller & Sibley, second went to R. Davies. Miller & Sibley had the only two heifer calves over six months, while under six months they had first and second places, and R. Davies third place. The American herd had the best female and first and third places for herds, Davies getting second place.

Judge.—J. C. Snell, London.

GUERNSEYS.—The same three herds that were shown at the other exhibitions were here fighting for the mastery again. In the aged class Hon. Sydney Fisher's bull, Nereus, was put up to first place again, McNish securing second, and Butler's May's Rosebery going back to third place. In yearlings Butler was first, with Mr. Fisher second. In bull calves the Dereham Centre herd had out the first and third animals, and second place was found in the Knowlton herd. Butler had the best bull in his yearling. In aged cows there was a ring of six cows; first went to McNish's Adela (also sweepstakes), second went to Butler, and third to Mr. Fisher. Butler secured first and third for three-year-olds, third for two-year-olds, second and third for yearlings, and second place for herd; McNish Bros., second for three-year-olds, first for yearlings, and the gold medal and diploma for best herd. The Knowlton herd was first and second for two-year-olds.

Judge.—J. C. Snell, London.

HOLSTEINS.—The principal exhibitors were G. W. Clemons, St. George; C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell; and Messrs. McCrae & Robertson, of Vankleek Hill, and G. K. Dowler, Billings' Bridge, had out a few entries. In the aged section, Clemons was first with Count Mink Mercedes, and Gilroy second with Inka Kathleen's Son. McCrae & Robertson had the only two-year-old, and Clemons the only yearling. Gilroy had first place for bull calf over six months, and Dowler second place. Under six months, first place went to A. & G. Rice, Curries' Crossing, and second place to McCrae & Robertson. Clemons had the diploma bull. Clemons secured first and second for four-year-old cows, first for three-year-olds, second in two-year-olds, first and second for yearlings, second for heifer calf over six months, and first for heifer calf under six months, the gold medal and diploma and third place for herds, also sweepstakes for best female. Messrs. Gilroy's winnings were third and fourth for aged cows, second and third for three-year-olds, first for two-year-olds, third for yearlings, first and third for heifer over six months, second and third for heifer under six months, second for herd, and diploma for young herd.

(To be continued next week.)

BOOKS AND BULLETINS

Annual Report of the Beekeepers' Association of the Province of Ontario for 1896. 48 pages. From the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario.

Pigs. Their Breeds and Management. By Saunders Spencer. With a chapter on the diseases of the pig, by Professor J. Wortley Axe, and a chapter on bacon and ham curing by S. M. Douglas. With a number of plate illustrations. Handsomely bound. Price, 3s. 6d. From the publishers, Vinton & Company, London, England.

Experimental Farms, Canada. Reports from the Director, Horticulturist, Chemist, Entomologist and Botanist, Poultry Manager, superintendent of farm at Nappan, N.S., horticulturist at Nappan, N.S., and superintendents at Brandon, Man., Indian Head, N.W.T., and Agassiz, B.C. 474 pages. From Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director, Ottawa.

Cattle. Their Breeds and Management. By William Housman. With chapter on diseases of cattle, by Professor J. Wortley Axe. Being No. IV. of "Live Stock Handbooks." Edited by James Sinclair, editor of *Live Stock Journal*. 270 pages. Many fine plates. Handsomely bound. Price, 3s. 6d. From the publishers, Vinton & Company, London, England.

Publishers' Desk.

Some Uses of Salt.—Potatoes should always be boiled in salt water, in preference to the practice of salting them afterwards, because salt water boiling at a higher temperature than fresh water, the cooking is more perfect, and the flavor preserved.

Cooking, Baking, etc.—Cabbages, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflowers should always be put in salt water before cooking, to bring out any insects. Lettuce, celery, spinach, watercress, and other vegetables eaten raw, should be cleansed in salt water to destroy worms and other animalculæ.

Poultry and Pigeon Show.—The Seneca N. Y. Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold their first exhibition of poultry and pigeons at Seneca Falls, N. Y., from Nov. 29th to Dec. 2nd, 1897. This event is likely to be of interest to all poultry and pet stock fanciers, and every pains is being taken to make it a success.

Subscribers to Farming.—Kindly examine the address label on this issue. If your subscription is due we should be pleased to have your early remittance of the amount. For two new subscriptions sent in at \$1 each we will advance your own subscription one year, and for one new subscription we will advance it six months. We will send FARMING from now till the end of 1898 to new subscribers for \$1 in advance.

Welland Vale Bicycles.—We are pleased in this issue to be able to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Co. Limited, St. Catharines, Ont. This firm is one of the leading Canadian manufacturers of up-to-date bicycles, and has won a reputation for the good quality of the article manufactured. Their special one piece axle and cranks are the simplest and best attachment for a bicycle, and are guaranteed unconditionally. The bicycles made by them are the Perfect, Garden City and Dominion. They are also manufacturers of all kinds of sporting and hunting outfits.

Poultry Instruction.—Mr. Samuel Cushman, formerly Poultry Manager for the Rhode-Island Experiment Station—in which capacity the excellence of his work attracted our attention years ago—but now of Pawtucket in the same State, and a valued member of the *Country Gentleman* staff—may be engaged to address farmers' institutes, poultry societies, grange meetings and agricultural college students in any part of the country on certain topics relating to poultry production, with special attention to turkey, goose and artificial duck-raising. We feel confident that his lectures will give satisfaction. He is remarkably painstaking and accurate in gathering facts, clear and entertaining in presenting them, and never speaks or writes without having something of solid value to communicate.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Office of FARMING,
September 27, 1897.

The exports of grain from Montreal during the present season up to the middle of September, comprising wheat, corn, peas, oats, barley and rye amount to 17,065,277 bushels, as compared with 11,121,807 bushels for the same period in 1896, showing an increase of 5,943,470 bushels, or 54 per cent. The greatest increases were in corn and oats. The others also showed an increase with the exception of wheat, which showed a decrease of 60,666 bushels. It is now confidently expected that the total grain reports from Montreal at the close of the season will show a still greater increase. There is an active enquiry just now for grain space on the outgoing vessels for October and November, showing that shippers expect to do bigger business later on. Reports from Europe would seem to bear out this feature of the situation, and that the market for nearly all cereals is likely to continue firm for a while.

Wheat

Though there has been increased activity during the past week in the markets for Manitoba and Ontario wheat and a couple of cents advance in the prices for the former, yet there is considerable hesitancy in regard to the wheat situation just now. Many large operators seem to be in a kind of dilemma and cannot make up their minds definitely as to whether it would be better to go ahead and buy up at present prices or to wait a while with the hope of better bargains later on. The situation as a whole has not changed much since our last report. If any change, it is a little better for the producer.

The chief factor in the situation just now seems to be Russia. One time it is reported that the Russian Government will issue a ukase prohibiting the exportation of wheat, and another time the report comes that Russia will have upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of a surplus, or may be 100,000,000 bushels if good prices are offered. There can be no doubt, however, that the prospects for very high-priced wheat are not as bright as they were a month ago, and though values are not likely to go back any for some time, yet it is somewhat doubtful at present if prices will go very much higher than they are.

There has not been much change in the Toronto market during the past week. If anything, the tendency has been weaker; offerings have been liberal with a very good demand, prices ranging from \$2 to \$4 cents for cars north and west, both red and white Manitoba No. 1 advanced from 2 to 5 cents per bushel towards the last of the week on the local markets there.

Later reports show a good demand at Toronto for exports, with the market easy. Up till the present the supply has been from the early districts, but now there are large offerings from the northern and western portions of the province.

The New York market is somewhat irregular. Late Liverpool dispatches there show an advance of 1 penny, and reports of a better French demand for wheat at English markets. This fact, coupled with a revival of the rumor of Russia prohibiting grain export, has had a tendency to make some operators nervous, and on an active covering prices have advanced about 1 cent for near-by deliveries in New York and Chicago.

Barley

There does not appear to be much doing in barley just now. There has been a slight export demand for feeding quality. Prices about the same.

Corn, Oats, and Peas.

With the exception of the last named these are slightly easier. Oats at Toronto selling at from 22 to 23 cents, and corn at about 30 cents. Peas were steady at about 48 cents till the last of the week, when prices dropped to 47 cents.

Cheese.

Like the wheat market, only in a greater degree, the cheese situation is a problem. Stocks continue to accumulate, though the very dry weather of the past few weeks will shut off the milk supply at the factories considerably. The total exports of cheese from Montreal this season up to Sept. 18th show the very large increase of 293,809 boxes. If this were the only factor to be considered in the situation we would be safe in forecasting a decided slump in the market before long. But there are other factors to be considered. The Montreal Trade Bulletin makes the following estimate of how a large share of this

increased supply might be got rid off, which is well worth considering in summing up the situation:

Shortage of last year's make in England	Boxes,	600,000
Increased consumption due to Jubilee festivities		100,000
Increased consumption due to the prosperity of the working classes in England.		400,000
Total		1,100,000

There is a danger of this increased consumption being cut off if prices get too high, and it would not be advisable for factorymen to look for high prices in disposing of the fall make.

At the local markets, during the week, 9½ was about the general bid, with the western market running as high as 9½. Factorymen were not anxious to sell, most of them holding for 9½ and 10c. for Septembers.

Butter

The prices for fine creamery continue in about the same groove, from 19 to 19½ being the ruling ones. As with cheese, factorymen seem to be holding for higher prices. Orders from England are reported falling off, and those that have arrived have the limits cut down 5s. per cwt. Stocks in store are reported heavy.

Good dairy butter is none too plentiful, selling readily at from 14c. to 15c. at Toronto. Owing to the scarcity of choice dairy Toronto dealers are offering as high as 20c. for creamery in prints. Lower grades and medium dairy sell at 9c. to 11c.

Apples.

The apple market is somewhat interesting just now. London advices show a good outlook for a fine quality of apples if too many are not sent forward at once. The quality must be good and the packing must be carefully done. A shipment of apples sent over to demonstrate the value of the government cold storage system, sold in Glasgow at prices ranging from 14s to 22s. per barrel with many buyers. Returns from early shipments have been very disappointing to shippers. They landed in poor condition; it not being possible to get refrigerator accommodation. Prices for these have ruled low.

There is said to be very much excitement among apple contractors in Ontario in their anxiety to make contracts. A large number of contracts have been made at \$2.25 per barrel, but the ruling prices appear to be from \$1.75 to \$2.

Live Stock.

The live stock market in England still shows good demand for Canadian, with prices a little higher. Shippers have come off safely, which is a good indication of the trend of the markets. The quality must be good, however, and if it is, a good export business can be done in beef and mutton.

Cattle.

Receipts have been heavy at Toronto, and buying of cattle for Montreal and Buffalo has not been very brisk, the Buffalo demand being confined mostly to stockers. Distillery men are buying quite a few bulls, and some farmers are looking up feeding steers to put on the grass.

Prices for export cattle remain unchanged, and the feeling appears to be a little weaker, except for very choice stuff. There is reported not too much space aboard ship at Montreal to fill, most of it having been taken for cattle from Manitoba and outside points in Ontario. This may have something to do with the weaker feeling. Prices have ruled from 4 to 4½c. per lb. for choice cattle, cows and heifers going at about 3½c.

Butchers' cattle also showed a somewhat easier feeling towards the end of the week, but prices did not decline materially, choice selling from 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. Medium cattle are dull at 3c. to 3¼c. Common cattle are dull at 2½c. to 2¾c.

Good feeders sold for 3¼c. to 3½c., and there was a fair enquiry toward the end of the week. Prices have been from 3¼c. to 3½c., and stockers for Buffalo brought 2½c. to 3c.

Erick Brothers, East Buffalo, report stockers and feeders in good supply on that market. The supply of Canadian has been large. Good to prime well-bred feeders and stockers of good quality are selling generally steady, and in good request. There seems to be an unlimited demand for yearlings and two-year-olds of right weights and quality at \$4 to \$4.15 per cwt. Common stuff is in good supply, and showed a decline of from 10 to 20 cents from prices at the beginning of the week, and things are shaping for a further decline next week.

Sheep and Lambs.

Export sheep are reported firmer at 3½ to 3¾ per lb. Butchers' sheep are in active demand at \$2.50 to \$3 each. Lambs are in steady request at from 3½ to 3¾c. per lb., some few lots going as high as 4c.

Offerings of lambs at Buffalo have been fairly liberal, but with a good demand trading ruled rather firm, especially on good quality, native lambs. Erick Bros. report Canadian lambs coming rather freely, with quality somewhat improved, and selling at from \$5.60 to \$5.75 for the good ewe and wether kinds, while coarse grades are hard to get rid of at \$5.50. Good fat sheep are reported scarce and selling at from \$4.35 to \$4.60.

Hogs.

The hog market still continues firm. Towards the last of the week choice selections of bacon hogs were selling at Toronto at from \$5.75 to \$5.85 per cwt.

The Buffalo and Chicago markets still continue the same with a firm tendency. There has been some little uncertainty regarding the hog market owing to the yellow fever scare. Late reports seem to show that it is under control, and the outlook is a little more encouraging.

Publishers' Desk.—Continued.

Ontario Veterinary College.—This well-known and valuable institution has just issued its annual announcement for the session of 1897-98. The course of training provided is comprehensive and practical and second to no college of its kind on the Continent. The list of graduates, published in the annual announcement, shows that the larger proportion are residents of the United States. This fact in itself is a striking proof of the superiority of the College as a training school for students of veterinary science. The College is now affiliated with the University of Toronto, and the prospects for a large attendance of students for the coming session which begins on Oct. 13th, are very favorable.

Shipments of Thoroughbred Stock.

Editor FARMING: Dear Sir,—Under existing arrangements with the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. purebred live stock may be shipped to Manitoba at one-half regular rates when sent in car load lots. Mr. Jas. Russell, of Richmond Hill, has three yearling heifers which he wishes to send to Elkhorn. Martin Gardhouse, Highfield, has two yearling rams which he wishes to send to Manitoba. Tape Bros., of Ridgeway, wish to send a pair of pigs to British Columbia. Mr. Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, wishes to ship a yearling Hereford to Prince Albert, N.W.T. Mr. John Kelly wishes to send five rams to Maple Creek. These will constitute less than one-half a car-load. I wish to enquire through your columns if any of your readers desire to ship animals to Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. If so, the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations will take charge of them, and guarantee safe delivery. The price charged will be at the rate of \$72 per car-load to Winnipeg (proportionate rates to distant points). This is fifty per cent. of the regular rate charged for car loads of live stock not registered. Yours very truly, F. W. HODSON, Secretary Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

Stock Notes.

JNO. COUSINS & SONS, Hamilton, Ont., write: Our stock looks well, and has had plenty of good grass. We have been very successful in sales, especially with pigs. Many thanks to FARMING.

AUCTION SALE.—Our readers will be interested in the auction sale of the famous Ayrshire herd of the late Thomas Guy, of Oshawa. This herd has won a continental reputation, and many of the leading Ayrshire breeders of the Province have laid the foundation of their herds from the Sydenham Farm. There will no doubt be a large turnout on Oct. 13th, the date of the sale.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE.—The Maplecliffe Herd of Ayrshire Cattle, owned by Mr. Robert Robertson Compton, Que., will be offered for unreserved sale on October 28th. Intending purchasers will do well to make a note of this sale. The herd contains a high class type of Ayrshires specially adapted for laying the foundation of a new herd, or for improving an old one. The head of the herd is the noted bull, Matchless, a son of the celebrated Nellie Osborne, and has a large milking record.

A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundas, writes: Although I have reported very little about the doings at Spring Brook this season, I must say that every branch of my business has been in a prosperous condition. My herd of Holsteins is in good shape and possessed of

high quality and of gilt-edge breeding. My sales have been quite numerous, and the demand good, I have four bull calves, sired by Flora's Sir Jacob, a bull of great butter backing, and individually of best quality. My young two year old bull, Cesar, is also developing into a very fine animal. My heifer calves and my yearling heifers never were better. My herd of Tamworths were never in as good shape; I have made some very valuable additions, my aim is to establish a typical herd of Tamworths, which is the pork packers' favorite pig. My imported boar, Nimrod 174, I believe is almost without a peer in the Province. He is possessed of great length and depth of side, carrying his weight very near to the ground, and having a very strong flinty bone. His stock has also proven to be of the very best quality.

Early in the season I decided only to exhibit Tamworths at the leading fairs this year, as I wished to devote my whole time to the Exhibitions this year to the swine industry, studying the type of Tamworth suitable for the market; and consequently my many friends and patrons have missed seeing representatives of my Holstein herd at the leading fairs. Nevertheless, I pay strict attention to this branch of my business, and have on hand a herd of very high standard, which has won many honors at the great Canadian Exhibitions of the past.

ENGLISH NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent).

August is a month of ram sales and lettings in England. Throughout the month there are all over the country taking place sales of purebred sheep. 'Tis to these sales that your sheepmen should come, for here they would be able to buy typical and useful animals of their various breeds at market prices. Those who come over here early in the summer and expect to be able to get hold of the best sheep from the English breeder before his sale, generally have a useless errand, unless they are prepared to pay fancy prices. Could it but be arranged to be here later on, say, August and part of September, it would, we who know how things go, fully repay them. It came under the writer's notice during last June and July, that certain American and Canadian buyers had arrived at the conclusion that certain breeders were asking very high prices for their produce. Amongst these gentlemen was that noted leading breeder of Hampshire Down sheep. Well, when he offered for sale and letting 104 lambs, they averaged that high average of just over \$70, the highest price being \$710. Now just let these figures come under the notice of those who visited Mr. J. Flower's well-known flock this summer from your country, and I feel pretty confident that they will conclude that he was not so very high in figure after all.

Generally speaking the demand for Hampshire Down sheep has been strong and good, very excellent and satisfactory sales have been made throughout, it being clearly evident that there exists a large demand for these quick and early maturity sheep. Foremost as the breed is in meat production, one is glad to note that its breeders are equally so to the front in pushing their breed. Oxford Downs may be said to have had a very excellent season again this year. Their principal demand has been from the European continent, where these sheep are at the present time in very high repute. America has also taken a very fine quota of excellent animals, as also has Argentine. Mr. J. Treadwell's annual sale was a good one. The average for 62 shearing rams being \$85. The Marney Compton Oxford Downs Messrs. Hobbs also sold at a capital average, 50 making an average of \$61.

Messrs. Brown and Son, Cotswolds, met with a very ready demand. The average for ram lambs being \$39 and that for shearing rams, \$53.

The Southdowns have had a very poor year indeed, Mr. E. Ellis' flock dispersal sale being the best, where an average of over \$60 was secured for all the rams entered for sale.

Other sales have not been at all successful. The demand for these sheep is certainly not what one would desire it to be. For the very best there is a capital trade, but for anything below tip-top the demand is very meagre. Lincoln sheep still lead the way. They are being largely bought for Buenos Ayres, and the prices that are being paid for them are very high indeed. A very large lot, not of a leading flock, recently made \$75, whilst the prices paid for these sheep go all the way from \$75 to \$100 or \$1000.

Shropshires have had a very fine season, and the demand they have had has been somewhat largely increased by a very useful demand from the Argentine and Australasia. There has been several lots sent to America. Mr. A. E. Mansell's average for 38 rams being \$94, top price being \$180 for Diamond King, first prize, R.S.A.E., Manchester.

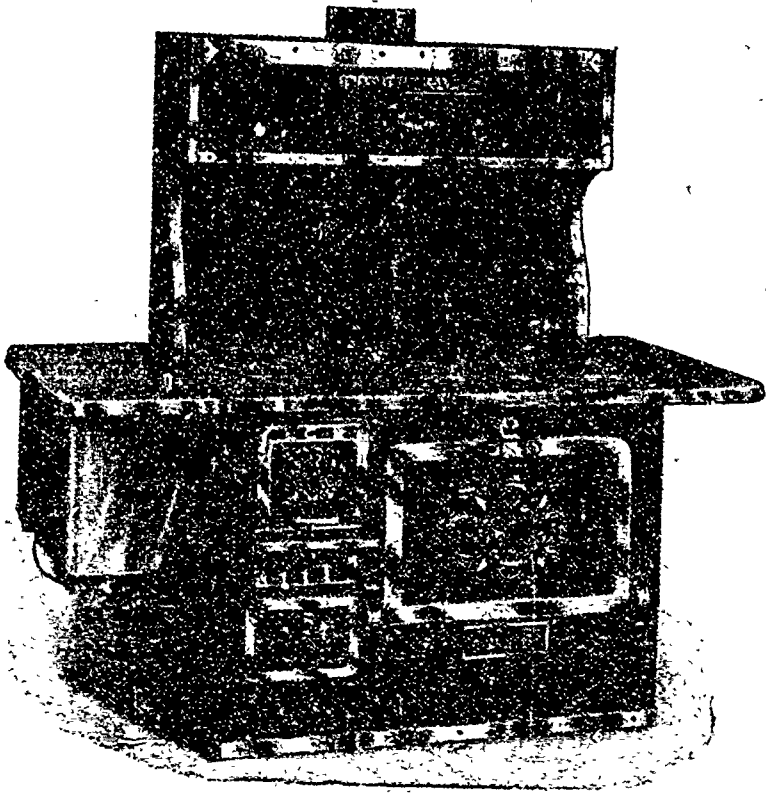
Devon Long Wools have met with a ready and useful demand. Suffolk sheep have sold ready and well at all their principal sales.

The weather has been good for the harvest, most of which is now safely gathered in. Root crops are uneven, in some districts being good and in others very indifferent. Mangolds are good everywhere where there is a plant. In some few cases we have noticed very excellent pieces of maize, these being, however, far to find, for doubtless this is indeed a most valuable crop all round, and one that will well repay our farmers to more often use. Rape is coming on well as are also the autumn cabbage crops, all of which will make valuable additions to the food rations of sheep being prepared for the market.

Our prices for fat meat are fairly good, mutton of small weight, 72 to 76 lbs. the carcass, selling readily and well, larger and coarser kinds not being in so strong demand.

Mr. H. D. SMITH's recent importations of Hereford cattle arrived at New York en route for Compton on July 21st, 1897. A grand lot they are, such a valuable consignment have not been brought over for some years past. That noted and well known prize winning heifer from Mr. J. Tudge, Miss Gift, as well as an equally promising heifer, Lady Rupert, are included in the lot. They all can be fairly described as being the pick of the best. Certain it is that the Compton herd will, with such additions to its females, become a source of wealth, not only to its well known owner, but also to the country, for an addition of seven females of so high and great merit as this importation is, cannot but fall to give it a complete control. We may mention that the whole of the arrangements for transport and shipping was made by Mr. W. W. Chapman, of Fittalan House, Arundel street, Strand, London, W.C.

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HERE'S WHAT YOU ARE TO DO.

There are thirty words in this schedule, from each of which letters have been omitted and their places have been supplied by dashes. To fill in the blank spaces and get the names properly you must have some knowledge of geography and history. We want you to spell out as many words as you can, then send us with 25 cents to pay for a three months' subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD. For correct lists we shall give \$200.00 in cash. If more than one person sends a full, correct list, the money will be awarded to the fifty best lists in appearance. Also, if your list contains twenty or more correct words, we shall send you a beautiful Egeria Diamond Scarf Pin (for lady or gentleman), the regular price of which is \$2.25. Therefore, by sending your list, you are positively certain of the \$2.25 prize, and by being careful to send a correct list you have an opportunity of the \$200.00 cash award. The distance that you may live from New York makes no difference. All have equal opportunity for winning.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. - R A - I - A country of South America. | 16. B - S M - - K A noted ruler. |
| 2. - A - I - I - Name of the largest body of water. | 17. - - G T O - I - Another noted ruler. |
| 3. M - D - - E - - A - E - - A sea. | 18. P - R - U - A - Country of Europe. |
| 4. - M - - O - A large river. | 19. A - S T - A - I - A big island. |
| 5. T - A - - S Well known river of Europe. | 20. M - - I N - E - Name of the most prominent American. |
| 6. S - - A N - A - A city in one of the Southern States. | 21. T - - A - One of the United States. |
| 7. H - - - - - X A city of Canada. | 22. J - F - - R - - N Once President of the United States. |
| 8. N - A - A - A Noted for display of water. | 23. - U - N - A large lake. |
| 9. - E - - E - - E - One of the United States. | 24. E - E - S - N A noted poet. |
| 10. - A - R - I - A city of Spain. | 25. G - R - A A foreign country, same size as Kansas. |
| 11. H - V - - A A city on a well known island. | 26. B - R - - O A large island. |
| 12. S - M - E - A well known old fort of the United States. | 27. W - M - - S W - R - D Popular family magazine. |
| 13. G - - R - L - A - Greatest fortification in the world. | 28. B - H - I - G A sea. |
| 14. S - A - L - E - A great explorer. | 29. A - L - N - I - An ocean. |
| 15. G - L - F - - - I - One of the United States. | 30. M - D - S - S - A - An island near Africa. |

In sending your list of words, mention whether you want prize money sent by bank draft, money order or registered mail; we will send any way that winners require. The Egeria Diamond is a perfect imitation of a real Diamond of large size. We defy experts to distinguish it from real except by microscopic test. In every respect it serves the purpose of a genuine Diamond of finest quality. It is artistically mounted in a fine gold-plated pin, warranted to wear forever. This piece of jewelry will make a most desirable gift to a friend if you do not need it yourself. At present our supply of these gifts is limited, and if they are all gone when your set of answers comes in, we shall send you \$2.25 in money instead of the Scarf or Shawl Pin, so you shall either receive the piece of jewelry or the equivalent in cash, in addition to your participation interest in the \$200.00 cash prize. This entire offer is an honest one, made by a responsible publishing house. We refer to mercantile agencies and any bank in New York. We will promptly refund money to you if you are dissatisfied. What more can we do? Now study, and exchange eight brain work for cash. With your list of answers send 25 cents to pay for three months' subscription to our great family magazine, Woman's World. If you have already subscribed, mention that fact in your letter, and we will extend your subscription from the time the present one expires. To avoid loss in sending silver, wrap money very carefully in paper before inclosing in your letter. Address

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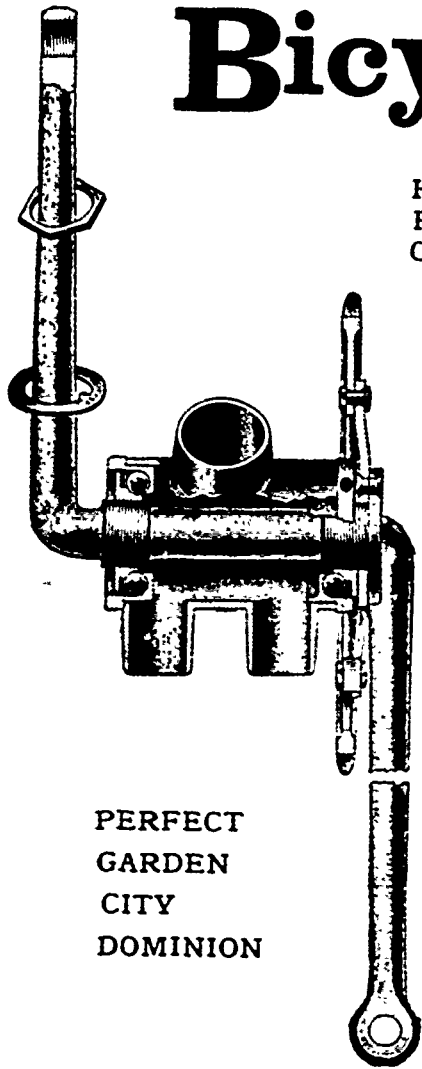
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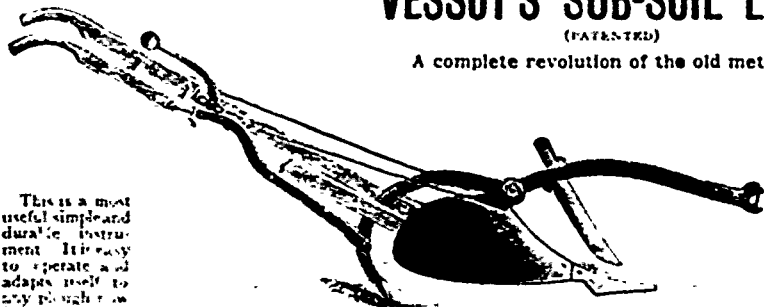
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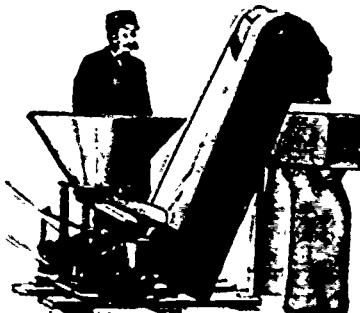
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