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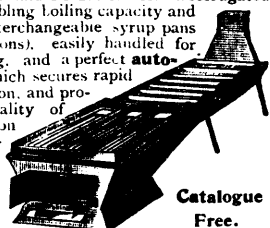
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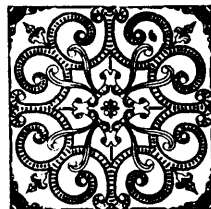
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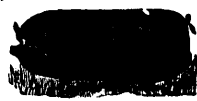
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Winner of Championship and Gold Medal at the Royal, also several prize winning boars and sows personally selected from noted English breeders. Oak Lodge Conqueror and Oak Lodge Challenge, two of the best boars in Canada, are in this herd. Stock from these boars are winners. Improve the quality of your stock by securing some of the Oak Lodge Blood.

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FARMING

VOL. XVII.

NOVEMBER 28th 1899

No. 13

Xmas Gifts.

How They Come to You Without Money.

The premiums offered readers who secure new subscriptions to FARMING are a kind that fit in admirably for Christmas. In our full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue you can learn how to possess these without any outlay of money.

The Provincial Winter Show

A large amount of space in this week's FARMING is devoted to the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show to be held in the City of London on December 12 to 15th next. The historical write up by Mr. F. W. Hodson, the retiring manager and secretary, published elsewhere in this issue, will prove of interest to every breeder and farmer in this province. While Mr. Hodson has had the active management of the show for several years, and its present success is largely due to his indomitable energy and push, yet his efforts have been ably seconded by an energetic board of directors, comprising many of the leading stockmen and breeders of the province.

As to the show itself it is hardly necessary for us to make any special comment in regard to it. As will be seen elsewhere, the show has made remarkable advancement during recent years. Last year's show at Brantford was one of the best, if not the best, shows of the kind ever held on this continent, and as far as we can learn this year's show will equal it in every particular and doubtless excel it in many ways. At any rate visitors to the show at London may rest assured that they will see as fine a display of good stock as will be found anywhere on this continent.

Farmers make a serious mistake by not patronizing the show more liberally. There are no especial attractions to take up one's time and attention: and the day or two spent there can be devoted exclusively to examining and studying the various exhibits. The block tests alone in which a number of hogs and sheep will be slaughtered and prizes awarded for the best carcasses should prove a sufficient drawing-card to those interested in our bacon and mutton trade.

While there may be very little, if any room, for successful criticism of the show or its management, yet there are a few details in which we think an improvement could be made in this coming show. Last year a couple of the judges in awarding the prizes publicly stated their reasons and why they gave the awards as they did. This proved to be one of the best educational features of the show, but unfortunately only those close to the judges could hear what was being said. We would suggest an improvement in this line, and that some arrangement be made by which those who wish to hear can do so. This might necessitate erecting a number of raised seats with an arena in front where the animals could be seen and the judges' remarks heard.

A full explanation from the judge giving his reasons for awarding the prizes should prove the most useful

and important feature of any show, and we would like to see it practised more generally in Canada. There would be less fault-finding with the judges, and fewer complaints from exhibitors, if this were done in every case where prizes are awarded. This might be difficult to carry out at the large fall fairs, but at the winter show, where the whole attention can be given to live stock alone, it could be more easily done. Stockmen in the Western States are taking this matter up, and at their annual gatherings have animals brought before the meetings and experts point out their good and bad qualities to the audience. The average farmer, and even the average breeder, in this country does not know all that is to be known as to the good and bad points of an animal, and many of them would welcome an innovation of this kind whereby they could secure accurate and definite information along these lines.

There is room for improvement also in the killing and dressing of the animals in the block test. Last year many of the carcasses were so unevenly cut down the back that it was almost impossible for any but an expert to tell the exact proportion of lean and fat in the sides. We look for something better this year. While the block test is primarily for the purpose of giving an object lesson as to the kind of hogs producing the best bacon, yet it might serve a useful purpose in other ways. Every farmer kills and dresses sheep and hogs for his own use, and sometimes for market, and this block test should certainly show him how a carcass should be dressed and cut up. The killing should be done by an expert who knows how to cut up and finish a carcass afterwards.

In closing we would direct attention to the series of live stock meetings to be held in connection with the provincial show. As the program published in another column shows, a good array of talent has been provided. Subjects of vital interest to breeders and farmers will be discussed and everything promises a very instructive and profitable gathering.

Ontario Crop Yields

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just issued its special November crop bulletin. The yields vary little from the August estimates, excepting in being more conclusive. The acreage sown to fall wheat has been somewhat reduced. Fall pasture, as a rule, has not been good, the fields in most localities being dry and bare until a comparatively late period in the season, when they were revived to some extent by the heavy rains. Threshing has been finished, except in a few localities. The fine autumn weather has enabled farmers to make good progress with their fall plowing. Except at harvest time the supply of farm laborers has been sufficient for the demand. The following is the estimated crop yields in the province for 1899, which will be found interesting:

Fall wheat, 14,439,827 bushels, or 13.8 bushels per acre.
Spring wheat, 7,041,317 bushels, or 17.7 per acre.
Barley, 14,830,891 bushels, or 30.2 per acre.
Oats, 89,897,724 bushels, or 38.0 per acre.
Rye, 2,284,846 bushels, or 16.6 per acre.
Peas, 15,140,790 bushels, or 20.4 per acre.
Buckwheat, 2,203,299 bushels, or 16.7 per acre.
Beans, 651,009 bushels, or 16.1 per acre.

Potatoes, 19,933,366 bushels, or 119 bushels per acre.
 Mangel-Wurzels, 20,898,387 bushels, or 391 per acre.
 Carrots, 3,674,035 bushels, or 309 per acre.
 Turnips, 57,878,390 bushels, or 377 per acre.
 Corn for husking (in the ear), 21,673,234 bushels, or 65.0 per acre.
 Corn for silo and fodder (green), 1,697,755 tons, or 9.82 per acre.
 Hay and clover, 3,498,705 tons, or 1.40 per acre.
 Apples, 19,126,439 bushels, or 3.02 bushels per tree.
 Tobacco, 2,241,562 lbs., or 1,016 lbs. per acre.
 None of the crops vary much from the August estimate of yield, except beans, which has fallen off over one-fifth.
 Of the root crops potatoes is the only one going over the average.

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner

By G. deW. Green.

Ontario county has been the birthplace of many Canadians who have won their way to distinction and honor in various professions, but, with the exception of our excellent Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. Mr. Dryden, there is not one of her sons who deserves greater credit for his labors on behalf of agriculture in general, and live stock breeding in particular, than the man whom the Hon. Sydney Fisher has been pleased to honor by appointing him to the important post of Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion.



F. W. HODSON,

the subject of this sketch, first saw the light in October, 1856, on the farm of his father, situated in the township of West Whitby, a district noted for abundance of good stock. His was the good fortune to be the son of a very intelligent and refined mother, to whose careful training in his youthful days he owes much of his success in life.

When old enough he was sent to the nearest public school, where he pursued his studies until he reached his thirteenth year. Then, like many another boy, he was summoned, prematurely, to remain at home and take his share of farm work. Unlike most boys, however, under the same circumstances, he not only accepted the situation without a murmur, but, as is characteristic of him, threw

himself into the work with such enthusiasm that he accomplished as much as could have been expected from a first-class mature farm hand, and soon mastered all the various details of farming.

But, all this time, the desire to complete his education was strong in his mind. Accordingly, at the age of eighteen, he was allowed to attend the Brooklin graded school, where he soon became known as a persevering scholar. He afterwards attended the Whitby Collegiate Institute, where his career was equally noteworthy. The course here being completed, Mr. Hodson, with his innate love of agriculture and live stock, returned to the farm, and ably assisted his father in his work. In fact, it was due to his skill and well-directed energy, in a large measure, that his father became known as one of the most prominent breeders of Cotswold sheep in the Dominion.

ENTERS ON HIS JOURNALISTIC CAREER.

Early in 1880 the late Wm. Weld, proprietor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, while in quest of an associate editor for his paper, was informed of Mr. Hodson's suitability for the post, and promptly engaged him to act in that capacity. There he remained for one year, at the expiration of which time he was given control of the editorial department. But, alas! though "the spirit was willing the flesh was weak." The confinement of an office proved too much for one so much of whose life had hitherto been spent on a farm, and, at the expiration of two years, he, much to the regret of Mr. Weld, resigned his position.

On returning to the farm, he assumed full control of it. He acquired a small herd of Shorthorns and a flock of pure-bred sheep. By adopting business and systematic methods of farming and breeding, he soon got the farm on a paying basis, and acquired a high reputation as a successful farmer.

In 1887 he was again offered a position on the staff of the *Farmers' Advocate*, and, his health being greatly improved by his five years' sojourn on the farm, he accepted the offer. He at once threw himself into the work with his usual energy and enthusiasm, and the result was seen in the enlarged circulation and increased volume of business done by the paper. The establishment of the Manitoba edition of the *Farmers' Advocate*, and many other improvements, were carried out under his advice during the seven years that elapsed before ill-health compelled him once more to lay down the editorial pen, on which occasion a kindly worded resolution of appreciation of his services and regret at his being compelled to sever his connection with the company was passed at a meeting of the directors.

ORGANIZING THE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

But Mr. Hodson's active brain was not content with mere editorial work. His far-seeing eye foresaw the important benefits to be derived by breeders from co-operation, and in 1889, in connection with a number of prominent breeders, he organized the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. Encouraged by the success attending this initial effort, he induced the swine breeders to follow suit the next year, he himself acting as secretary of both associations. From these small beginnings have resulted the two powerful organizations, which to-day have a total membership of 450. Next, Mr. Hodson turned his attention to the Cattle Breeders' Association, which was then in an unsatisfactory condition. Being appointed secretary of this association also, he soon put things on a different footing, and to-day this association wields a powerful influence for good in all parts of the Dominion.

Among the many notable benefits to farmers and breeders brought about by these live stock organizations there is one that stands out pre-eminent. Years ago Mr. Hodson pointed out the benefits that would accrue to live stock breeders if the railroad companies would carry pure-bred stock at half rates, but the chances of getting the companies to agree to this seemed to most persons as very slim. He has, however, stuck resolutely to his

purpose, and his pertinacity has, at last, been successful in causing the railroad companies to accede to this request. Now all recorded pure-bred cattle, sheep, and swine are carried at half rates between all points east of Fort William, and carload lots are carried at reduced rates between points in Ontario and places west of Fort William, to the manifest advantage of breeders in Eastern Canada and of settlers in the far West.

Then, again, there has been the wonderful development, under Mr. Hudson's influence, of the Provincial Winter Show, which has now reached proportions and an importance undreamt of years ago. As, however, a history of this exhibition appears elsewhere in this issue, it will be unnecessary to refer further to it here.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE DEVELOPMENT.

In the early stages of the Farmers' Institutes the work was carried on by professors from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and, considering the little spare time they had to devote to this work, they did it well. With the ever-increasing growth, however, of the Institutes, it became necessary to appoint a superintendent, who could devote his whole time to the organizing and developing of the work. Casting his eye about for a suitable head, Mr. Dryden could find no one better fitted for the post than Mr. Hodson, and well has he justified the Minister's selection. The work has grown from year to year under his care until the membership has now reached the splendid total of nearly 17,000, and 3,133 addresses were delivered to audiences who totalled up 119,402 during last season. Not only this, but Mr. Hodson has succeeded in imparting much of his own enthusiasm to the officers and members of the various Institutes, and now, on departing for his new sphere of life, leaves everything in first-class shape for his successor.

MR. HODSON'S QUALITIES.

Although a man of spare build, and with not too strong a constitution, the new Live Stock Commissioner has a wonderful fund of energy, and he, in no wise, spares himself. He is an excellent organizer and a good executive head, and we look for great things from him in his new post at Ottawa. He has a wonderful talent for studying human nature, discovering the proper men for his work, then utilizing their energies in carrying out his plans. Hence, in a large measure, has resulted the great success which has attended his work throughout. Thoroughness has been his motto ever since, as a boy, he fitted up for exhibition the flock of Cotswold sheep with which his father scored such a signal success at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; and the same thoroughness is shown in the careful manner in which he has supervised and directed the operations on his own farm to the present day, from the smallest particular up to the extremely critical selection exercised as regards the milch cows purchased and retained for supplying cream to a leading dairy in Toronto.

Superintendency of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.

The most important farmers' organization in the country is the Farmers' Institutes. They are doing what may be called College extension work on a large scale, taking the results of scientific research and experimentation from the Colleges and Experiment Stations to the farmer and discussing them with him in his own neighborhood, if not by his own fireside. The young men may go to the Agricultural College and learn what science can teach them; but the older men who are settled on the farms of the country cannot do so. Hence the origin and importance of the Farmers' Institutes, which bring farmers, professors, experimenters, and the most successful grain growers, stock raisers, dairymen, fruit growers, etc., together at convenient

centres, to compare notes and discuss the theory and practice of every branch and department of farming.

INSTITUTES IN ONTARIO.

The Institutes of Ontario were organized by Dr. Mills, the President of the Ontario Agricultural College, in the year 1885, and managed by him for the first ten years, till the fall of 1894. Mr. F. W. Hodson was then appointed Superintendent, and has had charge of the work for the last five years, till the 1st December, 1899.



PROF. G. C. CREELMAN, THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

On the resignation of Mr. Hodson a short time ago to take the position of Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Prof. Creelman is a brother of the well-known barrister in Toronto. His parents were Nova Scotians, the father of Irish and mother of Scotch descent. He was born and brought up on a farm near Collingwood, in the County of Simcoe, Ont., where he had a valuable apprenticeship in the details of ordinary farm work; and the foundation of his education was laid in the rural public school and the Collingwood Collegiate Institute. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College in 1885, and completed the course of study and apprenticeship at that institution in June, 1888, graduating and receiving the B. S. A. degree with honors, a member of the first class sent out after the affiliation of the College with the University of Toronto. Prominent among his classmates were C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., the Director of Field and Co-operative Experiments at the College, and J. A. Craig, B. S. A., the well-known Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa.

Shortly after graduation, Dr. Creelman was appointed Assistant Professor of Biology in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, one of the largest and most successful colleges of the kind in the United States. He very soon became full professor and did the work of the department in the classroom and laboratory to the utmost satisfaction of both the president and the students of the college. During the summer vacations of the first three years, he attended some of the northern colleges and universities, doing post-graduate work in Botany and Entomology at Cornell University, Botany and Zoology at Wisconsin University, and

Botany, Zoology and Entomology at the Michigan Agricultural College, taking the degree of Master of Science (M. S.) in 1895.

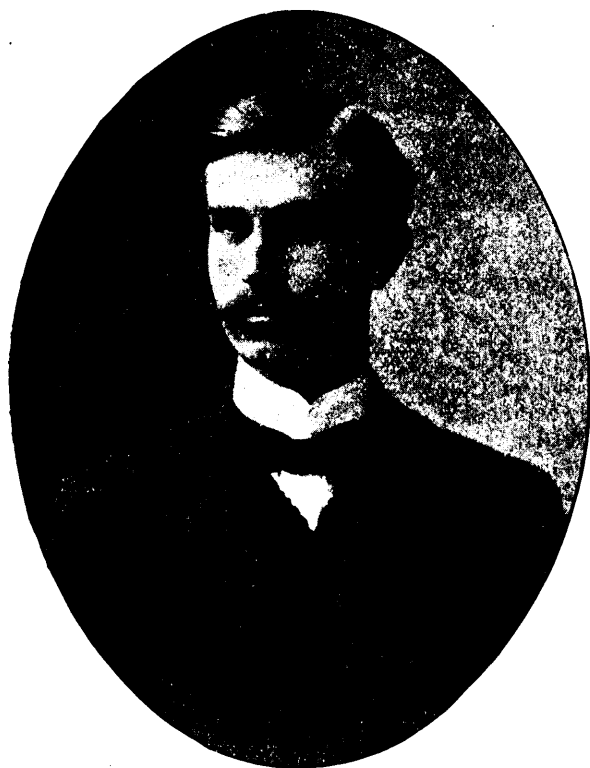
During the last two or three years of his stay in Mississippi, Prof. Creelman was employed for the summer vacations in the very responsible position of Director of Normal Institutes and Lecturer in Biology before the Public School teachers at a number of centres throughout the State of Mississippi; and of his work, the State Superintendent of Education, who is also a member of the college board, says, "I have employed Mr. Creelman in Summer Normal work and have found him easily the peer of any teacher in Mississippi. He is a gentleman of charming personality, a scholar of superb attainments, and a teacher of remarkable success, and withal a Christian gentleman of the highest type." The president of the Agricultural College also says, "We never had a professor happier in imparting instruction to students than Professor Creelman. He is gifted in telling and explaining to his classes what he knows, and he is a most competent man in his specialty."

Prof. Creelman is now in his thirty-first year, strong, active and energetic. He is exceptionally genial, affable and manly. He has had a many-sided training. He believes in farmers and farming, and seems to be just the man for Superintendent or Director of Farmers' Institutes in the Province of Ontario.

The Secretary of the Live Stock Associations

By F. W. Hodson.

A. P. Westervelt, who has been chosen by the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations to succeed myself as their secretary, and also as secretary of the Provincial Fat Stock Show, is descended from Dutch ancestors, who settled in what is now the State of New Jersey in 1662, part of the family moving to where the city of New York



A. P. WESTERVELT.

now stands about the middle of the eighteenth century. Thence his grandfather removed to Canada, settling on the Bay of Quinte, afterwards moving to the township of Chingacousy in 1820, and taking up his abode on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born.

His father taught in the public schools of Ontario for thirty-four years, holding the principalship of the public and model schools of Mount Forest for the last twenty years of this period. Here the son received his education till he entered the Forest City Business College of London in 1893, where he took the full business course, including stenography.

In September, 1894, Mr. Westervelt commenced work in my office as stenographer and confidential clerk. Finding him able and trustworthy, I, early in 1895, gave him complete control of the bookkeeping and cash in my department. Since then he has reported all meetings, kept the books, cash, and accounts, and has been in reality the treasurer and accountant for my department, assistant-secretary of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, the "Provincial Winter Fair," as well as assistant-superintendent of Farmers' Institute in Ontario.

Mr. Westervelt is an untiring worker, quiet and methodical, but very energetic, scrupulously honest and just in all his dealings, and fearless, yet kindly, in the discharge of his duties. In manner, under all conditions, he is agreeable and gentlemanly. By nature he possesses an excellent disposition, and his excellent early training has completed the work nature began.

As the farmers and live stock breeders became acquainted with him he rapidly grew in favor with them, and he now stands in a very high place in their estimation. I have every confidence that they will rally around him, and loyally support him in all his undertakings as they ought to do. He is now the centre and heart of the live stock association life in Ontario. If this association life is hereafter what it has been and what it should be, Mr. Westervelt must have a united and loyal support. A secretary is always open to kindly advice, but carping criticism and factious opposition is most damaging to the best interests of the live stock breeders. No man worthy of the name will ever stoop to this sort of thing. As my co-worker, Mr. Westervelt, deserves very much credit for the results accomplished during the past five years, I would especially like to refer to his work in connection with the cheap rates obtained for the shipment of live stock, and the satisfactory car service for pure-bred stock destined for west and northwest points, which has been carried out under the auspices of the live stock associations.

History of the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show

By the Secretary

The first annual Provincial Fat Stock Show was held in Toronto on the 14th and 15th of December, 1883, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association and the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society. Each society contributed \$500 towards the prize list, and each was to share alike in the profits and losses. No other buildings being available, the show was held in the stables of the Commercial Hotel. There were 134 entries, and the premiums paid amounted to \$1,330.

The second Provincial Winter Show was held in Guelph on the invitation of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, a deputation from which society waited on the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association. The same arrangements regarding expenses and the payment of prizes was made with the Fat Stock Club as with the Agricultural Society of the year before. This year there were 144 entries, and the amount of premiums won was \$1,020.

In 1885, invitations were sent to the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association from Stratford, Woodstock and Guelph, asking that the next Provincial Winter Show be held in their town. Deputations representing Woodstock and Guelph were also present. An agreement was entered into with the County of Oxford Fat Stock Club to hold the next Provincial Show at Woodstock, on the same conditions on which it had been held at other places. The show was held on the 9th, 10th and 11th of December.

There were 146 entries, and the premiums paid amounted to \$959.

In 1886, the Show was again held in Guelph, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of December. The Agriculture and Arts Association contributed \$500, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club

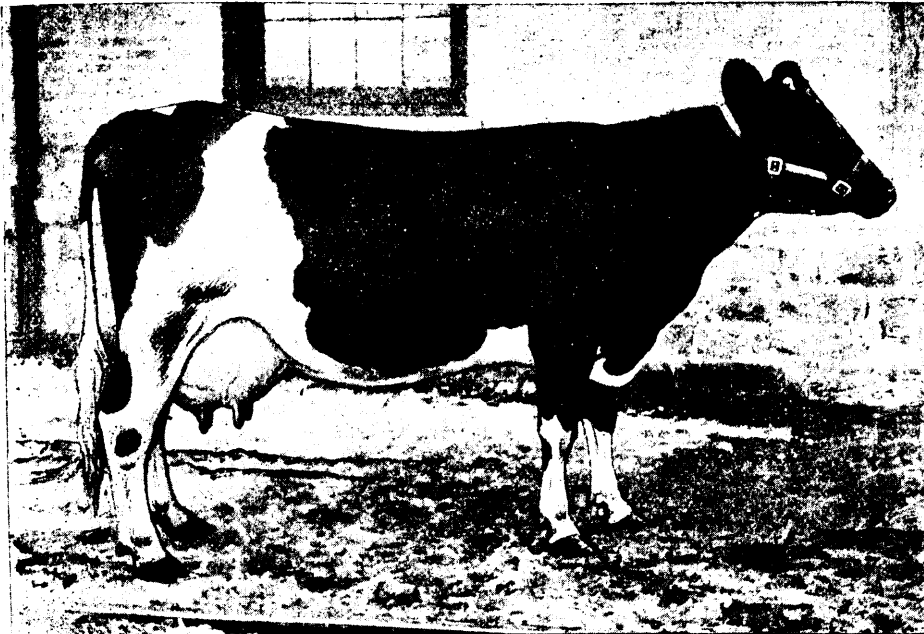
Fat Stock Club similar to those of 1890. The show was held on the 9th and 10th of December; 81 entries were made, and \$325 paid as premiums.

In 1892 a deputation from the Guelph Fat Stock Club again waited on the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association to ask that the Provincial Fat Stock Show be again held in Guelph. This they agreed to do, provided they had the control and management of the show. This year the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations joined with the Agriculture and Arts Association in holding the annual show. The result was a marked success. There were 171 entries in the various classes, almost double the number entered the preceding year. From this time forward the show seemed to have received a fresh impetus.

The following agreement was entered into for holding the show: The Agriculture and Arts Association to contribute \$1,000 towards the prize list, collect all receipts, and pay all expenses, and have six members on the Committee of Management; the Sheep Breeders' Association to contribute \$500 towards the prize list for sheep, and have two mem-

bers on the Committee of Management (the agreement with the Swine Breeders' Association was similar to that made with the Sheep Breeders' Association); the Guelph Fat Stock Club to provide accommodation, and to have three members on the Committee of Management. There were paid in premiums \$1,453, over three times the amount paid in 1891.

In 1893, on the invitation of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations decided that the Provincial Fat Stock Show should again be held in Guelph. This year the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations had a larger representation on the Committee of Management. The entries were again doubled, there being 362 against 171 in 1892. The premiums paid amounted to \$2,803. The following is the agreement entered into between the Associations under whose auspices the show was held: The Agriculture and Arts Association were to contribute \$695 to the cattle classes, and \$375 to each of the sheep and swine classes and collect all receipts. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were to contribute \$1,000, and the Guelph



The famous Holstein Cow, Calamity Jane, the property of A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont. Sweepstake Dairy Cow shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

\$250, towards the prize list; the Fat Stock Club also provided accommodation. There were 136 entries, to which were paid \$697 in premiums.

In 1887 the show was held in Toronto, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of December. As no other building was available, Mr. W. D. Grand placed his Repository at the disposal of the Agriculture and Arts Association, who were to contribute \$500 towards the prize list; \$90 was also donated by private individuals. There were 81 entries, and \$500 was paid in premiums.

In 1888 the Agriculture and Arts Association received an invitation from the County of Oxford Fat Stock Club to hold the Provincial Show at Woodstock. It was decided, however, not to hold a show that year.

In 1889 no Provincial Fat Stock Show was held. The Agriculture and Arts Association, however, contributed \$60 towards the local show held by the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

In 1890 a deputation from Guelph waited on the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association, asking that they hold the Provincial Show that year in Guelph. The Board agreed to contribute \$300 towards the prize list on condition that the Guelph Fat Stock Club contributed \$200, provided accommodation, and would make up any shortage over and above the amount of gate receipts and entry fees. This they agreed to do. The show was held on December 10th and 11th in the Western Hotel stables; these were provided by the proprietor of the Western Hotel free of charge. There were 114 entries, and \$632 paid in premiums.

In 1891 arrangements were made with Guelph



A group of famous Holstein Dairy Cows, the property of A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

Fat Stock Club was to provide accommodation. In the two years in which the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations had representatives on the Board of Management the show had quadrupled itself.

In 1894, the show was again held in Guelph under the auspices of the same association as last year. The agreement was the same as in 1893, with the exception that the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were to receive the entry fees for pure-bred sheep and swine, respectively. There was again a large increase in the number of animals at the show, there being 487 entries made and \$2,525 paid in prizes. As the Fat Stock Show is provincial in nature, but had been held in one district for so long a time, \$1,000 was this year entered in the estimates of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the purpose of holding a Provincial Dairy Show next year in the eastern part of the province.

The Provincial Fat Stock Show of 1895 was held in the city of Guelph on the 10th, 11th and 12th of December, under the auspices of the same Associations as in 1894, with the addition of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. This association subscribed \$50 toward the prize list for dairy cows. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations gave the same amount as in 1894, and the Agriculture and Arts Association \$50 extra towards the prize list for dairy cows; the Guelph Fat Stock Club provided accommodation. The entries amounted to 452, and \$2,628 were paid in premiums.

The first show under the present management was held in 1896. The prize list was made up as follows: The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, \$1,145; the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, \$1,149; the Dominion

Swine Breeders' Association, \$977; the Dairymen's Association of Eastern and Western Ontario, \$50 each. This was supplemented by a number of special prizes obtained by the secretary, Mr. F. W. Hodson; the Guelph Fat Stock Club provided accommodation. The live stock associations were represented by: Cattle Breeders' Asso-

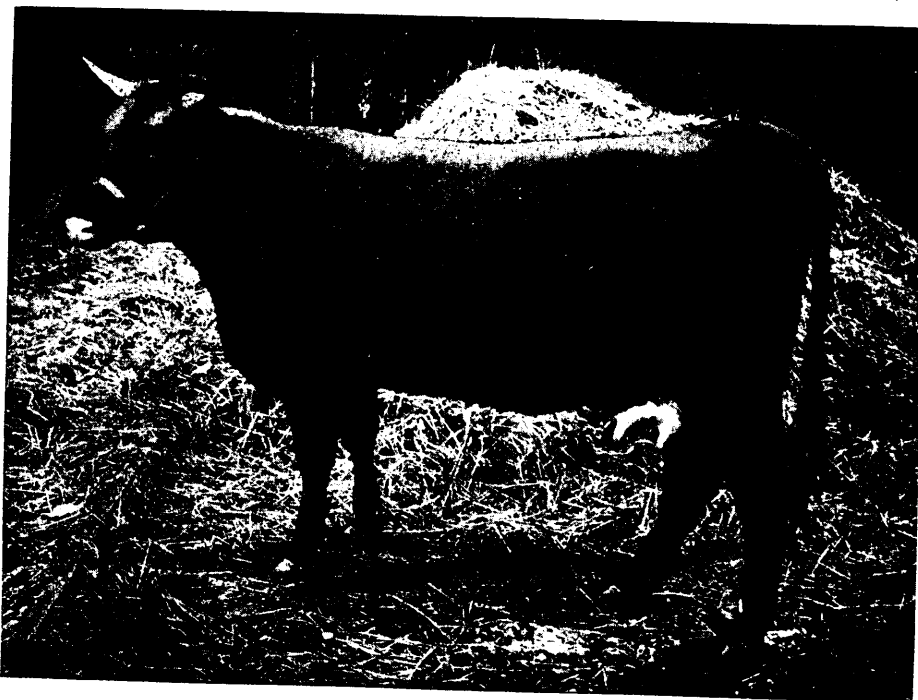


Shorthorn Dairy Cow, over 36 months old, the property of H. K. Fairburn, Thedford, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

ciation, Messrs. John I. Hobson, David McCrae and G. E. Day; Sheep Breeders' Association, Messrs. James Tolton, R. Gibson, D. G. Hanmer and F. W. Hodson; Swine Breeders' Association, Messrs J. E. Brethour, G. B. Hood, J. C. Snell; the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, Messrs. A. F. McLaren, M. P., and J. W. Wheaton; the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, Messrs. R. G. Murphy and Henry Wade. These gentlemen formed the board of management and met at the Ontario Agricultural College on June 25th. Deputations from Brantford and Guelph were present. After hearing these deputations, it was decided by a vote of six to four that the show for 1896 be held in Guelph on December 8th, 9th and 10th. The prize list and the rules to govern the show were then revised and ordered to be published.

The wide publicity given by the advertising was demonstrated by the successful character of the show, which far exceeded expectations. There were 611 entries, and the premiums paid amounted to \$3,491. This was the most successful Provincial Fat Stock Show yet held in Ontario.

At a meeting of the directors of the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show held in March, 1897, it was decided to hold the show for that year in the city of Brantford. The Grand Trunk car shops, which were vacant at the time the show was held, were courteously placed at the disposal of the directors.



Shorthorn Dairy Cow, under 36 months, the property of Thos. Russell & Son, Exeter, Ontario. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

The building proved most satisfactory both as to space and convenience. Advertising done was similar to that of the previous year. The entries numbered 777 as compared with 611 entries in 1896, and the total amount of premiums paid amounted to \$4,150. The increase in popularity and the increase in attendance were demonstrated by the amount of gate receipts which were \$549.85, while in 1896 they were only \$256.90. A notable feature of the prize list this year was the special prizes offered for export bacon hogs. The large proportion of the prize money in the various departments was donated by the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, special prizes being given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, American Shropshire Breeders' Association, Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Cheese and Butter Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario. Special prizes were also donated by manufacturers, pork packers and others.

The show of 1898 was also held in Brantford in the Grand Trunk car shops. Entries to the number of 760 were made; no entries were this year required for special prizes. The entry fee amounted to \$661.75 as compared with \$562.00 in 1897. The amount paid out as premiums was \$4,378.00. In addition to the cash premiums a number of special prizes were donated. The gate receipts were \$545.55. Without dispute this show surpassed anything of the kind heretofore attempted. No such a show of swine was ever before nearly approached, and the steers and wethers were also particularly good. Other years outstanding winners were to be found in many of the classes, this year nothing had a mortgage upon the prize money, and never were the premiums so keenly fought for. The attendance was greatly increased and the receipts must be gratifying to the executive as well as to the citizens of



Grade Shorthorn Heifer, under three years. The property of Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

Brantford, who may be said to have pledged themselves that the show should be a success.

During the week several live stock organizations held their annual meetings, elected officers, etc. Among the number may be mentioned the American Oxford-Down Record Association, this, we believe, being the first time that the annual meeting has been held out of the state of Ohio. The American Leicester Breeders' Association, having headquarters at Cameron, Ill., also held their annual meeting during the time of holding the show. The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association also met on Friday night and held an enthusiastic public meeting after the routine work of electing officers, etc. Messrs. Fearman, Hamilton, and Leach, Toronto (of the Wm. Davies Packing Co.), delivered addresses (illustrated by sides of pork) containing the most practical information, and valuable because practical, that have ever been delivered to such a gathering as the Fat Stock Show.

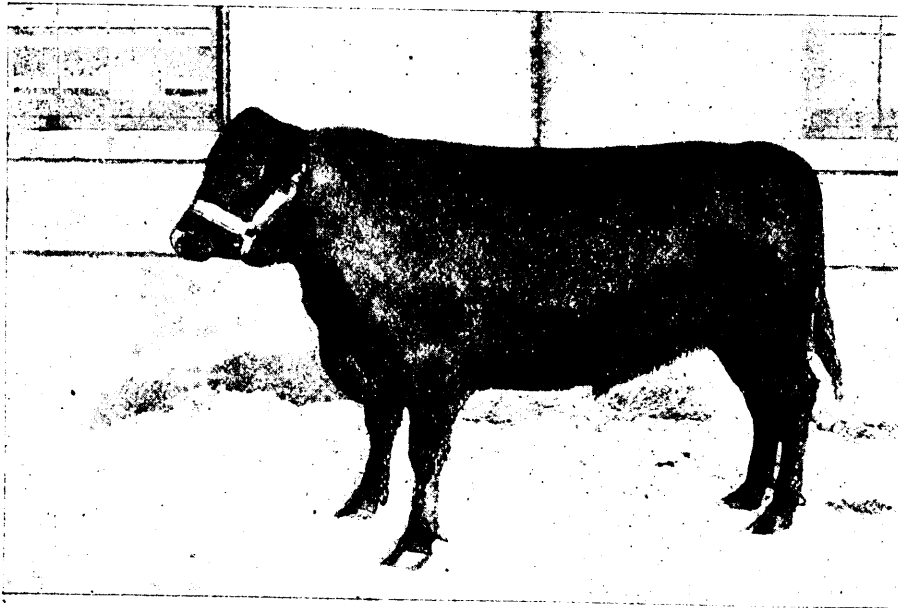
This year a block test was conducted in the swine department, which was the first of its kind made in Canada; it was a very successful innovation. The carcasses were used to illustrate the type of hog required for the export bacon trade; representatives of the pork packing establishments were the judges of the exhibits in this department.

The show since 1891 has gradually increased to its present size and usefulness. In arranging the premium list for 1899 it has been the object to offer the prizes so as to make the educational value of the show as great as possible, and the exhibits in each department of practical value. With this object in view the block test has been added to the sheep department as well as still being conducted in the swine department. All animals will be judged from a consumer's standpoint; special lectures will be delivered in each department; prizes won by exhibitors in each department will be increased ten per cent. upon the exhibitors supplying information, suitable for publication, which states the method of feeding and caring for the stock exhibited. Matter supplied must be worthy of publication. A dressed poultry department has been added to the prize list. The amount of the prizes offered in this department is larger than that before offered for dressed poultry at any show in America.

A special effort was made to obtain special prizes for the show of 1899, and with such marked success that in the beef cattle,



Shorthorn Heifer, under two years. The property of J. Fried & Sons, Roseville, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.



Polled-Angus Steer, under two years. The property of W. Hall, Washington, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

sheep and swine departments, the management has been able to offer a sweepstake prize for best animal (and in some cases two best animals) in each pure-bred class. The grand sweepstake in each department is one of the special prizes obtained. In all, special prizes to the value of about \$1,200 have been donated. Private individuals and firms donating prizes have the privilege of exhibiting their goods at the show, and in addition to the prize which will in each case be on exhibition, it is expected a number of firms will make special exhibits. No efforts will be spared to make every department of the coming show to be held in London, December 11th to 15th, most useful and instructive. For detailed information see the programme published elsewhere in this issue.

In addition to the officers and representatives from the various live stock associations which have combined to form the winter show, there are one or two persons who have aided very materially in securing this year's show for London, and whose best efforts are being given towards making it a great success.

COLONEL GARTSHORE.

A gentleman deserving of special mention in this regard is Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, president of the Western Fair. He is a member of both the Executive and Reception Committee, and is untiring in his efforts on behalf of the coming show. His active connection with the McClary Manufacturing Co., and his association with some of the leading monetary institutions of London, in addition to his personal worth, give him a prominent place among his fellow citizens. For a number of years he has been colonel of the 1st Hussars troop of cavalry.

J. A. NELLES

When Thos. A. Browne was appointed postmaster of London and had to resign the secretaryship of the Western Fair, he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Nelles, a well-known London citizen. As secretary of the Board of Trade and of the London cheese market for the past 17 years, and as a general insurance agent and accountant, Mr. Nelles has acquired a reputa-

tion for sound business and executive ability. He is taking an active interest in the coming show and is leaving no stone unturned in making it the greatest in the history of Provincial Winter Fairs.

THOS. A. BROWNE.

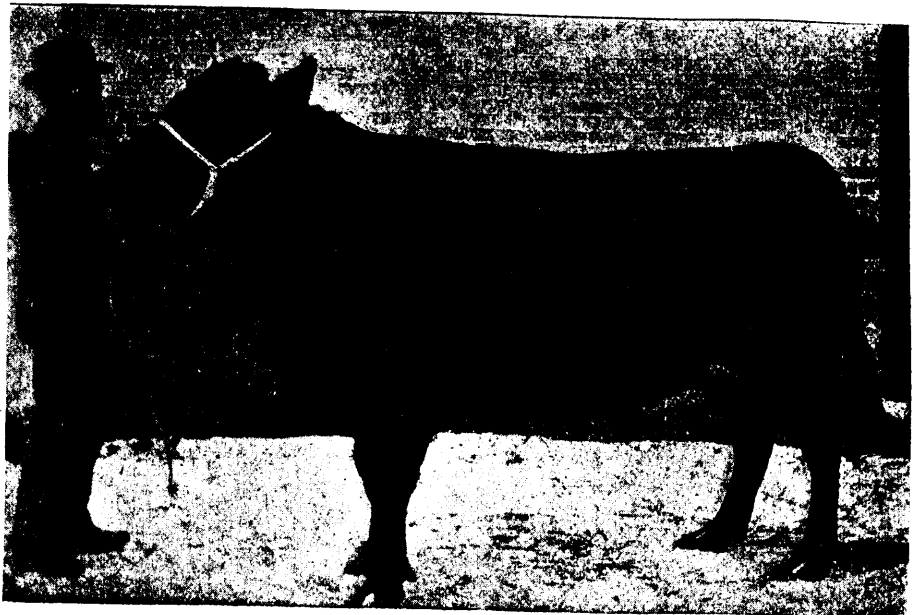
In this connection it will not do to pass over our old friend "Tom" Browne. Though he has officially severed his connection with fairs of all kinds yet he is with them heart and soul. He is always ready to give advice and can hardly tear himself away from the scene of his late duties. He may be counted on to do all in his power for the coming show. An exhibition in the Forest City without the genial presence of the ex secretary of the Western Fair would be a novelty indeed.

Live Stock Outlook in the United States

Bulletin No. 17, issued by the National Live Stock Association of the United States contains some valuable information in regard to the live stock outlook, from which we select the following. The statistical data given, though not complete, is sufficient to show the general trend of the movement and to throw some light upon the situation:

The most important feature noticed is the great increase in slaughter compared to the increase in receipts. Receipts of cattle from all sources shows an increase of about 75,000 head, while the increase in slaughter is over 226,000 head. This same feature is even more noticeable in the sheep statistics. With a decrease of 180,000 head in receipts there is an increase of 279,000 in consumption. To make matters worse, there is also a marked decrease in the number of stockers and feeders returned to the country of both cattle and sheep.

While there is a substantial increase in the number of hogs sent to market, the fact that so few move from one market to another, and even then only a small fraction o



Grade Polled-Angus Cow, over three years, the property of Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

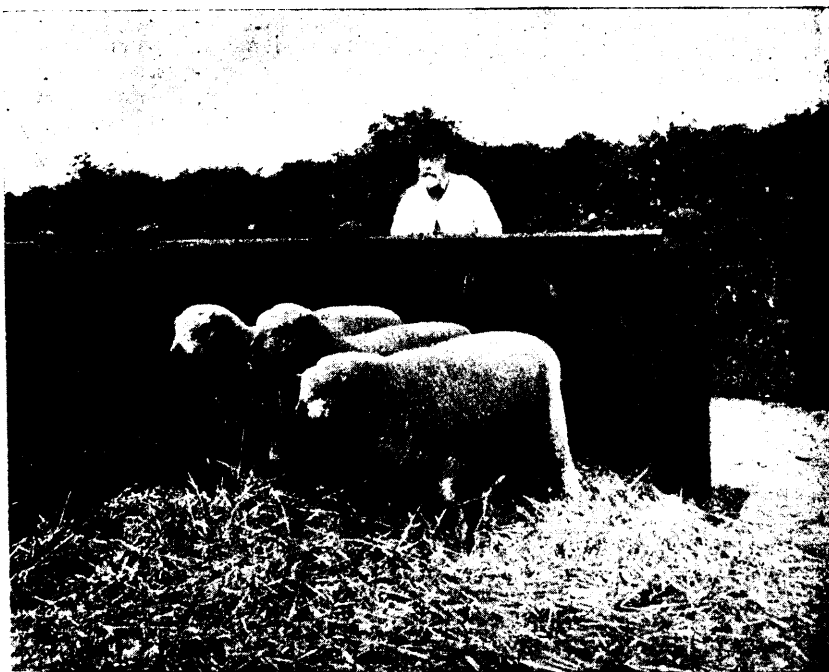
one per cent. can be classed as stockers, so it is assumed that the total receipts are for immediate consumption, and while a few shipments may have been enumerated in the returns from more than one market, the number is too small to affect the total to any considerable extent.

There is one unsatisfactory feature to the figures, however, and that is the number forwarded from one market to another and to unknown points. Out of the 1,200,000 cattle so enumerated, however, it is believed that the greater number are for consumption in one way or another, either through eastern markets or for export. A certain proportion are cattle that have been enumerated in more than one market, but they in no way affect the importance of the statistics on consumption and stockers and feeders.

In connection with these figures, reports coming to this office indicate that the shortage on the ranges of the West is becoming accentuated rather than relieved. The terrible experience of last winter has made range men timorous, and this, with the high prices that have prevailed, has encouraged shipping to an unusual extent. As a result hundreds of range stockmen have reduced their herds to the lowest possible point, some clearing up everything, while others have shipped down to their breeding stock, even sending their yearlings to market. Many of these shippers are figuring on buying stock cattle in the spring to replenish their ranges, arguing that it is safer to sell now, and avoid all risk of winter loss and then buy back in the spring, even if they have to pay nearly as much as at present for cattle.

With the sheep men it is different. The high price of wool and the good demand for sheep has encouraged them to hold on to their flocks and to even increase. As a result, fewer lambs were sold for feeders this season, and from best information obtainable the number of lambs to be fed will not reach 60 per cent. of the number fed last season.

With all the efforts of the range shippers to clean up



Shropshire Wether Lambs. The property of R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

their herds, however, shipments from the West will fall far behind the movement from the range last year. This is only another indication that the greatly discussed shortage is real, not imaginary. It is also remarkable that with the high prices and strong demand so few stockers and feeders have been sent to the country. This is explained on the part of sheep in the demand for wool, but the only explanation as regards cattle is the shortage and high prices.

With a demand for consumption increasing at a much greater ratio than the receipts, fewer stockers and feeders going to the country, ranges shorter than ever before in their history, there seems to be reason to anticipate a continuance of present high prices. Cattle are continuing to concentrate in the big corn states of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and it is possible that next season will witness something of a retrograde movement, for it is likely to be a difficult matter to find the stock cattle which will be needed in the range country, from usual sources. In any event, it is feared that the situation will put prices to a point that will make the free movement difficult.

Winter Lambs

Mr. J. S. Woodward, of New York State, who is to address Farmers' Institute meetings in Ontario this winter, has the following to say in regard to winter lambs in a recent issue of the *Stockman and Farmer*:

"I have found no better food for ewes in raising winter (I don't like the name 'hothouse') lambs than silage. We allow our ewes all they will eat, about four pounds 100 pounds live weight, each day. If I could have but one I would rather have silage than roots, though I like to feed both at same time for the ewes. I have never had the lambs to eat silage to any extent.

"But I never would think of 'supplanting' clover hay with silage. Neither could take the place of the other, for the reason that they are not at all alike in composition or



Shropshire Yearling Ewe. The property of John Campbell, Woodville, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

effect upon the animal. While clover hay is a well balanced food, and store sheep will do very well upon it alone, it lacks the element of succulence so very essential to success in raising winter lambs. Silage, on the other hand, supplies succulence, but is very deficient in the nitrogenous or muscle-making elements. These two feeds nicely supplement each other, and should be fed conjointly whenever practical to do so.

"I have had no experience in the use of silage as a summer food for sheep, nor have I had any observation on that line, and so I can say nothing. I have not even an opinion on the subject, but would like to see the trial made.

"December lambs at fifty to sixty days (seven to nine weeks) old, if good, would reach market at about the best time, February 1st, and would bring anywhere from seven to ten dollars each, according to quality and market. If good enough might bring a little more occasionally.

"We have tried most of the breeds for dams, but, all things considered, we find nothing better than Merino or Merino grades. Some of the mutton breeds will bring larger lambs and they will grow faster, but it is not so much size as quality that brings the highest price, and the dam having a large amount of Merino blood will somehow make her lamb far fatter at seven to ten weeks old than any other ewe we have ever tried. A Merino Dorset cross, one-fourth Dorset, makes a very good dam. So does the Merino crossed upon some of the black faces, but taking into account the cost of each, the quantity of food they will eat, and the plumpness and fatness of the lamb, we prefer the Merino."

Horse Management

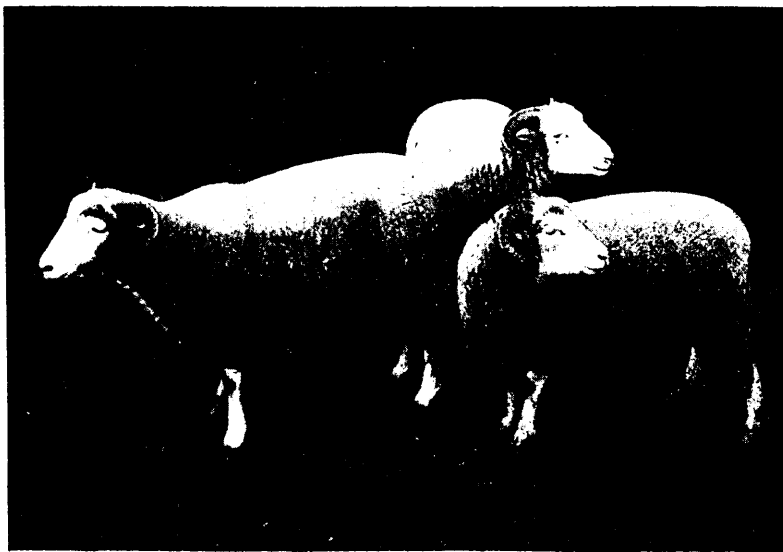
Practical Hints for Horse Owners

Buyers of horses generally like to see the animal in motion before deciding whether they should purchase or not, but as a fact only when an animal is quite still can he be properly judged. If he is sound he will stand square upon his limbs without moving at all, and the legs showing themselves posed in a natural and plump manner. The feet should not be thrown forward, the heel should not be raised, or the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight thus taken from it, as in any of these cases tenderness or disease



Leicester Ewe Lamb. The property of John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

may be suspected. Many owners desirous of disposing of an animal do not hesitate to make it trot, or otherwise to keep it from a standing posture, hence intending buyers should see the animal in both an active and passive condition.



Dorset Ewe Lambs. The property of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

A poor working team makes farming operations more costly. Grooming is essential, as it gives rest to tired muscles, being second only to proper food. It has been said that a good grooming is worth 4 qts. of oats. Feed liberally, but do not over feed. Feed regularly, and see that the horse has its breakfast, dinner, and supper before you have your own. It is a poor policy to give horses no grain until they are about to do some job of a hard character or a season's work. Overfeeding with grain or grass causes derangement of the digestive apparatus, and impaired digestion means impaired usefulness in the long run. A horse will do more work on oats than on maize, and while maize will prepare a horse for labor, oats make a better ration during hard work; oil and starch in maize make it an undesirable summer food, as it is heating. Old hay, cut and mixed with bran, or a little meal, makes a good working ration, but if old hay is not plentiful, give newly cured clover or timothy. Give also an occasional feed of roots, apples, and the like, as they afford a variety, and help digestion. If at all possible, let the team during hard summer work drink once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon, besides at their regular meals. See that the breast and shoulders do not chafe, to prevent which see that they have well-fitting collars, and bathe the shoulders with cool, but not cold water in returning from the field.

RESTING.

Hard-working horses which lie down and take their rest regularly, are in a much better condition for the performance of their work than those which sleep at broken periods, or sleep soundly in a standing posture; indeed, it has been said that perfect and refreshing repose can only be obtained while the animal is reclining, and that although food is necessary to its health, sleep is equally so, and there is much truth in the remark. It sometimes happens that young, nervous horses on being brought into the stable for the first time refuse to lie down, and these, therefore, should be induced to do so, in some way or other, before they are removed, it may be, to cities or large towns, where, if they have become at all conformed to the habit of sleeping while standing, much trouble will be caused in making them sleep in the proper way, if, indeed, the task is accomplished at all. Two things should be remembered—first, that regular rest or sleep is absolutely necessary to a horse; and second, that it can best be obtained when the animal is in a reclining posture.—*Stockbreeders' Journal*.

Westphalian Hams

Westphalian hams have a justly earned reputation in the Old Country, which is attributed first, to the breed of pigs kept in Westphalia, which produce very tender meat and a minimum of fat; second, to the way in which these pigs are fed; and third, to the way in which the curing and smoking of the hams is carried out.

The hams which bear this name come mostly from Ham-burg, and are cut in a peculiar manner. The legs of pork used average about fourteen to sixteen pounds in weight, and are cut long and narrow, running up to a peak. The breed of pigs from which they come are called "Ravensberger Krentzung" or "the Ravensburg Crossbreed." They are large in size with slender bodies, flat groins, straight snouts, and large heads, while a noticeable feature is their very big overhanging ears. Their skin is white and covered with straight, little bristles.

At one time the Westphalian pigs were fed largely on the acorns which they picked up in the oak woods, but this method of feeding is now superseded by the more modern one of feeding in pens. Potatoes enter largely into the ration given. These are well cooked and then, skin and

must not be put into the smoke house. Smoking is done in especially prepared large rooms, the hams being hung up on the ceiling. The smoking is done with sawdust and good shavings, to which are added juniper, beech and alder boughs and chips. The smoking must be carried on slowly. Some smoke the hams for a few days then expose them for a time in fresh air, repeating this process until the hams have become brown enough. They should be actually in the smoke for two or three weeks. After smoking the hams are kept in a shady, dry, cool and airy room.

Loudon M. Douglas, in his "Manual of the Pork Trade," gives the following alternative method of curing these hams: "Rub well with the following mixture—Saltpetre, 1 lb.; sal prunella, 1 lb.; Egyptian sugar, 1 lb.; bay salt, 1 lb.; bruised juniper berries, 2 lb.; bay leaves ½ lb. Turn them frequently for three days, then rest them for a week, after which make a brine with the above ingredients with the addition of one gallon each of water and vinegar. Baste them for a fortnight with this, and then take them up and wipe dry. Hang up in a current of air and smoke for two or three weeks with oak sawdust and juniper chips. They must be placed at the very top of the smoke house so that the smoke will come in contact with them only when it is cool. Bracken or fern may be added as well as juniper



Four Ideal Bacon Pigs. The property of Jos. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. Shown at the Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

all, mashed in the potato water. The pulp thus obtained is thoroughly mixed with wheat bran, or with rye, barley, or oatmeal in a dry, raw condition. Corn is not used. Where practicable sour skim-milk is largely fed and raw cut green cabbage is also considered beneficial. The food is given in a semi liquid state just moist enough to flow thickly into the trough. Plenty of fresh drinking water is allowed and pieces of soft coal are given from time to time in order to promote digestion. During the hot season the pigs are, in many places, thoroughly washed each week with soap, water, and a hard brush and given plenty of exercise.

CURING THE HAMS.

The hams are first of all well rubbed with saltpetre and afterwards with salt. In order to ensure thorough salting as many cuts as can be made without spoiling the hams are made near the bone and strewn with saltpetre and salt. The hams are then pressed in a pickle tub and entirely covered with cold salt lye in which they remain, according to their size, from three to five weeks. After this the hams are taken out and hung up in a shady but dry and airy place in order to become "air-dry," a process which requires some weeks to be thoroughly done. If the outside of the ham is not absolutely dry, but is moist or sticky, it

chips or branches to the oak sawdust."—*English Rural World*.

Fall Manuring

It is a practice, far too common, to wait until a crop is about ready to be planted before applying manure to the soil in which it is to be grown. In some cases this might be the best way, but in many others it is not. There are numberless practical tests being made on the farms of the country every year, and if we can but learn the lessons they teach, and practice upon them, there will doubtless be a great gain to many of us who till the soil.

There are very few manures of any kind, either home made or commercial, that are in an immediately available condition. Nitrate of soda is one of these exceptions. It is as soluble in water as common salt, and the nitrogen is almost at once; within two or three days from the time this chemical was applied to a growing crop (if the soil was not dry), I have often noticed its effects. The color of the oats, corn, or whatever the crop might have been, took on a darker cast, showing that the nitrogen was at work.

It is not so with more than a very few manures of any kind. They need time to become dissolved and thor-

oughly mixed with the ingredients of the soil, which must necessarily take place before they can be available plant food.

Stable manure, and all others that are made on the farm from vegetable matter, must decay before they can possibly be assimilated by the crops to which they are applied. If



We are going to the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

they are hauled out on the field this fall or winter, and plowed under, they will be worth twice as much to the coming crops than if they are left until next spring. I think of a case of exactly this kind, where one part of a field was manured last fall and the rest the past spring. The cultivation was the same all over the field, but difference in the corn crop is greatly in favor of the part that was manured in the fall. It could be told to the very row, by the color and size of the growing crop, and the yield of grain was materially better.

For many years past it has been my plan to haul the manure from the stable and feed lots direct to the fields while it was as fresh as convenient to handle, no matter at what time of the year it might be. I want no leaching of manure in the lots that can be avoided, but that whatever good there may be in it to go directly into the soil. Piling up manure and allowing it to heat is very wasteful, because much of the nitrogen is made volatile and passes off into the air, where it is lost to the farm. Any handling of coarse manure that can be avoided is a needless expense. It is certainly less work to clean out the stables, directly putting it on a wagon or sled, and taking it to the fields at once, than to re-handle it a time or two, as must be done where it is thrown into a heap and afterwards loaded and hauled away. There might be some old wagon or sled, devoted to this purpose on the farm, leaving it where the manure can be thrown on to it at any time when cleaning out the stables.

Muriate of potash, phosphate rock, and other forms of chemical manures, containing potash and phosphoric acid, are much more efficient, and hence more economically used, if they are applied in the fall. That is just the time to do it to the best advantage possible. The chemicals will become dissolved by the winter rains, and be in a far more acceptable condition to the crops than if in a fresh state.

Sometimes they are a detriment rather than a benefit to the crops, because of their action upon the newly-planted seeds or tender rootlets. Under some conditions they have a caustic effect. I know of my nearest neighbor the past season killing his melon seeds by putting these very materials in the hills abundantly at the time of planting. The second planting in the same hills went likewise. He blamed the seed man, one of the best in the country, with sending him poor seeds. In talking with him about his failures I asked him about the fertilizers applied and at once suggested the remedy, which was to mix in a lot of fresh soil that had not been fertilized. Upon doing this and planting from the same lot of seeds the third time, he had a good stand, but the melons were very late.

H. E. VAN DEMAN, U.S. Dept. Agrl.

Fall Treatment of Grass Lands to Prevent the Ravages of Wire Worms

The parent of the wire worm is an entirely different insect from that of the white grub. In this case, the fully developed insect being the slender, brownish beetles, known as snapping beetles on account of their habit, when placed upon their backs, of throwing themselves into the air with a slight snap and turning over and alighting upon their feet. Their life history is very much the same as that of the white grub. These are also grass-feeding insects, but while the white grub is more usually found upon higher lands, which the female seems to select for a place to deposit her eggs, the snapping beetles, or skip-jacks, seem to prefer the lower, cooler and damper lands. It is for this reason that the lower lands are more often affected by this pest, and it frequently occurs that the patches of black soil among clay will be more especially subject to infestation. While it would seem that the harder and more compact body of the wire worm would be less susceptible to climatic influences, nevertheless, we find no more practical prevention of the occurrence of this pest than the fall plowing of sod lands, and, as with the white grub, it is quite probable that late fall or winter plowing will be preferable. While this does not, in all cases, insure absolute freedom from the attacks of these insects, there seems a stronger probability of their ravages another year being prevented in this way than by any other known to us.—*Press Bulletin Ohio Experiment Station.*

Winter Eggs

We are often prone to lay to "the perversity of nature" things which are largely our own fault. We often complain of bad luck, or calmly accept it without complaining, feeling that we must take "the inevitable," when the truth is, if we looked about us a little, we might very easily remedy that which troubles us. It often seems to be a hard provision of nature that our hens should lay plentifully in the summer, when eggs bring 10 cents a dozen, and go back on us completely in the winter, when eggs are worth from 23 to 50 cents a dozen. But the truth is that it is the fault of neither nature nor the hens. The whole trouble is that we do not get our hens into the proper condition to lay eggs. We are not fair to the hen.

When we send a man to do a piece of work we are usually careful to select a man who is in a working condition,



We, too, are going to London!

and not a man who ought to be in the hospital. But somehow or other we never seem to think about that with our hens. Anything that wears feathers and goes on two legs seems good enough to us to lay eggs, no matter what its condition. Here is where we make mistake No. 1.

Then when we send a man to do a piece of work we are apt to see that he has the tools to work with. We are not like Pharoah in demanding bricks without straw.

But how about our hens? Do we not demand eggs without proper food? We do that very thing, over and over again.

If there is one fact established in henology it is, that the fondness of fowls for bugs and worms is not an unnatural taste. The animal matter thus secured supplies a most important element in the fowl's food. And it is largely because the hens cannot procure this food in winter, that they cease to lay eggs.

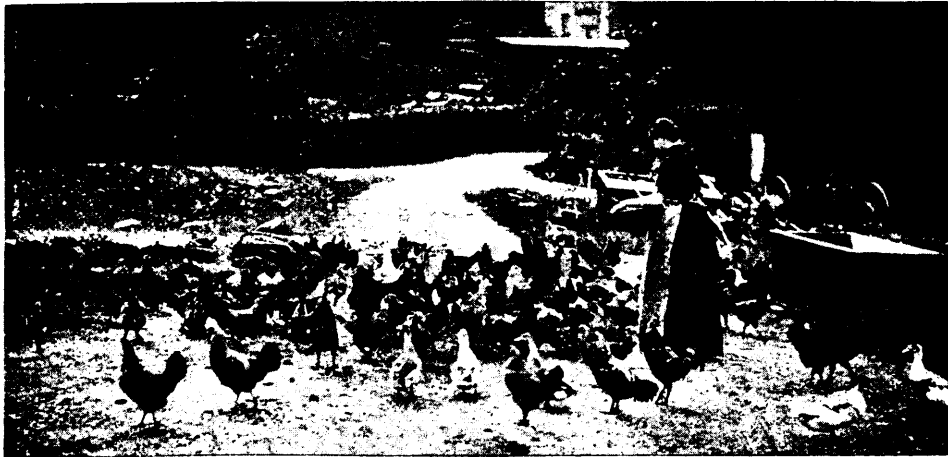
Another reason for few eggs in winter is that the hens are not only not in the best physical condition, but the food they get does not contain the proper elements for egg making, and as has been hinted a hen cannot make bricks without straw. Food containing the necessary elements must be supplied if we are to have full egg baskets.

It is for this reason that the feeding of green cut bones has become so popular among money-making men and women. Green cut bone supplies this needed element as does no other food, and at a less expense than grain can be fed. It keeps the fowls healthy, it makes eggs, and is, in short, an indispensable food. No person who keeps fowls, be they few or many, can afford to be without a green bone cutter.

L. A. WORTHINGTON.

growers meet this eastern demand for seedlings with branched roots, by sorting these out (called "budders" in nursery parlance). These "one year No. 1 seedlings, 3-16 inch and up at the collar," with branched roots are worth as much wholesale as those with long, straight, unbranched roots of the same calibre at the collar which are used for piece-root-grafting. In European nurseries the branched roots are obtained either by crowding the seedlings in seed-bed the first year and transplanting with trimmed roots the second year; or more commonly by transplanting the seedling the first year when quite small. This latter method is called "pikiren" by German growers, and is practised extensively in French and German nurseries. This transplanting (and root pinching) breaks up the tap root and causes it to branch.

The budded trees of eastern nurseries have failed in the Northwest because of the seeding root being too near the surface. Northwestern nurserymen have found piece-root grafts far better, because, by using a long scion and short root the tender seedling is brought several inches deeper below the surface and the scion has an opportunity to form its own roots. "Whole-root-grafted trees" are exposed to the same danger as budded trees, the tender seedling being brought too near the surface. If made with as long a scion as the piece-root grafted trees, the seeding root has the same chance of protection by the earth covering, and the scion roots have the same opportunity to form roots. But this



Selecting birds for the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

Budding vs. Piece-Root Grafting

In the nurseries of Europe piece root-grafting in winter is not practised, budding in August at the collar on seedlings already established in nursery being the accepted method. Grafting at the collar in the spring is used where the bud has failed. These two methods are the only ones that give the strong, straight-stemmed trees demanded by their trade. The apple trees noted by the writer in 1894 in visiting many nurseries and schools of horticulture in a four months' trip through England, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Austria, Belgium, and France were all propagated in this manner (except those in Northern Russia) and impressed me with their smooth, healthy, and vigorous growth. A two-year budded tree averaged fully as large as a three-year-old piece-root-grafted tree in our western nurseries and were superior in smoothness of stem and freedom from an undue number of pruning scars.

Indeed, our American nurserymen in the Eastern States have long practised the budding of apple trees, the same as in European nurseries as they find it gives a larger percentage of saleable trees. Western apple seedling

is not usually done, as it would make the root-graft too long for convenient planting in the nursery. But last winter's experience at Brookings demonstrates that the scion roots of hardy varieties of the cultivated apple are tender as well as the seedling roots, so that hardier stocks are necessary on the northern borders of orcharding in the prairie Northwest.

The latest reference on the subject we find as this bulletin goes to press. Geo. J. Kellogg, of Janesville, Wis., writes in *Wisconsin Agriculturist*, Sept. 7th, 1899:

"After last winter's experience we need a root for the apple as hardy as the crab root, and while I fully believe in using crab seed for stock the trials made thirty years ago on such stock tended to dwarf the trees and bring them into earlier bearing, owing to lack of vigor and push, but such stocks certainly are more hardy in the root, and if we can secure Virginia crab seed I think they will make the best stocks we can get. . . ."

At Brookings we find Virginia crab standing next to Transcendent in the old station orchard, planted in 1888 blighting badly the past two years; the foliage is subject to scab. This variety has not blighted in the young station orchard, planted in 1896, with no Transcendent near, and these young trees proved hardy the past winter.—*From Bulletin 65, North Dakota Experiment Station.*

Milking Trials, English Dairy Show, 1899

At the London, England, Dairy Show, held a few weeks ago there was keen competition in the milking trials in which representatives of nearly all the leading dairy breeds took part. The following tabulated statement of the result and some comments by a writer in the *Live Stock Journal* will give some idea of how the various breeds fared:

"There were eight classes for competition in the above, each of which had four entries, except classes 6 and 7 (Ayrshires and Kerries) with two and three respectively. Taking them in order of classes, with regard to quantity of milk, points, and age, we have the following results:

	2 days milk.	Average each.	Points gained.	Average points.	Aver. age.
	lbs.	lb.			y. m. w.
4 Pedigree Shorthorns...	354.9	88.7	366.5	91.6	8 2 0
4 Non-pedigree Shorthorns...	472.9	118.2	505.3	123.3	6 6 0
4 Jerseys.....	323.0	80.75	425.3	106.3	6 3 2
4 Guernseys.....	222.3	55.57	298.3	74.58	5 7 1
4 Red Polls.....	373.1	93.3	369.7	92.42	7 8 0
2 Ayrshires.....	215.4	107.7	223.8	111.9	5 9 0
3 Kerries.....	245.0	81.6	254.9	84.97	6 2 1
4 Mixed breeds.....	456.1	114.0	483.6	120.9	7 0 2
Means.....	332.8	22.48	366.0	101.1	6 7 3

Without making any individual distinction, it will be noted that the non-pedigree Shorthorns come out at the top of the list, although very closely shadowed by the mixed class. The latter, however, included the two fine cross-breeds, Nancy and Buttercup. The Jersey class came third in order of merit, and proved too good in the analyses for the pedigree Shorthorns and Red Polls, which duly represented the oldest cows in the classes. The Ayrshires and Kerries did not do badly for small cattle, but the Guernsey made a poor exhibition, their average of milk and points being far behind the others. On the whole the Shorthorn and Jersey breeds seem to lead the way in these contests, and there does not appear to have been much to choose between them of late years, when their various merits both in the milk and butter trials have been fairly gauged."

Veterinary Inspection in England

The importance of veterinary inspection is fully recognized in France, Germany, and other European countries where government supervision of horse breeding has developed scientific horse breeding. England has adopted veterinary inspection for thoroughbred stallions that compete for the Queen's premium. The *English Live Stock Journal* says:

"In the report of the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding reference is made to the results of the veterinary inspection of thoroughbred stallions for soundness, and a communication from Professor Sir George Brown is alluded to. Comparing the results of the veterinary examinations of the Queen's premium stallions exhibited at the present show at the Royal Agricultural Hall with the results of similar examinations at Newcastle in 1887 and Nottingham in 1888, he says it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a remarkable success has attended the efforts which have been made to prevent the use of animals for breeding purposes affected with hereditary diseases, such as cataract, navicular disease, ringbones, and spavin. Since that time, and especially during the past four or five years, there has been a noticeable decrease in the above-named diseases, which were at one time exceedingly common, and in the present exhibition it is satisfactory to be able to state that a critical inspection of the eyes of forty-nine

horses did not reveal a single instance of cataract or other disease of the visual organs. Further, it may be observed that no instance of roaring or broken wind was discovered, although the tests applied were exceptionally severe. The total result of the veterinary inspection was the rejection of only three horses out of the forty-nine examined."

The Garden in Winter

The average garden is entirely neglected during the winter season. It is allowed to lie bare and the soil is subjected to the action of frost and rain without any protection of any kind. There are two or three ways of causing the soil of the garden to improve during the winter. One is to cover the surface with a good coat of coarse manure, which will rot and the plant food in it leach into the soil before spring comes. Another way is to sow the garden with rye in the fall, to be plowed under in the spring. If the soil is inclined to be heavy and intractable a coat of straw plowed under in the fall will improve its texture very much as well as add to its fertility.

The garden that has been used for several years, always being fertilized with stable manure, gets in such a condi-



Tell me the nearest way to London, where, on December 11th to 15th, will be held the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

tion that it does not furnish the best of vegetables. In such a case a new garden should be laid out or the old one refreshed by plowing under a green crop every spring for a few years, and for this purpose there is nothing that will do better than rye.

Tuberculosis

Some Conclusions From the Berlin Conference

A conference was held at Berlin, Germany, last May to discuss tuberculosis. That conference was attended officially by several British delegates whose report to the Government has lately been handed in. Attached to this report was the following memorandum, which as a summary of the conclusions arrived at, conveys in brief about all that a layman wishes to know concerning it:

1. That consumption and all other tuberculous diseases are caused by Koch's bacillus tuberculosis.
2. The most frequent mode of infection is by the admission of the bacillus into the lungs and throat.
3. That the vehicle in which the bacillus is most often transmitted is the phlegm coughed up. The bacillus is tenacious of life, but is killed by free exposure to the air, by the heat of boiling water, or fire, or by sunlight.
4. Milk is another important vehicle of infection.
5. A third mode of infection is by meat contaminated through tuberculosis disease of the lymph glands, etc.
6. Although the specific bacillus is present in every case of tuberculous disease, there is no doubt that the disease depends on the condition of the host as well as the activity of the parasite. A child is very seldom born with tuberculous disease, but he often inherits a feeble

power of resistance to the bacillus 7. Infective tuberculosis is not catching in the ordinary sense of the word; it is the patient's expectoration, and not his person, which is dangerous. 8. The following practical points in the prevention of tuberculosis were inculcated at the congress: (a) The primary importance of free ventilation and wholesome and abundant food. (b) The prevention of infection of the lungs by the bacillus depends chiefly on the rational treatment of the sputa of consumptive patients. The phlegm should never be deposited on the ground or on the handkerchief (in the manger or upon a neighbor's feed, in the case of cows). All milk should be boiled, and all dairies should be inspected. Infection by meat can be prevented by thorough inspection of carcasses, or by testing all cattle with tuberculin.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Farmer Should Realize \$200 Every Year From Poultry

To the Editor of FARMING:

Replying to yours of the 17th inst., I may say that:

(1) The average farmer could keep 100 laying hens, a trio of ducks or geese, and a trio of turkeys without interfering with his ordinary business. Some farms are better adapted for raising geese than others, so that, as a general rule, every farmer could not raise geese to advantage.

(2) For egg production alone we find Leghorns and Andalusians are superior. For fattening purposes Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Langshans, and Brahmas all do well. These are all fair layers, and are, perhaps, superior to other fowls as winter layers.

(3) It is extremely doubtful if fowls can be handled to advantage unless they have a suitable house. I know of some who get good results when they have a small pen adjoining or in a bank barn and where during the day the fowls get a free range over the yard and shed.

(4) The farmer can grow all food required for fattening poultry. The foods required are oats, barley, peas, and buckwheat. In addition to these a farmer needs, for fattening to advantage, skim-milk and a small amount of tallow.

(5) One hundred hens should lay at least ten dozen eggs each during the year. Where 100 laying hens are kept a farmer should raise about 200 chickens, one-half of which would likely be cockerels, and from the other half could be selected sixty or seventy fine pullets to put along with thirty or forty of the best yearling hens for the next season's business. He should raise at least thirty ducks and about twenty or more turkeys. I believe the average farmer should sell, at the lowest, \$200 worth of poultry every year.

(6) At present I am not prepared to say the average farmer can fatten all his poultry for the British market, but I am inclined to believe he can if he has the right kind of fowls.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College, Nov. 20th, 1899.

Improving Quality of Crop

To the Editor of FARMING:

In discussing manuring for quality in fruit with a prominent Niagara fruit grower recently, he pointed out that no stock manure had given such excellent results in the quality, ripeness, hardness and taste in small fruits as hog manure.

This fact can be accepted generally wherever the relative practical merits of stock manures are recognized.

But if it be so in practice the principle is fully borne out by scientific investigation. Hog manure is found to be richer in these three constituents, nitrogen, potash and phosphorus than average barn-yard manure. It is always expressed

as being "stronger" than other manure apart from poultry. The hog is a grain fed animal largely, and grain is rich in phosphatic matter.

But which of the three constituents is responsible for the quality? A Canadian agricultural authority recently reported that manuring with phosphoric acid in combination with lime (phosphate) had so improved the quality and lasting qualities of grass land that twice the amount of stock had been supported and each animal made double the weight as compared with results from the same area of land in the other part of the same field.

Still later another eminent investigator in his experiments to determine the influence of fertilization or quality in the seed has afforded further proof of the importance of phosphate manuring. In his experiments fertilizing with phosphoric acid had increased the fat content of the seed over two per cent., but the seed got from the soil fertilized with nitrogenous fertilizers was richest in nitrogen and poorest in fat. In this instance the soil may have had already an abundance of nitrogen in it through growing leguminous crops, clover and peas, or by using stable manure.

From the date before us it may be pointed out that where special manuring is followed out in addition to using all the available stock manure, mixed fertilizers may not always be profitable.

Only recently have Canadian and American experiment stations emphasized more strongly than ever buying the fertilizing constituents, nitrogen, potash and phosphate separately and let the farmer do his own mixing, instead of paying the manufacturer. Where mixing facilities are not convenient then the safest way is to apply each distinct material by itself direct to the soil from the package in which it is shipped.

Mr. Wallace's contentions are based on this same ground but he candidly points out how farmers may, through the home resources of the farm, supply the needed nitrogen freely, and if they keep plenty of stock even largely maintain the potash supply.

Bronte, Ont.

W. P. THOMPSON.

A Farmer's Opinion on Poultry Keeping

To the Editor of FARMING:

Although the poultry industry is receiving more attention from the ordinary farmer than it formerly did, there is still room for expansion and better methods.

(1) On an average farm about fifty hens can be kept, and in addition to these a few turkeys, and the produce of one pair at least. Of course they will require some attention if success is to be attained. The young turkeys need close attention for a time, and during the fattening period some grain is required, but for quite a length of time during the summer they will hunt their own food, picking up grasshoppers, bugs, and other insect enemies of the farmer. If the farm has a stream or pond of water, ducks and geese can be profitably kept.

(2) For egg production there are several good varieties. I have found the Brown Leghorn as good as any. For fattening purposes I do not know that there are any that excel the Plymouth Rocks.

(3) Fowls do not require very expensive buildings, but to get the best results, that is, the most profit, they should have suitable accommodation provided for them.

(4) Either for egg production or fattening purposes, all or nearly all the foods are or can be produced upon the average farm.

(5) The income that may be derived from the fowl industry on an ordinary farm may not seem large compared with the other lines followed, but with some care and attention \$70 to \$85 should be derived.

(6) So soon as the Canadian farmer is educated as to the requirements of the British markets, I do not see any reason why he cannot successfully meet them.

Walkerton, Ont., Nov. 18th, 1899.

J. TOLTON.

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2.
BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. W. HODSON, Secretary.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

PROGRAMME

of the

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK, DAIRY AND DRESSED POULTRY SHOW.

To be held on the Western Fair Grounds in the City of London, December 12th to 15th, 1899.

Over \$5,300 are offered in prizes in the Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dairy and Poultry Departments.

This will be the largest and best exhibition of fat animals ever brought together at a fat stock show on this continent.

All the judging will be done by experts, and will be commenced if possible in the sheep and swine classes at 3 p.m. December 12th, and will be concluded by noon of the 14th. Judging will be commenced in the cattle classes at 10 a.m., December 13th, and concluded as soon thereafter as possible.

BLOCK TESTS.

Sheep and swine entered in the block tests will be killed the first or second days of the show; if possible this work will be completed by noon of the second day.

SWINE.

From 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on the 14th, the judges of the Bacon Classes will deliver addresses, making use of the carcasses as illustrations. These gentlemen will clearly explain the requirements of the markets, and point out desirable and undesirable carcasses.

SHEEP.

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 15th, the judges of the sheep carcasses will deliver addresses, making use of the carcasses as illustrations. These gentlemen will explain the requirements of the mutton market, both home and foreign.

POULTRY.

During the time of the exhibition J. E. Meyer, Kosuth, and W. R. Graham, O. A.C., Guelph, will be in charge of the poultry exhibit. From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on the 12th, and from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 15th, these gentlemen or other experts will address the audience, dealing with the home and foreign poultry market, the class of birds required, how prepared, how killed, dressed and packed. The gentlemen in charge will also at any time during the exhibition give instructions to any one making enquiry.

An expert from Prof. Robertson's department will be present and have on exhibition a coop of birds being fattened by the most approved method, also a cramming machine. This gentleman will also address the audience at the hours named. At 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the 12th, 13th and 14th he will show how and what birds are fed, and at 9 a.m. on the 15th the birds will be slaughtered and packed. Prof. Robertson will also have on exhibition one case of chickens, one of turkeys, dressed and packed as they should be for shipment.

In the poultry department incubators, brooders, feeding pens, bone crushers, and other utensils useful to the poultry keeper, will be on exhibition.

DAIRY.

In the Dairy Department the competing cows will be in their stalls by 2 p.m. on the 11th. A cream separator will be run by a gasoline engine and milk separated at 9 a.m., Dec. 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

The gentlemen in charge of the various judging rings and block tests are as follows: Cattle—John I. Hobson, H. Wade and Charles Trebilcock; Sheep—Jas. Tolton and John Jackson; Swine—G. B. Hood, J. E. Brethour and Hardy Shore; Dairy—

G. W. Clemons and John S. Pearce. Block Tests: Sheep—Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Guelph; D. Drummond, Myrtle; Swine—Jas. Leach; Toronto; Mr. Britton, Ingersoll.

During the time the exhibition is being held the following associations will hold their annual meetings in the Farmers' Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, London, Ont.:

THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, AT 7.30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Addresses and Reports of Officers.
2. Reports of Committees.
3. Nomination of Expert Judges.
4. Election of Delegates to Fair Boards.
5. Election of Officers.
6. An Illustrated Address, entitled, "An Ideal Dairy Cow," by J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y.
7. Addresses by Judges in the Cattle Department.

THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, AT 7.30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Routine (as given in programme of Cattle Breeders' Associations), Elections, etc.
2. Prof. G. E. Day will deliver an address dealing with the requirements of the Home and Foreign Markets for Pork and Pork Products.
3. Addresses by Judges in Bacon Classes.
4. The judges will be expected to give reasons for awards made by them. Any person wishing to ask a question of the judge may do so by presenting same to the secretary in writing some time before 5 o'clock on the 12th.

THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, AT 7.30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Routine (as given in programme of Cattle Breeders' Association), Elections, etc.
2. An Illustrated Address entitled "An Ideal Mutton Sheep," by Prof. John A. Craig, Ames, Iowa.
3. Addresses by Judges of Block Tests in Sheep Department.
4. The judges will be expected to give reasons for awards made by them. Any person wishing to ask a question of a judge may do so by presenting same to the secretary in writing some time before 5 o'clock on the 14th.

A JOINT PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in the City Hall, London, Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 7.30 p.m. The chair will be occupied

by the Hon. Sir John Carling, London.

PROGRAMME.

7.30 p. m., Address of welcome, the chairman; 8 p. m., Reply, Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; 8.30 p. m., Address, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa; 9 p. m., Address, Prof. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa; 9.30 p. m., Address, Dr. Jas. Mills, Guelph; 10 p. m., address, J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y.

The musical programme will be conducted by Capt. T. E. Robson.

GOOD ROADS.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, C. E., Provincial Instructor in Road-making, will address the delegates to Farmers' Institutes at 1.30 p. m., December 15th, in the City Hall, London. He will give special instruction and information to be used by speakers during the present Institute season. Each delegate is expected to be present. All other interested persons are invited to attend.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RATES.

Single fare passenger and freight rates have been arranged for from any part of Ontario to London and return, over the G. T. R., C. P. R. and connecting lines.

Passenger Rates.

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC.—Rate: One way lowest first-class fare for the round trip. *Selling dates:* From all stations in the Province of Ontario, except stations west of Sudbury on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, December 11th to 12th. From stations in Ontario, Toronto and west, December 13th, 14th and 15th. *Return limit:* All tickets good to return until December 16th.

FOR JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS.— Upon surrender of certificate signed by F. W. Hodson, to the effect that the holder thereof is a judge or exhibitor, round trip ticket will be issued at lowest one way first-class fare, from December 7th to 15th, inclusive, good to return until December 19th. Superintendents and lecturers will be ticketed on the same basis as judges and exhibitors.

Over the M. C. R. R. and L. E. & D. R. R. and connecting lines, as follows:

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC.—Rate: One first-class limited fare for the round trip. *Dates of sale:* December 11th to 15th, inclusive. *Return limit:* Until December 16th, 1899, inclusive.

FOR JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS.— Only upon surrender of certificate signed by F. W. Hodson, secretary. *Rate:* One first-class limited fare for the round trip. *Dates of sale:* December 7th to 15th, inclusive. *Return limit:* Until December 19th, 1899, inclusive. Single fare tickets will be on sale at all railway stations and ticket offices in Ontario.

FREIGHT RATES.

The following reduced freight rates

on exhibits have been granted by the C.P.R., G.T.R., T.H. & B., and their connecting lines:

Exhibits forwarded to London at full tariff rates, and reshipped without change of ownership within ten days after the close of the exhibition, will be returned to the original point of shipment free of charge; except that if exhibits are carted on the return journey by the railway companies' cartage agents, the full cost of this service will be charged against the goods. Stock which has been exhibited at Guelph and which is to be exhibited at London before being returned to the original shipping station, having paid full tariff rates to Guelph will be carried to London at one-half tariff rates, and will be returned from London as explained in the above paragraph.

Freight and cartage charges must be prepaid and bills of lading so endorsed, separate receipts being received for the prepaid charges on live stock in addition to the usual written contract, as these contracts have to be surrendered on delivery. The bills of lading or prepaid receipts, together with a certificate from the secretary of the show, to the effect that the shipments are unsold exhibits, must be produced at the time of reshipment to entitle the exhibitor to have his property returned home free or carried at half rates to Guelph, as the case may be: the certificate to be securely attached to the way-bill.

Releases must be executed relieving the company from liability on the return journey in consideration of free transportation.

Men in charge of carloads of exhibition stock will be passed free, both going to and returning from the exhibition.

Way-bills should bear the words "For" or "From" exhibition.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

This exhibition is not only the largest and best annual Fat Stock Show held on this continent, but it is one of the largest and most complete Farmers' Institute meetings held in Canada. No local institute meetings will be held during the week this show is held. All persons chosen as lecturers at Farmers' Institute meetings are expected to be present and to attend the meetings at which lectures are delivered.

The legitimate expenses of delegates chosen to address Farmers' Institute meetings during the season of 1900 who attend the sessions of the Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show, and are also present at the lectures delivered during the show, will be paid from the time said persons leave home until they return thereto. The expenses of delegates who absent themselves from one or more lectures will not be paid unless other arrangements have been made with the Superintendent. The persons chosen to

deliver addresses at these meetings are well known and reliable experts. No pains or expense will be spared to make every department of the show and every address and public meeting a pronounced success, brimful of practical and valuable information.

SPECIAL TO EXHIBITORS COMING A DISTANCE OF OVER ONE HUNDRED MILES.

Any exhibitor requiring to bring his stock over one hundred miles from any point in Ontario will be entitled to a rebate from the Association equal to the freight charges on his shipment for the distance it was carried over one hundred miles. In order to avail himself of this privilege an exhibitor must write the secretary at least three weeks before the show is held, giving full particulars as to the point of shipment, the distance from the show, and the carrying line. The exhibitor must also at the time of the show furnish a receipt showing the amount paid, the point of shipment, and the number and kind of animals included in the car. No rebate will be allowed unless above conditions are complied with.

F. W. HODSON,

Secretary.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY SHOW.

Entries for the Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy, and Poultry Show are now being received by the secretary, F. W. Hodson. The dressed poultry exhibit will likely make an extra good showing. Entries in each department should be made before Nov. 25th. Entries received between Nov. 25th and Dec. 2nd will be charged double fees. Americans are this year taking quite an interest in the show, and a number of American visitors and exhibitors are expected to be present. The show is to be held at London, Dec. 11th to 15th, to which point return trip tickets will be issued by the railway companies from all stations in Ontario for single passenger fare.

Experimental Union.

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union is to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, commencing Wednesday evening, December 6th, and closing Friday afternoon, December 8th.

The college has now been established for twenty-five years, and as many ex-students have expressed a desire to make the twenty-fifth anniversary of their *alma mater* an occasion of special interest, it has been decided to celebrate this quarter century anniversary in connection with the Union Meeting.

The "old boys" will naturally desire to meet as many of their classmates as possible and should, therefore

endeavor to induce them to come to the meeting. Let all work together to make this gathering a long remembered occasion.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, December 6th.—5.30 p.m.—General gathering in the college reading room. 6 p.m.—Annual supper. 8 p.m.—Celebration of the quarter century anniversary of the Ontario Agricultural College by a public meeting in the Convocation hall, 8 p.m.—Chairman's address, Hon. John Dryden. 8.10 p.m.—Address of welcome to ex-officers and ex-students, Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth. 8.20 p.m.—Response on behalf of the ex-officers, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson. 8.30 p.m.—Response on behalf of the ex-students, Nelson Monteith, M.P.P. 8.40 p.m.—Music. 8.50 p.m.—The Ontario Agricultural College for a quarter of a century, Dr. Jas. Mills. 9.10 p.m.—The future of the Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. C. C. James. 9.30 p.m.—Music. 9.40 p.m.—Short addresses (5 minutes), Hon. Chas. Drury, John I. Hobson, Jas. McIntosh, Dr. E. A. A. Grange, Dr. Nattress, J. G. Rutherford, M.P., G. C. Creelman, B.S.A.; H. L. Beckett, B.S.A., Miss Laura Rose, Prof. G. E. Day, E. C. Drury, and others. 10.45 p.m.—Closing remarks by the chairman and Dr. Jas. Mills.

Guelph Fat Stock Show.

Those who attend the "Union Meeting" can also attend the Smithfield of Canada, which is annually held in Guelph, Ont.

The eighteenth annual Christmas Fat Stock and Poultry Show, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and the Guelph Poultry Association, will be held in the Victoria Curling and Skating Rink, Guelph, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 6th, 7th and 8th, 1899.

Leading buyers from all parts of the Dominion have signified their intention to be present.

Those having Christmas stock to dispose of should come to Guelph.

Single fare passenger and freight rates from any part of Ontario to Guelph and return, good from December 3rd to 11th, inclusive.

Premium lists may be obtained by application to Jas. Millar, president, John McCorkindale, secretary.

How to Obtain Reduced Passenger Rates.

Those desiring to attend as visitors can obtain reduced rates by purchasing a first-class one-way ticket to Guelph, and securing from the ticket agent at the starting point a Standard Convention Certificate, duly signed by him. On the return trip, the certificate, on being signed by Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, and surrendered to the ticket agent at Guelph at least ten minutes

before the train is due to start, will entitle the passenger to free transportation to the starting point. These reduced rates commence December 3rd and continue until December 12th. Should any railway agent in Ontario refuse to furnish a passenger with a Standard Convention Certificate, said passenger is requested to purchase a regular return ticket to Guelph, and obtain a receipt from the agent for the money paid for the ticket, and at once report the matter to the secretary. A rebate for the amount paid for said ticket, in excess of the excursion rate, will be forwarded to the applicant. When passengers have to travel over more than one railway to reach Guelph they will require to purchase a ticket and obtain a certificate from each of such railway companies. The return tickets are good for continuous passage only; but the going tickets may be either limited or unlimited.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

Man wanted to work on general farm of 100 acres, 80 acres cleared very little bush work in winter time. Yearly engagement for suitable and honest man. A good home and fair remuneration. No. 164. a

Farm hand wanted, must be honest and willing to work. No. 165. a

Married man wanted for farm work, must be experienced and willing. Send references. No. 166. a

Farm hand wanted, used to all kinds of farm work, and also capable of caring for live stock. Give references, also state wages required. Yearly engagement. No. 167. a

Farm foreman wanted. To suitable man will pay \$250 per year to commence with. Will furnish good convenient house, convenient to work. An honest, sober and capable man required. No. 173. a

Wanted married man as farm hand, must be capable and willing to work. State wages and give references. No. 168. a

A good man to tend cattle and do chores; must be able to milk. Wages, \$10 per month until May 1st, together with board. No. 174. a

I am glad you have opened a Farm Help Exchange. It is a very good idea, exactly what is required. I want a strong boy about 14 years of age to learn farming; one having some experience with horses. I wish to engage some one for at least a year. Will pay \$50 per year, including board and washing. Girl also required. Perhaps a brother and sister could be engaged together. Farm is in Assiniboia, eight miles from the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. No. 175. a

Mr. L. F. Staples, of Ida, desires to employ by the year an industrious, pushing, honest man who thoroughly understands farm work, and the care and management of horses and cattle. The situation here offered is a very desirable one, and one particularly suited to a man who wishes to obtain a really good and permanent place. b

A first-class shepherd wanted to fit flock of Shropshire sheep for auction sale in United States. Services will be wanted until after this sale. None but experienced men need apply. Some of the young men of the Province may obtain good experience wages by taking charge of this flock. No. 155. b

A competent stockman required for farm and ranch near Calgary. If satisfactory will be placed in charge as working foreman. Engagement, March 1900. None but workers need apply. No. 157. b

Experienced stockman, must be capable of taking complete charge of herd of thoroughbred cattle. Must be yearly engagement, salary \$200 per year. Would like a man about 30 years of age. Apply giving full particulars as to experience, also references. No. 160. b

Married man as gardener and assist in caring for stock in winter. Wages \$1.00 per day and sufficient land to plant necessary vegetables. A house is ready for occupation for small family. No. 161. b

Good steady man wanted for work on a 100-acre grain farm. Apply stating wages with board and washing. Good place for right man. No. 162. b

Wanted a steady, reliable young man, strictly temperate, for farm work. Farm has 90 acres, one-half under grass. Good home for right man. No. 163. b

Situations Wanted.

Wanted position as farm manager. Came from Scotland five years ago, and has been used to farming all his life, and used to live stock. References supplied. No. 169. a

Position wanted on a farm to do general work. 22 years of age; 8 years' experience on a farm. Best of references as to character. Wages \$120, board, lodging and washing. Will start work at once. No. 170. a

Experienced live stock man and farmer wishes a situation as manager of a stock farm. Has had a large business experience. Salary \$50 per month with free house, garden, etc. 41 years of age. No. 171. a

Married man with family, 42 years of age, wishes a position as farm manager. He is thoroughly familiar with breeding, raising and feeding cattle, dairy work, raising and handling horses and fruit growing. A permanent engagement desired. In replying state terms and length of engagement. No. 172. a

Wanted—Situation on general farm by unmarried man. Accustomed to farm implements, including thresher. 24 years of age. Yearly engagement desired. Good experience in farm business. Wages, with board and washing, \$14 per month. No. 176. a

An experienced herdsman and poultryman wishes a situation. Was brought up on a stock farm. Age, 21 years. Wages, \$20 per month. First-class references. Apply to Wm. Quirie, Ivan, P.O., Ontario. b

Married man with long experience in mixed and stock farming wishes a situation. At liberty after April 1st, 1900. Age 33 years. No. 153. b

Married man, 37 years of age, no family, wishes a situation as farm foreman. Reply stating wages. Best of references. No. 154. b

Experienced stockman and general farmer wishes a situation. Experience has been obtained on a stock farm near Toronto. Strictly temperate. Good references from previous employer. No. 158. b

Position wanted as working foreman. Has been used to running engine, also carpenter work in addition to farming. References supplied. No. 156. b

Position wanted as farm manager, experienced and good references. No. 159. b

Bond Head, Nov. 15th, 1899.

F. W. Hodson, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I see my advertisement, No. 163, in FARMING. Many thanks. I have secured, I believe, a good young man, and think he will fill the bill. Am delighted with FARMING and all its varied branches, and think this is a step in the right direction for us farmers. I fancy if each farmer had a few free copies, and would read carefully the contents of each, they would send in the subscription price,

and continue to take this little journal for years.

In conclusion, if I am expected to pay for that advertisement, kindly drop me a line stating the amount due, and I will cheerfully remit.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) ISAAC M. CROSS.

(NOTE.—Insertions as above are published free. The Live Stock Associations have arranged for four pages for the GAZETTE for each issue in FARMING. The pages will be conducted in the interests of agriculture in this province. The membership fees to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association is \$1 per year; the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, \$1; and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$2. While there is no charge, we are always anxious to increase as far as possible the memberships of the above associations.—F.W.H.).

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement apply to F. W. Hodson, giving number of advertisement.

Farmers' Institutes.

The Export Bacon Trade.

Last week the following circular letter was sent to the secretaries of institutes throughout the province:

"It is the desire of the Minister of Agriculture that at each Institute meeting held this winter, the export bacon trade be made a subject for discussion. Please keep this in mind when arranging your programme. I will see to it that the speakers sent out receive special instructions regarding this question."

Notice to Secretaries and Officers.

The two circulars printed below have just been received from Stormont and Cornwall Institutes. They are models of their kind, and as the subject of advertising is in the mind of all the secretaries at this time they are inserted in full, so that "all who run may read."

To Members and Adherents.

CORNWALL.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the meeting of the institute to be held at—on—.

You will notice that the Department has sent us a deputation, but according to the regulations these gentlemen can be called on for not more than two addresses each day, and it is necessary for us to supplement their work by papers or addresses from local men. The importance of local contributions is strongly urged upon us by the Institute Superintendent, and past experience tells us that they add very greatly to the inter-

est of the meetings. I trust that you will interest yourself in securing the consent of some gentlemen or ladies to assist us in the way mentioned, and that you will notify me at your earliest convenience of their names and the subjects they will take up, as I am anxious to prepare the programme and make the announcements without delay.

Any suggestions that you may make will be most welcome.

Trusting that you will do your best to make the meetings a success,

I am, yours truly,
C. W. YOUNG,
Secretary.

To Directors.

CORNWALL, Nov. 1, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—You were appointed a Director of the Cornwall Farmers' Institute at the annual meeting in June. I have delayed notifying you until the present time, when the active work of the season is about to begin, that it might be fresh in your memory.

The attendance at the meetings here, and all over the country, has shown a continual growth, but the membership has not kept pace. The increased number of meetings enhances the expense of conducting the work, and our only way of meeting it is by having more members. I trust that you will do all in your power to help the Institute along, and will endeavor to secure a few members. I take the liberty of sending you 25 tickets, and would like you to dispose of them if possible. Hardly any one will refuse when the benefits to be obtained are explained. The fee is only 25 cents per year, and the literature sent to members, as specified on the back of the ticket, is worth many times that amount to any intelligent farmer.

Kindly fill in the name to whom the ticket is sold on the stub as well as on the ticket itself, and return the stub, with the fees, at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
C. W. YOUNG,
Secretary.

Divisions 9A and 9B.

Circumstances over which we have no control will prevent Mr. D. Drummond from attending the December meetings in Division 9b. He will, however, visit this same territory as a speaker in January, and as he is prepared to speak in French as well as English we can promise a treat to our French-Canadian friends. His place will be filled in December by Mr. W. C. Shearer, of Bright, who is a very successful farmer, dairyman and stock-raiser. His subjects are "Growing Corn in Drills and Hills for the Silo;" "Growing Mangels;" "Growing Turnips;" "Cost of Cementing Stable Floors;" "Building up and Maintaining a Dairy Herd;" "Breeding and Feeding Hogs for Profit." Evening Subjects: "Making Prize Butter;"

"Raising Pure-Bred Poultry on the Farm."

In Division 9a Mr. J. N. Paget has been replaced by Mr. A. McNeill, of Walkerville. Besides being an expert in all matter pertaining to fruit growing, Mr. McNeill has been devoting a good deal of study to the "Construction of Homes" and he is prepared to speak on this subject at the meetings. His subjects are: "Spraying for Insect and Fungous Diseases;" "Apple Culture;" "Every Farmer his own Mason, or Concrete in Farm Structures" (with charts); "Co operation Among Farmers;" "Small Fruit Culture;" "Clover and Corn, Their Value as Feed" (with charts); "The Farm Water Supply" (with plans). Evening subjects: "The Education of the Farmer;" "The Social Side of Farm Life;" "Some Insect Friends and Foes;" "Flowers and Fruit for Country Homes;" "How to Plan a Farm Home so as to Lighten the House Work" (with plans).

Farm Telephones.

A member of one of the institutes wrote to us last week making enquiry about farm telephones. This is a subject which, in our opinion, should be taken up and discussed at this time. In the Niagara peninsula some of the fruit-growers have a system of their own and they find it indispensable in their business. What about the other sections of Ontario?

One farmer in the state of Ohio after using a telephone in his house for seven months writes, "I have simply to say that they are practical, cheap, save no end of running to find out about something, and in the way of sociability and exchange of courtesies, and of actual business, their worth is over and over again their cost."

Many of our Ontario farmers recognize the usefulness and convenience of having this means of communication, and it must only be a short time before many shall enjoy this privilege. The rates now asked by the companies operating in the towns and cities seems to be higher than the average farmer thinks he ought to pay. What is wanted, at this time, is an intelligent discussion of the subject, bringing out such information as will be useful to such as are contemplating putting in a small plant in their neighborhood.

Can any of the GAZETTE readers give any facts and principles from their personal knowledge in reference to:

- (1) The theory and kinds of phones.
- (2) The cost of same.
- (3) The advisability of farmers in a community organizing a company and conducting their own lines.

If such replies are put in the form of a short article and sent to the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes they will be given space in this department.

The Unsatisfactory State of the Hog Market.

A great deal of feeling has been expressed by feeders and dealers of hogs in regard to the action of the pork packers in lowering the prices paid for hogs during the last few months. For the first time for some years better prices have been paid in the Buffalo and Chicago markets for American hogs than were given by our packers for what are confessedly a better type of pig for the bacon trade with Great Britain, and yet our bacon sells for a higher price in the Old Country; although we are bound to say that the quality of American bacon and hams is improving so much that the premium on ours at present only amounts to a mere trifle in comparison to what it was a year ago.

But, while the American product has been improving, has ours done the same, or even held its own? We are sorry to say that, so far from doing so, it has even deteriorated. What, then, are the causes of this? The feeders, naturally, blame the packers, and hint at a combination to keep down prices. What have the packers to say in their defence?

THE PACKERS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

In response to enquiries Mr. Flavell, managing director of the William Davies Co., Toronto, has furnished us with the following information on this subject: Canada has pinned her faith on the production of a hog which will make what is known as a "wiltshire side" of bacon. This side is cured in such a manner that when it is ready for shipment it must go forward at once, and be sold as soon as it lands in England. The trade in these wiltshire sides in the Old Country is a weekly one. Small retailers there govern their purchases by the amount of their weekly sales, and wholesale merchants are governed by the same conditions. On that account the packer in this country has to regulate the prices paid for his hogs by the probable condition of the bacon market in Great Britain six weeks later, for, bad as the condition of the market may be then, these delicately-cured sides of bacon must be sold on their arrival there, and all attempts to keep such stock must result in its becoming stale and selling at a loss.

The necessities of the export trade in wiltshire sides thus demand a regular supply of properly fed pigs of a suitable type every week in the year, but to furnish this steady supply is one of the hardest things to persuade a large proportion of our farmers to follow out. The old practice of marketing the bulk of their hogs in one lot during the fall months of the year is still largely followed by many, in spite of their knowledge that to do so involves a lowering of prices, to their manifest loss. The remedy is to market at

regular intervals during the year, endeavoring to have the biggest bulk of their hogs sent to the market, when the demand is largest and prices at their best.

NO COMBINATION TO LOWER PRICES.

The interests of all intelligent farmers and the fair-minded pork-packer are identical. The trend of the hog market is governed by purely natural conditions. There is no secret understanding between packers. We will not discuss the buying price for hogs with any other house, but pay what we consider a fair price, although we oftentimes lose money at the prices paid. For instance, for the week ending Nov. 11th our sales of bacon in London netted us an average price per cwt. of 40s. This bacon cost us landed in London 42s. 3d. a cwt. The week before the cost was the same, while the average price realized was 41s. 3d. The bacon landed in England the last two weeks in September, which represented hogs marketed during the first and third week in August, cost 47s. 6d., and realized 46s. 5d. Is it a matter of wonder that we immediately commenced to put down the price of hogs and have been doing so ever since? Now, as to the reason why the price of hogs has been put to 4c. Pigs bought at the present time will furnish the product that will arrive in England between December 16th and 31st, a period when the English market can do very well with one-fifth of its ordinary supplies on account of the great consumption of poultry at that time. The trade in bacon is then almost at a standstill; therefore, in sheer defence we have to put prices down to the present low point. The arrivals of bacon in England from Canada during this month and next, the two worst months in the year, will be the largest on record, and, as these arrivals of generally excellent bacon follow a period of months when we restricted our outlet in England by an altogether insufficient supply of No. 1 bacon (which was rendered still smaller by a large percentage of fat and secondary bacon represented in the shipments), the result is that we lost touch with a number of merchants who used to sell Canadian bacon, but had to give it up because they could not get their wants supplied with bacon of first quality.

TOO LARGE A PERCENTAGE OF FAT AND SOFT BACON.

And this brings me to the question that has frequently been brought to the attention of farmers, the large percentage of fat and soft bacon that is met with in curing. I have prepared a statement from April 1st to the middle of October from which it will be seen that during June, July, August and most of September this faulty stock averaged more than one-third of the whole, and this, too, at a time when the demand is always best for

bacon, and the requirements of the trade call for the largest percentage of the best stock. Speaking generally, covering the whole period, the fat bacon would average 65 per cent. less in price than the best lean sides, while the soft and inferior would average about 85 less. Each hog of 170 lbs. yields about 95 lbs. of cured meat. Each pig, therefore, represented in the bacon shipments for the period named, which gave a soft bacon, netted about \$1.65 less than if it had been properly fed; while each pig fed to make the sides too fat returned about \$1.25 per pig less than it would if the feeding had been properly done to make lean sides.

To meet these losses the packer has to reduce the prices he pays, otherwise his business would not pay him. Unfortunately these reduced prices press equally on the man who raises good stock and feeds them properly, and on the careless and dishonest farmer who raises inferior stock and feeds them indifferently, because, while a fat hog can be detected and discriminated against in price so that the feeder of it feels the loss, soft hogs cannot be detected until they have passed into the curing room. The remedy for soft bacon lies in the hands of the farmers themselves.

A Good Programme.

Of all the institutes which hold their meetings in December, West Huron has been the first to send in a programme of their meetings, which is a model that may well be followed by other institutes in the province. The talent is entirely local, with the exception of Miss Rose, whose services have been engaged for the meetings by the officers themselves. This institute evidently does not desire to be spoon-fed. We publish their programme in full, and have but one criticism to make, namely, that the secretary should have inserted the time of day each address was to be delivered.

West Huron Farmers' Institute.

Special meetings of the Institute will be held as follows:

BENMILLER.

Tuesday, November 21st (Gledhill's Hall), afternoon session, 1.30 o'clock.

President's address. Address, "Difficulties in the dairy and how to overcome them," Miss Rose, Dairy Instructress of the O.A.C., Guelph. Address, "How to grow fruit for market," A. McD. Allan, Goderich. Evening session, 7.30 o'clock: President's address. Address, "Care and cultivation of small fruits," A. McD. Allan. Address, "Economy in the Household," Miss Rose.

CARLOW.

Wednesday, November 22nd (Township Hall). Afternoon session, 1.30 o'clock.

President's address. Address, "Corn growing and the Silo," Thos. McMillan, Seaforth. Address, "Milk; what it is, and how to care for it," Miss Rose. Evening session, 7.30 o'clock: President's address. Address, "One eye in the field, the other in town," Miss Rose. Address, "Farm life: its conditions and requirements," Thos. McMillan.

DUNGANNON.

Thursday, November 23rd, afternoon session, 1.30 o'clock.

President's address. Address, "Cultivation of soil for corn, roots and grain crops," Thos. McMillan. Address, "The making of prize bread and butter," Miss Rose. Evening session, 7.30 o'clock. President's address. Address, "Making our way in life," Thos. McMillan. Address, "Dress: Its health, influence, and beauty," Miss Rose.

PORT ALBERT.

Friday, November 24th, (Foresters' Hall) afternoon session, 1.30 o'clock.

President's address. Address, "Care and management of an apple orchard," A. McD. Allan. Address, "Milk: What it is, and how to care for it," Miss Rose. Address, Subject to be chosen, Wm. Bailie. Evening session, 7.30 o'clock. President's address. Address, "The farmer's fruit garden," A. McD. Allan. Address, "One eye in the field, the other in the town," Miss Rose. Address, "Four reasons why we till the soil," Wm. Bailie.

Other local speakers than those named will also take part. Come prepared to help by taking part in the discussion, and give the benefit of your experience. Ladies specially invited to all sessions. Suitable programmes will be provided for all the evening sessions.

F. C. Elford, secretary, Holmesville; James Snell, president, Hullet.

Live Stock at Auction in South America.

Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., the well-known Shorthorn breeder, recently sent us the following abstract from a letter written by a correspondent in Buenos Ayres to the London *Live Stock Journal*. It is interesting as showing the prices that are sometimes paid for stock in the Argentine: "Probably the best bull of any class at the Palermo (Buenos Ayres) exhibition is the Shorthorn bull, Farrier, 74528, roan, bred by the Earl of Caledon, got by Sign of Riches, and imported by Messrs. H. & W. Nelson. He was sold by public auction at the exhibition for the enormous sum of \$15,700, equivalent to £1,234 10s. British currency, based on the price of gold on the day of sale, viz., September 18th. The purchaser was Mr. L. Pereyra. Waterloo Grand Duke, 73865, the property of Mr. P. G. Hughes, and bred by Mr. W. Snowball, was sold for \$13,200, equal to £1,104. Count Beauty, 72267, bred by Mr. William Duthie, was sold for \$9,000, or £763."

Live stock breeders and others interested in agriculture are invited to send for publication notes of general interest. If you buy or sell a pure-bred animal or make a shipment of blooded stock, tell us and we will tell 10,000 Canadian farmers and thus help to arouse an interest in the production of better stock throughout Canada.

N.B.—The South American dollar is only worth about 40 cents in Canadian money.

Boy—"Pa, what is a hero?"
"A hero is a man who tries to read a newspaper in the same room with a boy about your size," replied the papa.

Notice to Institute Officers.

I respectfully call the attention of the secretaries and officers of Farmers' Institutes to Clause 38, page 11 of the Rules and Regulations governing Farmers' Institutes, which reads as follows:

"Every meeting of an institute, except the annual meeting, should be advertised by issuing posters, not less in size than 15x20 inches, on which should be printed an attractive programme of the meeting, giving the date and place of meeting, hour of opening, the name and address of the speakers, topics to be discussed by each, also the hour at which each speaker will address the meeting, the time to be occupied by each address, also the time allowed for discussion after each address, and such other information as the executive deems necessary. A copy of said bill should be sent at least two weeks previous to the date of meeting to each postmaster, each school-teacher, each miller, each blacksmith, and to other places of public resort in the district, which are within a radius of ten miles of the place of meeting, with a request to post in a conspicuous place. It shall be the duty of the officers and directors to exercise diligence to ensure the proper posting of said bills. In addition thereto, a programme of convenient size, containing similar information, should be distributed so as to reach its destination at least ten days previous to the date of meeting. A copy of said programme should be sent to each member of the institute, to farmers, journalists, public men and others in the district who reside within ten miles of the place of meeting. Such posters and programmes should announce that all interested are welcome, whether members of the institute or not. Copies of said programmes should be sent to the school-teachers in the district, with the request that they be carefully distributed among the children."

We regret to notice that several institutes in the province do not comply with this regulation. On enquiry, we found that the cause of many unsuccessful meetings is that said meetings have been badly advertised.

Illinois Live Stock Meetings.

At the annual meetings of the Illinois Live Stock Associations held at Springfield, Ill., on Nov. 14th to 16th a very fine programme of interest to breeders was carried out. One of the special features and one which Canadian live stock associations might copy with profit, was a series of practical lessons in live stock judging. Several of each breed of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine were brought before the audience, and the judges and lecturers explained, point by point, the superiority of the one animal or the inferiority of another. It proved the most interesting feature of the meetings.

The Farm Home

Information Wanted.

By way of opening up a discussion that we think will be very helpful to all concerned we would like to have as many short articles as possible from the readers of these pages, dealing with the following topics. Contributors can write on any one or all of the subjects, as they see fit:

1. How can the long winter evenings in the farm home be most profitably spent?

2. What are your ideas as to entertainment for young people in the country?

3. What would be the best plan for arranging a reading circle in the farm home so that every member of it who could read could take part?

DEAR EDITOR,—In answer to your questions re the entertainment of young people in the country, I will tell you what a friend of mine has done. She called her neighbors together and organized a reading club. Each member pays five cents a month, and the money is sent to Eaton's for books by the best authors. Every two weeks they meet to change books, talk over what they have read, and enjoy themselves at music and games. I consider this an excellent start, but not enough to be satisfied with.

I advised them to take up a special course of reading, such as history, and have essays and discussions on it. Also to hold debates on various subjects—if they thought they were cool enough to debate without quarrelling. This, with music and games interspersed, would be the best way of spending the evenings, in my opinion. I always spend my evenings with books. As there is no one near by who shares my taste in literature, I conduct a literary society with a membership of one, and say, with Tennyson: "I will bury myself in my books, and the devil may pipe to his own." I am glad to see Mrs. Graham among your correspondents. We are old comrades, and have fought side by side in columns less peaceable, and, I am afraid, less profitable, than yours.

ALICE HOLLINGWORTH.

Beatrice, Muskoka, Nov. 20th, 1899.

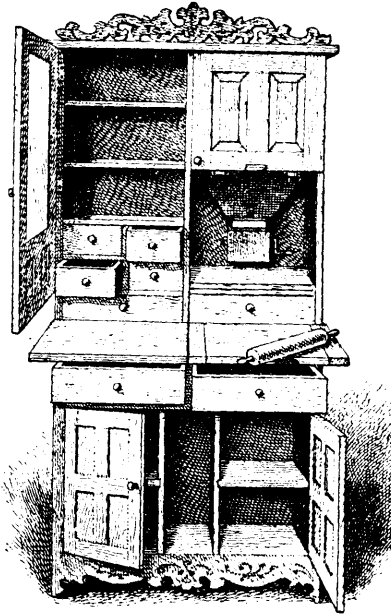
A Convenient Kitchen Cabinet.

The cut of a kitchen cabinet given below is reproduced from the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Lizzie M. Lindsay in writing in the same paper on this topic, describes her own cabinet as follows:

"My home-made kitchen-cabinet has been my best friend. It is made of a box thirty by ten inches, resting on a chest of drawers; an old washstand may be used. The box is

covered with pretty wall-paper; the shelves with oilcloth, which is easily cleaned; Swiss curtains on a rod cover the front beautifully. On top of the box two wooden boxes contain cook-books, also grocers' account-books.

"One shelf is filled with quart and pint fruit jars, labelled cornstarch, cornmeal, sugar, oatmeal, pepper, salt, vinegar, flavoring, etc. The middle



shelf has the flour-sifter in a large tin pan, measuring cups, several little mixing pans, spoons, etc. The lower shelf has a tin box, which fits in the right corner, for flour; to the left, a tray made of an old baking pan, painted the same color as the box, contains baking-powder, a box of

coffee ground ready for use, salt and pepper, knives, forks and spoons.

"When I am ready to prepare a meal this tray is placed on the table by the range, thus saving many steps. The coffee-grinder is fastened to the right side of the box. There are brass hooks on the left side for egg-beater, spoons, etc., and a slate and pencil for daily orders. The top drawer is for everything used in making bread; the middle one for cake-pans; the lower one is reserved for aprons, towels and pot-lifters."

Madame Roy's IRON-ARSENIC TABLETS (With Tansy and Pennyroyal)

Prepared from the original French formula, Nature's Sure Tonic for Women. The only infallible tonic and monthly medicine. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00.

THE MADAME ROY MEDICINE CO.,
411 1/2 Parliament St., Toronto.
(Canadian Agency).

College

If you are interested in the subject of this

Course

Advertisement write us. If you know of anyone else that is, tell them to write also

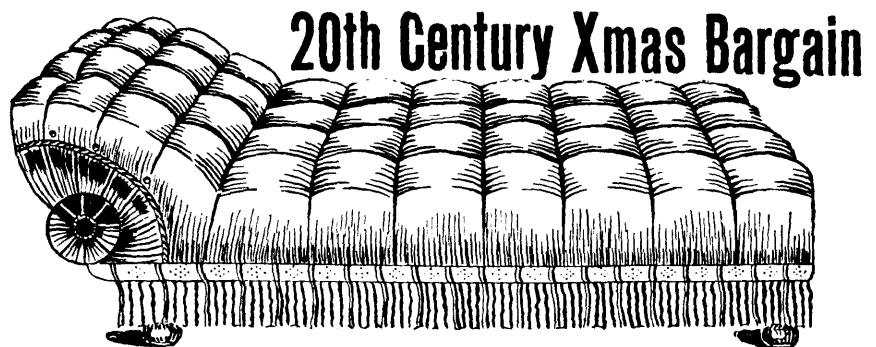
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J. L. NICHOLS & CO.

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TORONTO, CAN.

Cut this out.



This Handsome Turkish Couch Only \$8.90

Packed Free and
Freight Paid
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Regular Value, \$12.50

In offering the readers of "Farming" this beautiful couch we claim to give them a genuine bargain. After weeks of figuring with the manufacturers, we have succeeded in getting a comfortable and serviceable couch at a popular price, suitable for Xmas presents. This Turkish Couch is elegantly upholstered in French Tapestry (noted for its durability and rich coloring) with silk plush scroll, fringe etc., to match; thoroughly made, springs all over, soft as a down cushion, can be had in the following shades: olive, golden brown, crimson, myrtle, terra cotta, goblin blue, fawn and Nile. We advise our customers to place orders early, which can be held and shipped to arrive at any specified date—parties living beyond the 400 mile limit can have goods shipped and freight paid by adding an additional 75c.

DUFFETT FURNITURE CO., LIMITED,

Successors to The Davies Furniture Co., Limited,
285 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dreaming of Home.

It comes to me often in silence,
When the firelight sputters low—
When the black, uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of the long ago ;
Always with a throb of heartache
That thrills each pulsive vein,
Comes the old and inquiet longing
For the peace of home again.

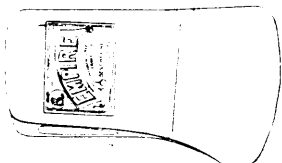
I'm sick of the roar of cities,
And of faces cold and strange ;
I know where there's warmth of welcome
And my yearning fancies range
Back to the dear old homestead
With an aching sense of pain,
But there'll be joy in the coming
When I go home again.

When I go home again. There's music
That never may die away,
And it seems that the hands of angels
On a mystic heart at play
Have touched with a yearning sadness
On a beautiful, broken strain,
To which is my fond heart wording—
When I go home again.

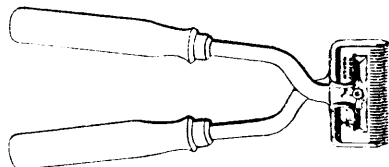
Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din
And slowly the autumn shadows
Come drifting, drifting in.
Sobbing, the night wind murmurs
To the splash of the autumn rain,
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

—Eugene Field.

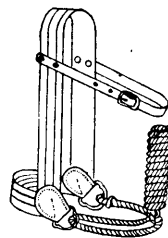
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A splendid variety of the best makes and styles,
at 10c each and upwards

Mail Orders receive prompt attention at . . .

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159 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Boer's Idea of Business.

The average Transvaal Boer's limited knowledge of mathematics makes difficult money operations on a large scale. A farmer who owned land on the rand which was full of gold was offered £12,000 for it. "Twelve thousand pounds," he said meditatively, "I know how much £1 is, and I know how much £100 is, for I have that much in the house, but £12,000—I cannot tell how much that is." The Englishman who made the offer tried in vain to make an explanation which would give the Boer some sort of a conception of the magnitude of the sum.

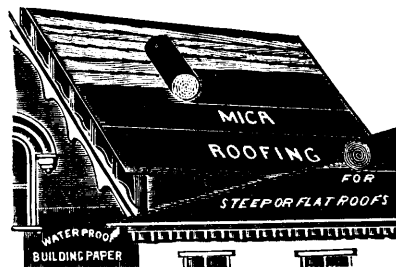
"I will not sell my farm for £12,000, for I do not know how much that is, but if you will bring me a bushel basket full of English sovereigns, a muld-sack full of half-crowns, and a bushel of sixpences and shillings, so that I can have small change for my Kaffirs, you can have the farm." The Englishman posted off to the nearest bank and measured out the currency to the farmer's wishes, with the result that he got the farm for about £4,000 instead of the £12,000 he had offered.

Another farmer who had disposed of his gold range farm for a large sum, paid in cash according to his demands was perplexed for the safe keeping of the pile of gold. He inquired of a more intelligent neighbor, who told him that in Johannesburg were men possessed of stout iron bins, whose business it was to take care of money for other people. The farmer hastened to the bank and inquired of the cashier what it would cost to have his money guarded.

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It is cheaper and
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To repair leaky roofs.

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Is put up in rolls of one square each, 40 feet long by 37 inches wide, and costs only \$2.25, including nails, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing, suitable for buildings of every description—especially flat roofs—and can be laid by any person of ordinary intelligence.

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"We will pay you 3 per cent.," said the cashier.

"You do not understand me," said the Boer. "I have here some money, see, my sons out there with their rifles are guarding it; I wish to have you relieve them: how much will it cost me?"

"It won't cost you anything; and we will give you 3 per cent.," answered the banker, proceeding to explain what he meant by 3 per cent.

"You pay me for keeping my money," exclaimed the amazed Boer. "Impossible; you are not honest. I can't let you have my money; but, anyway, I have six sons and we have good rifles; we will take the money back to the farm."

And with his treasure the Boer and stalwart brood rode away.

A Boy's Perseverance.

Down in Missouri there lives a boy who likes pets. He began with a pair of pigeons that he got in trade for a dog that he had traded a knife for. His parents allowed him to keep the pigeons until they multiplied so that there were pigeons all over the place. Then he sold the pigeons and bought a goat that ate the clothes off the line every Monday. He was compelled to dispose of it, and traded it for a pair of game chickens. In a week there wasn't a rooster left in the neighborhood; the game rooster had killed them all. His father took the game chickens for a ride one night, and left them three miles out in the country. Three days afterward the boy brought them home, but he never told any one how he got them. And so he fought for his pets one by one; his dog was lost, his lamb stolen, his rabbits ran away. He had come down to one old hen.

Recently he bought a "settin" of eggs. A "settin" of eggs is as many as a motherly hen can hatch into chicks. He had made up his mind that his hen was lonely and needed company, and what is so companionable as a hatch of little chicks to scratch for? The hen, however, had different views, and didn't want to sit on the eggs. But he was not a boy to be stumped by a hen—he had borne too many losses already. He put the eggs in a box, in which he had made a nest of hay. Then he planted the hen on them, put a board, in which he had bored a lot of holes, over her, and left her to come to terms. That night his big brother kicked off the board and set the hen free. The next morning the boy put her back, and put some bricks on the board, for he thought she had raised the board and released herself. The brother kicked both bricks and board off that night. The boy replaced hen and board again, and again they were kicked off. Then he got a board and made a hole in it for the hen to poke her head through and nailed the board to the box. Once a day he takes the board off and chases the hen around the yard for exercise, and twice a day he carries food and water to her



SEND US 15c. and we will send you post-p'd the best little **SKATE SHARPENER** ever invented—can be carried in the vest pocket—no wearout to it—a keen razor edge without removing skat-s from the feet. **Good Active Ag'ts Wanted.** They sell at sight. Here is a chance to make a little pocket money quickly. **Enterprise Mfr. Co., Toronto, Ont.**

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OFFERS SHROPSHIRE SHEEP of the highest type. This flock has won more prizes at Christmas fat stock shows than all the flocks of Canada and the United States combined. The flock is the final test. An extra lot of Shearling Rams, Imported Clydesdale Mares and Yorkshire Swine for sale.

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FOUNDATION STOCK selected from the best breeders in Canada and England. Two Imported Rams (First and Second Prize-winners at Toronto in 1898) at head of flock. 30 Choice RAM LAMBS and some EWE LAMBS for sale.

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40 White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale at \$4 per pair. Grand birds, shipped in light coops. Also a fine lot of young Berkshire Pigs for sale cheap to make room.

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Read our
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They are
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"W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., will offer by public auction in the City of Hamilton, on December 20th, 8 imported bulls, 8 Canadian bred bulls, 35 imported cows and heifers, and 9 Canadian bred cows and heifers, this lot embraces the 37 head which I have in quarantine at the present time. Catalogue, now ready, will be mailed on application."



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Situations

In the business field are constantly opening to those who are qualified to fill them.

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received these calls for help within three days from Oct. 30th.—Bradstreet's Agency, lady, stenographer; H. H. Williams, Real Estate, young man, clerk and stenographer; J. D. King & Co., lady, stenographer; Gowans, Kent & Co., lady, bookkeeper; King, Darrrell Produce Co., young man, bookkeeping and stenography. Our students secure such places as soon as they become qualified for them. It will pay to prepare for them. Correspondence invited.

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have the faculty of succeeding in after life. It seems reasonable to suppose that the character of the training in business affairs received in this college has much to do with this success. Men like Hugh Blain and others frankly tell us so.

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Six American Business Colleges and two Canadian Institutions have recently applied to us for our graduates to teach in their schools. If you want additional evidence of our superiority you will find it in our catalogue—the finest business college catalogue in Canada. Write for one. Students admitted at any time.

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Up and Down Stairs with Ease

The Exercise May be Transformed from an Evil Into a Blessing.

"There is no evil that is not a perverted good," writes Edward B. Warman in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "So the stairs may prove a blessing instead of a detriment, if women will learn how to go up and down them without fatigue. The majority of persons, especially women, climb the stairs. To avoid the difficulty and reap the benefits, do this: Incline the body forward, but do not bend at the waist-line. Do not stoop. Keep the chest raised and fixed. Ascend as it were from the chest, and no matter what may be your weight your touch of the foot on the step will be as light as that of a child. Touch only the ball of the foot to the step. Close the mouth and keep it closed when ascending the stairs and until the breathing is quite normal. Every inhalation should be felt at the waist-line. In going down stairs keep the body perfectly erect; touch only the ball of the foot to the step, yielding at the knee."

Helpful Advice.

"I sent a dollar to a woman for a recipe to make me look young."

"What did you get?"

"A card saying 'Always associate with women 20 years older than yourself.'—*Chicago Record*."

Another "Auntie."

"I know what expansion is since school started," said Bobbie, "and I'm agin it, too."

"Why?" his mother asked.

"'Cause the more expansion you git the more joggerfy you got to study."—*Chicago Times-Herald*."

The Horseless Age.

Tommy—Say, paw
Mr. Figg—Well?

"What is the horseless age?"

"Eight. No horse ever gets past seven."—*Indianapolis Journal*."

A Fatal Opportunity.

"Did that bottle of medicine do your aunt any good?"

"No; as soon as she read the wrapper she got three new diseases."—*Chicago Record*."

A Local Freak.

Visitor—You say those two Hill brothers are deaf and dumb?

Native—Yaas. We allers call 'em the two Hills without a holler.—*Indianapolis Journal*."

An Important Point.

He—What would you do if I should die and leave you?

She—Leave me how much?—*Tit-Bits*."

**AMERICAN
Leicester Breeders' Association**

A. J. TEMPLE, Secretary.

CAMERON, ILL., U.S.A.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Parlors of "The Tecumseh" Hotel, London, Ont., on **Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 1899, at 2 o'clock, p. m.**

(The Secretary's headquarters will be at The Tecumseh during the Fat Stock Show).

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Apples
Produce
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R.H. ASHTON 61 Front St. E.
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Consignments of fruits solicited for the Manchester Fruit Brokers, Limited, Manchester, England. Also Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Poultry for Liverpool and Manchester houses. Please mention **FARMING** when corresponding.

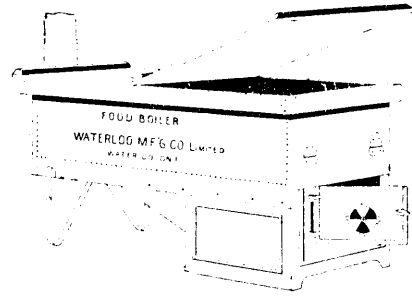
**Western
Dairy School,**

STRATHROY, ONT.

School will re-open for Factory Courses Jan. 4th to March 31st. Special Creamery Course, Dec. 4th to 22nd. Instructors: Chas. O. Luton, cheese-making; G. R. Johnson, separators and butter-making; Arch. Smith, milk-testing and home dairy. The best of attention will be given to makers and others who want instruction. Send at once for circular and forms of application to Strathroy, Ont. **ARCH'D SMITH,** Superintendent Dairy School

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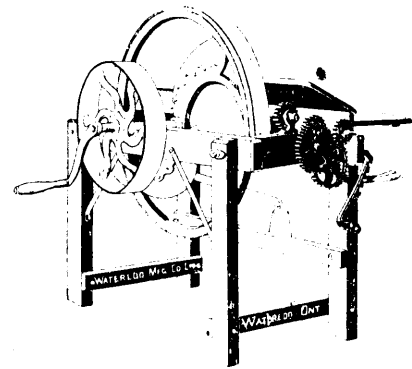
The **Waterloo Food Boiler**



Used chiefly by Stock Feeders, Butchers and for general farm use.

For simplicity, durability, economy, and saving of time and labor it has no equal.

Straw Cutters



All sizes and styles. For hand and power use. Built with or without carriers, also with blower. Quality surpassed by none.

Write for circulars.

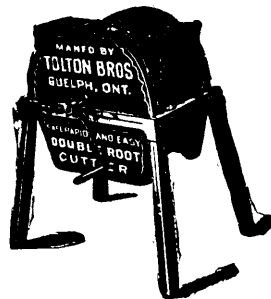
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LIMITED

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

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NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER**



Points of Merit :

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

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED.

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

TOLTON BROS., - - GUELPH.

Farming.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Managing Director, D. T. McAINSH
Editor, J. W. WHEATON

Farming is a paper for farmers and stockmen, published weekly, with illustrations. The subscription price is one dollar a year, payable in advance.

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

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

Receipts are only sent upon request. The date opposite the name on the address label indicates the time up to which the subscription is paid, and the change of date is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly notify us.

Discontinuances.—Following the general desire of our readers, no subscriber's copy of **FARMING** is discontinued until notice to that effect is given. All arrears must be paid.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by cheque, draft, express order, postal note, or money order, payable to order of **FARMING**. Cash should be sent in registered letter.

Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed:

FARMING,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LUMP JAW.

Mr. Wm. Muir writes: "What is the cause of lump jaw on cattle? We are troubled with it and think that some of it is caused by cattle hooking each other. We have a steer now that has a lump on his throat. The steer had a fight with another one and we noticed the lump afterwards, but it might have got a start before. The lump has gone down in size lately but it is very hard. I do not know whether the lump will go away or not without helping to remove it. I would like to know if cattle without horns are troubled with lumps as badly as the horned cattle. I would like you to ask through your paper if those without horns or dehorned cattle have the lumps as badly as horned cattle. If not, it is a point in their favor."

Lump jaw or actina mycosis is a disease produced by a parasite known as actina myces that is taken into the animal in the food. All enlargements on the jaw or throat are not of this nature but a very great number are. Special kind of cattle possess immunity from the disease. Horned, de horned and other kinds are all liable.

According to the latest views of some bacteriologists lump jaw is now considered non-communicable from animal to animal, but the origin of the disease must come from the germ upon the plant itself. This theory is disputed, to some extent. The disease admits of successful treatment.

As to the case in point it might be possible that the lump on the steer's throat is caused by a bruise and if so we would recommend clipping the hair closely and rubbing the lump with a little tincture of iodine. If this

does not help matters the lump jaw treatment might be applied, but before doing so it would be advisable to call in some capable veterinary surgeon to diagnose the case in order to make sure that the animal has the real lump jaw.

Toronto Poultry Show.

Our readers should remember that the Toronto Poultry Show will be held during the week before Christmas. Every effort is being put forth by the management to make this one of the best shows of its kind ever held in this city. The building formerly occupied by the Walker Company on King Street in the centre of the city has been secured for the show. This building should furnish all that could be desired in the way of accommodation, and situated as it is in the business centre makes it convenient for both exhibitors and visitors.

American Southdown Breeders.

At the adjourned meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association held at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14th, the rule adopted at the recent meeting of the Association, providing that on animals "not bred in the United States and Canada," the entry fees shall, after January 1, 1900, be on rams \$5.00 each, and on ewes \$2.50 each, was so rescinded that the rule will not take effect until after the next annual meeting of the Association in May, 1900.



DOMINION PATTERN

COW TIE AND STALL FIXTURE

The Stall Fixture is very strong, and because of its circular cross section is exceedingly rigid. Its simplicity, convenience and ease of attaching make it a great favorite. The short chain makes the tie cheaper than the ordinary patterns.

AMERICAN CHAINS

because of the short links, handsome appearance, smooth surface—which cannot injure the animal's neck—and great durability, are superior to all other styles of chain for Cow Ties. For further information see Special Cow Tie Catalogue, free on application.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, LTD.,
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

No. 199, Premier Sleigh.

THE McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO

ONE GRADE ONLY AND THAT THE BEST

OSHAWA ONTARIO

2,640 cutters for '99 with more than 2,300 sold at this date is a record we are proud of.

The Canadian Public evidently know a good cutter when they see it, and appreciate our 30 years' efforts at making honest, reliable and up-to-date Carriages and Sleighs. McLaughlin cutters are never the lowest priced, but always full value and the best. See our Patent Hinged Dash.

Ontario Fruit Growers.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will take place at Whitby, Ont., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 5th and 6th next. An attractive programme has been prepared covering many problems, that are of vital interest to fruit growers generally. Among the principal speakers we notice the names of Prof. Robertson and Dr. Saunders, Ottawa; W. T. McCoun, Central Experimental Farm; Prof. Hutt, Guelph; Hon. John Dryden, A. H. Pettit, W. M. Orr, T. H. Race, W. H. Bunting, and others. A large attendance is looked for. Programmes and other information may be had on application to the secretary, L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.

American Oxford Down Association.

At the meeting of the American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association held in Springfield, Ill., November 15th, the following officers were elected:

President, Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; Vice President, J. H. Begarmel, Highland, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Shafor, Middletown, Ohio; Directors, Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; J. C. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio; J. C. Miller, Flint, Mich.; T. A. Bordwell, New York, N.Y.

The Association gained twenty-four members during the past year, and its membership is now one hundred and sixty.

It was ordered that special premiums be offered at State Fairs and at an International Fair, if one be held in Chicago during the coming year, the offerings to be made under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

The place for the next annual meeting was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. The probability is that Chicago will be named.

Draft Test of Plow.

The accompanying table is compiled from experiments made by the students in the class in Farm Equipment, October, 1899, upon the draft of a plow, using a dynamometer. These experiments were made in a field of clay loam first bottom land, practically free from stones, and had been sown to barley and peas for fall forage, but owing to unfavorable weather the crop was quite light.

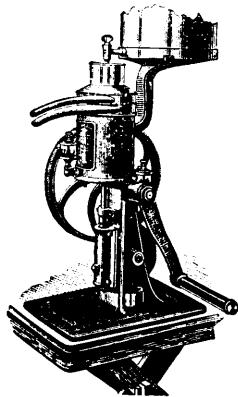
No.	Furrow.		Draft.	Draft per sq. in. of furrow slices.
	Width.	Depth.		
1	11½ in.	5 in.	500 lbs.	8.69 lbs.
2	15 "	8 "	700 "	5.83 "
3	12½ "	11 "	850 "	6.18 "
4	13 "	8 "	650 "	6.25 "
5	13½ "	8½ "	700 "	6.1 "

Noticing carefully the above table, we see that No. 1 had the greatest draft per sq. in., yet the lightest draft upon the team.

"ALPHA" DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

One Hundred and Sixty Thousand in Use.

First, Best, Cheapest



- Excel all others for close skimming and ease of running
- Saves a great deal of labor.
- Saves one-half the time in butter-making
- Saves the cost of utensils.
- Saves the cost and handling of ice.
- Produces more and better cream.
- Separator cream commands a better price and is more valuable for ice-cream; gives from 10 to 25% greater yield of butter, and is more churnable,
- It doubles the value of skimmed milk for feeding stock, it being warm and fresh from the cow.

A Farmer cannot afford to be without a Cream Separator.

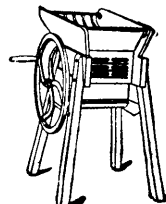
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co

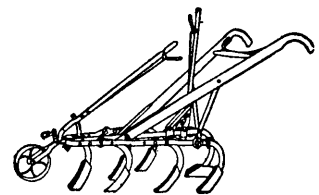
327 COMMISSIONERS STREET
MONTREAL, QUE.



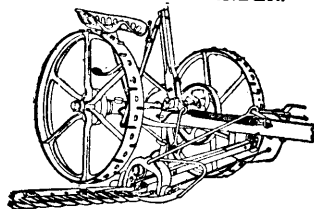
THE MAXWELL BINDER.



ROOT CUTTER.



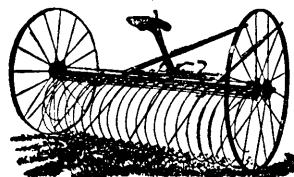
SCUFFLER.



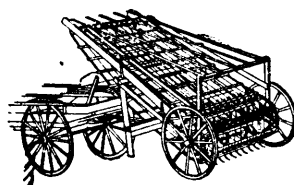
THE MAXWELL MOWER.



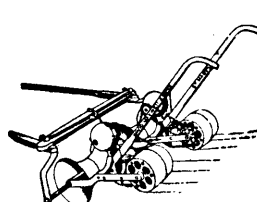
TEDDER.



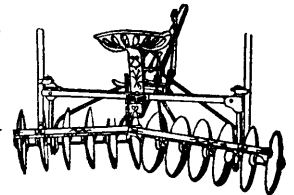
STEEL HORSE RAKE.



LOADER.



TURNIP SOWER.



DISK HARROW.

David Maxwell & Sons

ST. MARYS, ONTARIO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS OF BINDERS, MOWERS,
REAPERS, HAY RAKES, HAY TEDDERS,
HAY LOADERS, SCUFFLERS,
DISK HARROWS, TURNIP SOWERS, ROOT
CUTTERS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED IN ALL
UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

No beam wheel was used, but in No. 4 a cutter was attached making the draft per sq. in. somewhat greater than in Nos. 2, 3, or 5. No. 4 with cutter and running $\frac{1}{2}$ in. shallower and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. narrower than No. 5 (without cutter), had a draft of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per sq. in. more.

Nos. 2 and 5 have same draft, and nearly same draft per sq. in., although the small difference favors the shallow plowing. The plow used was a new $12\frac{1}{2}$ inch Oliver chilled waiking plow.—C. A. Miner.

New York Horse Show.

The fifteenth annual New York Horse Show, which took place during the week ending Nov. 18th, has proven a great success. There was an unprecedented crowd on the opening day, and all the classes were filled to overflowing with a fine quality of horse-flesh. There were 250 exhibitors and 1,200 exhibits. The quality of the horses was, on the whole, an improvement over last year. A large number of new animals were brought in by the novice classes. One of the successful exhibitors was Mr. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., whose chestnut mare, Westminster Belle, won first place in the heavy-weight qualified hunter's class.

Some Crop Yields.

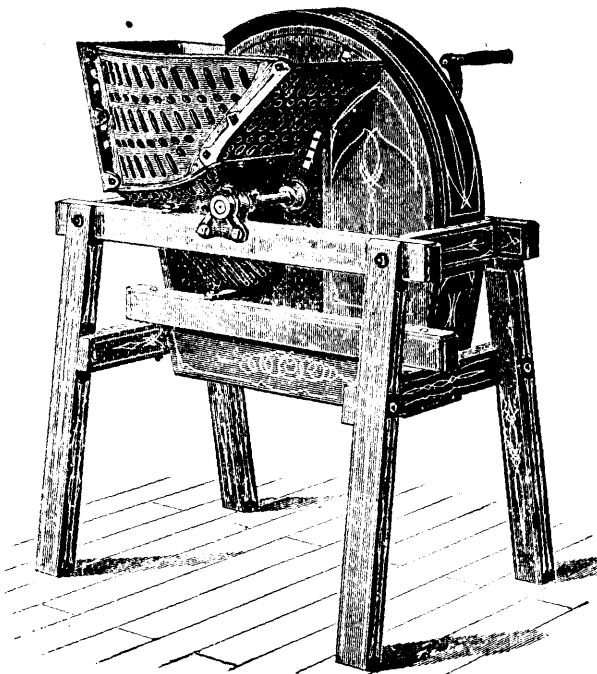
The crop circular for November, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives the average yield of corn for 1899 as 25.2 bushels per acre as compared with 24.8 bushels in 1898; 23.7 bushels in 1897, and 24 bushels the mean of the preliminary estimates for the last ten years. Potatoes yielded 88.7 bushels per acre as against 75.2 bushels last year. Hay is given at 1.35 tons per acre as compared with 1.55 tons last year.

The World's Crop Yields.

Broomhall's Corn Trade News, of Liverpool, gives the world's crop of the leading cereals as follows:

	1899.		1898.
Wheat...	2,496,400,000 bushels.		2,886,144,000 bushels.
Rye...	1,366,400,000 "		1,287,800,000 "
Barley...	712,200,000 "		835,600,000 "
Oats...	2,710,000,000 "		2,576,000,000 "
Corn...	2,611,000,000 "		2,418,600,000 "

Don't over feed. Calves are very greedy at feeding time and there is often a great temptation to give more milk than the calf can properly handle, thus causing them to scour. Over-feeding is undoubtedly the main reason why so many farmers are unable to raise good thrifty calves on skim milk. At the college we find that calves from three to four months old will not stand more than eighteen to twenty pounds daily per head, from seven to eight weeks old, fourteen to sixteen pounds, and three to five weeks ten to twelve pounds. (One quart equals two pounds).



New Root Cutter (Pulper and Slicer combined)

THE NOXON CO.

(LIMITED)
Ingersoll, Ont.

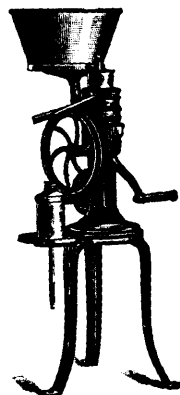
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH - CLASS FARM IMPLEMENTS

Please write for Price List and Description

"Good Cheer"
...RANGES...
We have a pretty Book-MarkIt's yours for the asking.
The JAS. STEWART Mfg. Co. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

The National Cream Separator

MANUFACTURED BY
THE RAYMOND MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED
GUELPH, ONTARIO



Style No. 1.
Capacity—330 to 350 lbs. per hour
Price, \$75.00

A wise investment that progressive farmers are buying as they buy other useful machinery. The National will yield from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter per week per cow more than is being done by the old laborious wasteful methods of skimming milk. One pound of butter per week from one cow for 9 months, at 15c. per lb., will pay 8 per cent. interest on the cost price of the National. Easy to run by boys 8 to 12 years old. Easy to clean. Simple to operate. The neatest in style and finish. A perfect skimmer. Guaranteed as represented, and a trial for one week given to intending buyers. If not satisfactory, may be returned to us at our expense. No risk. Sold on their merits. Send for testimonials and Catalogue.

GENERAL AGENTS

Creamery Supply Company

MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Also Dealers in Creamery and Dairy Supplies.

WE AGENTS WANTED

Stock Notes

PRIME YORKSHIRES.—My Yorkshire sow Oak Lodge White; Rose 5th recently farrowed her first litter consisting of eight boars and seven sows, thirteen of which are living and doing well. She is a grand young sow weighing 400 pounds and is of the true bacon type. She might have raised fifteen pigs, as she had fifteen well-developed teats and is a good milker. The pigs are sired by Oak Lodge Conquest 7th, owned by Mr. A. B. Vanblanc. He is a massive lengthy boar, of bacon type, and weighed 428 pounds at eight months old. He is considered by those who have seen many good Yorkshires to be the best boar in Eastern Ontario. My young sow Summerhill Queen will not be allowed to have pigs until April and should prove an excellent breeder of fine stock; her dam is Royal Duchess (Imp.) and a winner at Birmingham in 1898. Queen has any amount of quality and has size, as she weighed 300 pounds at six and a-half months old. Parties wishing something good in the spring may expect to find it here at the Valley Farm owned by A. B. Armstrong, farmer and breeder of high-class Yorkshires, Codrington, Ont.

A GOOD RECORD.—Mr. N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont., writes: "Four young bulls from Hickory Hill Ayrshire herd, and the winners of first in the milk test, Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, 1896-97-98, have won this year fifty-five prizes: thirty 1sts, sixteen 2nds, eight 3rds, and one 4th, among them being diplomas for bull and female any age, also two silver medals given by the manager of the Bank of Commerce, Dundas, for the best dairy cow, any age or breed, Nellie Gray being the winner. She also won first money twice, making four firsts for best dairy cow, 1899. My stock are doing well, and I expect to be on hand at the Provincial Dairy Show at London."

A BIG SALE OF COTSWOLDS.—Mr. C. T. Garbutt, Claremont, Ont., has been doing a very large business in Cotswolds the past summer, his total sales amounting to \$2,000, and he has recently about closed another deal for twenty head to go to Ohio next fall. Mr. Garbutt is also a breeder of improved English Berkshires, and always has a large stock of young animals for sale. At present he has a number of sows which are really the best he has ever had.

IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE.—The largest sale of Shorthorns, perhaps, that has ever been held in Canada will take place in Hamilton on December 20th next. The animals to be sold are from the celebrated Trout Creek herd, owned by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Flatt has decided to make this sale an annual affair and has concluded to make this, the first of the series, such as will be likely to attract the attention and secure the attendance of breeders from all parts of the Dominion and many of the States. With this object in view, he is reluctantly offering the best end of his herd of 120 head, including 43 imported animals of high-class character, embracing the entire importation of 37, now in quarantine, selected by acknowledged expert judges from among the best herds in Great Britain. The majority of the animals are young or in the prime of life, and all have been bred for early maturity, and of the blocky, thick-fleshed type, many of them being from heavy milking families. A study of the pedigrees will show that the sires used in their breeding have been rich in the blood of many of the most noted herds in Scotland and England. The young bulls are considered an exceptionally good lot individually. Almost all the females of breeding age are well forward in calf or recently served by imported bulls.

As it would be impossible to give a complete list of the animals to be offered here, we will name a few of the imported ones in order that our readers may have some idea of their character: Maud 11th (imp.) [vol. 16] calved March, 1894; bred by Geo. Still, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Blossom (imp.), calved March 1896; bred by A. Innes, Aberdeenshire. Northern Empress (imp.), calved March, 1895; bred by Wm. Knight, Aberdeenshire. Flora 7th (imp.), calved Decem-

Draught

Too much draught has killed many a bright man—too little draught has killed the usefulness of many a bright range—but in the Copp ranges,

The Aberdeen

for Coal or Wood

The Victorian

Wood Only

there is remarkable draught—and hand in hand with it are

the other essentials to a perfect stove—economy, good cooking and baking qualities—artistic design and splendidly mounted.



WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S DELIGHT

THE COPP BROS. CO., - HAMILTON

Branches—Toronto and Winnipeg.

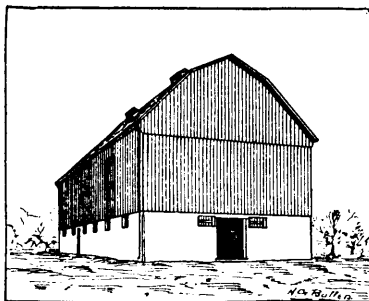


110 for 10 Cents

This book contains one hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent, post-paid, with our illustrated catalogue of books and novelties for only ten cents.

Johnston & McFarlane
71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Thorold Cement...



Do you intend building Barn Basements, or Stable Walls, or Walls of any kind? if so, use "Battle's Thorold Cement," which can truly be called the

Farmer's Favorite Cement

Mr. J. V. Cooper, of Cedarville Stock Farm, Picton, Ont., the well-known breeder of Shorthorn Durhams and Oxford Down Sheep, who used a large carload, says: "Your cement is a credit to you, and I am more than pleased with my concrete walls."

Write us for Free Pamphlet and Prices

STATE OF JOHN BATTLE
THOROLD, ONT.

The Razor Steel

SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW



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

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

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

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

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

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

Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH
GALT, ONT.

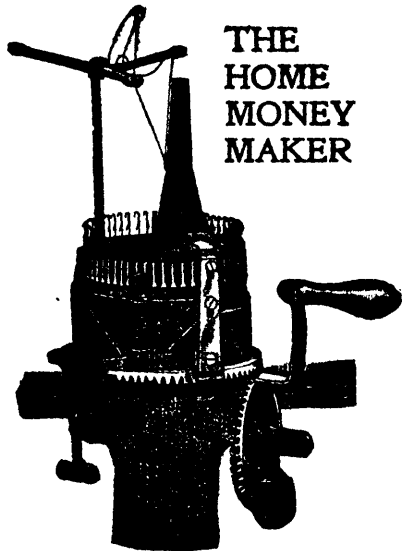
ber, 1896; bred by W. Webster, Aberdeenshire. Mercia (imp.), calved January, 1898; bred George Bruce, Aberdeenshire. Nonpareil 34th (imp.), calved January, 1898; bred by A. Campbell, Aberdeenshire. Monford Honey Comb 6th (imp.), calved January, 1898; bred by T. S. Minton, Shropshire, England. Countess 3rd (imp.), calved April, 1897; bred by J. Cran, Keith, Scotland. Some of the imported bulls to be offered are: Precious Stone (imp.), calved June, 1897; bred by A. M. Gordon, Enoch, Scotland. Proud Cres-

cendo (imp.), calved October, 1898; bred by P. L. Mills, Nottingham, Eng. Master of the Clan (imp.), calved February, 1898; bred by William Duthie, Aberdeenshire. Quarantine King (imp.), calved June, 1899; bred by R. Garne, Gloster, Eng. Prince Louis (imp.) calved March, 1899; bred by Col. Charles Munro, Aberfeldy, Scotland.

The sale will take place at the street car stables, Hamilton, and will commence at one o'clock, sharp. Catalogues and full particulars may be had on application to Mr. Flatt.

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK.—A deputation of Canadian live stock breeders left last week for Chicago in order to endeavor to interest the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in a movement to secure the acceptance of Canadian live stock certificates in the United States. The party consisted of James Russell, Henry Wade, A. Johnson, John I. Hobson, Richard Gibson and Robert Miller.

Advertising in FARMING brings good results.



Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine and just as durable.

THE HOME MONEY MAKER

MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED

To work at their homes under the direction of

THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO.

To fill large contracts—Good wages easily earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide requires no teacher.

Our Method of Doing Business

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in the homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experimenting we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of SEAMLESS knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling any one of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The machine being made expressly for this purpose and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

A Pair in 30 Minutes



The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to North-West Territories, B. Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods; and with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enable us to undersell any factory-made goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c. per pair; woodmen's socks, 5c.; and motormen's mittens, 12c. a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our price any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings, and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactorily, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15 or \$20 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them and at least one good reference and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides we are doing an extensive business and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is \$20 and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us, we expecting to derive a profit from the production of the machines, and labor of our employees.

If at any time after you commence and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expenses only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of Work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible endeavored to show you what our work is: and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you and at least one good reference, together with the remittance accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence. Address—

CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING COMPANY

C. O. HUNTER, Mgr., 15 Leader Lane, Toronto.

Our References—Express Companies, Banks of Toronto, Business Houses.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM

\$20.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to do the work as described in this advt., and enclose \$20 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Freight or Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, \$20, and wish to discontinue, that The Co-Operative Knitting Company will take back the machine and outfit, and, after deducting their expense, refund to me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name.....

P.O..... Street.....

County..... Prov.....

Nearest Express or Freight Office is at.....

Reference: Name at least one good one.....

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference, in the proper place. Tear off and return to us, and also state how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid—weekly, monthly or as you send in the work.

Send your remittance by Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order and we will promptly forward machine, outfit and simple guide for doing the work.

This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of FARMING,
Confed. Life Building,
Toronto, Nov. 27, 1899.

There is no special feature to report in regard to the general trade of the country other than it continues good for this season of the year. Money is firm at 6 per cent. on call, though some brokers claim to be able to get private loans at a lower rate. Discounts are steady, the rate for commercial paper being 6 to 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The wheat situation shows little improvement, prices being, if anything, a little lower. Cable reports are unsatisfactory, though one report during the week showed stocks in London as light with holders not pushing sales, with more active business doing. On this side there is no improvement, and Chicago market has ruled dull. Mild weather is favorable for the growing crop, which is not without its influence upon the speculative market. The season is about over so far as shipping from Montreal is concerned. At Ontario points red winter has sold at 65c. The market here is dull and the demand slow. Red and white are quoted at 65 to 66c. west and north; and goose at 69c., and spring wheat at 65c. west. On the Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68½ to 70c.; spring fife, 68; and goose, 66 to 67c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

Though cable reports indicate a weaker feeling for oats, the Montreal market is reported firmer and higher at 30c. out of store. Oats are steady here at 25 to 26c. north and west. On the Toronto market they bring 29 to 30c. per bushel.

The barley market at Montreal has ruled lower and easier at 48 to 50c. for No. 1, and 46c. for feed barley. The market here is steady at 39c. for No. 2 west, and 35 to 36c. for feed barley. On the farmers' market it brings 41½ to 42½c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

There is very little export demand at Montreal for peas, though the market there is firmer, and sales are reported at 57c. at Ontario points. They are in better demand here at 56 to 57c. north and west. On the Toronto farmers' market peas fetch 60½c. per bushel.

There is only a moderate movement of corn in the west. American is quoted at 40c. on track, Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

The good demand for Ontario bran at Montreal continues, where it is quoted at \$15 to \$15.25 in car lots in bulk, and Manitoba bran at \$14.50 to \$15 in bags. Shorts are quoted at \$16 to \$17.50 as to grade. City mills here sell bran at \$14 and shorts at \$16 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

Eggs and Poultry.

The active export demand from Great Britain for both fresh and pickled stock continues. Choice candled fresh stock is steady at Montreal at 18 to 20c. in large lots. The demand is steady here, fresh stock in large lots being quoted at 17 to 18c., and held stock at 15 to 16c. per dozen. On the Toronto farmers' market new-laid eggs bring 20 to 25c. per dozen.

The demand for dressed poultry has not been as good as it would have been, on account of the mild weather. This is the case at Montreal, where prices were easier at the end of the week. Choice dry-picked turkeys bring 8½ to 9c., chickens 7c., choice geese 6½ to 7c., and ducks 8 to 9c. per lb., as to quality, in large lots. The demand here is fair, at 6 to 8c. per lb. for turkeys and 5 to 6c. for geese; 40 to 60c. per pair for ducks, and 25 to 50c. for chickens, in large lots. On

the Toronto farmers' market chickens fetch 40 to 70c. and ducks 50 to 80c. per pair, and turkeys 9 to 11c. and geese 5½ to 7c. per lb.

Potatoes.

Potatoes are steady at Montreal, and car lots are quoted at 40 to 42c. per bag. Car lots here bring 38 to 40c. per bag. On the Toronto farmers' market potatoes are selling at 40 to 50c. per bag.

Apples.

The export apple trade is in a bad state, and, what with bad packing and the bad keeping qualities of the fruit, shippers are having a bad time of it. But fault is not found with Canadian alone, as American fruit is complained of as well. The Liverpool auction sales of late have been disastrous to shippers. At Montreal there is a stronger tone, though prices show no change. The poor fruit is being gradually worked off. Sales of No. 1 quality have been made at \$2.75 to \$3.50, and No. 2 at \$1.60 to \$2 per barrel. Apples are quoted here at \$1 to \$2 per barrel. A Manchester cable to R. H. Ashton on the 21st reads thus: Baldwins 15s., Greenings 10s. 6d., Spies 13s. and Kings 17s. per bbl. average.

Hay and Straw.

The hay market continues firm and active, there being a good demand at Montreal, both locally and for export. Sales are reported of car lots No. 2 quality at \$8 f.o.b. at country points. Prices are somewhat unsettled and irregular east. No. 1 baled timothy is quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.75 in car lots, Toronto. On the farmers' market here hay brings \$10.50 to \$12, straw sheaf \$7 to \$8.50, and loose straw at \$4 to \$5 per ton.

Seeds.

Red clover is quoted at Montreal at 8 to 9c. per lb., American timothy at \$1.25 to \$1.50, and flax seed at \$1.15 to \$1.40 per bushel. American markets show little change. On the Toronto farmers' market red clover brings \$4.25 to \$5, alsike \$5 to \$7.30, and white clover at \$7 to \$8 per bushel.

Cheese.

The English market is reported quiet, but, as stocks are light, holders are not pushing sales. A decidedly healthier feeling is reported at Montreal, and buyers have been picking up Novembers pretty readily. Sales of finest western Septembers are reported at 11½ to 11¼c. Some holders are refusing to sell at 11¼c. The total exports this season so far from Montreal are 1,799,876 boxes, as against 1,817,056 boxes for the same time in 1898. The total increase from Montreal, New York, and Portland is 27,264, as compared with last year. The local markets are about over. Sales are reported during the week at 11c. to 11½c.

Butter.

While a somewhat better feeling is reported at Montreal, cable reports are not re-assuring. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable Nov. 23rd reads thus: "The market shows no sign of strengthening under further heavy receipts; the market has again dropped 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Stocks on hand are liberal and holders are anxious to realize; finest Canadian creamery has sold on this market at 94s. to 96s. and good to fine 88s. to 91s."

Sales of a lot of choice creamery is reported at 19 to 19½c., but 19¼c. is considered the outside figure for export. While these are the figures on this side, prices have run up to a high figure at New York, where the market is strong and advancing, with choice to fancy creamery selling at 26½ to 27c. and seconds at 25 to 25½c. per lb. Because of this, American butter held at Montreal is being re-shipped to New York. Western dairy is re-

ported scarce at Montreal at 16 to 17c. The increase in shipments from Montreal this season so far is 190,000 packages, as compared with the same period last year. Creamery butter sells here at 21 to 22c. for tubs and 22 to 23c. for prints. Receipts of dairy butter are not heavy. Choice tubs bring 18 to 19c. and rolls 19 to 20c. per lb. in large lots. On the Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 20 to 22c. each.

Wool.

There is a firm feeling in Canadian wool at Montreal. Dealers in the country are paying 15½ to 16c. for Canadian fleece. The Toronto market shows signs of stiffening up, and United States buyers seem willing to offer more for Canadian fleece. Holders are firm in their views.

Cattle.

There is nothing new to report in the cattle situation. Generally speaking, prime beef cattle command good prices, while inferior quality, which is still in good supply, is dull and draggy. On Toronto market, on Friday, the last one of the week, the run of live stock was light. The quality of the fat cattle was only medium, those of the best class being very scarce and not enough coming forward. Few exporters were offered and few are wanted, on account of scarcity of space on ocean vessels. Trade was slow for medium to common stuff, while the best grades were quickly picked up.

Export Cattle.—Choice lots of these sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt., while light sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Heavy export bulls bring \$3.60 to \$4, and light ones \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.12½ to \$4.25; good cattle at \$3.60 to \$3.70; medium at \$3.30 to \$3.40; common at \$2.85 to \$3.12½, and inferior at \$2.30 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Feeders.—There were several farmers at Friday's market looking for choice well-bred heavy feeders which were scarce with prices firm. This quality ranging 1050 to 1200 lbs. each bring \$3.75 to \$3.85 with \$4 per cwt. for short keepers. Rough steers of the same

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weights were more plentiful and sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Light feeders weighing 800 to 900 each bring \$3 to \$3.25 and feeding bulls for the byres \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Stockers.—Stockers of fine quality are in good demand at Buffalo but inferior quality is not wanted. On Friday yearling steers at Toronto weighing 500 to 600 lbs. each were easy at \$2.60 to \$2.75 per cwt. While heifers and black and white steers of the same weight sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Calves.—The Buffalo market is steady for good veal calves with a moderate supply. On Toronto market they bring from \$4 to \$12 each.

Milk Cows.—The quality offered was only medium and prices were easier, ranging from \$30 to \$48 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Trade in Canadian lambs at Buffalo has been only fair during the week with prices ranging around the 5c. per lb. basis. At Toronto market on Friday prices for both sheep and lambs were firm, the former bringing \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 for bucks and the latter \$3.25 to \$3.65 per cwt. with a few choice lots of ewes and wethers for export bringing \$3.65 to \$3.75 per cwt. Butchers' sheep bring \$2 to \$3 each.

Hogs.

The hog market shows little improvement though cable reports for bacon are higher as shown below. Deliveries were large on Friday with prices unchanged at \$4 per cwt. for all choice bacon hogs weighing 160 to 220 lbs. each; light ones under 160 bringing \$3.75 per cwt. The bulk of the unculled car loads sold at \$3.90 per cwt. The Montreal market is easier at \$4.12½ to \$4.25 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin's* cable re Canadian bacon reads thus:

London, Nov. 23, 1899.—The market is firmer, showing an advance of 2s. over last week's prices—making a total advance of 4s. during the past two weeks. Stocks are light, and holders have prices in their favor, and are not pushing sales.

A DENIAL.

"Sir!" exclaimed Senator Sorghum, indignantly, "that man told you my vote was for sale."

"He said so in so many words."

"Well, you can go to him and refute the calumny. It's for rent once in a while, but never for sale."—*Washington Star.*

AN ASSESSMENT POEM.

The assessors of Killingsworth, Conn., were both amazed and amused when they received the following list, handed in by a poet-farmer of that town:

"One wife, with red hair,
Two steers—that's a pair.
One horse (she's a mare),
That is all, I swear."

—*Philadelphia Record.*

NOT TO BE MISLED.

The Court—Is this the man you arrested, officer?

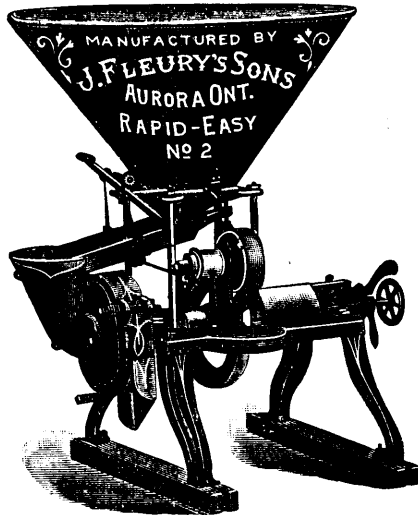
The Officer—Let me feel av his head, sir; I know the spot where me billy hit.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"How much sugar do you put in your gooseberry pie, Mrs. Wiggins?"

"Well, between you and me, Mrs. Higgins, I don't put in any; them boarders o' mine allus puts in such an awful lot theirselves."—*Puck.*

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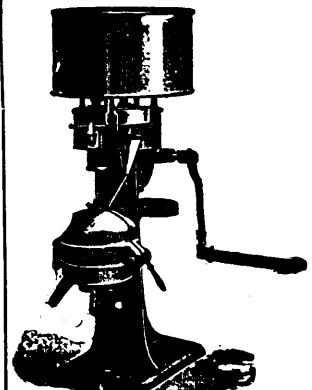
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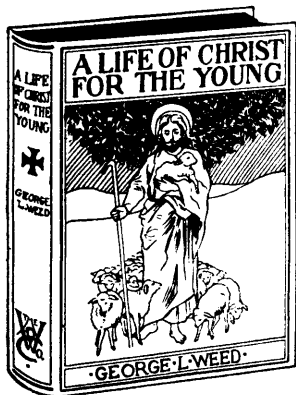
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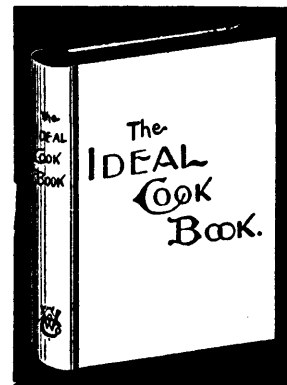
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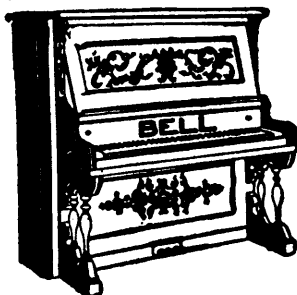
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