

# The Farming World

A PAPER FOR  
**Farmers and Stockmen**

...Special Notice to Farmers..



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**M**ANY farmers do not realize that it is absolutely necessary to improve their stock, providing good layers and excellent birds for the table. We breed the very best that can be obtained, and you want the same. From our magnificent stock of White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns we will sell settings of eggs at the moderate price of \$1.50 per setting. This breed is known as an all-around general purpose fowl, being a great egg producer as well as the very best marketable bird for table use.

We imported all our original stock from the large poultry farms of the U.S., expressly for the purpose of obtaining the most profitable breed for the farm and have proved by our own experience that it pays far better to breed this profitable breed than the ordinary stock that is so common throughout the country.

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OF

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**THE TORONTO POULTRY CO.**

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—AT—

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are acknowledged to be the best type of bacon hog to produce the ideal carcass for the best English trade. CHAMPIONSHIP HERD AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR NINE YEARS also sweepstakes on Dressed Carcass at Provincial Winter Show. We have on hand now a large herd of different ages. Our prices are reasonable and the quality is guaranteed to be choice. Write

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Barford, Ontario



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### INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

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There is no profit in letting ticks sap the life out of your sheep during winter, and there is no longer any call for it. With Instant Louse Killer the weather cuts no figure.

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Have for Sale  
40 ram lambs, 20 ewe lambs, a few breeding of Cotswolds ewes.

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All ages and sexes for Sale. Can spare a few ewes in lamb to imported Bryan.

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These Registered Bulls were sired by Brave Baron; he by the noted imported Indian Chief.

- 2 Bulls, 16 Months old, Roan color.
- 1 Bull, 13 " "
- 2 Bulls, 11 " " Fancy "

Terms on Application.

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Whitby Main, Ont.

## "Nether Lea"

Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Rough-Coated Collies.



3 Choice young Bulls by the noted bull "Matchless," 2 by the "Wee Earl Imp." A few choice young Berkshire Borns and Sows, also young Sows to farrow in April, a litter of pups now ready by "Roseneath" and out of "Perfection's Queen Imp." Write for prices.

T. D. McALLUM, Danville, Que.

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SIX PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS coming 1 year old, fit for service, and one coming 2 years old next August. All sired by "White Prince" (Imp.) except the one coming 2 years old. As I am about renting my farm these bulls will be sold cheap if taken at once. Also a number of fine pure-bred Yorkshire Sows from one to four years old.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,  
WARKWORTH, ONT.

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Breeders of—  
Ayrshires—4 yearling bulls; females any age.  
Berkshires—3 young borns; a number of sows.  
Tamworths—40 borns and sows of different ages.

R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.  
(1 mile from Ottawa.)

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All High-class Pedigree Stock and Prize Winners.

The winnings of this herd last season (1899) were 37 prizes, 17 of them being firsts; also gold and silver medals at the leading fairs in Canada. The sweepstakes at Toronto, London and Ottawa belong to this herd—one imported bull, 13 imported females, and a number of All home-bred animals. A few choice cows, asifers, and calves for sale at moderate prices.

## W. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUE.

Send for particulars.

## GREEN RIVER HERD OF TAMWORTHS

Headed by first-class boar. Young stock for sale. Write us for prices.

LOCUST HILL STATION, MARKHAM, C.P.R.

P. R. HOOVER & SONS  
Green River P.O., Ont

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP—a choice lot of stock of all ages for sale. No extra first-class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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- 1 Bull, 11 months, Color Red.
- 1 Bull, 12 months, Color Red.
- 1 Bull, 10 months, Color Red.

These Registered bulls were sired by Grand Sweepstake imported bull and half brother to the

noted British statesman. He was got by Royal James. Terms on application.

THOS. ALLIN & BROS.  
Lake View Farm, OSHAWA

# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XVIII

FEBRUARY 19th, 1901

No 26

## Quality Counts



THE farmer has more to gain, perhaps, by improvement in the quality of what he produces than the producer of any other line of goods. Look for a moment at the long list of articles produced on the average Canadian farm. Is there one article on the list of which we can say that quality does not count? Quality counts even with the farmer himself. Skill, intelligence and brain power are as much needed on the farm to-day as in any other calling, and we say it advisedly, the individual possessing these qualities in a high degree, will find more opportunities for exercising them to the best advantage in Canadian agriculture than in any other vocation.

The great advantage to the farmer of producing only the finest quality of products is to be seen in our weekly market reports. With the exception, perhaps, of cereals, there is a very wide range of values between inferior and even medium quality and the very best quality. Take eggs, for example. In last week's market report we quoted new-laid eggs on Toronto farmers' market as selling from 23c to 28c per dozen, a difference of 5c as between the poorest and the best. (There is usually a much wider range of prices.) It costs no more to produce a good quality of eggs than a poor one, and, therefore, this 5c per dozen is clear gain for the farmer who is able to produce the finest quality. Everyone can do it if he tries, and consumers would rather pay 28c, or a good deal more, for a first-class quality, than 23c for a medium quality.

Then, some interesting lessons are to be gathered from the live stock market reports. It is, perhaps, in this line that the widest range in values as between good and bad quality is to be found. In last week's report there was a difference of 75c per cwt. in the values for export cattle, which means a difference of from \$8 to \$10 per head as between the poorest and the best export cattle sold on Toronto market. But in butchers' cattle there is a much more striking variation. Quotations last week showed values ranging from \$2.25 per cwt. for inferior up to \$4.40 per cwt. for choice quality, a difference of \$2.15 per cwt. On an animal weighing 1,000 lbs., this means a difference of \$21.50

per head in favor of the choice animal, a most striking evidence of the value of quality. So we might go through the whole list, in sheep, in horses, in pigs, and in poultry and produce as strong, if not stronger, evidence of the great value of quality.

With such striking examples before us of the pecuniary advantages of producing only the very best quality, it should not take much urging to induce farmers to turn their energies in this direction. But it does, if we are to judge from the large amount of inferior goods that are marketed every day in the year. Referring to our cattle market again, there are more inferior or second-grade animals offered for sale than of the very best, and this condition has prevailed for months back, causing a big loss to the farmer and to the country. There is almost an unlimited market for the finest quality of farm products at good, profitable prices, and if every farmer in the country were producing only the best, the material wealth of this country would be very greatly increased. Need we say anything further on this topic? Quantity is important, but it should not be cultivated at the expense of quality. The two should go together—maximum quantity and the finest quality. It is quality that counts.

## Ideal Farm Homes

Nothing adds more to the comfort and happiness of the farmers' family than a neat and commodious farm home. A tasty and well-laid out house is both a convenience and a luxury that comparatively few of our farmers enjoy. When building, a farmer should select the very best plan upon which to build, according to his means. We do not think any farmer needs a large mansion or a very elaborate dwelling. But he should have one that is compact, convenient and at the same time attractive in appearance. The appearance of the house and its surroundings count for considerable when the value of the farm is considered.

We have made arrangements with one of the very best architects in the country to supply us with descriptions and illustrations of ideal and modern homes for the farm. On another page will be found a full description of one of these homes, and we think our readers will agree with us that it is a model of neatness and compactness.

## Our Poultry Census

There has been a most liberal response to our questions on poultry raising, and a number of essays have already been received in competition for the prizes offered. Replies to our questions have come from all parts of the province, which assures a large amount of valuable information for our special poultry number on March 12th. It is our desire, however, to obtain as much information as possible on this whole question, and we have, therefore, decided to extend the time in which both answers and essays may be received till Feb. 23rd. The adding of three days grace to the original time will allow parties who have not yet responded to our appeal to do so after receiving this number. Look up the list of questions, and also the prizes for essays as published in last week's issue, and let us hear from you at once.

## The Man Behind the Cow

At the recent dairymen's meeting a point more strongly emphasized than any other, perhaps, was that the patron of the cheese or butter factory is the most important factor in our co-operative dairy system. He has control of the raw material, and therefore has it in his power to greatly influence the quality of the product made at his factory. As it is "The man behind the gun who does the work," so it is "The man behind the cow" upon whom we must depend largely in the future for improvement in the quality of our dairy products.

This being the position of affairs, managers of factories and makers should make every endeavor to educate their patrons in the best methods of feeding their cows and caring for the milk for cheese and butter-making. The man who is making a business of dairying and keeps a large number of cows, as a rule, gives little trouble. It is the fellow who is only in the business in a small way, and who neither gives his cows nor the milk the proper care, that causes the most trouble. He never has sufficient interest in the business to attend a convention, an institute meeting, or even the annual meeting of his own factory, and get information as to what his duties are. But he continues to supply milk, and thinks everything is serene so long as his milk passes muster at the weighing porch.

It is this individual who needs educating, and the problem of how to reach him is the difficulty. If factories were to pay their makers sufficiently to enable them to visit the patrons more it would be better. As it is now the maker only gets sufficient to make both ends meet by getting his nose down to the grindstone, and doing more manual work than he should in a fair sized factory. If the maker were sufficiently paid so that he could afford to have a little leisure in which to visit delinquent patrons, and discuss with them the best ways and means of taking care of his milk, etc., a great improvement in the quality of the milk received could be effected. There are hundreds of patrons in Ontario who would not know their cheese-maker should they meet him face to face, though he has perhaps managed their cheese or butter factory for several years. This should not be. There should be a mutual interchange of views and methods between

every maker and every one of his patrons. Some will say that the maker has the whole winter for such work. That may be; but in our opinion a visit during the summer, when the maker can show the patron by practical demonstration how the milk should be cared for, would be much more effective. A good way, then, of reaching the delinquent patron is through the maker. If a kindly visit will not help matters, then return the milk to the patron.

## Kaffir Corn

W. B. Stevens, Shetland, Ont., writes this office as follows: "I bought 50 grains of Kaffir corn a short time ago from a man travelling over the country and selling 50 grains for — cents. He stated that the corn was grown near Ottawa, and that a farmer near Ridgeway, Ont., raised it last year. Let us hear through *The Farming World* from anyone who has grown Kaffir corn.

"The person who sold this corn stated that every kernel is enclosed in a husk. The ears grown on the stalk and the grain on the tassel. He recommended it as a fodder crop, and stated that 50 grains would give 400 ears in the fall; that each grain gives 3 to 4 stalks, and that only one grain to a hill is required in planting."

Kaffir corn is very well known in the Southern and South-western States, where it is grown very largely as a fodder plant. It is specially adapted for districts where the rain fall is not sufficient for maximum crops of the regular corn. Kaffir corn is a non-saccharine sorgum plant and is the best known and most widely cultivated of this variety of sorgums. It is a sturdy growing plant. The stem is thick at the base, tapering toward the top, and usually grows to the height of about five or six feet. The leaves are long and large and fairly numerous, but not markedly abundant. It throws up a single spike which bears a head on which the seeds are closely packed. The head is fully six inches long and three inches broad, and stands erect, or nearly so. Large yields of seed are obtained, and when ground its feeding value for the various classes of farm stock is nearly equal to that of corn. The plants have extraordinary power to grow under dry conditions, and to retain succulence in the leaves and stems even after the seed is matured.

The leading varieties of Kaffir corn are red and white. The red matures earlier than the white, but the latter would seem to produce more seed. The red variety is better adapted than the white to districts north from where the most suitable conditions exist for growing Kaffir corn. Some experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station a few years ago, showed Kaffir corn to be almost equal to the regular corn for fattening steers, and also for feeding swine.

It is very doubtful if the person referred to as selling the Kaffir corn seed, if it were genuine, procured it in Canada. Besides, it is very unlikely that the plant could be grown to maturity in the neighborhood of Ottawa, where it is sometimes difficult to get the ordinary corn to mature sufficiently for seed purposes. However, we would be glad to hear from any parties who have grown Kaffir corn in this country, though we do not think there is anything to be gained by introducing this plant in

Canada as a fodder crop. The ordinary corn plant which can be grown successfully will serve our purpose well.

## Dominion Agriculture

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion is now ready for distribution. It comprises a summary of the work carried on under his supervision for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1900. Some attention is given to Canada's display at Paris, which has done much to give her a leading place amongst the nations of the world. To indicate the general excellence of the Canadian exhibits it is only necessary to give the number of awards which were gained, viz.:

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Grand prix, diplomas .....       | 30 |
| Gold medal diplomas.....         | 76 |
| Silver medal diplomas.....       | 95 |
| Bronze medal diplomas.....       | 70 |
| Honorable mention diplomas ..... | 35 |

Special mention is made of the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioners' branch, the live stock commissioners' work, the dairy division, cold storage extension of markets, experimental farms, besides very full reports of the quarantine system and the methods of dealing with diseases of animals, the special branch of which of most interest to our farmers at the present time being tuberculosis and the tuberculin test.

The following table showing the value of the leading Canadian farm products exported during the past five years will be of interest:

(Years ending June 30)

|            | 1896.      | 1897.      | 1898.      | 1899.      | 1900.      |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|            | \$         | \$         | \$         | \$         | \$         |
| Wheat ..   | 5,771,521  | 5,544,197  | 17,313,916 | 7,784,487  | 11,995,488 |
| Flour ...  | 718,433    | 1,540,851  | 5,425,760  | 3,105,288  | 2,791,885  |
| Oats ....  | 273,861    | 1,655,130  | 3,041,578  | 3,268,388  | 2,143,179  |
| Oatmeal.   | 304,655    | 462,949    | 554,757    | 396,568    | 474,991    |
| Pease ...  | 1,299,491  | 2,352,801  | 1,813,792  | 1,955,598  | 2,145,471  |
| Cattle.... | 7,082,542  | 7,159,388  | 8,723,292  | 8,522,835  | 9,080,776  |
| Cheese...  | 13,956,571 | 14,676,239 | 17,572,763 | 16,776,765 | 19,856,324 |
| Butter...  | 1,052,089  | 2,089,173  | 2,046,686  | 3,700,873  | 5,122,156  |
| Pork,      | 4,446,884  | 5,871,988  | 8,092,930  | 10,473,211 | 12,803,034 |
| Bacon, }   |            |            |            |            |            |
| Hams }     |            |            |            |            |            |
| Eggs....   | 807,086    | 978,479    | 1,255,304  | 1,267,063  | 1,457,902  |

## Liberal Gift to Agriculture

It is not often our privilege to be able to chronicle any large bequest in the interest of agriculture. Generous gifts in the way of buildings, etc., have been made to agricultural colleges in a few states of the Union, but it has been left to the trustees of the late H. A. Massey estate to make the first gift of this nature to Canadian agriculture. Last week Premier Ross received a letter from them offering \$40,000 for the construction of a convocation hall and library at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. There is no other agricultural institution in Canada more deserving of assistance of this kind, and we take this opportunity of extending our congratulations to Dr. Mills and his able staff of assistants, because of this most tangible recognition of the splendid work they are doing for the farmers of this country. The Government should now come to the rescue

and erect the other buildings requisite to put the college in first-class shape.

The value of the college as an institution of great educational advantage to the country, and its needs in the way of new buildings, etc., are strongly emphasized in the letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"The most urgent need in connection with the college is dormitory accommodation for students. The space in the main building now occupied by the laboratory and museum would afford this accommodation. Furthermore, the present laboratory facilities are quite inadequate. A new building should evidently be erected for the laboratories and museum, which, it is said, could be put up for \$20,000. The college greatly needs, also, a suitable fire-proof library building and public convocation hall combined. Such a building, it is estimated, will cost not less than \$25,000, and the furnishing and library fittings and equipment from \$12,000 to \$15,000 in addition.

"The late Hart A. Massey, in his early life a farmer, and always in closest touch with the farmers of this and other lands, took a deep interest in agriculture, and as the trustees and executors of his estate we believe we will be carrying out his wishes in erecting this last-mentioned building, and feel it would constitute a suitable memorial. We therefore offer to erect on a site to be chosen by the Department of Agriculture a convocation hall and library building, in accordance with plans to be approved by the department and ourselves, also to furnish the same, including the library fittings, at a total cost of \$40,000, the building to be known as 'Massey Hall and Library,' which will thus, of course, become the property of the Government unconditionally for Agricultural College purposes.

"The hall and library thus being provided complete, we sincerely hope and anticipate that the Government will erect a suitable building for the laboratories and museum, and thus more suitably equip the college for its work. Respectfully yours, (Signed) C. D. Massey, W. E. Massey, Lillian Massey Treble, Trustees."

## Notes From the Guelph Dairy School

By Professor H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College

The term in connection with the Dairy School is now nearly half over, and the classes have become well accustomed to the routine of dairy work.

The first live stock lecture consisted of an illustration from the dairy stables. The cow was a grade bought at a sale a little over a year ago. Her record for the year 1900 was 8,948 pounds of milk, which tested an average of 4 per cent. fat. The quantity of butter was about 411 pounds for the year. The value of the butter, at prices received during the past year, was about \$85. This cow milked 313 days, and was an excellent specimen of the dairy type. The class was very much pleased with this cow and her record. It shows that among the ordinary grade cows in Canada, there are some very excellent specimens of dairy types, with ability to produce milk and butter.

The farm dairy classes are also taking live stock lectures in poultry along with Prof. Graham, and are very much interested in this branch of farm work.

In the cheese department instruction is given in the manufacture of cheese, though we do not recommend our students to manufacture cheese in winter; and we find it impossible to get "fine" flavor in our cheese made from winter milk. However, the practical work done in the cheese department illustrates the lectures and discussions.

In the separator department of the factory class, the chief interest is in connection with the pasteurization of milk. All of the milk received at the dairy school is pasteurized before being separated. Special attention is given to pasteurization and the proper separation of milk with five different makes of separators.

In the butter department the instructor has the cream from the separators run over a cooler, and from there it is transformed either to an ordinary cream vat or to the Farrington Ripener. So far as our work has gone, although it is not conclusive, there seems to be little advantage from using the Farrington Cream Ripener as compared with the ordinary cream vat, where a proper cooler is used in lowering the temperature of the cream before it is passed to the cream vat. Further experiments will be made on this point at the close of the dairy school. Our customers are very much pleased with the butter made from pasteurized milk. No doubt many winter creameries would improve the quality of their butter by adopting a system of pasteurization along with the use of a pure culture, or starter.

In the milk-testing department the class receives special drill on Lactometer and Babcock test work. Here the composite samples from the patrons are tested once a month. The samples taken in the dairy stables from the dairy herd are also tested monthly. Thus the students have a good practical drill in composite testing.

The correspondence received at the dairy school indicates that a number of cheese factories are about to adopt the system of paying by test for the coming season. There appears to be more interest in this plan than has been evinced for some time.

In addition to testing milk, all the skim-milk and buttermilk is also tested by the classes in the milk-testing room.

In the farm dairy, the classes are running five different hand separators; setting milk in shallow pans and deep pans; testing milk with the Babcock tester and Lactometer; and churning the cream into butter in such a way as the farm dairy students may be able to use on their own farms.

In the bacteriological and chemical departments, very excellent work has been done by Professors Harrison and Harcourt. At the scoring of samples of butter on the 7th inst., some samples made from different germs, which had been propagated by the students in the bacteriological laboratory, showed effects of these germs or cultures on the quality of butter. One sample was very rancid, as if it had been made for six months, whereas it had been made but a week previous. Another sample had a strong flavor of yeast. Other samples had other different kinds of flavors. Bacteriology has begun to play a very important part in the quality of butter and cheese; and a large number of our

cheese and butter makers ought to avail themselves of the excellent instruction which may be had, practically free, in the bacteriological laboratory in connection with the college.

The work in the chemical laboratory is also very interesting. The classes have made alkaline solutions which they are using in the testing of the acidity of milk for cheese-making and butter and cream churning. They are also becoming familiar with the chemical balance, and the analysis of milk, cream, butter and cheese. Some students who are giving special attention to this branch of the work are becoming quite expert in the manipulation of chemical appliances. Here, too, our cheese and butter makers could spend a week or two with much advantage to them and to the dairy industry.

## The Hay Trade

An industry that has developed of late years is the exporting of hay to Great Britain. The application of the McKinley tariff practically shut Canadian hay out of the American markets, so that we have had to look for a market elsewhere. The past season has been a fairly satisfactory one to exporters, as the ruling values at the different foreign markets were maintained on a stable profitable basis. The average freight paid from Montreal was 20s. per ton for cut hay, and 30s. per ton for long hay.

The development of this trade and the methods employed for putting the hay in the very best shape for shipping purposes is most interesting. In 1893, owing to a short crop in Great Britain, a very large business was done in exporting Canadian hay. But it afterwards received a check, chiefly owing to the English trade requiring a different grade of hay to ours, and that it was not properly packed. It took 180 cubic feet to stow one ton, and bales were of irregular sizes, ranging from 100 to 300 lbs., making it impossible to select a large quantity of one grade in uniform packages. To overcome these and other difficulties a number of experiments in the way of pressing, grinding, etc., were tried. A plan was tried whereby the hay was ground into meal at small cost and put in bags containing 112 lbs. each, which would stow as well as bagged flour. It was found, however, that this plan injured the food, and had to be abandoned.

The second plan was to chop the hay at Montreal and re-press it. By this plan a uniform bale was secured, but the cost was too great. A third attempt was to re-press ordinary baled hay to one-half its bulk by hydraulic pressure. This landed the hay in good shape, but was too costly. A fourth and rather novel plan was to have the hay chopped, mixed with mushed grain and syrup, so as to make a complete ration called "Faramel." This allowed for uniform packages, uniform grade, with fair stowage, but it remains to be seen how it will take, being as yet only in its initial stage. The fifth endeavor to put hay up in attractive form is now under way, it being merely good, pure hay pressed in uniform style by means of the Lowry press at very moderate cost. It is claimed for this style of pressing that a stowage of 70 cubic feet to the ton is attained, that bales are of uniform size, that they can be put up of uniform grade, that it improves the quality of the hay, giving that sweet smell when opened,

so much wanted by the English trade. Besides, the bales are so neat and compactly put up that practically no litter is left behind from handling.

The hay trade of Canada is a very large one, and consequently any concern which can put up hay in an attractive form to suit consumers in the market to which it is shipped, and at the same time reduce its bulk sufficient to facilitate its being handled by railroad companies and steamship lines cannot fail to be a great advantage to the country at large, more especially farming interests.

## Development of the Women's Institutes in Ontario

By G. C. Creelman, Superintendent

The Farmers' Institute in the Province of Ontario has grown from year to year until now there is scarcely a school house or cross-road that have not had a meeting of some kind. Our membership has grown to nearly 20,000, and last winter there were in actual attendance at our meetings 138,982 persons. Notwithstanding this splendid growth it was found by a consultation with the delegates and institute officers after the last series of meetings in February, that the evening meetings in many localities had not been satisfactory. In order to reach all of the people for whom the institute was established, it was found desirable to add to the programme at the evening meetings, music, recitations and short addresses from persons not necessarily identified with farm work. This worked all right when not carried to excess, but here and there an institute would make the mistake of providing an evening programme for entertainment and amusement only, losing sight entirely of the practical and instructive.

Many of our best delegates feel quite out of place when called upon in a mixed programme to deliver an address of an amusing character. They have always worked hard at their callings, and have been chosen as delegates to Farmers' Institute meetings solely because of their thoroughly practical experience and their ability to tell of it to others. Such men feel quite out of place when wedged in between a comic reciter and a village choir, and asked to talk on such a subject as "Corn and Ensilage." It was, therefore, partly with the idea of improving the evening meetings of the Farmers' Institute that we last summer addressed a letter to the women of Ontario, and asked their co-operation in this matter.

### A WOMAN'S REPLY TO OUR CIRCULAR LETTER.

In reply to my letter, a number of ladies answered, intimating their willingness to assist in the work, and one in particular wrote to her local papers as follows:

"Are they needed? Yes, much more so than the men's are. They deal with farms, crops and stock, but women have to do with that which is of far more importance, the home and they that dwell therein. The benefits arising from better methods in agriculture are very desirable in many ways, but these matters are all for the use of the human beings, who, in many cases, have not received nearly as much care and thought. In fact it seems that the occu-

pants of the stable and pen are getting more consideration than the children of the home, that is if we may judge from the attention and consideration given to the former. How much we hear about 'well balanced rations' and 'feeding for profit.' The wise farmer feeds his stock, and especially the young, on suitable food. But how few women know anything about the proper food for a child. Many a little one has its digestive organs ruined, while yet an infant, simply because the mother does not understand either the child or its food. Often it is fed at the table with a bit of everything going. If, by the right kind of feeding, a family is saved sickness and doctors' bills, surely that is profit. In the past, women have not received that kind of training which qualifies them for their life's calling. In the first place, she does not know herself, consequently no wonder she makes mistakes in respect to others. The position of Home Maker calls for the very best training possible; it stands in the forefront of all others. Home is where the future men and women are to come from. All children spend their first few years in a home of some kind. If all homes were what they should be how soon would it tell for good upon the world's affairs. Woman is the home-maker. Someone has said, 'Let them educate a boy and they educate a man, let them educate a girl and they educate a family.'

"Women's Institutes will open up a wide field of usefulness for the women of the farm, so many subjects that relate to the well-being of that which makes life not alone profitable but enjoyable as well. Cleanliness in thought and word, as well as in person and clothes; sanitation or the importance of healthful surroundings; the beautifying of the home outside and inside. We would love our homes all the more if they were as pretty and tidy as trees, grass and flowers could make them. The women's and children's share on the farm (not of the work alone, they will get their share of that), but of its profits and ownership; the poultry and dairy department, which are yearly becoming more important. These and many other subjects would be discussed.

The Women's Institute has a wider application than the men's; first, because it deals with a higher subject; second, because it is not confined to the farm, but wherever there is a home with a woman in it there is work for the Institute."

### SOUTH WENTWORTH AND SOUTH ONTARIO.

These two Institute Districts had already formed Women's Institutes, and were holding joint meetings in the evening with the Farmers' Institute of their District, and reports of the meetings were most favorable, from the standpoint of each institute.

With the assistance of our lady delegates, Miss Maddock, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Hollingworth and Miss Rose, twenty-five institutes are now organized and in active operation.

### WILL SOLVE THE EVENING MEETING PROBLEM.

We believe that this will be the solution of the problem. In the towns and cities for a number of years the women have had advantages over their sisters in the country. Everything that would tend to lighten the labor in the house has been introduced. Nearly every house

has been supplied with water works and bath room; every kitchen has a good range, and plenty of light graniteware utensils. Furnaces and hot water boilers are found to heat the house more economically than the old stoves, and no one will deny that they carry with them much increased comfort. Very few country houses, however, are supplied with these things, and we believe that it is not so much for lack of means as a knowledge of how to go about securing them. Through the women's institutes these matters will be fully discussed, and many other subjects connected with woman's work and life.

#### SOUTH ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, of Whitby, the secretary, writes: "I am sending you a report of our meeting at Kinsale. It is very encouraging the way the women here are taking hold of the work. The Farmers' Institute had a meeting here the same day, and at the close of the meetings lunch was served to the members of both institutes by the ladies of Kinsale. The programme consisted of 'New Year's Greetings,' by our President, Mrs. S. L. Brown, of Whitby; 'A Chat With Our Girls,' by Mrs. Purvis, Columbus; 'Child Study,' by Mrs. R. R. Mowbray, of Kinsale, and a paper by myself on 'Hygiene in the home.'"

The ladies of this institute are to be commended upon the way in which they are covering the entire county. They elect directors from different parts of the riding, and appoint one from each place as convener. This lady convener calls her neighbors together, and they form a branch. The officers of the main institute then come to their first or second meeting and explain the aims and objects of the association, and give a practical talk on subjects connected with their work, and so on through the riding.

(To be continued.)

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### "Spelt" a Splendid Feed Grain

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Allow me to correct a few statements which appeared in a recent issue of your paper regarding "Spelt," the new feed grain.

It is a wheat resembling "goose," out of which a first-class flour can be made; but it is so closely packed in the chaff that when threshed in the ordinary way it resembles barley.

On the 10th of May last, I sowed three pecks on about five-eighths of an acre, from which, on the 5th of August, I cut forty dozen good large sheaves, which yielded me in clean grain one bushel and a peck per dozen, or within a trifle of fifty bushels altogether. As part of it was sown on the west side of a high spruce hedge, and the remainder on an old mill pond bottom, first time plowed, and not very well done at that, I know that I did not give it the very best chance, but I am quite satisfied that no other grain would have given me the same returns under the same circumstances. The straw is long and fine, rather softer than wheat, and cattle and horses eat it in preference to any other kind, and if cut a little on the green side, I believe that cattle would eat it before timothy hay. It is the best grain for stooiling with which I am acquainted. I have now on hand a large number of roots with over 40 heads to the root, which I shall be glad to show to any who

may wish to see them. As I have sold all I wish to part with, and could have sold ten times as much, this is no advertisement. In conclusion, I unhesitatingly say that "Spelt" is one of the very best feed grains ever introduced into Canada, and well worthy of a trial by every progressive farmer.

A. W. Forfar.

Malvern P.O., Ont., Jan. 29, 1901.

#### The Best Agricultural Weekly Published

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Please find enclosed the sum of three dollars, for which change the date on my label from January 1st, 1900 to January 1st, 1903. I am considerably behind, and I do this to even up somewhat.

Your valuable paper has been a regular and faithful visitor to our house for nearly fifteen years, and would say that, without exception, it is the best weekly paper of its kind published. It is actually worth twice the sum of its subscription. We have become so accustomed to its arrival every week, that it would be next thing to impossible to do without it.

Wishing you all success, I remain yours faithfully,

David M. Fear.

Elmira, Ont., Feb. 8, 1901.

#### Price of Milk Supplied the City

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I noticed in your issue of January 29th a communication signed Alex. Tait, asking an explanation from Mr. Massey re his statement made before the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association in regard to the price paid for milk delivered in Toronto. As secretary of the Jersey Breeders' Association, I reported the meeting at which Mr. Massey stated that the average price paid to farmers for milk delivered in Toronto was \$1.40 per cwt., not \$1.40 a can. As a can weighs about 80 lbs., this is equivalent to \$1.12 a can, 3c. less than that quoted by Mr. Tait. Mr. Massey's statement is absolutely correct.

R. Reid,

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 12, 1901.

Sec. C.J.B.A.

#### For 1901 and 1902

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I regret very much that so many of my young friends who expressed a wish to join in this educational movement, were unable to follow up the work in 1900. I have received many letters from competitors in all the provinces, requesting that if possible arrangements be made to permit them to enter with the rest of the competitors next spring. I am desirous that as full an opportunity as practicable be given to those who entered the competition in good faith, and who, because of some unforeseen events, have been disappointed in their undertaking.

In order to assist those who are still anxious to follow up the work (without doing any injustice to those who have completed the work for this year), I shall do what I can to furnish those who agree to continue the work according to instructions, with a sufficient quantity of specially selected seed which has been grown



in, and of a variety believed to be suited to, the locality in which the competitor lives. Only those from whom an entry was received, and who have made an honest effort to take up the work in 1900, will be supplied with seed and admitted to continue with the rest of the competitors.

I shall also do what I can to supply similar seed for a quarter of an acre plot to any of the competitors who have completed the work this year but have not been successful in winning a prize, provided that such competitor applies for the same and agrees to continue the work with the seed which he or she has this year selected, and also with the seed which I shall endeavor to send him or her. That would make an additional seed grain plot to be operated the two following years, 1901 and 1902. Two prizes, however, will not be awarded to one competitor operating two plots of wheat, or two plots of oats; but any competitor will be eligible to receive one prize in the wheat class and one in the oat class. In cases where two plots of wheat are being operated by the same competitor the prizes will be awarded in both the yearly and the main competition from the plot which totals the greatest number of points according to the plan for awarding the prizes.

In order that arrangements may be made in connection with securing and distributing the seed for this purpose, it will be necessary for my young friends to forward their applications as early in February as practicable. Competitors applying for seed should give their Express Office address, and state which class of grain (wheat or oats) is desired.

Jas. W. Robertson.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Feb. 7th, 1901.

## Success in Hatching Chickens in 1900

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

On the 5th April, 1900, I received a Cyprus Incubator, capacity 120 eggs. I raised the temperature to 102 degrees, filled it with eggs, our own being large, it only held 112. The temperature went down to 90 degrees, by the third day it was up to 103 1-2, where we kept it as near as possible until the eggs commenced to pip, then gradually raising it to 105 degrees. All the chickens that came out on the 20th day were strong and vigorous, those that had to be helped out on the 21st day did not appear so strong, and I supposed were from eggs layed by hens that had been laying all winter.

I then prepared the brooder, had the temperature 90 degrees, covered the bottom half an inch deep with sand, and put in the chickens, allowed them to remain 12 hours without food, then steeped some bread in fresh milk, pressed out the milk, crumbled it down and fed very sparingly for the first few days. Sometimes I mix a little pin-head oat-meal with the bread. On the 3rd day I give half an ounce fresh ground meat to every 40 chickens, and seeing they were so fond of it, I fed them meat every day, increasing the quantity until they were old enough to look for earth worms.

When they were almost three weeks old I set the brooder where a pile of wood stood the preceding year, and every morning dug up a small piece of earth to allow them to pick a breakfast of earth worms. When they were two

weeks old mix 1 part oatmeal, 1 part shorts, 2 parts Indian meal and a little salt, scald with boiling water, let stand to cool, then crumble fine and feed. I had some mangles which had kept very well, I put a few through the meat-grinder every day and fed them. By the time they were six weeks old I fed cracked corn for supper, for breakfast, 1 part barley to 3 parts oats. After they are 8 weeks old I fed them all the oats they will eat at night, and that is all the food they get.

It being my first experience with an incubator, I set three hens, should the incubator not prove successful, I thought I would have them to depend on. The incubator in one day hatched out less than the hens. The chickens were all fed the same kind of food, by the time they were 2 weeks old we could notice that the incubator chickens were growing faster than the hen chickens. The reason, I think, must be the regularity of the heat of the incubator.

On the 10th August we shipped twenty-eight chickens to the Canada Produce Co., Toronto. In selecting them we found that the incubator chickens weighed one pound two ounces each more than the hen chickens.

### LETTER FROM CANADA PRODUCE CO.

"It gives us great pleasure to report upon your shipment of spring chickens last August 11th. Though so long ago, and we have had many thousand since, still we can remember the arrival of your cratefull, for we had expected something good, but the chickens were well above our best hopes. There were 28 large, well barred Plymouth Rocks, every one well fed and in good condition, and weighing 101 lbs., which at that season of the year was very good weight, some of them going five pounds each. We might say that these are the ideal birds and the ones we want for export, and, moreover, the only kind it pays to raise and sell, for, as you know, we paid you 11c per lb. live weight, or about 80c. per pair, etc."

We hatched another incubator full in May, and were still more successful, out of 112 eggs we had 96 chicks. In June we hatched another, out of 112 eggs we had 102 chicks.

The June incubator full, which hatched so well, were eggs from hens that did not lay any all winter, until the month of April. We have had good demand for our surplus stock. We sold 16 pullets and one cockerel to Mr. Cockburn, of Smith's Falls, for fifty dollars, and all the good pullets and cockerels at one dollar each, for breeding purposes; also all that were not desirable birds for breeding purposes we fattened and sent them to Montreal. We dressed them the same as the ones we sent to the British market last year.

The pullets which were hatched on the 26th of April commenced to lay in October, and the eggs we did not sell for hatching purposes we sent to Montreal.

The cost of coal oil for incubator and brooder for last year was 9 gallons, at 22c per gallon.

This year I started my incubator on the 22nd of January, and will be pleased to let you know results later.

Mrs. Jos. Yuill.

"Meadowside," Carleton Place, Ont.,

Feb. 6th, 1901.

Our Special Poultry Number will appear on March 12th. Parties desiring advertising space in that number should apply early. The number will be well illustrated and will contain a large amount of practical information on the poultry industry of Canada.



### Ideal Farm Homes

The house design that we present with this article is our No. 14, which will cost to build about fifteen hundred dollars. This price, however, is exclusive of the plumbing, as many of the houses that are built in the country and in any small towns do not have the convenience of waterworks; therefore, plumbing is an extra item. We show here the perspective view, which gives our readers a very good idea of the appearance of the house, the same as if it were built and photographed. In order to have it set off in the most agreeable light possible, we have had

our artist add a few ornaments in the way of shrubbery, taking care not to hide the general outlines of the house, and we have also laid out the grounds about as they should be with a house like this.

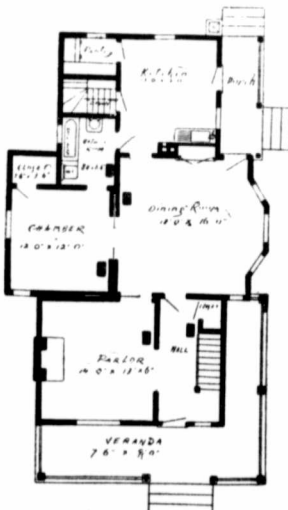
We will take up the floor plans, which are also before you. There are four rooms down stairs and three on the upper floor. One objection that many people have to the average up-to-date house is that the bath-room is upstairs. In this house our architect has brought in all the conveniences that are possible in a small house. Not only is the bath-room on the lower floor, but one of the chambers also. One of the best things, probably, about this house is the front porch, extending on two sides, and a back porch which is also good size. One can never get too much porch room in a house. It makes good shelter for winter and a convenient and valuable place for summer.

It is true that but few people could look at one house plan and agree as to whether or not it is a perfect plan. This fact is not, however, bad, by the way, otherwise we would need but one plan for all houses that were to be built. If you wish a convenient house for a small family, we think we have it here. The closets are good size, every room is light and airy. This house is thirty-two (32) feet wide by forty-six (46) feet long, exclusive of porches.

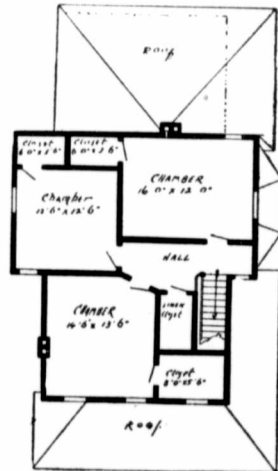
The blue prints consist of cellar, foundation plan, first and second floor plans, front, rear, two side elevations, wall sections, and all necessary details, together with this, there is a complete set of typewritten specifications, and

the whole can be had by applying to us. We do this as we do not wish to put anything in our paper where we have not a good proposition to go with it. We have made an arrangement for these plans with one of the very best architects, and we are sure the plans we present you from time to time will please you.

Blue prints, which contain complete specifications and drawings, for which an architect in the regular way would charge perhaps \$50 or \$75, for this simple dwelling can be had from the office of THE FARMING WORLD for \$4.50.



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan

## Farm and Garden Talks

By Isaac F. Tillinghast.

A new variety, not suited to your soil and climate, may be worse for you than an old inferior variety that is adapted to your section.

A poor soil well worked will ordinarily produce better crops than a good soil poorly worked; but for wholly satisfactory results there should be both good land and good work.

Constitutional vigor and healthy digestion are of prime importance in a dairy cow, as her profitableness depends upon her ability to convert great quantities of coarse food into good milk.

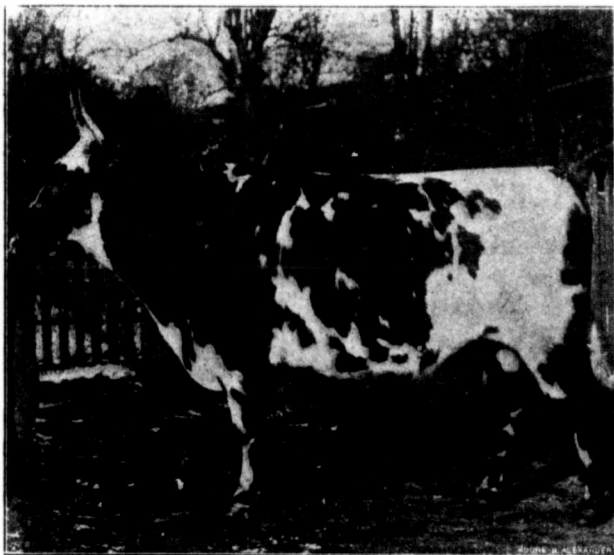
ed to planters of small fruits the advisability of paying more attention to the cultivation of currants. We are rather slow about recommending new varieties of fruits until they have stood the test of years, but all the evidence seems to point toward Fay's Prolific as the best and most prolific of all the older varieties at least. A writer in *Garden and Forest* says he picked 84 quarts from 12 bushes. An acre will contain about 1,700 plants, and at this rate the ground could hardly be put to a more profitable use.

Selling grain and hay from the farm

if the owner, instead of allowing the wood to rot, or be taken into the woodpile, would carefully collect it, have it sawed and piled under cover, ready for marketing, he might save many dollars that now frequently goes to waste. Tool makers say that it is exceedingly difficult for them to obtain a sufficient supply of such material for their needs.

In view of the fact that it causes us to neglect the saving and use of homemade manures, it may sometimes be doubted if the introduction of commercial fertilizers has been an unmixed blessing to this country. Nature has undoubtedly provided us with sufficient means for keeping up our land, if we would only avail ourselves of them. It is folly to buy manures, and let those go to waste that are made at home. By slipshod methods one-half the value of all manurial products of our farms is lost before the manure reaches the field. If any form of commercial manures will pay, a special compound, rich in potash and phosphoric acid, fed to young clover or cow peas, where the soil has been badly run, to be plowed down after serving their purpose as nitrogen gatherers, will surely return a profit. For in no other way can worn-out soils be so quickly and cheaply made again fertile and productive.

We feel certain that farmers in many sections of the country do not realize the great value of clover, common red clover. It is a queen among plants, and, if properly used, will put more money in the pockets of those who use it than any other plant or agency can or will at the same cost. Does your farm pay? No? Well, it will if you will get it into clover, and plant your crops on a clover sod. Can you grow potatoes at a profit? No? Well, you can double your yield if you will always plant them upon a clover sod. Do you fail to make as much manure as you need? Well, you will not need so much if you will use what you do make in starting young clover. Do you think it does not pay to purchase phosphates, and commercial manures? It is because you do not use them aright. Invest in them from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and sow it broadcast on the surface with clover seed, and it will pay you tenfold. The most successful farmers in this country, the men who make the most money, always put clover in their crop rotations. It is frequently urged as an objection, that clover requires too much time, but it does not if rightly managed. Take a piece of well-drained land, which has been in early potatoes, oats, strawberries, or any crop which can be cleared away by August, or first of September, plow it nicely, and sow 25 pounds of



Ayshire Bull "Lord Dudley." Imported by R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. James Boden, Manager.

During the first year the feeding of the heifer should be such as would tend toward development of frame rather than to the laying on of flesh. Grass and roots and bulky forage will be of more value than grain or other rich concentrated foods.

Many experienced and successful sheep owners declare that the wool alone will pay for the keep of the sheep, and that the money derived from the sale of lambs and mutton should be clear gain. Upon such a basis there would seem to be little doubt that the profit from them must be greater than from any other class of stock.

Currants. We have before suggest-

in bulk reduces the profit in two ways. It is expensive to handle and haul, and it takes away elements of fertility that should be saved and returned to the soil. Feed hogs, sheep and cattle, and so market your product in the most condensed form and in the easiest way, on the hoof, and keep up the land while you are cropping it.

Apple tree wood is extensively used by large tool manufacturers for making tool handles, plane stocks, etc., and has a greater value than most farmers know of. But to be available for such purposes, the trees must be cut when alive and healthy. Dead trees are of but little value. When severe winds and tornadoes devastate apple and pear orchards, as is frequently the case,

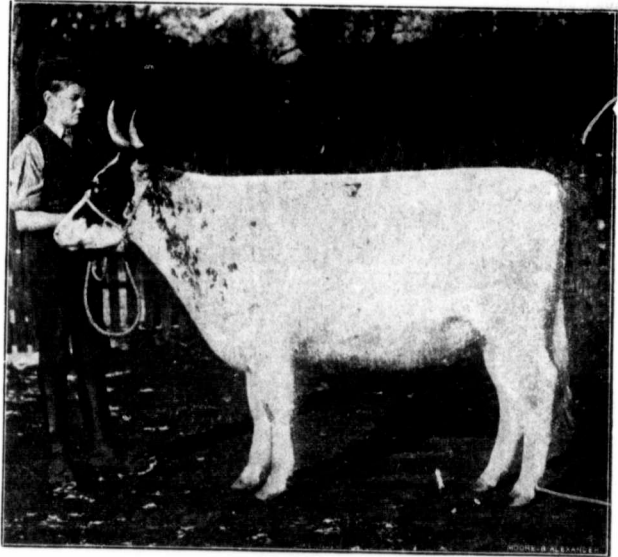
medium or pea vine clover seed per acre not later than the middle of September, putting on, at the same time, a few dollars' worth of some good special fertilizer, which is rich in phosphoric acid and potash. In the following June you will have a heavy crop of clover hay, which will doubly repay the whole expense, and by the first of September you will have a heavy second crop ready to plow under, which will be worth to that land more than twice its cost invested in any kind of manure or fertilizer applied direct to any other crop. Some land may be successfully seeded to clover by sowing the seed with some grain crop, preferably wheat, but the much surer, better way is to sow the clover alone in summer or very early fall. The best use which can be made of manure of any kind is to feed it to young clover. The clover will feed all other crops, and they will feed you.

\* \* \*

Visit successful farmers. Nothing will contribute more toward success in any vocation than enthusiasm which is founded upon faith in your own abilities to succeed in your own undertaking. If anyone anywhere near you is making a success in your adopted line of work, or specialty, you should, by all means, visit him, and see just how he manages, and why he succeeds where others have failed. Farming in all its branches, as now profitably pursued, needs constant study, and during the comparative leisure of winter, every one should review the past, and plan for better results in future. There is no other method of learning about any farm subject equal to being on the farm where such work is practised, and having it explained by those who have made it a success. It may be the manner of feeding stock, or a plan of preserving roots, ensilage or other fodder. A farmer may contemplate a system of underdrains for his wet fields, in which case nothing short of a visit to some farmer, who has thus drained his lands, will enable him to gain so many valuable hints and suggestions regarding this important work. Such visits not only give new ideas, but are a wholesome recreation, and many a farmer who at first thought may say,

"I can't afford it," will find by experience that he has spoken too soon. Take a day to go, and visit some one of the best farms in your county, and the way will open for further visits, and a wider knowledge of the best methods of carrying your special line of work to a successful termination.

nourishment by sucking or drinking the sap. The first class could be destroyed in most cases by Paris green through the processes of spraying, sprinkling, or dusting, and the second class by contact poisons that destroyed by reason of their causticity. In referring to the process of spraying, he



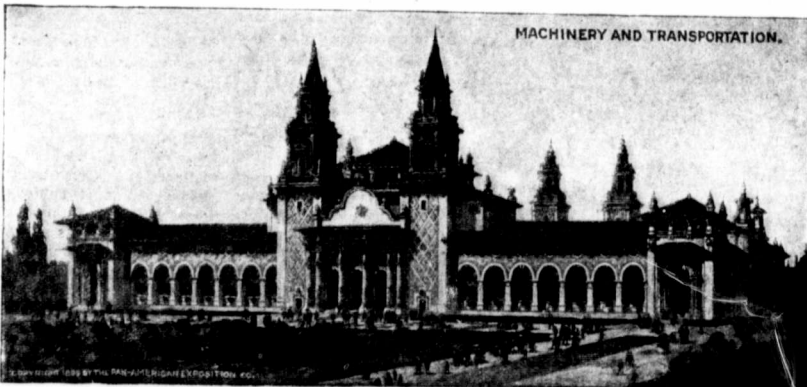
"Bluebell" Ayrshire Heifer. Imported by R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. James Boden, Manager.

### Insects and How to Destroy Them.

Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, addressed the horticulturists of Toronto and vicinity last week, on "Insects in Plant Life and How to Destroy Them," illustrating his lecture by lime-light views. Mr. Fletcher's address was full of valuable information, and was delivered in language singularly free from scientific or technical terms. In dealing with insects injurious to plants, he divided them into classes, those which fed upon the foliage, and those that derived their

cautioned gardeners and farmers against making the common mistake of thinking that pumping a solution through a hose pipe was spraying. Spraying, to be done properly, had to be effected by means of the spraying apparatus. A third method of keeping down insects, applicable to all classes, was to destroy their eggs or prevent them being laid.

Our market reports are reliable and up-to-date. They are written specially for The Farming World and of inestimable value to every farmer.



# 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', \$1

### 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' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

Who 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 15th 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 convenient form.

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

See list of Stock for Sale on page 580.

## Judging Beef Cattle.

Address by Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., to Cattle Breeders at the Provincial Winter Fair.

Judging cattle is one of the most important subjects in connection with agriculture; that is to say, it is important that we should know how to do it in order to enrich our farms and fill our coffers where cattle-raising and feeding is practiced. Now, a good deal of the success of feeding depends upon the judgment shown in buying. In buying steers to feed, two factors demand attention—they are, profit and quality. Quality in the prime steer is one of two kinds—one is in-bred and the other in-fed. We have in this steer before us both qualities. This animal is practically a pure Shorthorn, which we claim is the best breed for the butcher, and the breed that is, of all others, most profitable for feeding. He has a well-shaped, blocky form. We may say that this steer is very close to perfection so far as form is concerned. He has good quarters—that is, they come well down right to the hock. That is where you get your best cuts. When you have such quarters as this, you have an animal that will give you the greatest quantity of the most expensive meat and bring the best results so far as the block is concerned. Then, he has a wide loin, filled right up so that you can scarcely span it. He is close ribbed, well rounded, and deep bodied; standing not too high from the ground. That steer is about as near perfection as you can have it. This comes only from good ancestry. You cannot get a beef animal of the shape and build and style of the one we have before us from a Jersey, or Ayrshire, or a Devon.

Even with a good many crosses on these, you cannot get an animal up to this standard of perfection. It is an illustration of the old saying, "Blood will tell."

### QUALITY OBTAINED BY FEEDING.

As to in-fed quality: by this we mean the quality of the flesh. The flesh should be juicy and well laid on in the right place and properly mixed, lean and fat. This result is produced only by good feeding. We have an animal before us that is in accord with this description. We have one that has put on the flesh in even form and it is well mixed. This is only brought about by having the in-bred quality to start on. Added to that, you have here the in-fed quality, resulting in an animal which, so far as we can judge, will be second to none when put upon the block. Pure-bred steers are sometimes patchy. We generally get the best results from high-grade Shorthorns. Next comes the Hereford. The Polled Angus is very good, especially for stable feeding. Galloways are fair; not so profitable as the others, as they do not grow so very large. The Devons are somewhat similar. Holsteins give weight, but they are not popular.

Q. Has this steer any weak points?

Mr. Crawford: No man or beast ever reached the stage of absolute perfection. While there may be some little weak points in this steer, I am free to admit that it is as near perfection as anything that has ever come before me, or anything that I have ever had the opportunity of pronouncing upon. He is very, very even, is well quartered and well got up, and as a fat steer, I do not know that I can point out any weak points.

Mr. Dryden: If we had ten thousand of them, they would be fit to go anywhere in the world.

### WHY THE RESULTS OF FEEDING ARE SOMETIMES DISAPPOINTING.

Mr. Crawford: The second steer we have before us is a good steer, but lacks in two or three places in the way of putting on the flesh evenly. On that account he is not so valuable as the first one, and will not command so high a price. Even when we get the right breed and what looks like the right feeding quality, we are sometimes disappointed when we come to feed. The animal will not lay on meat and make first-class beef as we

## Annual Meetings of the Associations.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will be held in the Palmer House, Toronto, on Thursday, February 21, at 1.30 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the Palmer House, Toronto, on Friday, February 22, at 10 a.m.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association will be held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Friday, March 1, at 10 a.m.

All interested are requested to be present.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

## Catalogues for the Provincial Auction Sales.

The inspection of the animals entered for the Provincial Auction Sales at Guelph and Ottawa is proceeding rapidly, and the inspection makes it clear that only animals of high quality, good conformation and perfect type will be offered for sale. In the case of the beef breeds the animals are of the blocky, easy feeding kind, and they are all in splendid condition. The dairy stock also is very choice.

The catalogues are being printed as fast as the animals pass inspection, and they will be mailed to all applicants as soon as they are received from the printers, which will be in a very short time. Application should be made to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Remember the dates of the sales—Guelph, February 27; Ottawa, March 6.

think he ought to do. One of the principal causes for this is that animals are so often allowed to lose the calf flesh. When that has once been lost, no amount of subsequent care and feeding will restore the loss sustained. Men who are both breeders and feeders almost invariably find better results from stock of their own raising than from that which they buy. The former have been kept growing right on from the start, while others frequently have not.

In buying stock for feeding, there are some points to be kept in mind. The animal should be wide between the eyes; it should have large nostrils, but a small nose; the back should be straight, ribs well sprung, and hams well down; the animal should be wide between the fore legs, and have soft, silky hair.

#### THE USE OF IMMATURE BULLS.

That the quality of our beefing stock is not what it was is undisputed. There is more than one reason for this. The development of our dairy industry is one cause. Another is the use of immature bulls. Our bulls are practically used up, and turned off to the butcher at three years, just when they are approaching their prime. A bull cannot transmit to its offspring a quality it does not itself possess, and a bull under two or three years has not the full constitutional vigor it should have. Has it not lost its vigor by this time, used as bulls are now? That may be, but the point is this. Farmers should make their arrangements with a view of using their bulls up to four and six years, and then the animals will not be allowed to exhaust their vigor by excessive work while young.

One important point. Don't feed scrubs; it does not pay. Old Canadian, Jersey, Ayrshire, Devon or Holstein cattle will not make profitable feeders. A good grade will make two pounds where a scrub will make but one. Even after you have fed a scrub, you cannot get the price, pound for pound, that you get for a good animal. If, however, you cannot get the kind you desire, and have a lot of feed, then in buying animals of a poor class, buy cattle of a good age, give them all the feed they will take, and get beef on them in the shortest possible time. You may in that way get enough out of them to pay for the feed. But if you are careful and persistent, you can always find the in-bred quality. Then, with kind treatment and regular feeding, you will get the in-fed quality. If you do all these things well you will be sure to succeed.

#### THE BREEDERS STANDPOINT NOT ALWAYS THE SAME AS THE BUTCHERS.

Mr. Robert Miller: If there is any point where farmers are deficient it is in knowing the value to place on the different cuts in an animal. One difficulty that arises in judging an animal is to know how to balance up the good points in an animal with the bad ones. I should like to know, for instance, whether it is better to have an animal thick through the loin or thick and well covered over the saddle; and I should like to have some idea from a butcher how much more valuable one is than the other. Every judge must find difficulties of this kind; for the reason that butchers and breeders view an animal from somewhat different standpoints. I think that in rings of this kind it is better to have one man classified as a butcher along with a breeder, because the breed has to be taken into consideration along with the fitting and finishing qualities of an animal. I have been in Chicago where butchers were doing all the judging, and have seen them make great mistakes; while on the other hand where the breeders have done all the judging, the butchers were very much dissatisfied. I think that an animal should show a certain amount of breed character. There was one animal in the ring to-day that no doubt would be a splendid animal on the block, but he is not a good Shorthorn, or a good steer, or a nice easy feeder. He was fattened in bunches and quite thin on the rib, and there were features about him that no breeder would like, while some butchers in the ring might have given him a prominent place.

I always place a good deal of value on the thickness of an animal's thigh, because it is there that value exists. In choosing an animal, I want only head enough to show that the animal has a good constitution; and no more neck than is necessary. These features should be just as small as possible, while showing good constitution. We must have plenty of heart room, and room so that an animal can eat a good supply of food, but there must not be too much stomach. I don't like an animal narrow at the tail. I want a good breadth across the back in front of the hips, and the weight carried well down on the hips.

The first prize car of steers at Chicago had, in my judgment, too much stomach, although on the day they were shown, they were well starved and looked straight. This means waste in killing.

As regards the red steer, I think he is as good as any I have ever had my hand on. I think he is a little past his best, as he is giving way on

his legs, and is ready to kill. So far as form goes, there is no fault to be found with him.

#### THE BLOCK THE FINAL TEST.

Mr. Dryden: Mr. Miller suggests that there is probably a little difference between the opinion of the breeder or feeder and the butcher. In my opinion, the block is the end of the whole business, and we ought to be agreed as to what is wanted.

Q. The butchers would want them all hind quarters?

Mr. Dryden: Then breed them all hind quarters.

Mr. John McMillan: For a number of years I have purchased 150 steers every fall for feeding. One of the first things I examine about a steer is his head. I want a small nose, but large nostrils. Both these steers have this characteristic. Never buy an animal with a wild eye; get an animal with a mild eye, if you want him to feed properly. They must be wide behind the front legs, and have good breathing power. Otherwise they are not profitable to feed. They should also have fine, soft, silky hair. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Crawford, that well-bred grades of the Durham breed are the animals that go into the British market, and make the best beef we ever get. They do not lay on in patches, as do pure-bred animals. When I speak of a good grade, I mean the product of a cow with six or seven crosses,—a cow in which the tendency to put on flesh rapidly and of the right quality has been developed. In breeding for beef animals, no one should ever use anything but pure-bred male animals, with a long line of descent, that have formed the habit of maturing early. You will then have no difficulty in getting steers of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen hundred pounds at two years.

Q. What kind of a horn do you like?

Mr. McMillan: We never fatten with the horns on. I like them not standing too far up, but leaning a little forward, and turning a little in.

We are not finishing our animals as we ought to do. One reason is, we do not receive sufficient extra price for a finished animal. If the buyers would pay the extra amount that a well-finished animal is worth, cattle would be better finished in Canada than they are. The farmer is anxious to get the largest amount he can possibly get, and it costs a little more to finish an animal thoroughly.

Mr. Crawford: The fact that none of the buyers have grown rich, indicates that they are paying all they can afford to pay.

Mr. Dryden: Perhaps you are

paying too much to the farmers who do not finish their cattle properly.

Mr. Crawford: I think there are seasons of the year and sections of the country where we get animals as well finished as they are to the south of us, and I think such animals bring just as good prices as they do in Chicago. But the unfortunate part of it is that outside of the two or three months when the best stable-fed cattle come to the market, our cattle are little better than good stockers, in comparison with the cattle furnished in the Western States.

#### THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

Q. When our cattle go up in price, space goes up, and the speculators in space on the ocean steamers get the benefit instead of us.

Mr. Crawford: I think that is a point well taken. I think the Government ought to regulate, if possible, the matter of ocean and railway rates. A car of stock from Fergus or Elora to Boston will cost anywhere from \$10 to \$20 more than from Chicago. It will cost as much from Toronto to the seaboard as from Chicago. They come right through our country and over our railroads and get lower rates than we do. I want to say this, and I give it to you as a secret, there is a rebate to American shippers after that. This means considerable to the gentlemen who are exporting from Chicago. The farmer has to suffer for this.

Q. Why are the prices in Chicago so much higher than they are here?

Mr. Crawford: We had in Toronto last week—and have every week—from three to ten loads of Chicago cattle. All I would ask you gentlemen to do is to see these cattle for yourselves, and you would understand the difference. You would find eighty, ninety or a hundred in a car-load equally as good as any animal here.

Mr. Dryden: We can produce them if we get the price for them.

Mr. Crawford: The Chicago cattle are really cheaper than any we can buy in this country.

J. Lockie Wilson: The vital point has, I think, been touched upon with regard to this question of difference in price. It is in the cost of transportation. Three years ago I was one of a deputation that waited upon the Government and asked them to have a commission appointed to enquire into railway rates, but nothing was done. Since the new Government came into power I sent three or four sworn affidavits as regards the discrimination in rates, and there was a report sent to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa showing

that the American farmer was allowed to ship his cattle at 22½ cents per hundred to Portland or Boston, while our farmers were charged 28 cents per hundred over the C.P.R., although the haul is 300 miles shorter. There is also a terminal charge of 3½ cents per cwt. that the American farmer does not have to pay and the Canadian farmer does. There should be no discrimination in rates against our farmers over our own subsidized roads.

The present Government at Ottawa has promised a Commission to remove these grievances. Mr. Blair two years ago said that it was the intention to appoint a commission here similar to the Inter State Commission in the United States. But nothing has yet been done. This is largely our fault. We have not brought the pressure we should have done. Let us make up for past inaction by demanding here and now that the Government shall secure authorization at the forthcoming session to appoint a commission with power to prevent our own railways, subsidized with our money, from discriminating against us.

Mr. Arkell: In respect to space, there is a good deal of speculation. When there is a probability of our cattle rising in price in the spring of the year, speculators step in and buy up all the space, and we have to buy it from them a second time at almost double the price.

Mr. Crawford: It may be that the brokers are instrumental to some extent in keeping up ocean rates. But how are you going to remedy it? The only way I know is for the Government to regulate it as I have suggested.

A breeder: One reason for the high rate is that there is not sufficient space. Would it not be possible for the Government to subsidize more ships, and compel them to carry at a certain rate?

Mr. Dryden: I think we are getting to the bottom of the difficulty. This association represents the farmers and breeders of this country. We have our rights and intend to get them; if not just now, then by and by. Standing together we shall have influence with the Government, the railways, the shippers, and all these people.

#### A RAILWAY COMMISSION WANTED.

Mr. McNeil: I move that this meeting of the most advanced breeders in the country memorialize the Government at Ottawa that we want a railway commission, and want it right away.

The Chairman put the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Q. Why does color affect the price so much as it does? For instance I see that in the Buffalo

market "off colors" are 75 cents at least lower.

Mr. Crawford: That is just where the wisdom of the men who have to do with the selecting and feeding of the stock in the Western States comes in. They select in large quantities and select nice strings of roans and reds. Many of these men would not take "off colors" if you were to give them for nothing. They want the best, and they find it pays. We have not enough cattle of the true beef type in this country, and our farmers are often forced to feed inferior animals—scrubs if you will,—and these do not pay and will not command the price when they are marketed.

Q. Do you not think the dairy interests have injured the export beef trade?

Mr. Crawford: Yes, I think that is correct. I think it is time that the Government took up this matter and did something to encourage the importation and distribution of the right quality of sires throughout the Dominion. I am told that something is to be done in that direction, and I am glad to hear it. I think the farmers make a mistake in discarding sires at too early an age—just at the time they are in their prime. Lack of vigor and development is the result.

Q. Is it not true that the Northern Pacific in the United States has been carrying pure bred bulls free in order to encourage the beef industry?

Mr. Crawford: Yes; I believe so.

Mr. Dryden: I should like to point out that our own railway companies have done everything that we felt justified in asking them to do. Pure bred animals are now transported for half the regular rate. We have made an arrangement with the C.P.R. whereby a bull can be taken to the Northwest even cheaper than to Ontario points. The only way you can approach the railway people is to show them that it is in their interest to develop the trade of the country. It is useless to approach them from the standpoint of the private breeder. This Association has done a great deal already in this way.

Q. But we are discriminated against in favor of the American farmer?

Mr. Dryden: Yes; that is another thing, and something ought to be done in that regard. Mr. Hodson has these things in hand, and I have no doubt that in the near future we shall have things arranged in some definite shape.

Q. What about the general purpose cow?

Mr. Crawford: I think we can produce very good testimony to show that, so far as the dairy industry is concerned, it will not suf-

fer by having Shorthorns sufficiently mixed with the dairy breeds to produce good results for beef as well.

#### 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 A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Live Stock Associations. 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.

Wanted, stout boy of steady habits, 16 to 18 years of age, willing to do general farm work. Must be a good milker. State age, wages wanted, and give good references. Work to begin March or April 1 and last till the end of October. Address Robert Easton, Box 27, Paris, Ont. a

Boy wanted on a farm by the year for general farm work. Good wages given. No. 700. a

General farm hand, married or single, wanted by the year. Must understand the care of stock and be a good plowman. Duties to commence April 1. Nice house and garden attached. No. 701. a

Man and boy wanted for general farm work; also girl to help in the house. No. 702. a

Man capable of doing all kinds of farm work wanted immediately on a 90 acre farm, where live stock, principally sheep, are kept. No. 703. a

Man and wife wanted. Man must be strictly temperate, honest and trustworthy, understanding the care of stock and general farm work; wife capable of managing the dairy and poultry. Or would let the farm on shares, furnishing everything. Also young, unmarried man wanted for general farm work. Must be able to care for stock and milk well. No. 704. a

Wanted a single man, Scotchman or Canadian preferred, who understands general farm work, the care of cows, and can milk. Must be temperate. Would engage at once. No. 705. a

Two men wanted for general farm work in Manitoba. No. 706 a

Wanted, immediately, man and wife for farm in Manitoba; also girl to take charge of house. No family. Send references. Also good, strong boy. No. 707. a

Single man, between 40 and 50 years old, required on a farm of 100 acres near Sutton West. Must be able to milk and plough well, and be sober. Member of the Church of England preferred. Will engage for 7 or 8 months, or by the year. To start March 1. Good home. No. 708. a

Two young men wanted on a farm for 8 months, or by the year. Must have a knowledge of general farm work, be steady, and have no bad habits. To start April 1. Apply to A. B. Smith, Moosomin, Assa. a

Wanted, a married man to work a small farm in the heart of a lumbering county in New Brunswick, 10 miles from the nearest village. Principal occupation will be to watch land in case of fire, and make himself generally useful in winter. Could employ 2 sons if willing to work. Good camp and hovels on farm. Yearly engagement. No. 709 a

First-class farm hand, married, wanted; wife to help with the milking. Good wages, comfortable house, and good garden to a suitable man. Also wanted, man and wife, without family, wife to do house work in a small family, and man to take care of cows. Give references and wages asked. No. 710. a

Herdsmen wanted for a dairy herd. Must be a first-class feeder, good milker, and look well after stock. No. 711. a

Capable man, good horseman, wanted to travel with a stud horse in Manitoba. Must be able and willing to do general farm work besides, and look after stock when not otherwise engaged. Reasonable wages and good home. No. 712. a

Wanted, on or about March 1, two or three good men, who understand all branches of farm work and have no bad habits. Farm is in British Columbia. Wages, \$25 a month and board for three months and \$20 per month during the winter. No. 713. a

Married man required for general farming and dairying. Permanent employment to the right man, who must be sober, industrious and a good milker. Milk is shipped to Toronto. House, garden, etc., free. No. 714. a

Wanted, reliable married man as a general farm hand on a fruit farm, man with no family, unless they are grown up. Wife should be a good cook, and willing to board extra help, if necessary. References required. Also position open for a couple of young men. No. 715. a

Boy wanted on a farm. Would

engage for a year, if satisfactory. No. 669. b

Wanted, at once, a good, steady, reliable single man to do general farm work. Will hire by the year. Liberal wages to a good man, with board and washing. No. 670. b

Wanted, boy of good habits, who can milk and do general farm work. Will engage by the year. No. 671. b

Good, strong, steady, temperate man, up to general farm work, milking, tending cattle, etc., wanted. Wages, \$150 a year, or more, or \$16 to \$19 a month for the summer season. No. 672. b

Would give \$130 a year to good, strong, willing boy, about 18 years old. No. 673. b

Wanted, man by the year, able and willing to do all kinds of farm work, good with teams and good plowman. Will hire at once. Wages, \$170 a year with board and washing. Must not smoke or have any bad habits. No. 674. b

Wanted, on a dairy farm, man to work team most of the time, but, if necessary, to put his hand to anything, and take charge when owner is away. Good wages to right man. No. 675. b

Man wanted to manage a farm of 250 acres in New Brunswick, who thoroughly understands his work. Farm is three-fourths of a mile from a large town. Wages, thirty-three dollars a month and house. No. 676. b

Man, experienced with live stock and all kinds of farm work, of temperate habits, and a good and careful worker, wanted at once on a farm in Illinois. Wages, \$240 a year and board and washing. Man must milk, if necessary. No. 677. b

Herdsmen wanted on a dairy farm. Work will be caring for cattle and pigs all the year round and helping in the harvest work in summer. Man must board himself and be sober, industrious, a good milker and quiet with cattle. Wages, \$225 a year, with free house and garden. No. 678. b

Single young man wanted on a farm. Wages, \$120 to \$145 a year, according to capabilities, with board, washing and lodging. No. 679. b

Good, single, young man, not afraid of work, wanted on a farm. No. 680. b

Wanted, good, general farm hand, who is a good plowman and willing and able to do all kinds of farm work. Young or middle-aged single man preferred. Wages, \$14 per month. Duties to commence April 1. No. 681. b

Wanted, general farm hand by the year, unmarried. Must be a good milker, and capable of feed-



ing and looking after stock. A good, strong boy of 18 to 20 would do. Would give employment to such an one for a number of years. Wages, including board and washing, from \$130 to \$150 a year. Apply to Jas. L. Williamson, Whitfield, Ont. b

Single man required on a farm. No 682. b

Good, trusty boy wanted on a farm near Niagara Falls, on a yearly engagement. No. 683. b

Wanted, for seven or eight months, commencing April 1, a single man. Steady employment if satisfactory. No. 684. b

Wanted, a man for general farm work for a term of eight months, commencing about March 1. Must be a Protestant. State wages and give references. No. 685. b

Wanted, on a farm in Bagot county, Quebec, a good man for farm work. Farm consists of 150 acres. House and garden furnished, also milk for family if engagement is for a year, or would give one third profits. No. 686. b

Man of about 23 years of age, who can do general farm work, is kind with horses and a good plowman, and handy with machinery, wanted on a farm in Bruce county. Must be a Protestant. No. 687. b

Married man wanted to assist in general farm work on a 200 acre farm with two sets of buildings, man to live in one house. Give wages. No. 688. b

Wanted, a good, steady man. Must be a good milker and kind to stock. State wages wanted and give references Address E. Gillett, Petrolea, Ont. b

Boy, about 18 years of age, wanted on a farm. Will hire by the month. State wages asked. Mostly grain grown on the farm. No. 689. b

Trustworthy, reliable boy wanted on a 100-acre farm, 5 miles from Sarnia. A good home for a good boy. Would hire by the month or year as desired. State wages expected. No. 690. b

#### Domestic Help Wanted.

Housekeeper wanted, to take charge March 1 or April 1, in family of one, with a farm hand in summer. Good wages to a suitable person. No. 716. a

Housekeeper required, middle-aged woman preferred, must be competent, and capable of taking care of children. Give references. No. 717. a

Competent domestic wanted in a family of two adults and two children in Central New York State, where one farm hand is boarded and lodged. Should be between 20 and 45 years old, of good health

and character, kind and honorable, able to cook and help in the washing and ironing. Wages, \$12 a month. No. 718. a

#### Situations Wanted.

Place as farm manager wanted by a young man, unmarried, with a mother and sister; would prefer to be near Toronto. No. 492. a

Sober, steady, young man wants a place on a farm. Has had good experience in farming. No. 493. a

Wanted, situation by a man who has had practical experience in handling poultry for eggs and market, and in the use of incubators and brooders. Is also a good, reliable man to take charge of a dairy. Can milk and make butter and run cream separator. Would engage with or without board or house supplied. Uses neither liquor nor tobacco. State wages given. No. 494. a

Man born and bred on a farm, with good references, wants a place. wages asked \$200, house, garden and keep for a cow. No. 495. a

Place as foreman wanted by the son of a large farmer in Scotland, who has had a practical training in all branches of farming and care of live stock. No. 496. a

Cheesemaker and buttermaker, with three years' experience, hold a first-class certificate from the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, is open to engagement. Good references. No. 497. a

Permanent position by the year wanted in a creamery or on a dairy farm by a competent man. No. 498. a

Young man, 21 years old, who has always lived on a farm and is used to all kinds of farm work, and is an abstainer from liquor and tobacco, wants a place. Good references. No. 499. a

Situation wanted as working foreman of a farm in Manitoba. Will furnish references from either Ontario or Manitoba. Is married. No family. No. 500. a

Married man, with two children, wants a place as working foreman on a Manitoba farm. Is at liberty to engage at once. No. 901. a

Man, with good references, and who has been on a farm all his life, wants a place. No. 487. b

Man wants a situation on a farm where either dairy or stock of any kind are kept. No. 488. b

Man wants a position as working foreman on a farm in Manitoba. No. 489. b

Place as working foreman wanted. No. 490. b

Young man, 28 years old, of good character, wants a place. Has always worked on a farm. Good references. Wages, \$200 a year, board and washing. Can

start March 1 or April 1. No. b

#### Domestic Situations Wanted.

Position as housekeeper wanted by woman with one little boy five years old. Has had good experience in the care and working of butter, and is honest and trustworthy. Good references. No. 902. a

**N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.**

#### List of Stock for Sale.

##### DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

###### Shorthorns.

Bonnycastle, F. & Son, Campbellford—Bull, 1 year; 5 bull calves; 10 cows and heifers.

Drummond, A. & J., Clifford—4 bulls, 9, 16, 20 and 26 months.

Garnham, E. A., Straffordville—5 bulls, 9 months; bull, 2 years.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—9 young bulls; 5 young cows; 3 heifers, 2 years; 5 yearling heifers; 5 heifer calves.

Kearns, J. & Sons, Palmerston—12 bulls, 10 months to 3 years; 50 cows and heifers, all ages.

McGurk, Henry, Colville—Bull, 3 years; 2 bulls, 12 months; bull calf, 10 months; bull and heifer calves.

Scott, F. W., Highgate—5 bulls, 11 to 22 months.

Shaw, A. J. C. & Sons, Thamesville—3 bulls, 1, 2 and 3 years; 3 bull calves; 5 cows; 3 heifers, 2 years; 5 heifer calves.

Sibbald, F. C., Sutton West—5 bull calves; 3 heifer calves; 5 heifers, 1 year.

Smith, Thos. R., Romney—12 cows; 3 heifers in calf, coming 3 years; 1 heifer coming two years; 6 heifer calves.

Tristain, John & Son, Strathburn—10 bull calves; 20 cows and heifers in calf; heifer calves.

Webster, Henry B., Fergus—10 young cows in calf.

###### Ayrshires.

Dymont, N., Clappison—Bull calf, 4 months; 2 bulls fit for use; females, all ages.

Taylor, F. W., Wellman's Corners—Full, 2 years; 7 bulls, 7 to 11 months.

###### Polled Angus.

McFarlane, John, Clinton—2 young bulls. Sharp, James, Rockside—2 bulls, 1 and 2 years.

###### Holsteins.

Smith, S. E., Dundas—2 cows, 3 to 6 years; 4 heifers, 1 and 2 years; 2 heifer calves.

##### DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

###### Cotswolds.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons, Campbellford—Ram lambs; ewe lambs; ewes in lamb.

###### Southdowns.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—2 aged rams; shearing ram; 5 ram lambs; aged, shearing ewes and ewe lambs.

###### Leicesters.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—Aged ram; ram lamb; aged ewes; ewe lambs.

###### Dorset Horns.

Hunter, John, Wyoming—Rams; ewe lambs.

##### DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

###### Berkshires.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons, Campbellford—Young pigs, both sexes, 4 and 5 months old. Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head—Aged boar; 3 boars, 7 months; 3 sows, 8 months; pigs, 4 months.

Shaw, A. J. C. & Sons, Thamesville—2 boars; 4 sows.

# Farm Implement Department

## Capacity of Farm Machinery.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says of the modern harvester and binder that cuts and binds a swath of six to seven feet wide, which are the successful and popular sizes, that they cut about an acre an hour. With the old-fashioned cradle a good man would cut from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to three acres in a day, and a good man would bind as much, so that the man with the machine would do in ten hours four times as much as two men in the old way, or the machine is equal to the work of about seven men in ten hours. There are what are called "headers," which cut and bind 10 or 12 feet in a swath, but they are not in common use. Other headers cut from 14 to 18 feet wide, but do not bind, delivering it into header wagons, from which it is stacked and threshed from the stack. Some of the larger grain farms have what is called the "combined harvester," cutting the heads from a swath of 18 to 40 feet in width, threshing, cleaning, and bagging it, all at one operation. But the larger the capacity of the machine the greater the power required to operate it, and the cost of labor is not so much reduced, as it is changed from man power to horse power or steam power. The machines make it possible to harvest wheat enough to supply the world within the time that it is in the best condition to harvest, and the men who would have been required to do all this by the old methods can now work in forest, forge or factory.

## Harvesting the Pea Crop.

Among the advancements of the nineteenth century in the agricultural world and in the achievements of human skill in producing labor-saving machinery probably none is more noted than in the harvesting of peas. When we consider what has been accomplished during the last fifty years

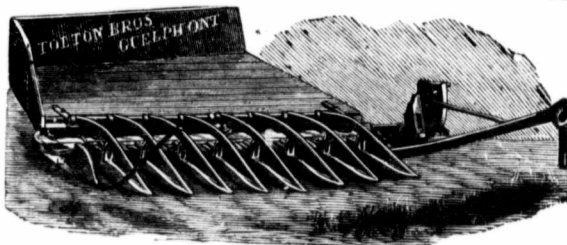
ability necessary to carry their efforts to a successful issue.

It is only within the last quarter of a century that the land has been sufficiently improved and cleared of stumps and stones to permit, in a general way, of the introduction of machinery in this line of harvesting. In view of this fact it can readily be seen that no time has been lost during that time or since its first introduction in bringing it to the front where the up-to-date pea harvester with its side-delivering self-buncher is to-day, ranking as it does as highly in the estima-

tion being the first successful attachment to the mowing machine."

It is true there were other attempts made at this time, but failed from various reasons, and more especially from the self evident fact that Tolton Bros., of Guelph, had solved the problem or secret of embodying in one machine (though simple in its construction) all the principles that are requisite to make a perfect working harvester, and for which they obtained a patent in 1875, of which the above cut is a correct representation.

This cut shows what is known as

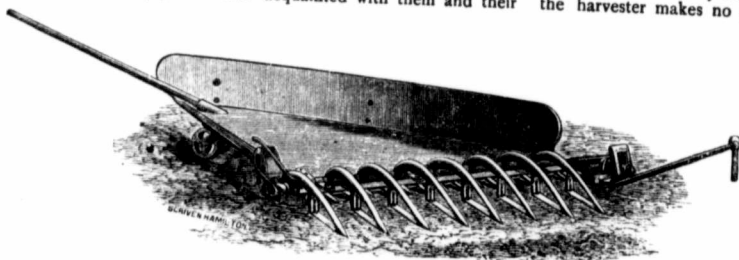


Cut No. 2.

tion of the good practical farmer for the work it has to perform as what the mower does for the hay or the self-binder for the grain.

In order the more fully to comprehend this subject let us carry our minds back to the time when the scythe was the only method adopted in the harvesting of this crop. This plan was not only very slow, but laborious, and at the same time requiring more than ordinary muscular power, endurance, patience, and perseverance. Hence we can attribute (on the principle that necessity is the mother of invention) the first idea of the harvesting of this crop by machinery to the pioneers and inventors of the most successful machine now in use. Being fortunate enough to be well acquainted with them and their

the right hand platform attached to the harvester, thus designated from the fact of delivering the peas to the right hand, and turning them completely over on to the uncut peas by means of the projecting pole. As the machine was passing along in this way the pea harvester could make two rounds of the field before sufficient windrow was formed for the men following with pitch forks to remove off to the left hand, thus leaving sufficient space between the bundles thus lifted over and the uncut crop to allow the horses and mower to pass freely the next round without running over or tramping on any of the vines. This method of handling the vines was adopted in order to prevent shelling the grain. As you will observe by the cut above, the harvester makes no division be-



Cut No. 1.

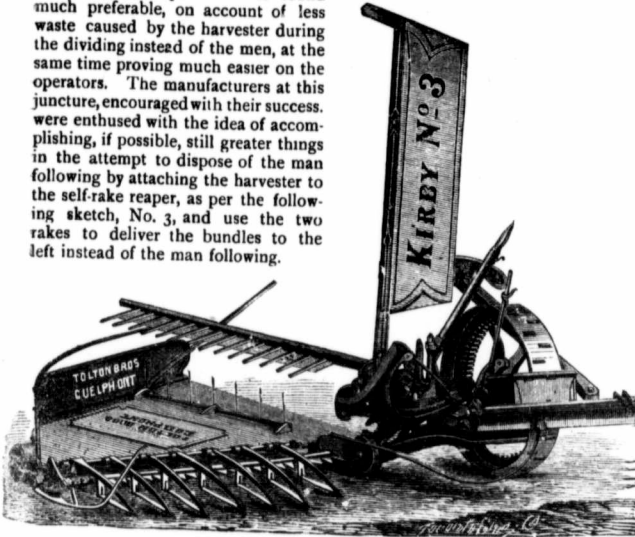
through the wonderful achievements of the human mind in the domain of arts, science, industries and commerce, it is not surprising that equally great strides of advancement should have taken place in the agricultural world when it has been in the hands of enterprising men of equal talent and skill, endowed with the executive

history, we now quote from one of their circulars: "This valuable invention was ingeniously contrived by two farmer's sons while pulling peas with scythes, when almost fatigued under a broiling August sun. Being thus discouraged together with the slow progress made day by day, gave rise to the ideas of this harvester,

tween the cut and uncut crop in order to prevent any shelling of the peas, but the vines being hard to separate, and the men somewhat hurried in lifting the bundles out, there was a great tendency in most of cases to leave many vines straggling in the way so that the inside shoe of the mower would pass over it on its next round

and shell out too many peas, thus frustrating the object gained by the harvester not making any division. Hence this method of handling the vines being thus condemned it was superceded by the following style of platform, as seen in sketch No. 2.

This style of platform was found much preferable, on account of less waste caused by the harvester during the dividing instead of the men, at the same time proving much easier on the operators. The manufacturers at this juncture, encouraged with their success, were enthused with the idea of accomplishing, if possible, still greater things in the attempt to dispose of the man following by attaching the harvester to the self-rake reaper, as per the following sketch, No. 3, and use the two rakes to deliver the bundles to the left instead of the man following.



Cut No. 3.

This attempt, while promising well and doing exceptionally well in a few cases, proved a failure in the majority of instances, from the fact that it would mire down and shove up the earth on account of the reaper being too heavy (having the weight of the self-rake stand in addition to the cutting apparatus) to be carried on the surface without sinking on pea land which had been broken out of sod in the spring. Another serious objection and insurmountable difficulty was that in such cases the many deep furrows and high ridges in the lands and the drive wheel of reaper bearing on this uneven surface so far from where the work was being done, made the general use of the harvester on the self-rake reaper a failure.

Consequently it was demonstrated, at no small cost, that the true principles of harvesting peas by machinery could only be successfully adopted on mowing machines upon which for several years simply cutting the crop and allowing it to fall behind the cutting bar of mower was adopted, the same as when cutting hay as per the accompanying sketch.

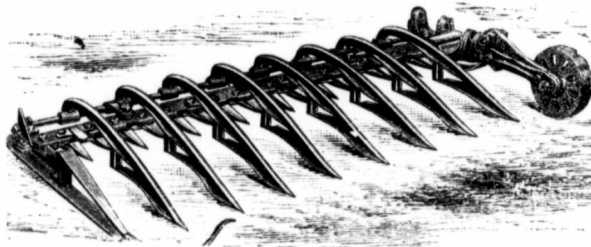
In thus using the harvester two men followed the machine and bunched the peas and put them out of the way, which was fairly satisfactory from its simplicity, although in many cases when peas were a thin crop and not sufficiently matted to roll without littering on the ground and causing waste, this method was considered objectionable. So much so that it became necessary to adopt a more convenient way of attaching the harvester

to the many different kinds of mowers in use, which was a problem so difficult that the satisfactory solution of it was the work of years. This was not that the attaching of the harvester part was so difficult, but that the cutting bar of all mowers required to be carried three

even detaching it or the cutting bar from the mower. This was eventually accomplished in the year 1899, in a most satisfactory manner, even beyond what the inventors of the device expected in the outset, and for which they obtained a patent the same year, styling it "Tolton's Patent Universal Clamping inside counter shoe for both front centre and rear cut mowers." This marvellous achievement so fully and completely overcame the difficulty or inconvenience of attaching the pea harvester to all kinds and makes of mowers that it marked a revolution by way of increasing the output in the history of the pea harvester trade. Thus we see that step by step difficulty after difficulty, as they presented themselves in the face of skilful and persevering men are, thus overcome in the most practical and simple manner, keeping always in view the fact that the most valuable feature of any invention is its simplicity. Thus they have earned for themselves a world-wide reputation, and are now after so credibly building it up doing a large business.

In passing, it might be worthy of note to state that about 1893, there being a great demand for a harvester for cutting fancy peas which ripen early in July, a time when many rank standing weeds which grow in the crop are at their best, consequently, were too heavy and green to pass freely over the cutting bar of the ordinary pea harvester, hence the necessity of manufacturing one to meet that demand, which after considerable expense and time experimenting it was effectually

inches above the ground, which is done by attaching a counter shoe to the inside shoe of mower. It, therefore, became necessary to devise one suitable



Cut No. 4.

or adjustable to all mowers which could be clamped on by means of a wrench in a few moments, right in the field, without having to use any bolts or drill any holes in mower shoe or

met in the production of their No. 3 harvester, as per the following sketch No. 5.

The pea harvester to look upon may seem to the casual observer a very



Cut No. 5.

simple and commonplace affair, but when we consider the many things it has to contend with in its attaching and performance of its work under so many varied conditions and circumstances, with the crop in many cases lying so close to the surface of

vines, and also that of putting them in wind-rows, had been tried and found wanting for various reasons, their objectionable features being so great that they were totally abandoned.

To the surprise of all manufacturers, this simple device is the production of

end of it being used for firing and the other end as an outlet for the smoke. As the wind shifted the end for firing was reversed.

The wise men of the community suggested that the arch might work more satisfactory if a chimney was added, this was at once tested with beneficial results, but, as the chimney was of limited height, rarely exceeding four feet, the draft was insufficient, causing the arch to smoke. The smoke, together with the ashes, necessarily blown out of the mouth and crevices of the arch, would commingle with the sap and syrup, making the syrup both dark in color and rank in flavor. Furthermore, in these early days, no shelter whatever was provided to cover the boiling apparatus, leaves, bark and other fibrous substances and vegetable matter would fall into the boiling liquid, greatly detracting from the pure quality of the product.

In this age of improvement in art, science and manufacture, it seems singular that to day, dotting various sugar-camps all over Canadian soil, are these relics of a rude civilization, owned and actually used by the people who, like Robert Pollock's changeling, "live where their fathers lived, and will die as he did."

About ninety years ago a sheet iron pan was set upon a stone arch. This was a decided improvement over the old iron kettle, as the heat only came in contact with its bottom, thus lessening the former scorching and thereby



Cut No. 6.

the ground, it is surprising to know that each of the lifters has to be so perfectly poised and constructed that the surface of the ground is their guide, so that they will neither run into the ground nor run over any of the crop, which often lies within half an inch of the ground, and thus constantly picking up the crop, they carry it sufficiently high above the knives to prevent the peapods from being cut by them. At the same time, the cutting bar of mower is carried at an elevation of three inches, so that anything small enough to go between the guards of mower, which are three inches apart, the knives are high enough to pass over untouched, thus keeping the knives from harm and in good order, which is very essential in making a neat, clean job. Especially is this so at the divider end, where the division is made, and in order to more fully accomplish this, an additional shoe, about one-third the way from the divider, is used for that purpose, as well as carrying the weight of divider off the uncut peas, which device was patented in 1893, and so far has proved the most successful of anything yet devised, and having thus accomplished everything necessary in the harvester part, there yet remained the perfecting of a better method of disposing of the vines when cut, which device was forthcoming at the proper time, as per the accompanying sketch, No. 6.

This cut shows an up-to-date pea harvester, with its side-delivering self-buncher, as it appears at work in the pea field. This bunching device, although very simple, light, strong and efficient, is very easily attached and not liable to get out of order, and can be produced at a very small cost, possessing, as it does, all the essential qualities necessary to make it a valuable invention. But we may say that previous to its introduction, other methods, in the way of swathing the

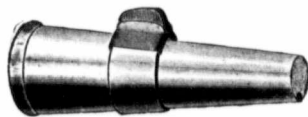
a prominent farmer by the name of W. G. St. John, near Sunderland, county of Ontario, who came to the front after inventing, thoroughly testing and patenting this device, which is now in the hands of Messrs. Tolton Bros., of Guelph, who were the pioneers, and are now the duly recognized leaders in the manufacture and sale of this particular line of machinery, thus having achieved, through their persistent efforts, a name and reputation they may well be proud of.

### Sugar Making Machinery.

Its Development During the Century.

Hundreds of years ago the Indians made maple syrup. They used stone and earthen vessels in which the sap was boiled. They employed a gouge made of stone with which they punctured the trees, these gouges are frequently found to-day, proving that the art of making maple sugar was known during the "stone" age.

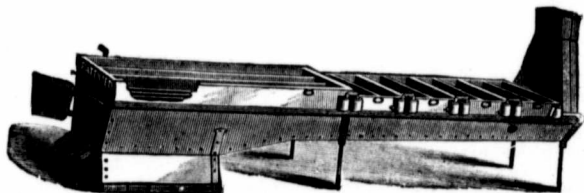
With the discovery of America came the iron kettle. At first it was placed between two logs, then followed the crotched sticks and pole on which to suspend it. Later on the kettles were set in trains between two stone walls. This was the first step taken towards making any improvement in the quality of manufacturing maple sugar or syrup, as the sap was partially boiled in one kettle of the series, in which the syrup was finished. The two stone walls answered the purpose of an arch, one



Record Sap Spout.

securing a much better and palatable quality of syrup. The sheet iron pan was adopted with astonishing rapidity. A series of iron pans of different dimensions followed, making a still greater improvement in the right direction.

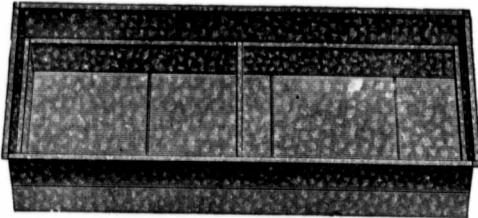
Sixty-seven years ago the tubular heater was introduced. While this increased evaporation, it detracted from the quality of syrup, owing to the deep boiling of the sap and the great difficulty experienced in keeping the heater clean. Notwithstanding these objectionable features, the heater was generally used for years. A few sugar makers still believe in it, but those who are truly enterprising, and who take a proper pride and satisfaction in securing the purest and finest quality of their product, have long



Champion Evaporator.

since discarded them as virtually worthless. No progressive sugar-maker will tolerate utensils requiring a deep boiling apparatus, as shallow boiling and perfect cleanliness are the *sine qua non* to the manufacture of pure maple sugar and syrup.

About 40 years ago an important

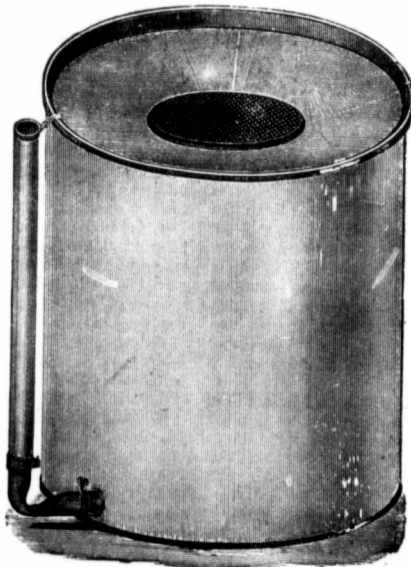


improvement in the shape of the Cook evaporator first saw the light. It embodied the principle of shallow boiling, and the conversion of sap into syrup by means of an alternate flow. Its sales were phenomenal, notwithstanding the enormous price at which it was sold. During the validity of

partment, as syrup is very often obtained in the middle of the pan, the position of which was always identically in the same place. As a consequence, the improvement was practically of little or no value.

Early in the seventies, an evaporator made in sections was invented. The

handling and shifting of it were points of considerable merit, but it lacked many essential features. The transfer conveying the sap from one compartment to the other was not reliable. The system necessitated deep boiling, and, having only one syrup compartment, it soon brought it into disfavor.



Storage Tank.

this patent the owners permitted others to manufacture them under a royalty. Strange as it may seem, for over twenty years not a single improvement was made, until G. H. Grimm, then of Hudson, Ohio, added one partition to the Cook system, thus making the evaporator reversible. The Cook evaporator was a great improvement over any previous process, and yet it has many objectionable points. Being made in one piece, it was extremely cumbersome to handle. The difficulty with silica, the mixing of sweet with sap, were features very annoying to the operator. The reversing of the pan in a measure overcame the silica difficulty, but only in the syrup com-

The idea of sectional pans should be credited to Mr. G. H. Grimm, as to his appliance the portable siphon was added, which not only made a reliable transfer, but diminished the depth of the liquid in the evaporator. In 1881 the first "Champion" evaporator, in crude form, was made. In 1882, Mr. Grimm became interested in the portable siphon, and after a careful study of the various evaporators then in use, and being convinced that an evaporator to cover all requirements, in order to produce a superior quality of syrup, must be constructed on scientific principles, and knowing that the shallow and rapid boiling and cleanliness were imperative requisites, he made

new and improved plans, to meet them, and in the season of 1883, the first real "Champion" Evaporator was tested with highly gratifying results. About this time, no less than three evaporators were manufactured by as many different firms, each copying after the Cook system. To day, the patent on the time-honored Cook system has expired. Heaters and corrugated compartments were added in fact nearly every manufacturer of sugar-makers' utensils, had an itching desire to enter into the evaporator business, yet nearly all proved failures. Superior merit, energy, and a large amount of capital kept the "Champion" Evaporator from a similar fate.

Since then, thousands of Champion Evaporators have been sold in every locality where maple syrup is made, indeed, so extensive was the demand that the factory at Hudson, Ohio, could not supply it—hence a factory was located at Rutland, Vt., and one at Montreal, Canada. To day the annual output of the "Champion" Evaporator Steel Arches is greater than the combined number of all competitors.

We would add that at the sugar-makers' Convention, held at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1899, 16 out of the 17 prizes awarded to the sugar-makers were users of the Champion Evaporator, and that Messrs. Luc Dupuis Fils of the Village des Aulnairs, Que., captured the Gold Medal for the best syrup exhibited at the World's Fair Exhibition in Paris, 1900.

The Horse Shoe Forestry Co., Horse Shoe, St. Law. Co., N.Y., operate ten 6x18 ft. and four 4x14 ft. Champion Evaporators and Arches complete, tapping a sugar bush of over 50,000 trees. The sugar bush entire is equipped with Grimm's approved sugar tools.

This firm's long experience places them in a position to furnish all the latest approved utensils necessary to equip a maple sugar camp properly from a sugar bush of 150 trees to a sugar bush of 5,000, doing the entire work in one Evaporator and Arch, from a size of 2x6 to 6x24, thus giving you the benefit of all labor-savers, besides placing you in a position to manufacture a first-class article of maple syrup which will readily sell for the highest market price.

Catalogues can be had free by writing The Grimm Manufacturing Co., 84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

"What's dem spots on you all's forehead?" asked Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"My wife done gimme dem," answered Mr. Simpkins Colliflower. "Dat's de stylishes' kin' o' decorations. Dem's poker dots."—*Washington Star*.

Miss Willing—"Do you believe it is wrong to marry for money?"

Parson Brown—"Of course not. Five dollars is my regular fee."—*Chicago News*.

# The Farm Home

## If I Had Gifts to Bring,

If I were King of Fairyland  
And had the right to say  
How blessings should be passed around,  
Down here, from day to day—  
If I might give to each and all  
Whatever gifts I chose—  
What should I give, my little boy,  
To you, do you suppose?

Not heaps of gold nor mighty ships  
To sail the ocean blue,  
Not wealth to make of other boys  
The hired slaves of you—  
But ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes,  
A laugh that had the ring  
Of honest pleasure in it, and  
A heart for anything!

If I were King of Fairyland,  
With none to say me nay,  
O, little girl, what think you I  
Should bring to you to-day?  
Nay, I should bring across the sea  
From some knight-riden strand  
No mincing little "noblemen"  
To ask you for your hand!

I would not raise up castle walls  
Where you should be the Queen,  
But I would let you play with dolls,  
Still artless and serene,  
And I would put within your heart  
The everlasting grace  
That lifts a woman out and leaves  
An angel in her place.

—S. E. Kiser, in *Chicago Times-Herald*.

## A Guardian Angel.

Jimmy Beachcroft turned into Piccadilly Circus and stood for a few moments with his hands in the pockets of his overcoat and a cigar in his mouth. A fog was trying with some success to settle down upon London, and the electric lights were doing their best to deal with it. People were clamoring for cabs, anxious to get home before fares were doubled or refused altogether. And a strolling policeman remarked to his colleague on point duty at the Circus that they wouldn't be without a blanket to-night, anyway.

But Jimmy Beachcroft was not depressed. For Jimmy Beachcroft, though a modest man, as men go, could not deny that he was getting on. He had been dining that evening with his publisher, and had been told casually that his second novel was going excellently and that his third was wanted as soon as he could make it ready.

"Not so bad," said Jimmy to himself, "and I'm not 28 till to-morrow." He took out his watch. "An hour more," he murmured.

The fog thickened slightly.

"Club or home?" asked Jimmy of himself. He weighed the merits of the two.

On the one hand was a comfortable chair, a fire, pleasant companions, a game of billiards, and so forth. On the other, a bachelor flat in the Brompton Road. He could picture it, dark and lonely, in his mind's eye. But in the flat above was Bernard Cunningham, the artist, and Madge.

Madge should be at home to-night. "I'm sure Bernard said there was to be no rehearsal this evening, and that she was going to stay at home," said Jimmy to himself.

Madge lived in the flat with her brother, and had a secondary part in the forthcoming production.

"It shall be home," said Jimmy to the end of his cigar. "Then I can find out perhaps why Madge has been snubbing me so persistently. Really, I fancy I'm quite worth marrying now."

He walked across the Circus and took his way down Piccadilly. Anxious to reach home with as little interruption as possible, he plunged through the traffic to the less crowded side. It was just then that he noticed a figure in front of him, the timid figure of a girl who was obviously frightened. You can see when a girl is frightened in the streets, even from behind, by the quick turn of her head to and fro. Now, when man is in love, as Jimmy was, his first impulse is to help any other girl in trouble for the sake of the girl he loves. So Jimmy, being assured that the girl was frightened, was inspired to protect her. But how? She was walking quickly along Piccadilly, and Jimmy hurried after her.

"Now, shall I speak to her, and offer to find her a 'bus or a cab, or to escort her on foot?" said Jimmy to himself. "I might explain that I am very respectable and have no evil designs, and—"

But at that moment some men came out from a side street, and the girl, looking apprehensively around her, darted across the road to the other side. Jimmy glared at the men and followed the girl.

"I'm afraid that would look a little strange," he muttered, as he plodded after her. "But it's a beastly shame that a girl should be startled like this when there's a decent man close by to look after her."

After going for a hundred yards or so, during which Jimmy walked unobtrusively a little way behind her, resolved to smite hip and thigh anyone who interrupted or insulted her, he saw a knot of men coming from the opposite direction. They were linked arm-in-arm and proclaiming loudly in various keys that they were not going home till morning.

"No, nor you ain't likely to unless you've got bail handy," remarked a policeman.

Jimmy braced himself for action as

the girl hurried on in front of him. But suddenly she changed her course again and skipped quickly behind a crawling hansom and across the road again.

"I have half a mind to tell her that I'm here," said Jimmy to himself, "and that she needn't be alarmed."

However, he decided that, as she was in no real peril at present he would merely stand by, as it were, to help in case of need.

The south side of Piccadilly was almost deserted, and the girl hurried quickly forward without interruption. As she passed the cab shelter she hesitated a moment. Some hansom drivers were loudly chaffing the man on the box of a four-wheeler and trying to improve the shape of his tall hat with their nosebags. Jimmy had decided to give her his company and protection in running the gauntlet, when she suddenly started forward at a great pace. They were nearing Hyde Park corner when her walk became a run, and Jimmy, taking his cigar from his mouth, went after her.

"I'll see the poor little girl through, now I've started," he said to himself.

She sped across the open space and plunged into the knot of people gathered about the westwardbound omnibuses. For a moment he lost sight of her. Then, as he pushed his way through the little crowd, he saw that she was clambering into a Putney bus.

"Well, I suppose she's safe now," he said to himself, it must be confessed with a tinge of disappointment. "Any way, I've done my duty."

Jimmy lifted his umbrella and called a passing hansom.

"Poor little girl! Pity she didn't know I was looking after her," he said to himself, as the cab sped down Park Side.

At Bullingdon Mansions he stopped the cab. By this time he had forgotten the frightened little girl of Piccadilly in the anticipation of seeing Madge Cunningham. He passed by his own flat, which he knew would depress him. There is not a bachelor in a thousand who would willingly go home until he wants to go to bed. At the door of the flat above he rang the electric bell.

"He's just gone to post a letter, I think, sir," said the servant.

"Well, then, I'll come and wait for him," said Jimmy, his heart jumping at the prospect of finding Madge alone.

"He expected you here, I believe, sir," said the maid, leading the way to

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Bernard Cunningham's studio, which served also as the sitting room of the flat.

But Madge was not there. The studio was empty; the sofa on which she generally sat in the evening was in its accustomed place before the fire, and the cushion in the corner on which she rested was crumpled as though by a recent occupant. Jimmy stepped across and kissed it.

"Rather a pretty incident for a story," he said to himself.

The sound of a key in the outer door, and Jimmy stood erect before the fire, waiting.

The studio door opened and Madge rushed in.

"Oh, I've had such an awful experience!" she began, and, seeing Jimmy standing before the fire, stopped. "Where's Bernard?" she asked.

"Gone to post a letter, I'm told," said Jimmy. "I'm waiting for him. But—the experience—you look—frightened."

Jimmy regarded her as critically as a man can regard the woman he loves and he noticed that Madge was white and a little disheveled.

"A man," said Madge, "a man followed me."

"Where?" asked Jimmy. "Is he outside?"

"Oh, no—in Piccadilly!"

"But—have you been to the theatre?"

"Yes. We had to rehearse this morning and then again to-night. And in Piccadilly, as I was coming home—oh, it was horrid!"

Madge threw off her cloak.

"Did you—did you look around?" asked Jimmy.

"Of course I didn't replied Madge.

"Then how did you know he was following you?"

"Oh, a girl can feel that. A man wouldn't understand."

"Was he a—nice looking man?" said Jimmy, with some inkling of the true state of the case.

"No, a horrid man! No one but a horrid man would have done it. I had to run and catch a 'bus. And—and he ran after me. I'm trembling still."

She sat down before the fire and Jimmy saw a tear hovering upon her eyelashes.

"Look here," he said, after taking a minute to grasp the situation firmly, "there was no cause for alarm. You were being looked after all right. I was the man."

"You, Mr. Beachcroft? How dare you be so horrid?"

"I didn't mean to let you out of my sight until I had seen you in safety. I knew you were frightened."

Jimmy waited for her reply, standing over her by the fire.

"You knew who I was?" she asked presently, looking up at him.

"Of course I did," said Jimmy, without wincing.

"Then—why didn't you—speak to me?"

"I thought somehow that I'd offended you lately, and you mightn't like it. Have I?"

Madge shook her head.

"Besides, I thought it might be a useful lesson."

"Why should you want to teach me a lesson?" asked Madge standing up and facing him.

"Girls shouldn't go about alone so late at night," said Jimmy.

"But suppose they can't help it?" said Madge. "Suppose they have to make their own living? I hate it, heaven knows—especially when I have such a fright as this."

Somehow or other Jimmy found himself holding her hand. "Wouldn't it be nicer," he said, "if you had someone to—go about with you, to look after you; someone who had a right to do so?"

Madge looked at him with inquiring eyes, the tear still trembling on her eyelashes.

"I should be very glad if you would give me the job," he said, drawing her toward him. "Come, you're not frightened now, Madge?"

"No, not when I know you are near me," she said.

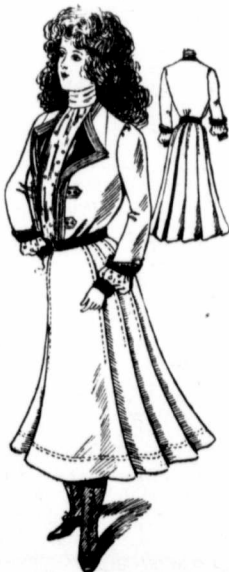
"Hullo! You two seem pretty busy!" said Bernard Cunningham from the doorway.

"We are," said Jimmy, releasing Madge from his arms; "we've been getting engaged."—*Modern Society*.

### Hints by May Mantion.

Girl's Costume, No. 3742.

The open blouse and the tucked skirt combine to make as charming a little girl's costume as can be devised.



3742 Girl's Costume,  
6 to 12 Years.

The very excellent model illustrated combines all the latest features, and is universally becoming. As shown, the

material is fougé cloth in Russian blue, with trimming of darker blue velvet, full vest and undersleeves of dotted silk, but Henrietta, cashmere, and all light-weight wool fabrics are equally suitable, and color can be varied again and again. The pleated skirt has many advantages that are all its own. Being stitched flat it fits snugly at the upper portion, yet falls in ample folds at the feet, and allows perfect freedom for young limbs. The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the back, the fronts and the full plastron. The back is smooth across the shoulders, and drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The full plastron is attached permanently to the right lining front, and hooked over onto the left. The fronts are smooth across the shoulders, but full at the waist, and are extended to form pointed revers. The right front edge is tacked over the full plastron, the left is hooked invisibly into place. The sleeves are double, and include the fashionable Paquin cuffs, which are attached to the lining, while the upper portions, turned back to form cuffs, are slipped over the whole.

To cut this costume for a girl of 8 years of age,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards of material 21 inches wide,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards 27 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 32 or 44 inches wide for plastron, collar and undersleeves.

The pattern No. 3742 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

**The price of above pattern post-paid is only 10 cents. Send orders to "The Farming World," Confederation Life Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.**

A little girl in a Pennsylvania town in saying her prayers the other night was told to pray for her father and mother, who were both very ill, and for one of the servants, who had lost her husband. She faithfully did as she was told, and then, impressed with the dreary condition of things, added on her own account: "And now, oh God, take good care of yourself, for if anything should happen to you, we should all go to pieces. Amen."—*Ex.*

A clergyman, on being invited to address some small school-children, chose for his subject the sin of forming bad habits. In conclusion, wishing to impress on his juvenile audience the necessity of casting aside such evil habits, he said:

"Well, we must treat these bad habits just as we treat other things for which we have no more use. For instance, tell me, children, what do we do with our old clothes?"

Instantly a bright little girl of some eight summers had her hand up, and a shrill little voice promptly replied: "Please, sir, we let down the tucks."—*Ex.*

# The Farming World

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Publisher, D. T. MCANISH.  
Editor, J. W. WHEATON, B.A.

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

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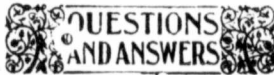
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TORONTO



## VENTILATING A POULTRY HOUSE.

W. H. W., Lakelet, writes: (1) What is the proper way to ventilate a house heated by animals or fowls, or at least a house that has no artificial heat provided? Should the pure air be drawn down a pipe from the roof or from some distance underground? (2) How can a person prevent hens from tramping or spoiling food fed in troughs fastened to the side of pen?

Answered by W. R. Graham, B.S.A., Manager Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College.

(1) To ventilate a poultry house I prefer to open the doors and windows a short time each day. Any ventilating system I have yet tried creates a draft, which, if it comes in contact with the fowls, causes disease. There is one plan, however, that appears to work fairly well; that is to lay six inch tile beneath the floor, the end of the first tile opening to the outside atmosphere. Every few feet smaller tile are stood on end, tapping the main or larger tile, these small tile opening into the poultry house. The ends must be protected so as not to become clogged with dirt or make a harbor for rats. In most instances there is a square outlet box passing through the roof and opening near the floor. So long as the inner temperature is warmer than the outside temperature, this plan works fairly well.

(2) Your fowls are either being fed too much soft food or else there is not enough trough room. By feeding less

mash or soft food, or by putting up more troughs, should prevent the fowls from getting into the food. You could also prevent them by making a lath-hinged cover for the trough, the space between each lath being about two inches. This would not allow the fowls to get their feet in, and would admit the head.

## Shorthorn Breeders.

Annual Meeting at Guelph.

Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, sent out the following notice last week to the members in regard to the next annual meeting:

The 15th annual meeting of the above association for the report of business done, the election of officers and transaction of new business will be held at the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 11 a.m.

A few days ago we mailed to you a notice to attend the 15th annual meeting as above. Since issuing that notice it has been decided by the Executive Committee of this association to again impress upon you the necessity for the presence of every member that can possibly attend, as matters of the most vital importance will be acted upon.

Ask for Standard Certificate at your station to attend Live Stock Convention before leaving, to entitle you to reduced fare home.

## Canadian Horse Show

The military and horse interests have again united for the purpose of holding a joint military tournament and horse show, which will be held at the Armouries, Toronto, on April 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1901. A strong committee has been formed, with Mr. Stewart Houston as Manager and Mr. Henry Wade as Honorary Secretary of

the Joint Committee. Col Otter was elected chairman. The event promises to be one of great interest to horse-breeders and military men generally.

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EVERY PATRON OF EVERY FACTORY

Should insist on receiving a monthly statement of the milk delivered from his farm.

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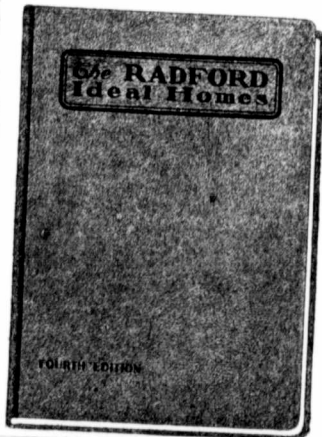
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33 Front St. E., Toronto

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In remitting, send post office or express order to—

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Confederation Life Building, Toronto





**Tuberculosis Conference.**

More than usual interest is being taken in the conference for the prevention of tuberculosis, which assembled at Ottawa on Thursday last. The primary object of the gathering is to deal with preventatives for consumption or tuberculosis, in the human family, though cattle tuberculosis and the tuberculin test came in for some discussion. At Thursday's session Col. McCrea, of Guelph, stated that, as a cattle breeder, he could assure them that the men engaged in that business were ready to take any intelligent steps for the eradication of the disease. But much harm had been done the cattle-breeding industry of this Province by untrue and unfair statements regarding the danger of infection from meat and

milk. Acts had been done under the pretense of eradicating tuberculosis from among the live stock of Canada, which had caused a loss of thousands of dollars to the breeders without bringing one dollar of return.

Dr. McEachren, Dominion Veterinarian, quoted statistics to show the rapid decrease of tuberculosis among Canadian cattle, and recommended the conference to place on record its faith in the tuberculin test for cattle.

Dr. Chown, of Winnipeg, declared that the air of Manitoba was pure and free from the germs of tuberculosis. Infection, he thought, came from thin cattle. There should be abattoirs in all the large cities, where the slaughtering of cattle could be done under proper supervision.

**Breeders, Beware.**

There is reported to be a smooth-tongued rascal, known by different names, going through the country, visiting breeders, who is worth watching. He represents that he is buying stock for well known ranchers in the West, who wish to secure stock by the carload, either sheep or cattle, as the case may be. He is about five feet five inches in height, weighs 130 pounds, of dark brown complexion, shiny black hair, and his only object appears to be to get free board from the breeders. He appears to be very familiar with the different breeds of stock. To a leading breeder in the West, with whom he remained for nearly a week, he gave the name of Major Bird. After inducing the breeder to buy up a large number of rams, in addition to his own, he went away, carrying with him a valuable pair of coon mits.

**Beet Sugar Meeting.**

A meeting in the interests of the beet sugar industry was held at Newmarket, Ont., on Feb. 14. The distribution of prizes to those farmers who had been most successful in the cultivation of beets during the past season took place. These prizes were distributed by Prof. Shuttleworth, of the Ontario Agricultural College, on behalf of the Government.

Addresses were delivered by Prof. Shuttleworth, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, representing the American Sugar Beet Company, and Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, who spoke very encouragingly of the prospects for establishing the beet sugar industry in Ontario.

The prize-winners in the Newmarket district are as follows: 1st, B. Ashley, Newmarket; yield, 23 tons 1,555 pounds; sugar, 14.6 per cent; purity, 86 per cent; cost per acre, \$53.90; net profit, \$67.15. 2nd, D. C. McDonald, Ravenshoe; yield, 25 tons 833 pounds; sugar, 14.3 per cent; purity, 84.3 per cent; cost per acre, \$35.50; net profit, \$72.52. 3rd, G. W. Roode, Holland Landing; yield, 24 tons 500 pounds; sugar, 15.7 per cent; purity, 84.8 per cent; cost per acre, \$28.90;



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possess accuracy and endurance under all conditions and in all degrees of temperature.  
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**Ideal Steam Cookers** lead the World, and are recognized everywhere as the best. Housekeepers and cooking experts say its many advantages over all others are unquestioned. Cooks a whole meal over one burner, on gas, electric, coal or wood stove. Reduces fuel bills fifty per cent. Feats and poultry, no matter how tough, are made tender and palatable. No steam in the house. No offensive odors. Burning impossible. Whistle blows when Cooker needs more water. Send for illustrated circulars. We pay express.

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The only All Canadian trans-continental Railway. Through train leaves Toronto daily except Sunday to Winnipeg, thence daily to

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- FIRST**—It is made by one of the best manufacturers in the world. Every one is guaranteed.
- SECOND**—It is a good timekeeper—in fact so good that many railway conductors rely on it.
- THIRD**—It is strong, and will stand the rough and tumble, the dust and damp of every-day wear.
- FOURTH**—The case is nickel-finished, and looks just as well as solid silver. With ordinary wear it will keep its color for two or three years—much longer with care. The works will last ten or fifteen years.
- FIFTH**—It has a stem-wind and a stem-set. No key to lose; no key-hole to let in dust.

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The Farming World is published every week, only \$1.00 per year.

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Address **THE Farming World, Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.**

net profit, \$80.22. 4th, A. E. Brammer, Newmarket; yield, 20 tons, 1,663 pounds; sugar, 15.9 per cent.; purity, 86 per cent.; cost per acre, \$24.90; net profit, 74.04. 5th, M. Starr, Pine Orchard; yield, 15 tons 83 pounds; sugar, 16 per cent.; purity, 88.4 per cent.; cost per acre, \$27.40; net profit, \$44.04. Equal—James Wright, Newmarket; yield, 19 tons 1,600 pounds; sugar, 15.9 per cent.; purity, 87.3 per cent.; cost per acre, \$42.90; net profit, \$51.15; and C. E. Lundy, Newmarket, yield, 13 tons 500 pounds; sugar, 16.4 per cent.; purity, 88.1 per cent.; cost per acre, \$30.90; net profit, \$32.03.

**Prizes for Seed Wheat Selection Awarded.**

The selections of wheat received from competitors in the "Seed Grain Competition" for which Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of \$10,000 to be distributed in prizes, have been examined. The work of examining the selections of oats will be completed and the results announced shortly. These prizes are awarded to boys and girls who live on Canadian farms and who have performed specified work in connection with the selection of seed grain. A set of prizes was arranged for each province in the Dominion; the Northwest Territories being considered as one province for this purpose.

The selections received for the yearly competition of 1900 contained 100 selected heads of the variety with which the competitor is operating. Twenty-five points were given for each gram (by weight) of grain of good quality contained in these 100 heads; and one point was given for each grain which the 100 heads contained.

The following is a list of the successful competitors with fall wheat:

1. Bertie Andrews & Co., Sheridan, Ont. \$25 00
2. Alfred Mountain, Avonbank, Ont. 20 00
3. Ambrose Higgins, William Grove, Ont. 15 00
4. C. E. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont. 12 00
5. Albert J. Wheaton, Thorndale, Ont. 10 00
6. Willie Murray, Avening, Ont. 8 00
7. Wm. J. G. Armstrong, Constance, Ont. 5 00
8. Adam Stevenon, Avonbank, Ont. 5 00
9. W. L. Dunlop, Macdonald's Corners, Ont. 5 00
10. Gordon Geddie, Paris, Ont. 5 00

List of successful competitors with spring wheat for the Province of Ontario:

1. Henry J. Wright, Powassan, \$25 00
2. Charlotte St. George & Co., Tramore, 20 00
3. Jos. K. Dunlop, Macdonald's Corners, 15 00
4. Marguerite Dellandrea, Golden Valley, 12 00
5. Pearl Herdicks, Headford, 10 00
6. Jonathan Osborne, Blairhampton, 8 00
7. Edith Fleming, Ivanhoe, 5 00
8. Bert Bond, Mindemoya, 5 00
9. Nettie Mc N. Heslip, McKellar, 5 00
10. David Fleming, Ivanhoe, 5 00

**Calving Time**

Nearly all dairymen who give dairy work close attention and thereby rendered it profitable, have long since dis-

covered that the ancient practice of making the spring of the year the invariable calving time for milk cows is a back number. A large proportion of the cows kept for dairy production are now bred to calve in the fall, and reasons for this are many and potent. It brings the cows fresh in milk at the time when the product is highest, for one thing. Another is that along about the time next year when the grass comes, the cows going onto the green pastures make a fresh start, and are stimulated to increased production at a time after calving when with spring calves the production would be beginning to fail. It is better for the calf, too, if it is to be raised, for it can be fed on skim milk, properly supplemented with corn meal, during the winter, and go on pasture next spring and summer, and be further along and better able to resist the flies. Everything is in favor of fall calving, and there are no substantial reasons against it. Major Alvord declares, after a careful investigation of the subject, that he regards a cow as being 25 per cent. more productive when she comes in fresh in the fall than the same cow would be if she came in in the spring. This is a percentage that every dairyman can well afford to strive for.

A good many dairymen now have calves coming every month in the year. This has certain advantages with respect to the creaming and churning quality of the milk. As most people know, the milk of cows that have been long in milk is more difficult to separate, and that it churns with more difficulty. The milk of a cow long in lactation, however, can be made, both to cream and churn, more readily by mixing it with the milk of a fresh cow. For this reason it is a good thing to have cows coming in fresh all the year around. The old practice of exclusive spring calving, however, is about the worst that can be pursued with a dairy herd.—*Hoard's Dairyman*

**DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.**

The BEST and the CHEAPEST

95 PER CENT. hatches are often reported by those who use these incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber. Correct instructions for operating; has fireproof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an incubator or brooder without first getting a copy of our 148 page Catalogue. Sent 6 cents for Illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies. The Poultry's Guide, New Edition, 15c.

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**\$15.00 PER TON.**

An opportunity for farmers to try this famous fertilizer at small cost.

Guaranteed 18 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.

THE KING MILLING CO.  
SARNIA, Ont. Limited.

**Cheese and Butter**

Makers of these articles, in many instances, do not pay the necessary attention to the quality of the salt they use. Some people think that "salt is salt," and it does not matter where it comes from or who makes it. This is a great mistake, for it is essential that to produce the best Butter or Cheese nothing but the purest salt should be used. The number of prizes obtained by users of

**"RIOE'S or COLEMAN'S" DAIRY SALT**

at the various exhibitions is conclusive proof that these brands of salt stand unrivalled. For prices, etc., address

R. & J. RANSFORD,

Clinton, Ont.

**Why**—In these times of keen competition is there such a great demand for this All Steel Flexible Harrow?



We can guarantee more than double the strength and wear in this Harrow than there is in any other make.

Parties wishing a first-class Harrow will do well to write us direct or apply to the local agent.

OUR MOTTO: "Not how Cheap but how Good."

**TOLTON BROS., GUELPH, Ont.**

**BECAUSE**

The Flexibility of the Harrow enables it to adapt itself as readily to rough and uneven ground as to smooth, and the oscillating motion produced by its flexibility pulverizes the ground, and leaves it in a loose and more porous condition than any other Harrow, and it is made of the very best material money can buy for the purpose. The bars are made of Hard Spring Steel, very stiff and strong, the hinges and teeth being of solid steel, all of which are of a higher grade than is possible to use in any other make of Harrows.

**The Angora Goat.**

The Angora Goat is receiving some attention in the United States, where there are estimated to be 400,000 of this species, which annually produce about 1,000,000 pounds of mohair.

The United States Department of Agriculture have issued a bulletin on this subject, from which we take the following:

Investigations prove that they are not only classed among the most useful of the domestic animals, and have been so classed for thousands of years, but their usefulness is manifested in various ways. The fleece, called "mohair," furnishes some of the finest fabrics among ladies' goods, and is used in various other manufactures. Their habit of browsing enables the farmers in a wooded locality to use them to help in subjugating the forest. Their flesh is exceedingly delicate and nutritious; the milk, though not so abundant as with the milch breed of goats, is richer than cows' milk; and their tanned skins, though inferior in quality to the skins of the common goat, are used for leather; their pelts make the neatest of rugs and robes; and they are excellent pets for children. A few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection from wolves and dogs; and their manure is noticeably helpful to the grass which follows them after they have cleaned away the underbrush.

**Don't Eat When Overtired.**

There is, perhaps, no more frequent cause of trouble among workers than that of eating when overtired. They return in the evening from their labor exhausted, and flatter themselves that a good meal will set them up again. Their hopes are seldom realized, for their stomachs, like the rest of their bodies, being thoroughly tired, cannot do their work effectually, and the result of giving them a solid meal to tackle is an attack of indigestion. Of course, when one comes in from the day's work a meal is necessary; the only thing to guard against is taking it when one is too fatigued to digest it. If, instead of sitting down as soon as possible after entering the house to dinner or supper, the weary worker were first to take a cup of beef tea, or even of weak tea, with a little piece of bread and butter, which would act as a stimulant, she would, by the time she had made her toilet for the evening, be sufficiently rested and refreshed to eat a hearty meal with benefit. And right here comes a word as to the importance of dressing for the evening. It is not merely a habit of refinement but it helps one to overcome fatigue, to get rid of the dust of the day, and to put on fresh, cool garments, instead of those one has worn since morning. The donning of some sort of evening dress—be it only a well-worn silk blouse—has a toilet effect on both mind and body, and should by no means be omitted, even by the weary business woman living alone in a boarding house.—*Chicago News.*

**Ancient and Modern Proverbs.**

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; avoid him.

"He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him.

"He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him.

"But he who knows and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow him."—*From the Arabian Proverbs.*

Small doses of Gregory's powder—a combination of rhubarb, ginger and magnesia, obtainable from any chemist—is one of the best remedies for white sour in young calves. Half an ounce, or thereabouts, according to size, given in a little milk, and repeated a second time on the morrow, relieves the stomach and bowels in all but bad or advanced cases, and provides an antacid that checks the excess of acid and acrid secretion which gives rise to the disorder.

**NO SPAVINS**

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Carbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

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**Wide-Tire Wheels**  
Made to fit any axle.

They are lighter, stronger and much cheaper than wooden wheels.

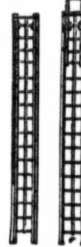
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should be used by every farmer, in fact by everyone who has a wagon.

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**Extension Ladder**

Light, Strong, Convenient and Cheap.

Port Colborne, April 10, 1900.

Dear Sir—Have you an agent down here for your goods? The ladder I got from you seems to take with the public, and I wish you would send agents' prices so if I can do anything I will take it up or let them know who your agent is.

L. TURNBULL.  
(See our ad. in last and next week's issues.)

For stacking, or for picking apples, and for general use about the farm the WAGGONER LADDER is unequalled. Made in all lengths.

Ask your local Hardware Merchant for our goods. Or write for catalogue (free) to The Waggoner Ladder Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

**TREES TREES TREES**

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental TREES for Spring, 1901, at lowest possible prices.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PACKING DEALERS' ORDERS

Farmers wishing to buy first class stock, absolutely **First Hand and without paying commission to agents** should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list. Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want. Correspondence Solicited.

WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ontario

**Deafness and Head Noises**



Drum, full size.

Relieved, the progress of Deafness stopped and sensitive ears protected by

**The Common Sense Ear Drums**

Which are made of soft rubber only; are absolutely invisible and comfortable, and can be worn at all times both day and night, by infants and children, as well as adults, with perfect safety and comfort.

Call or write for pamphlet and testimonials showing benefit in cases of Catarrhal Deafness, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Discharge from Ears, Relaxed, Sunken or Thickened Drums.

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Mention this paper.



## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Horses.

The decision of the Hackney Council excluding brood mares under 15 hands, and 1 Hackney stallions similarly lacking in height, from the championship at the Islington show in the spring, has given rise to great dissatisfaction among Hackney fanciers. The animals may be shown in classes 15 and 16 as "nondescript cobs," but they may not follow their sires into the ring as members of his produce group. Such a decision brings about a drastic change, having regard to Hackney traditions. Some of the best representatives of the breed, with the blood of Denmark, Danegelt, Lord Derby II., Wildfire, and Ganymede in their veins, have been under the 15 hands standard, and generally speaking, the cream of the race are very slightly over that height. The Council have given great offence by classifying the under 15 hand high-steppers as "cobs," a term which naturally does not please connoisseurs, who have devoted years of careful thought and selection to the production of Hackneys, with the best characteristics of the breed, and yet absolutely different in type from the tall flash-looking carriage horse. The trouble has arisen through a desire to raise the height of the Hackney until he is able to meet the demand for the clever-moving and well-mounted carriage horse, instead of being, as is the case with many pure bred animals, merely park hacks. If the production of Hackneys can be accomplished without losing the fire and dash, the sturdy coupling, and the general attractiveness of the breed, well and good, but it must take years of judicious blood combination ere such a purpose is achieved.

#### Cattle.

Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., writes: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have had good results from advertising in THE FARMING WORLD. Have disposed of several young Ayrshire bulls. Still have a fine Ayrshire bull by Matchless, and several young calves rising one year, fit to head any herd. The large English Berkshires are fast becoming general favorites; have had a very large sale for brood sows. I now have a fine lot of boars and sows from two to four months old, which will make prize winners. The coltie puppies which I have sold from the Imp. prize bitch, Perfection's Queen, and by Imp. Rosineath, are giving the best of satisfaction as workers and prize dogs."

Mr. J. H. Douglas, M.P.P., Warworth, Ont., who is about to rent his farm, has a special announcement in this week's issue. Parties desiring to secure first-class Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire pigs at reasonable figures should make a note of this.

Another Ayrshire herd deserving of special mention, whose announcement appears in this issue, is that of Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que. It is in specially fine condition, and contains a number of prize-winning animals.

No breeder in Canada has a better knowledge of the Shorthorn business than Arthur Johnson, of Greenwood, Ont. His intimate knowledge of this noted beef herd of cattle enables him to import into his herd only the best animals and the very best blood in Great Britain. His 1900 importations were specially select, and of great value to the cattle industry of this country. Parties desiring to secure the very best in the Shorthorn line should write him. See his announcement on page 574.

#### Sheep

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., the well-known live stock exporters, of Shrewsbury, have just received notice of the safe arrival of

the two high class Hampshire shearing rams consigned to Messrs. J. M. Peck & Sons, of Melbourne, on account of W. I. Winter-Irving, Esq., per the SS. "Hawkes Bay," which sailed from the port of London on 2nd October last.

These rams should prove valuable additions to Mr. Winter-Irving's flock, as they had already proved their value as sires, having been used as lambs before leaving England.

#### Swine

On motion of W. T. Garrett, the Board of Directors of the Standard Poland China Record Association was recommended to appropriate the sum of \$250 to be used as special premiums to members of said association at the Swine Show to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1901. That said amount, if appropriated, shall be apportioned *pro rata* on all first premiums in regular classes, in which Poland Chinas are shown at said show, as per list of premiums to be issued by the managers of said exposition. Said special premium or premiums shall be paid by the secretary of the Standard Association upon presentation of certificate of the president and secretary of said exposition, certifying that the holder of said certificate won the first premium in the class or classes as above.

#### Poultry.

James Lord & Son, Drumquin, Ont., write of date Jan. 28, 1901, as follows: "We do not think it would be doing your paper justice if we did not report to you the success we have had in selling turkeys through the advertisement we have had in THE FARMING WORLD. We sold every turkey we had to spare, and returned several orders. We heartily recommend THE FARMING WORLD as an advertising medium."

Tolton's root cutter on page 598.

Caustic Balsam advt. on page 602.

Incubators and poultry on page 603.

Desiring Gift to the World on front cover.

David Maxwell's Favorite Churn on page 602.

Seeds advertisement of Wm. Ewing, Montreal, on page 600. Beautiful catalogue for trees on page 598.

Dr. Hess Clark, Stock Food and Instant Louse Killer. See page 574.

Machine wheels, made by Dominion Wrought Iron Co. Advt. on page 599.

Massey-Harris catalogue is to hand. A credit to Canadian manufacture are the machines built by this firm.

Elastic Carbon Paint, supplied by Atlantic Refining Co., is what the farmers want for buildings, etc. On page 601.

Twenty-ninth Century Catalogue of Messrs. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, is a beauty. Reflects credit on Canadian manufacture of harvesting machinery.

The Grimm Mfg. Co. advertises their Champion Evaporator on page 600. A very interesting history on the maple syrup industry appears in this number.

Joliette Grinder, made by S. Vessot, well deserved the first prize at Paris. Office and warehouses at 108 Front St. East. A car load of grinders on hand. Advt. on page 602.

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, are handling the Delaval cream separator in Canada with great satisfaction. Look up their advt. on page 602, and send for catalogue.

The Toronto Poultry Co. announce that they can supply eggs from thoroughbred stock. Farmers should improve their poultry, and be ready for the export trade. See front cover.

Matthew Moody, Terrebonne, wants a share of Ontario's farm machine business. Agents would do well to secure territory as freight is paid. See announcement on page 604 of their horse-power roller-bearing machines.

"Farmers' Guide" is the name of a book, and, as its title indicates, is a guide to farmers in the cultivation and fertilization of all crops typical to America. This book is handsomely bound, profusely illustrated, and every farmer should have it in his library. It can be had without charge from the German Kall Works, of No. 93 Nassau street, New York City. We recommend FARMING WORLD readers to write for a copy of this book.

## RELIABLE SEEDS!

### For Farm and Garden

OUR stock includes all that is best in Garden and Field Roots, Flower Seeds and Flowering Plants, Grasses, Clovers and Seed Grain.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free on application

**W. EWING & CO.**

Seed Merchants

142 McGill St.,

MONTREAL, Que.

## CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated panover firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing, and a Perfect automatic regulator, which secures rapid and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for



Catalogue Free.

BORGHUM, CIDER and FRUIT JELLIES.

**THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,**  
84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

## Man Wanted

WANTED a good reliable man to represent THE FARMING WORLD. One with a horse and rig preferred. A good income guaranteed to the right man. References required. A chance for farmers' sons during the winter months. Address at once:

**THE FARMING WORLD**  
Confederation Life Building  
TORONTO.



**ROCK SALT** for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

Up

With the  
**Times...**

Progressive Cheese and Butter makers use : : : : :

**Windsor Salt**

because they know it produces a better article, which brings the highest price.

**THE WINDSOR SALT CO.**

Limited

WINDSOR, : : : : ONT.

# Market Review and

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,  
Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto, Feb. 18, 1901.

Though general trade in wholesale lines is still quiet, there seems to be unbounded confidence that a good year's business will characterize all branches of the wholesale trade. There is already increased activity in some lines, notably in cotton and lumber, though there is too much speculation reported in some centres for healthy trade. Money is quotable at 5 to 5½ per cent. on call, and commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of account.

## Wheat.

The general tone of the wheat market shows little change. It is believed that reserves in the American Northwest are larger than estimated, while the condition of the growing crop is favorable. Besides, the total Argentine crop is said to be very little below that of last year. The situation, generally speaking, is not one to warrant any big advance in values unless the speculative element takes a big hand in the game. Cables have fluctuated during the week. Aside from this there is little change in the Old Country markets.

The local markets have ruled fairly steady during the week at from 65½ to 66c. for red winter at Ontario points, and 68 to 69c. for spring wheat. Goose is quoted at 67c. east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68 to 68½c.; spring rye, 69½c., and goose, 65c. per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

Though cable quotations for oats are lower the local markets have ruled steady to firm at 28 to 29½c. at Ontario points. On Toronto farmers' market oats bring 33c. per bushel.

The barley market keeps steady at 50 to 52c. for shippers' quotation at Montreal for malting quality. Here quotations are 40 to 41c. north and west. On the farmers' market here barley brings 45 to 48c. per bushel.

## Peas and Corn.

Cable quotations for Canadian peas are also weaker, yet the market on this side keeps firm and steady at 63½ to 64c. at Ontario points. On the farmers' market here peas bring 66c. per bushel.

On a movement in the west seems to be very irregular. Cars of American mixed are quoted in Montreal at 47 to 48c. per bushel. American No. 3 yellow is quoted here at 45c. Toronto in car lots, and Canadian at 36½ to 37½c. west.

## Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran in car lots is quoted at Montreal at \$16.50 to \$17, Manitoba bran in bags at \$17, and shorts at \$17.50 to \$18 in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$16 and shorts at \$17 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto. At points west of here shippers quote bran at \$13 to \$13.50, and shorts at \$14.50 to \$15 in car lots.

## Eggs and Poultry.

The English market is higher. At Montreal the market is quiet at 20 to 21c. for fresh stock in large lots. New-laid continue firm here at 20 to 21c. in case lots. Other kinds are dull. On Toronto farmers' market new-laid bring 23 to 25c., and fresh stock 18 to 23c. per dozen.

Choice, fresh-killed turkeys are quoted at Montreal at 9 to 9½c., chickens 7½ to 8c., ducks 7½ to 9c., and geese at 6 to 6½c. per lb. in job lots. Trade is rather quiet here, though there is a demand for fresh stock at 8 to 11c. for turkeys and 7 to 8c. for geese, and 50 to 75c. per pair for chickens. On Toronto farmers' market chickens bring 50 to \$1.25 and ducks 75c. to \$1.20 per pair, and turkeys 9 to 13c. and geese 7 to 9c. per lb.

## Potatoes.

Ontario potatoes are quoted at Montreal at

45 to 47c. per big in car lots. Car lots are quoted here at 28 to 30c. per bag. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 30 to 35c. per bag.

## Hay and Straw.

Though an easier feeling is reported at Liverpool, values on this side are well maintained, and the market keeps firm and active. Many farmers are reported to be holding for higher prices. Prices now are good, and it might not be advisable to hold for too high a figure. Quotations for baled hay at Montreal are \$9.50 to \$11 per ton in car lots. Prices here are \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1, and \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2 quality in car lots, Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$14 to \$15, sheaf straw \$9.50, and loose straw \$6 to \$7 per ton.

## Seeds.

The seed market continues firm and active. Holders of clover are firm in their views that higher prices will prevail. Montreal trade quotations are \$7 to \$9 for red clover, \$7 to \$9 for alsike, \$2.50 to \$3 for timothy, and \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel for flax seed. On Toronto farmers' market red clover, \$6 to \$6.60; alsike, \$6.00 to \$6.80, and timothy, \$1.40 to \$2.25 per bushel.

## Apples.

The season's business shows a marked improvement over a year ago, so that buyers will be in good shape for next season's trade. The total exports from Atlantic ports for the season up to Feb. 9 were 1,211,234 bbls., against 1,140,496 for the same period a year ago. Of this amount, 606,580 bbls. were shipped from Canada, and 604,655 from the United States. Car lots of good quality are quoted at Montreal at \$1 to \$3.50 per bbl. On Toronto farmers' market apples bring from \$1.50 to \$3 per bbl. as to quality.

## Cheese.

The English market is reported weaker, and the situation at present is not favorable for holders. It is believed, however, that this lowering of values will increase consumption and improve matters later on. Montreal quotations are 10½ to 10¾c. for finest Westerns, and 9½ to 10c. for under grades.

## Butter.

While the exports of Canadian butter for 1900 show a decrease of \$2,365,950, the ex-

ports of Western is quoted at 10½ to 10¾c. and Manitoba at 17 to 17½c., one lot being sold at 16c., but the quality was very inferior. Creamery butter continues in good demand here, and firm at 23 to 24c. for prints, and 20 to 22c. for tubs and boxes. Dairy butter, in a jobbing way, brings 18 to 19c. for lb. prints, and 17 to 18c. for large rolls. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 18 to 23c. each, and large rolls 17 to 20c. per lb.

## Cattle.

The cattle situation shows little improvement, though cables were higher on Friday, live cattle being quoted at 12 to 13½c. American markets, with the exception of New York have been slow. At Toronto cattle market on Friday the run of live stock consisted of 964 cattle, 512 hogs, 661 sheep and 25 calves. There are complaints of unfinished cattle, both exporters and drovers being marketed. Trade was fairly steady and all choice fat cattle found ready purchasers at quotations. The market was not good for inferior to common, of which there was too large a supply. It is claimed that drovers are paying too high prices in the country and consequently are losing money, but this is their own funeral. Very few choice exporters are coming forward, and the \$5 per cwt. limit is

## ABSOLUTELY NO CONNECTION WITH ANY COMBINE OR TRUST



**ELASTIC CARBON PAINT** Especially adapted for farm buildings; proof against weather, fire and rust; will not crack, run, blister or scale; will stop leaks, and last a lifetime; great protector for everything from a hot boiler front to a plow, bridge, roof and fence. Our immense buildings are covered with Metallic Roofing and Siding and painted with **ELASTIC CARBON PAINT**. Write us for prices. We have received thousands of valuable testimonials from Canadian and American customers.

Manufactured in Canada only by

**THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY**

Manufacturers and Importers of Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Grease and Specialties  
Foot of Jarvis Street, TORONTO, CAN.

# THE FARMING WORLD

Superintendent at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed manager of the Rathban Company's big farm at Deseronto, Ont. Mr. Rennie's long and successful experience in managing farms is sufficient guarantee that he will make a success of this new venture.

## Cheap Cattle and Hog Feed

Oat dust, Barley Dust, Meal Seeds, etc. Can lead either Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Rys. Quotations furnished on application to—

**JAMES WILSON, Ferguson**

Operating McLeod Mills, Broomfield Mills and Ferguson Elevator.

## I. DEVITT & SON



Breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn-cattle. Stock for sale at all times.

**Freeman, P.O.**

Farm 1/4 mile North of Burlington Station.

## HORSEMENT! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

# GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Use genuine without the signature of *The Lawrence Williams Co.* Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe acute or chronic Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and CATTLE, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC or FIRING. Impossible to produce scur or Blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

## Stop

Don't you think it is nearly time you bought a



## Grain Grinder

Particularly a "JOLIETTE"

For your convenience we have opened a branch in Toronto, where we are carrying a large stock, and can suit any power. Come and see us, or drop us a line.

**S. VESSOT & CO.,**

108 Front St. East, TORONTO

Factory at Joliette, Que.

## Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



| Patent Foot and Lever Drive. | No. | Holds  | LIQT :      | CHURNS |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|-------------|--------|
| •                            | 0   | 6 gal. | 4 to 8 gal. |        |
| •                            | 1   | 10 "   | 1 to 5 "    |        |
| •                            | 2   | 15 "   | 2 to 7 "    |        |
| •                            | 3   | 20 "   | 3 to 9 "    |        |
| •                            | 4   | 26 "   | 4 to 12 "   |        |
| •                            | 5   | 30 "   | 5 to 14 "   |        |
| •                            | 6   | 40 "   | 8 to 20 "   |        |

Superior in Workmanship and Finish

**DAVID MAXWELL & SON**  
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada.

### Sheep and Lambs.

The American markets have ruled slow and irregular, especially for lambs. At Buffalo on Friday the ruling figures for choice lambs were \$5.45 to \$5.50 per cwt. At Toronto market prices for sheep were easy at \$3 to \$3.50 for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. for bucks. Gained lambs sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. and barnyard lambs at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

### Hogs

The advance in prices fresh arrived in last week's report materialized. On Friday the run of hogs was light with select bacon hogs bringing \$6.50 and light and thick fats \$6 per cwt. There are indications of a further advance this week.

The Wm. Davis Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.75 per cwt. this week for select bacon hogs and \$6.25 for thick and light fats.

The supply of hogs at Montreal has been lighter and packers have been paying \$6.75 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin* London cable of Feb. 14 re Canadian bacon reads thus:—"London, February 14, 1901.—An unexpected improvement has set in, the market having veered round to a decidedly firm tone, and under a good consumptive demand prices have advanced 2s. per cwt. No. 1 Canadian 56s to 57, No. 2 52s to 54s."

### Horses

Quite a lot of horses were sold at Grand's Repository, Toronto, last week, numbering about 100 by private and auction sale and trade is looking up. Another lot of 32, making 64 in all purchased by Mr. Chapman, went by the steamship "Devona," from Portland on Tuesday of this week with two men in charge. Mr. Chapman is so well pleased with his purchases that he has decided to visit Ontario every year in search of good horses. Another buyer Mr. Dollar, one of the leading job masters of England, is now in Toronto for the purpose of buying a number of good sized high-class carriage horses.

Mr. W. H. Smith, (proprietor of Grand's) stated this morning that farmers were asking more for horses in the country than they could be sold for in Toronto. Good blocky work horses could be bought cheaper in Toronto than in the country. On Tuesday's sale last week this class of horses sold at \$75 to \$110 each, while on Saturday last in the country farmers were asking from \$100 to \$125 each for similar stock. The supply is not large and farmers are not inclined to sell useful horses unless at a good figure, owing to the busy spring season being near at hand

### To Manage a Big Farm.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, sr., who for five years ably filled the position of Farm

The Baby Rescues What there is in it.

And in this way pays for itself.



If you do not Believe it, try one.

## CREAMER SKIM MILK

163 LBS. READY FOR THE PIGS  
YIELD 35 OUNCES OF BUTTER

### AN EVERYDAY STORY RETOLD

SOPERTON, JAN. 14TH, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—  
On January 1st, I allowed your agent at Delta, Wm. Johnson, to place a No. 2 Alpha Cream Separator in my house on trial. He took 163 lbs. of skim milk that we had ready for pigs, milk that had been set in creamers for 24 hours, and skimmed as close as we could skim it. We surprise took out of the Alpha could get any more cream out of it, but to our surprise we received 40 cents from agent, who wanted it to exhibit.

We also made another test by putting one mess of milk in creamers for 24 hours; from this we got 7 lbs. butter. We then separated same amount with the Alpha and got 9 lbs. Gentlemen, I am fully convinced that the Alpha is a labor-saving and money-saving machine, runs easy and comes up to the recommendation you gave it. I intend using one while I am in the butter business. Wishing your Company and agent success.  
Yours truly,

**JOHN FRYE**

Write **Soperton, Ont.**

## CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

327 Commissioners St., : MONTREAL, Que.

## FOR SALE

2 Barred Rock Cockerels, \$1.00 each.  
 Rose Comb Black Minorcas; 1 cockerel,  
 3 pullets, \$5.00.  
 Rose Comb White Leghorns; 1 cockerel  
 (scored 93 by L. G. Jarvis), 4 pullets,  
 \$6.00.  
 Single Comb Black Minorcas; 1 cock-  
 erel, imported, \$1.50.  
 Also a few pair English Pheasants, \$5.00  
 per pair.

OAKWOOD FARM,  
 Box 323, GALT, ONT.

## SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



and Almanac for 1901, two colors, 100 pages  
 over 100 illustrations of Poultry, Incubators, Brood-  
 ers, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens,  
 successfully, their care, diseases and remedies.  
 Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses.  
 All about Incubators, Brooders and thoroughly bred  
 Poultry with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents.  
 C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 100, FINEPORT, ILL.

## The Safety Incubators AND BROODERS

Are the best and cheapest you can buy. It  
 will pay you to wait for full particulars be-  
 fore placing your orders.

Address the Manufacturer,

J. E. MEYER,  
 KOSSUTH, ONT.



Works on either standing timber or stumps. Will pull an ordinary Grab in 15 minutes. Make a clean  
 sweep of **Two Acres at a sitting.** A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to  
 handle. The cost on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for Illustrated  
 Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. **MILNE MFG. CO., 887 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.**  
 (Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.)

## BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS



Built to last a lifetime  
 By the Largest Makers  
 In Canada



BELL is the Musician's Favorite

The BELL ORGAN AND PIANO Co., Limited, Guelph, Ontario

Catalogue No. 41 Free

# Six Poultry Prizes!

EASY TO WIN

The Editor of THE FARMING WORLD offers six prizes to Farmers,  
 Farmers' Wives and others who send the three best short articles  
 on the **Poultry Question.** Subjects named below:

### THREE PRIZES

Subject:

"The Breeding and Feeding of Poultry  
 for Egg Production."

- 1st Prize, \$3.00 cash.
- 2nd Prize, \$2.00 cash.
- 3rd prize, a handsome one-dollar book.

### THREE PRIZES

Subject:

"The Breeding and Feeding of Chickens  
 for Table Use."

- 1st Prize, \$3.00 cash.
- 2nd Prize, \$2.00 cash.
- 3rd Prize, a handsome one dollar book.

### Conditions:

1. Each essay should not exceed 600 words.
2. Plans of poultry house are permissible.
3. Prize essays will be published in our special Poultry Number in March.
4. Articles must reach this office by February 23.
5. Write on one side of paper only.

ADDRESS

## THE FARMING WORLD,

Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.

WE are the largest manufacturers of Tread Power Machines in Canada. Our machines are the most durable and will develop more power for the same elevation than other makes. One-Horse Machine has two tracks for the rollers, Two-Horse Machine has three tracks, and Three-Horse Machine has four tracks. Thus each horse has a bearing on each side of him—roller bearings on main shaft—speed regulator when desired—special safety brake on Three-Horse Machine. Labor-saving Farm Machinery delivered freight paid. **MATTHEW MOODY & SONS, Terrebonne, Que.**



ONE-HORSE TREAD POWER with roller bearings



TWO-HORSE TREAD POWER with roller bearings



THREE-HORSE TREAD POWER with roller bearings

# The Improved U.S. Separator

## AGAIN DEMONSTRATES ITS SUPERIORITY

Read the following report by a Canadian Government Butter and Cheese Inspector of the work of the U.S. and De Laval Cream Separators at the Creamery of St. Annes de la Parade and notice the great saving of butter fat made by the U.S. over the De Laval.

To the President and Directors of the Creamery of St. Anne de la Parade :

GENTLEMEN,—At M. F. X. O. Trudel's request I came here to follow the operations of a contest between the De Laval and U.S. Cream Separators. I followed the work of these machines since the 16th and you will see the work of each as follows :

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

|                                       | Nov. 16, 1900      | Nov. 19, 1900      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Milk received .....                   | 2219 lbs.          | 3386 lbs.          |
| Fat in whole milk .....               | 4 60 p.c.          | 4 60 p.c.          |
| Quantity skimmed per hour .....       | 3504 lbs.          | 3627 lbs.          |
| Average temperature of milk .....     | 93 degrees         | 80 degrees         |
| Average speed (rev. per minute) ..... | 5660               | 6000               |
| Percentage of cream .....             | 17 35              | 17 35              |
| Fat left in skim milk .....           | .10 & 11 of 1 p.c. | .07 & 08 of 1 p.c. |

### THE U.S. SEPARATOR

|                                       | Nov. 17, 1900      | Nov. 21, 1900      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Milk received .....                   | 1177 lbs.          | 2775 lbs.          |
| Fat in whole milk .....               | 4 60 p.c.          | 4 80 p.c.          |
| Quantity skimmed per hour .....       | 2715 lbs.          | 3468 lbs.          |
| Average temperature of milk .....     | 91 degrees         | 88 degrees         |
| Average speed (rev. per minute) ..... | 8000               | 8025               |
| Percentage of cream .....             | 21 32              | 17 12              |
| Fat left in skim milk .....           | .03 & 04 of 1 p.c. | .03 & 07 of 1 p.c. |

### TOTAL OF EACH FOR THE TWO DAYS

|                               | De Laval Separator | U.S. Separator |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Milk received .....           | 5605 lbs.          | 3952 lbs.      |
| Average temperature .....     | 87 1/4 degrees     | 89 degrees     |
| Average speed .....           | 5825               | 8025           |
| Total loss of fat .....       | 4 02               | 1 84           |
| Loss per 100 lbs of fat ..... | 1 55 lb.           | 87 lb.         |
| Total loss in cash .....      | <u>\$1.15</u>      | <u>\$0.42</u>  |

Sworn to before me Nov. 21, 1900

T. E. LANONETTE, T. P. ex. of C. C. Ste. Anne.

L. P. LACOURSIERE,

Government Butter and Cheese Inspector

NOTICE that the De Laval lost \$1.15 in separating 5605 lbs. of milk or ..... 205 on 1000 lbs. while the U.S. lost \$0.42 in separating 3952 lbs. of milk or only ..... 106 on 1000 lbs. by which it will be seen that the De Laval lost in actual cash nearly twice as much as the U. S.

In other words, a creamery separating 10,000 lbs. of milk a day would save in a year in butter fat alone by using the U.S. Separator \$361.35 that would be lost by using the De Laval Separator.

The President and Directors, after carefully considering the Judge's report, decided to purchase a No. 0 Improved U.S. Separator.

This is only one instance among many where the

**Improved U.S. Separator has Proved Itself to be a Cleaner Skimmer than the De Laval**

For further particulars and information write the

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

Remember, there is no duty on Improved U.S. Separators shipped into Canada.