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The Farming World



AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME

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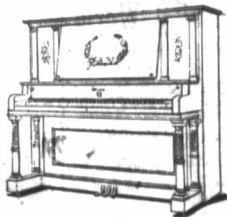
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1904

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The Farming World
TORONTO

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J. W. WHEATON B. A. Editor.

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Coming Events

Ontario Experimental Union, O.A.C., Guelph, Dec. 7 and 8, 1903.
Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7-11, 1903.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., Dec. 15-18, 1903.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Belleville, January 6-8, 1904.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, St. Thomas, January 12-14, 1904.

Eighteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, Toronto, Jan. 19th, 1904.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association annual meeting, Toronto Feb. 4th, 1904.

Annual meeting Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1904.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

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New Patent Law

The new law, assented to August 13, 1903, empowers the Commissioner of Patents to place certain patents under the Compulsory License System in lieu of the actual manufacture of the patented article, provided application is made before February 13th, 1904, in cases of patents granted before August 13th last.

The patents which are likely to be placed under the Compulsory License System are for: Art processes, improvements on a patented invention, when both patents are not held by the same persons; appliances or apparatus used in connection with railways, telegraph, telephone, and lighting systems and other works under the control of the public or large corporations, which are manufactured or constructed only to order and are not according to custom carried in stock.

The cost of preparing and filing a Petition for the Commissioner's Order is ten dollars (\$10.00) in all ordinary cases.

(Information furnished by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada and Washington, D. C.)

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THE IDEAL COOK BOOK is the best thing of its kind ever published. It contains over 1,000 recipes, which have been most carefully compiled with the help of friends all over the world. Perhaps the most notable feature is the latter portion of the book, which is devoted exclusively to Sick Room Cookery, and the treatment before the doctor arrives of persons suddenly taken ill or meeting with an accident. It is bound in substantial oil-cloth cover for the kitchen.

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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 1, 1903

No. 21

Attend the Winter Fair

EVERY farmer who can do so conveniently, (and who cannot), should attend the Winter Fair at Guelph next week. This fair, with its series of lectures on all branches of live stock, is one of the greatest educational institutions in Canada. Visitors can see the fat animals judged alive and can afterwards inspect the carcasses, thus gaining valuable information as to the type of animal best suited to meet the needs of the market. The show throughout is thoroughly practical. Look up the condensed program elsewhere in this issue, and arrange to be present at least part of the time.

The Outlook for Bacon Products

There is a feeling among some in the trade that this fall's slump in prices for bacon hogs will be of longer duration than usual. For a few years back the "slump" has generally disappeared with the beginning of the new year and prices have returned to what they were before the fall weakening in values began. If the opinion of some of our packers can be relied upon this return of good prices will not come till the new year is well advanced if it comes even then. The reason given for this continuation of a weak market is the increased production of hogs in the United States and the low prices that are being paid there for live hogs. The best American hogs are quoted at Chicago at about from \$4.60 to \$4.80 per cwt., or nearly \$2.00 per cwt. lower than last year at this time. Having a large supply of cheap hogs and consequently a large supply of hog products to dispose of, it is stated that the Americans will seek a market for this surplus product in Great Britain, where it will come into competition with the cheaper Canadian brands. This competition will mean loss of trade and consequently lower values, which will react on the trade here and bring a continuation of the lower prices now being paid in Canada for bacon hogs, well on into 1904.

Such is the view of the bacon hog market taken by some of our packers. Whether their point of view will prove to be the correct one remains to be seen. It might be noted, however, that during the past year or two, when American hog products were scarce and consequently high, the Canadian article was introduced into many new quarters in England to supply the place of the American article, upon which dealers had formerly relied for their regular supply. This enlarged the market for some of the lower grades of Canadian bacon and helped to sustain values for the finest Wiltshire as well. There are

evidences now that the Americans are endeavoring to get back their lost trade and that during the next few months large quantities of their hog products will find their way back to the old avenues of trade and will crowd out the Canadian article, because of the low values at which they will be sold. While this American stuff will not come directly into competition with the best Canadian Wiltshire, it may indirectly affect values and cause a lowering of prices here for even our best bacon hogs.

While it is to be hoped that the effect of this competition will not be so serious as has been pointed out, hog producers should be on their guard. The only way to meet the competition and likewise the more formidable competition from Denmark and Ireland, is by producing a superior quality. We have the hope that the English consumer in the sections referred to, though accustomed for years to the inferior American product, will, having once tasted of the superior Canadian article, be loth to return to the "old love" even though the price is made a temptation to him.

But however this may be, there should be no lessening of effort on the part of our farmers to produce the right type and the right quality of bacon hog. In this connection, the article by Prof. Day, elsewhere in this issue, is most timely. Quality counts in every article produced on a Canadian farm, but in none more so than the bacon hog. Our strongest competitors in the English bacon market, Ireland and Denmark, are bending every energy towards improving quality, and Canadians must do the same if they wish to retain, let alone enlarge their present market for bacon. Prof. Day's article will bear careful study and our farmers will profit by putting into practice the feeding principles therein laid down.

Farm Help Still Scarce

As shown by the summary of the Ontario crop report, published elsewhere in this issue, the farm help situation in this province is just as acute as ever. While a large number of men from the old country have been brought in to relieve the situation, it would seem as if as many had left the province as came into it. The exodus of Ontario's sons to the West and the new parts of the country still goes on, and consequently the farmer who remains at home must suffer. The situation has reached an acute stage and some attention might well be given to the matter at the Institute meetings.

Several correspondents advise bringing in Chinese and Japs, as farm help

Last spring an interesting discussion as to the advisability of bringing in Chinamen took place in the FARMING WORLD. The view we took then was that the Chinaman, though by no means an ideal workman for the farm, might by proper training be made to fill the place of the average farm hand, who is so scarce an article at the present time. It is a way out of the difficulty that might be given a trial. If the Chinaman fails to fill the bill, why do harm will be done. Were there any other sane and quick way of relieving the situation, we would say by all means leave the Chinaman where he is. But he is a good gardener and tiller of the soil and makes a good domestic when properly trained and might make a good farm hand if well looked after.

The newer portions of Canada, both New Ontario and the great West, will likely continue to draw from older Ontario and the Eastern provinces for many years to come, and the extensive railway building that will take place during the next few years in Canada will draw a number more. The outlook, therefore, is not very hopeful for any permanent relief from the scarcity of labor for some time to come, and any help from whatever source will be gratefully received. The problem is one of the most important which our farmers have to solve at the present time.

Why Not Grind More Wheat in Canada?

Canada is fast becoming one of the world's greatest wheat producing countries. Why should she not become a great flour producing country as well? We have splendid milling power going to waste which, if properly utilized, would develop an industry that would become second to none in the Dominion. Already considerable, has been done in this direction. But the milling facilities we have at present are only sufficient to convert a comparatively small amount of our annual wheat output into flour. The question then arises, why not greatly enlarge our milling facilities and grind a large portion of our wheat into flour at home.

There are many reasons why such an undertaking would prove of advantage to the country. To carry wheat a distance of several thousand miles to be ground by the English miller must be an expensive process. If in the same wheat were ground into flour in Canada and flour exported instead of wheat, a saving would be effected in many ways. It would cost less to get it to the consumer, and any profit that might result from the conversion of the wheat into flour would be kept in Canada. Besides,

the by-products would be left here and would become a valuable asset in developing the stock feeding industry. Bran is quoted by city millers here at \$16, and shorts at \$18 per ton; These prices are high as compared with the selling price of wheat, and have been so for several years back. If a larger portion of our wheat were milled in Canada farmers would get just as much if not more for their wheat than they do now and would be able to buy bran and shorts for feeding purposes at a more reasonable figure. Present prices for bran and shorts are almost prohibitive so far as the average feeder is concerned.

The West, where the bulk of our wheat is grown, would benefit as much by the further extension of our milling facilities, as any other part of the Dominion. Elsewhere mention is made of the serious position of the ranch cattle trade of the West and a desire expressed for the establishment of the dressed meat trade. With cheaper by-products from the mills, as the result of the extension of our milling facilities, and with the coarse grains that could be grown, the Western feeder would have plenty of suitable material upon which to finish his cattle for slaughtering at home.

Thus it will be seen that the development of our milling facilities would work in very well with the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada. Besides, the closer we can come to the consumer in the production of food products, the better for the producer and for the country at large. To export flour instead of wheat and dressed meat instead of the live animal is cutting out the profits of the foreign middleman and keeping his trade at home and for our own people.

The question is, however, a broad one and should of course be considered in all its bearings. Nevertheless, it does seem as if we can never make this country what it ought to be if we go on exporting our wheat as it comes from the threshers rather than in the more concentrated form of flour. The saving in freight rates, the keeping of the by-products at home for feeding and the building up of a large milling industry in Canada would mean much for the individual and the country at large.

The Travelling Rural Library

Two issues ago we advised the adoption of the travelling library scheme by our Farmers' Institutes. Such a scheme could be worked out by every institute in the Province to the great advantage of its members and the farmers in the district. The Institute's territory could be divided into sections, or the township divisions would do if they were not too large. A different library could be compiled for each of these districts and these in turn could be exchanged one with the other when the members were through reading them. If, say, three months were allowed to read a library through there would only be one exchange necessary during the winter.

And then if care were exercised in compiling the libraries not to have the same books in any two of them, the different sections could go on exchanging with each other for several years before the full supply was exhausted.

Travelling libraries are largely in use in many of the States of the Union though they are not run in direct connection with Farmers' Institutes. In Indiana the travelling library is an important factor in the home life of the rural sections. Each of these libraries consists of forty books, which farmers may procure by paying express charges both ways. The books are sent to any address the people of the locality may select, and they are allowed to remain there three months. If at the end of that time they have been read they may be sent back and another library will be forwarded. On proper application being made at the end of three months the books may be retained longer. Sometimes the library is kept in the post-office, and oftentimes in the village store. Occasionally a Sunday school will ask for a library to be kept at the Church. A dozen or more families in a neighborhood will form a club, make application for a library and keep it at one of the houses.

In Ontario the organization best fitted, in our estimation, to undertake the control of the travelling library, is that of the Farmers' Institute. Many of them have accumulated, through excursions and otherwise, considerable funds. These funds could not be utilized to better advantage than by procuring for the members' use well-selected and up-to-date travelling libraries. By buying in large quantities the books could be got cheaply and ten or a dozen libraries of forty to fifty books each could easily be secured for an Institute. If there were not enough funds on hand to make the outlay a small assessment of the members would help to finance it. Where so much is to be gained there are few who would object to paying an extra fee for this purpose.

The travelling library has much in it for the farmer and we would like to see some enterprising Institute take the question up this winter. Let us have your views on the matter.

Winter Cheese

The patrons of the cheese factory have made money during the season just closed. Prices have been good and the milk supply large. Consequently there is a desire to have the factories run longer than usual this fall. In fact, it is reported that a number of factories in the older dairying districts will make cheese all winter. We question, however, the advisability of doing so. While it may be profitable for a time to do so, the making of large quantities of winter cheese may react in such a way as to materially injure prices the following season. The English dealer has been accustomed to secure his winter's supply of Canadian cheese from the make of the season previous. He is doing so this year, and

should any large quantities of winter cheese be put on the market later on, the exporter may find it difficult to secure a profitable market. Then again, there are comparatively few factories that have the proper equipment for making the finest cheese during the winter. To make cheese of inferior quality, even a winter product, would be a suicidal policy. This inferior product, if exported, injures the reputation of Canadian cheese and its future sale in Great Britain.

All things considered, it would be better to leave things as they are, make cheese during the summer and butter during the winter. This will enable one season's product of cheese to be disposed of before the make of the following season is ready for market and leave the way clear for profitable prices for each season as it comes along. Besides, butter can be made with less risk and, we think, prove just as profitable to the farmer as if his milk were made into an inferior winter cheese. Let factory men consider the matter carefully before deciding to make cheese during the present winter.

Ontario Crops

The Ontario Bureau of Industries has issued the crop report for November, containing final estimates of the yields for 1903. The report is most encouraging and shows that prosperity continues among the farmers of this province. A more extended summary is unfortunately crowded out of this issue. The following are some of the averages of grain crops per bushel per acre: Fall wheat, 25.0; Spring wheat 19.9; barley, 34.3; oats, 41.7; rye, 16.6; peas, 21.9; beans, 18.4, and corn, 77.3 (in the ear). Hay yielded 1.96 tons per acre and apples 6.15 bushels per tree.

The new fall wheat area sown this year has been greatly increased, and the crop on the whole has had a good start. Labor on the farm is as scarce as ever and the outlook for relief is not very bright.

Winnipeg Talking Dominion Fair

There is an agitation on to hold a Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg in 1905. Winnipeg would be a most suitable point for such an exhibition provided proper accommodation could be secured. The present grounds of the Winnipeg Industrial are not suitable for such an undertaking. But if they can be enlarged and improved, and a reasonable assurance given that hotel accommodation will be provided for all who care to attend, the proposition will receive our hearty support. A Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg would furnish an excellent opportunity to Easterners to learn of "newer" Canada, and to show their wares to the sturdy and active peoples of the West.

The Western Fair

The Western Fair, London, has a surplus this year's exhibition of \$2,800. This, with the balance from last year, leaves a total of \$4,700 in the treasury.



A Shearing Leicester, owned by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

Establish the Dressed Meat Trade

The more one looks into the future of the cattle industry of this country the more one is convinced that its success, and indeed its very salvation, depends upon the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada on a large and comprehensive scale. For a few years back, and up to about April last, cattle feeding has been a profitable business. But these periodical revivals in the cattle trade in Canada are of a more or less temporary nature and give no certain degree of permanency to the industry such as has been given to the bacon trade by the establishment of packing houses, and to the cheese industry by the establishment of cheese factories. The cattle trade, as at present constituted and depending for a market for its surplus products upon the export of live cattle only, is in rather an unstable position, and something further must be done if the greatest success is to be attained in the production of beef cattle in Canada. This something further is, in our opinion, to be found in the establishment of abattoirs at central points and within comparatively easy reach of the leading cattle producing districts of the Dominion. Of course, no one contends that abattoirs would at all times prevent a "slump" in prices, but they would tend, if not productive of higher ones, at least to equalize values, and give a stability and permanency to our beef cattle trade which it has not got at the present time. The United States and the Argentine are examples of what can be done in this direction, and what they can do we can to some extent, at least, accomplish.

That there is great need for the establishment of this trade in Canada cannot be doubted. The following from the pen of J. McCaig, Lethbridge, N. W. T., shows the attitude of the Western feeder and rancher in regard to it:

"It is plain that shipping live beef is an expensive practice. Owing to the great distance of our fields of production from the seaboard, and the high freight rates, it is a loss to ship waste products, and it is plain that it would

be a distinct gain to ship the seven hundred pounds of meat of a twelve hundred pound steer without the waste and offal. There is a plain necessity for the institution along with feeding establishments of local abattoirs, and for the introduction of cold storage transportation of beef from the west."

As shown elsewhere in this issue, the Western rancher is having a hard time of it. The price of beef is the lowest it has been for years, and the rancher who purchased Eastern stockers the past year or two at good prices is bound to suffer. The long overland trip for live cattle and the heavy freight rates attached to it render the outlook a rather gloomy one for the Western feeder unless prices are high. The only way out of the difficulty and the only one that would seem to give some degree of relief to the present unsatisfactory condition of the cattle trade of the West, is to establish abattoirs and, if necessary, feeding byres near the feeding ground. This would put the business on a more permanent footing and provide a market for our range cattle that would return reasonable and steady profits.

But the abattoir business should not end here. The establishment of the dressed meat trade at Eastern points would be beneficial also and would furnish a much needed steady market for our surplus beef cattle. The possibilities of the cattle trade of Ontario and the East are immense and it only needs some stimulus of this kind to enable it to develop into one of our most important industries.

By the establishment of this trade other industries would grow up. There are a dozen subsidiary industries operated in connection with the great packing houses of Chicago and the American West that are by no means the least profitable branches of the business. While we would not expect things to be done on such a large scale here, there is no doubt, that having the raw material to work with, many side industries, such as making fertilizers, fancy soap, combs, brushes, leather, and the

hundred and one things into which the by-products of the great Chicago packing houses are converted, would spring up and become valuable assets to the country.

There are those who say that we have not the quality or quantity of beef cattle in this country to make the venture a profitable one for the promoter, and that until we have more and better cattle to draw from we should not agitate for the establishment of so large and costly an industry. These parties would, as it were, put the cart before the horse and have our farmers go into the production of cattle on an extensive scale and before there is a market sufficiently developed to take the surplus.

While there may be some ground for this contention, it is not a sufficient reason for not starting the business. The way to get the quality and quantity desired is to create the demand for it. Would our bacon trade have developed into its present large proportions had our pork packers held back until our farmers were producing the quantity and kind of hogs they desired? It is because large pork packing establishments were put in operation at central points and a permanent market for the bacon hog established that our farmers have gone into producing the bacon hog of the type and quantity required. So with our cheese trade. Cheese factories were established and a market for milk created and then farmers began to produce milk. And so it will be with the dressed meat trade. Establish the abattoir and provide a steady and permanent market for the cattle required and our farmers and ranchers will produce them.

While the system of bonusing industries is not to be generally commended, the principle is at present recognized in this country. We bonus railways, we bonus the steel industry and other lines that benefit only a few. In Ontario the sugar beet industry receives a handsome bonus. Why not go still further while we are at it and bonus the abattoir business, which in our opinion will do more to benefit the country at large than all the others put together. If the dressed meat trade can be set going without assistance of this kind, by all means get it in operation. There has been talk of it for several years back, but nothing of a permanent character has resulted so far. The time for action is now, and if the bonusing of industries in this country is to be the policy of our governments then by all means let the farmers and ranchers get a share by encouraging the establishment of the dressed meat trade at central points in Canada. Once put on a good footing, we believe it will prove a profitable investment for both the cattle producer and the packer.

"Would Not Be Without It"

I find it most useful and interesting paper, and do not like to go without it.

A. E. Mann, Wellington Co., Ont.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association

Good Attendance—Excellent Addresses—Good Exhibits

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Leamington, on the 24th, 25th and 26th. A large and representative attendance of members and others from all parts of the province and visitors from the United States, made the discussion and consideration of the topics presented by the various speakers most interesting and instructive. The exhibit of apples, pears and other fruits shown at the convention this year certainly surpassed all previous efforts in that direction and reflected great credit upon the exhibitors individually and on the enterprise of the association as a whole.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The chief feature of the directors' meeting was the report of the Secretary, G. C. Creelman. He stated that the apparent local over-production of fruit the past season indicated the need of organizing associations for the purpose of buying and selling, buying packages, spraying material, etc., and disposing of the surplus fruit to the best advantage. Co-operative buying and selling has many advantages in that it saves money in packages, secures better shipping facilities and lower rates, induces more uniform grading and packing of fruit, and prevents waste and loss in seasons of abundant crops.

The fruit experiment stations have continued to do good work, and the many orchard meetings held during the year were very successful. At the fall fairs, the appointment of an expert to answer questions regarding the fruit exhibit and fruit growing in general, had been a forward move and one that had accomplished its good end.

The secretary next noted Mr. A. McNeil, senior inspector of the Dominion Fruit Division, on demonstrations in grading and packing apples. A complete revision of the prize lists at our fall fairs and better methods of awarding prizes, are necessary. The objects of prizes and judges should be:

(1) To promote domestic trade. (2) To promote expert trade. (3) To encourage amateurs. (4) To add a decorative feature to the fairs.

In conclusion, Mr. Creelman recommended that the Association's journal, "The Canadian Horticulturist," be greatly changed in form and in matter, so that it would be more attractive to readers and advertisers.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

At the Public meeting Tuesday evening there was a large audience. President W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, presided.

Mayor Wigle, of Leamington, welcomed most heartily the Fruit Growers' Association to his town, also the delegates and others from all parts of the province and elsewhere, particularly those from Ohio and Michigan. J. A. Auld, M.P.P. for Essex, spoke on the many natural advantages of his county and invited the visitors to join in the enjoyment. Mr. G. W. Cadz, President South Essex Horticultural Society, and Mr. J. L. Hilborn, President Leamington Horticultural Society, also welcomed, in words apt and appropriate, the convention to the town and county.

In response, W. H. Rickard, M.P.P., Newcastle, thanked the speakers for their kind words of greeting and welcome and anticipated a most enjoyable and interesting meeting.

The past year has been one of progress. Through all its trials and troubles the Association stood the test and now stands in the front ranks of the agricultural interests of the pro-

vince. May the future see still greater progress. The immense strides that have been made in fruit growing and country improvement are due largely to the work of this Association. Greater influence must be brought to bear upon the Legislature to realize our interests more material and more readily. The Canadian League of Civic Improvement is a new horticultural society that already is doing good work and promises to have a bright future. Along fruit growing lines the appointment of a railway commission has been a great impetus and benefit to the industry. Furthermore, he said, the fruit harvest of the past season was an exceedingly lucrative one, an abundant crop blessing all. Discouraging features, however, were the prevalent low prices evident everywhere and the devastation of insect and fungus pests. The former brings up the greatest and most important question of all, that of distribution. The crying need of the fruit industry is for a system of distribution that will insure a greater demand for its products and, as a consequence, better prices.

Mr. K. Cowan, M.P., Windsor, gave a very able address, in words interesting, patriotic and oratorical. Among other things, he said, that to secure a fast train schedule and proper transportation facilities, the fruit growers of Ontario must produce fruit in sufficient quantities to make it pay the railways to meet their desires and demands. Grievances of a petty nature, between the fruit growers and the railways, the express companies and others, should never be referred to parliament except as a last resort. In an interesting address on "Nature Study," Dr. Muldrew, of the O. A. C., Guelph, said that the educational needs of childhood can be learned by studying the child's nature and understanding his inborn interests and activities. Such a study makes it clear that early education should direct the child towards laying broad and deep foundations for knowledge in the study of his natural surroundings, with especial reference to the activities of the actual life of the society in which he lives.

The speeches were interspersed with selections by the Leamington Male quartette, and a duet by Miss Marcott and Mr. Russell, the latter being particularly well rendered and enjoyed.

TRANSPORTATION.

On Wednesday morning Mr. C. C. Caston, Craighurst, presented a report of the work done by the Transportation Committee. The appointment of a railway commissioner by the Government is due in part to the influence of the Fruit Growers' Association, and to the work of this committee in particular. The question of quick transportation and lower rates was discussed. At a united fruit growers' meeting, held at St. Catharines, a resolution was passed in which it was resolved to ship by ordinary freight under refrigeration, if the express companies would not lower their rates and give better service.

Mr. A. McNeil, in discussing this question of transportation, said that we want a change in the classification and graduation of rates for our fruits; we want different arrangements with regard to mixed cars; we want better local rates for short distances; we want a lower rate on our cull apples; we want a lower express rate—almost a division in two; we want a better system of refrigerated cars; we want better accommodation at our stations; and we want better means for tracing cars.

Mr. W. J. Smith said that by co-operation alone, not only among the fruit growers themselves but with all other agricultural organizations, we hope to have our grievances recognized and righted by the coming railway commission. Mr. E. D. Smith, M.P., thought that upon the possibility of that commission depends its attitude towards the fruit growers. He also said that the inexcusably long time the railways take to deliver goods is even a worse grievance than high rates.

A committee composed of R. J. Graham, H. Dawson, D. D. Wilson, W. L. Smith, D. J. MacKinnon, W. H. Bunting, and J. R. Shuttleworth, was appointed to act with other organizations in pressing the appointment on the railway commission of one or more representative men from the farming or fruit growing community.

The question of foreign shipments of our tender fruits, and of ocean refrigeration, was discussed at length by Mr. Moore, of the Extension on the Markets Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, L. Wolverton, Gresham, A. W. Peart, Burlington, and others.

RESOLUTIONS.

At this point in the proceedings of the meeting, the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

That in the opinion of this Association the future development and continued prosperity of the fruit growers of Ontario depends on the formation, in every district, where such does not now exist, of a growers' co-operative organization for the purpose of handling fruit and buying and selling in a co-operative way, and for the further purpose of bringing the united influence of all to bear with a view of securing better transportation facilities in the interest of all.

That, for the purpose of developing such organizations, a committee be formed, charged with the duty, acting in union with the Department of Agriculture, of promoting the work of the organization during the coming winter, and that the President be charged with the special duty of attending meetings called by the local organizations for the purpose of assisting and completing the work organizing.

That, the Organization Committee shall consist of G. W. Cadz, Leamington, for the western district; Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines, for the Niagara district; A. W. Peart, for the Burlington district; A. E. Sherrington, for the northern district; and Wm. Rickard, M.P.P., for the eastern district.

And further, that the Executive be instructed to provide funds to meet the necessary expenses of those named while carrying on the work assigned them.

That, whereas, during the season just passed, thousands of baskets of tender fruits rotted upon the ground, while in Great Britain and even in our own country, an ample outlet, at profitable prices, could have been obtained for the same, had sufficient means existed for the bringing together more closely, producers and consumers.

That, whereas, to provide for this bringing together, it is necessary that the bulk of the tender fruit be reduced to a preserved form as near the point of production as possible.

That, whereas, one of the main difficulties in the securing complete development of this canning and preserving industry lies in the cost of the raw materials, other than fruit, the chief of these other raw materials being sugar and packages for holding the preserved article.

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association respectfully, but most strongly, urges the Dominion Government to extend to the canning industry

(Continued on page 844.)

Our English Market Letter

Business Dull and Stagnant—Fine Weather Wanted— Canadian Apples—Royal Show Loss \$50,000

London, Nov. 10, 1903.

Business in this country just at present is in a most depressing state, all businesses are alike in deploring the absence of any life in their affairs. The most unfortunate season we have experienced is to a great extent responsible for this depression. Farmers especially have suffered from the disastrous season. During the ten months that have elapsed of the present year rain has fallen in abnormal quantities, and we have had more wet than has been the case for the past seventy or eighty years. Work on the land is at a standstill and in the later parts of the country a great deal of the corn (grain) is still uncut, it is needless to add that it is now practically valueless.

The corn farmer has had a very bad season indeed, but those who depended on live stock for their living have done much better, comparatively speaking. Cattle and sheep have been exceptionally healthy during the year, but a great many fear, that when the floods, which are out in all districts of the country have subsided, there will be an epidemic of fluke or liver rot among our flocks. Keep has been abundant throughout the year, the too frequent rains causing the grass to grow luxuriantly although the percentage of water in it must have been considerably greater than usual. Where a little assistance in the shape of corn or cake has been given, stock put on flesh rapidly, but the prices for fat beef and mutton have not been large enough to leave very much profit for the producer.

It is difficult to give any reliable data as to the trend of the market in the near future—everything depends upon the weather. At the time of writing we have had three consecutive fine days, an occurrence very exceptional of late, and it is my firm opinion that if the weather keeps fine and dry and of a seasonable character, trade will soon assume a better tone. The mild weather limits the consumption of food and all trades suffer in sympathy.

Prices for fat beef are rather low in tendency, a drop of 12 cents per score, (20 lbs.) having to be recorded. This is for home bred and fed stock but it may be taken that foreign meat is similarly affected, for in all our markets things are very slow and dragging. Mutton again is in poor demand and although prices are practically unchanged there is an uneasy feeling in the market and it is quite possible that

quotations will drop during the next few weeks.

Poultry keepers have only had a moderate season and this year we shall be to a greater extent than usual dependent on outsiders for the Christmas dinner. There are a large number of birds on the market just at present and really good specimens they are. The best, I believe, come from France, and certainly those I have had the pleasure of sampling at present have been beautifully flavored and well fattened birds. The season in France, I believe, has not been up to an average and the supply of first class birds from this source will probably be smaller than usual. Bright and fine weather from now right on to Christmas would do wonders in putting life into the meat and poultry markets and would generally act as a tonic to trade.

In the provision trade there is not much that needs recording. The market for bacon remains very firm and the general position is strong and healthy if not actually strong and reassuring. Canadian bacon has fully shared in the more buoyant state of the market, the quantity available having been materially lessened while the requirements of the trade have been appreciably enlarged. Rates were risen a fortnight ago and this had the effect of somewhat limiting business, but the outlook altogether is satisfactory. The cheese market is dull and uninteresting. Deliveries of Canadian are said to be of good extent. There is no great life, and makes move off at currencies quite in keeping with those prevalent of late.

Butter is only a poor market. Argentine is coming forward in fair quantities and meets a ready sale, while there are liberal supplies of the new season's makes on the way from Australia and New Zealand. There is a keen enquiry for these and other butters suffer in consequence.

States and Canadian apples continue to arrive in large quantities. English fruit hangs fire terribly and some of the samples are fast becoming shrivelled from long exposure. Although the Canadians are not all good, the bulk are very fine and these take the market entirely. A few parcels are in bad state through bitter rot and other diseases, showing yet there are still some bad growers in Canada. These apples easily find purchasers although it is not because the imported fruit is preferred to

English, for a well-known salesman this week had a small consignment of Cox's Orange Pippins in small packages on

his stand. They were no sooner there than they were bought for the West end trade, for small parcels of fine English fetch higher prices than ever. Business for all sorts of fruit is exceedingly quiet and fine weather would be a boon both to growers and consumers.

Readers will remember that the FARMING WORLD recorded the disastrous show held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England in their new permanent show yard, at Park Royal, London. It was then anticipated that an exceedingly heavy financial loss would then accrue. In this the critics of the Society have not been at fault for at a meeting of the council of the Society held yesterday it was stated that the deficit on the show would be almost £60,000 sterling (say, \$50,000). The loss was attributed to the facts that not only was the cost of preparing the show yard abnormally great but that the attendance of visitors was very small. Londoners, it seems, do not care about agricultural shows, as such and otherwise the entertainment provided was not up to the level of many other places of amusement in the metropolis.

The fat stock shows will be with us very shortly now. The first of the series—Norwich—opens on the 10th, and it is succeeded by the Birmingham Exhibition on the 20th, and the Smithfield on December 7. I hold that the entries are likely to be good and the shows generally quite up to the average.

South America Leads

During the three month's ending June 30th, 1903, Thornton's circular reports the following exportations of Short-horns from Great Britain: To Africa, 8; to South America, 26; to Canada, 11; to Japan, 4; to New Zealand, 3; and to Russia, 27. The notable part of this is the very large exportations to South America and the increase in the number sent to Russia.

Britain's Crop Areas and Live Stock

The British Board of Agriculture has recently published its annual tables showing the acreage under crops and grass and the number of live stock in each county of Great Britain, with summaries for the United Kingdom. The statement is of timely importance in that it announces for the first time the acreages of crops and the number of live stock in 1903 in the United Kingdom as a whole, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. The figures were officially collected, as usual, on the first of June.

The following summary furnishes a comprehensive view of the changes in the principal agricultural features of

Galloway Steer, "Punch." Owner Captain A. Stirling, Kier Dunblane, Perth, Scotland; age 1 yr. 10 mos. 4 days; weight, 11 cwt. 10 lbs. First and reserve for breed cup. Smithfield, 1902.

Red Poll Steer. Owner and breeder, H.R.H. Prince of Wales. Smithfield; age 1 yr. 10 mos. 3 wks. 4 days; weight 13 cwt. 11 lbs. First prize and reserve for Red Poll Cup, Smithfield, 1902.

the Kingdom this year as compared with last:

Crops	1903.	1902.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Grain crops	8,392,803	8,517,045
Green crops	4,146,727	4,241,109
Clover and rotation grasses	6,090,824	6,108,173
Flax	45,592	50,577
Hops	47,938	48,031
Small fruit	81,273	80,385
Bare fallow	356,708	296,534
Total arable land	19,161,922	19,343,852
Total permanent grass land	28,547,026	28,408,892
Total cultivated area	47,708,948	47,752,744
Livestock	No.	No.
Horses	2,069,072	2,022,061
Cattle	11,408,560	11,376,986
Sheep	20,658,840	30,056,750
Pigs	4,085,764	3,939,782

Prince Edward Island

We have had a very open fall. The cattle have been out in the fields feeding every day up to Nov. 15th. Our farmers have finished plowing, pulling turnips, banking their houses, etc., and are about ready for winter. A cold snap set in on Nov. 16, accompanied by flurries of snow and followed by rain. The market was well attended on Nov. 17. The supply of poultry appeared to be greater than the demand. Beef, 7 to 10c per lb.; lamb, 10 to 8c per lb.; pork, to 6 to 1-2, according to quality, 7c, 6c to 75c each (some very fine ones were offered); chickens, 45 to 60c per pr.; ducks, 75c per pr.; butter, fresh 23c per lb., factory 24c; eggs, 23 to 24c per doz., strictly fresh eggs scarce; potatoes, 25c per bus.; oats, 34c per bus.; hay, 65 to 70c per cwt.; straw, 25c per cwt.; turnips, 10 to 12c per bus.; apples, 20c per pk. (reported scarce); onions, 5c per lb. (very poor crop); flour, per bbl. \$5; oatmeal, 2 1/2 to 3c per lb.; wild geese, 75 to 85c each; partridge, per pr. \$5 to 6c; celery, per bunch 5 to 10c; little pigs, \$2.50 to \$3, in poor demand. A few fresh fish were offered: 10c each for codfish, and 8c a string for smelts.

Jenkins & Son are buying pork for export. Produce is moving briskly.

The harvest excursionists have returned home from the Northwest in good health and spirits.

Work on the new market house is rapidly progressing. About 75 men are employed. The building will be a handsome one when finished.

A meeting of the Cheese Board was held on Nov. 12. The attendance was large; the buyers present were: Messrs. A. J. Biffin, R. E. Sullist, and Horace Hayard. The highest bid was 10 1/2 by H. Hayard. He secured the following: Hazelbrook, 50; Union, 65; Cornwall, 55; Hampton, 45; East River, 145 and St. Peters, 110. Mr. Spillet, at same bid, took Red Point, 83; Stanley Bridge, 318; Emerald, 270; Kensington, 470, and Gowan Brae, 40. Lakeville, 120; Hampton, 45; Summerside, 130, and Mt. Stewart were held over.

We are informed that from the saving of one bushel and three pecks of oats Mr. Michael Morrisey recently threshed 30 bushels of oats.

The Colan sailed on Nov. 17 with a cargo including 3,000 bags oats, 250 bbls. flour and meat, 400 tubs butter, 78 boxes butter, 300 boxes cheese, 400 bbls. vegetables, 500 bags vegetables, 220 sheep, 84 bbls. oysters, and 16 head of cattle. This is her last trip this season.

Mr. George Holm, of Victoria, killed a 7-months-old pig recently that tipped the scales, when dressed, at 372 lbs.

Mr. Albert Boswell, of Pownal, has sold to Shropshire Down sheep to Mr. J. McLay, of the Chamcook Farm



Our "Man with the Hoe."

Our "man with the hoe" is the man with the cash.
The man of brawn and brain
He is free with his money, but won't buy (rubbish).
And we his trade would gain.
By offering him goods of the better sort.
And our story is plain and true.

NO MATTER WHAT

Your needs in clothing are, write us. We send goods to all parts of Ontario and prepay Express Charges one way. We carry also a complete range of Men's Furnishings at very modest prices. No house in Toronto sells as good a Police Suspender for 25c as we do. Send us a trial order for anything you need and if you don't like the way we fix you up, return the goods and get your money.

Write and ask the Editor of this paper what he knows about our guarantee that goes with every transaction.

OAK HALL

Canada's Best Clothiers
J. COOMBS, Manager
115 King Street East
Right Opposite St. James Cathedral
TORONTO
Neck and Shoulders above all Competitors

Sheep Co., St. Andrews, N. B. Some of these sheep carried off prizes at Halifax and Charlottetown.

The Charlottetown Condensed Milk Factory, made their first shipment on their contract to supply the Royal North American Squadron, on Nov. 13.

Our factories have ceased manufacturing cheese, and have commenced making the butter. Milk is reported rather scarce. A. R.

FRUIT GROWING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

That fruit growing should be one of the staple industries of the province is the belief of the New Brunswick Government and many of our leading agriculturists, and active measures are to be taken to promote a greater interest and fuller knowledge of this interesting and lucrative department of the farm.

Last spring a series of meetings, arranged by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, was held through the Province, at which Alex. McNeil, Walkerville, Ont., and G. H. Vroom, Middleton, N.S., both of the Dominion Fruit Department staff, gave addresses as well as practical demonstrations in pruning and spraying, and so great was the interest aroused at these meetings, that resolutions in various places were passed asking for further educational work in fruit growing.

To meet this demand the Department, through Deputy Commissioner Peters, is now arranging for the establishment of a number of model orchards to demonstrate the practical management of an orchard upon the best known methods. It is likely that six or seven of these orchards will be planted next spring. The following have been located: One at Florenceville, Carleton Co., on the farm of H. H. McCain; one at St. John, on the farm of B. V. Milledge; one at Sussex, King's Co., on the farm of H. N. Arnold, and it is intended to locate others in Victoria County, Queen's County, and Sunbury County, with others to follow.

These orchards will vary in size from two acres upwards and will be planted with three or four of the varieties of winter fruit best adapted to the district.

The trees will be set 30 feet apart in each direction, and dwarf pears and plums will to some extent be set between the apple trees, to test varieties and to occupy the ground while the apple trees are small, with the intention of removing them later on.

Next spring a good list of orchard demonstration meetings will probably be held when lessons in spraying, pruning, grafting, etc., will be given and thorough instruction in planting, cultivation and harvesting and marketing the crop imparted through addresses and discussions.

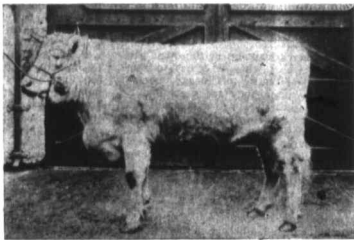
It is to be hoped that organization in the interests of fruit growing will soon be undertaken by our fruit growers, as it is only by co-operation they can secure best results.

The fruit show at the Winter Fair, at Amherst, in December will draw an exhibit of apples from nearly every county in New Brunswick, and should be an important factor in encouraging apple growing in the Province. We hope to see next year the organization of a number of local fruit growers associations, in which the members will combine to gain the best knowledge of their business, and then by working together to secure the planting of large quantities of one variety in a district, to arrange for co-operatively large in spraying, etc., and finally to be in a position to co-operatively place their fruit on the market in such quantities and of such even quality as will command the attention of the best buyers.

MACADAM.



Highland Steer, owner and breeder, H. M. the King, Sandringham, age 3 yrs. 10 mos. 3 wks.; weight, 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 15 lbs.; reserve for Breed Cup, Smithfield, 1902.



Shorthorn Steer, owner, H. M. the King, Windsor; breeder, George Victoria, age 1 yr. 10 mos. 3 wks.; weight, 12 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs. First Prize, and Cup for best young steer in show, Smithfield, 1902.

Feeding Cattle for Beef

While conditions may be somewhat different here, Canadian cattle feeders will be interested in knowing something of the methods followed by some of the cattle feeders of the Western States. The following is the experience of Mr. F. E. Woodward, of Minnesota, taken from one of our Western exchanges. He says:

"From my long experience in cattle feeding I feel warranted in saying that there is more clear money in making 'baby beef' than there is in feeding the more mature animals. For 'baby beef' feeding I prefer the Angus breed on account of their early maturity; for next older stock, the Herefords, and for more mature feeding animals, would choose the Shorthorns.

"With 'baby beef' it must be understood that the animals must be grown from start to finish with milk, grain and oilmeal.

"With more mature animals that have not been kept in high condition a good time to begin is with the starting of spring pasture, say May 1st, then, in connection with the grass feed a combination of corn and buckwheat screenings, ground together equal part by bulk. When this is not possible, wheat or flax screenings instead may be used. But when neither of these are to be had, then corn and cobmeal, first crushed, and then run through rolls and made fine.

"Commence the grain feed about five pounds per head per day in two feeds and gradually increase to all they will eat up clean within forty minutes to an hour. Always feed twice daily about 6 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening, which may be varied a little later or earlier, but whatever time is selected, let it be regular. Summer fed steers should be marketed in December or not later than January.

"In regard to feed boxes for summer use, will say that the bottom of my feed

boxes are made three feet wide and of one inch boards, fourteen feet in length, double thickness so as to break joints and make the boxes strong. The sides and ends are made of 2x8 inch planks. These feed boxes are put into frames made of 4x6 dimension, with three supports on each side, well braced, and in height to top of feed boxes not over three feet. About three feet of trough room per animal is required to accommodate feeding steers of mature age to prevent crowding and disturbance among them. These feeding troughs can be placed in the pastures, preferably on high ground, in a shady place, and near the drinking water.

"For winter beef feeding where the farmer is feeding his own grown steers it is of greater advantage to commence feeding in summer as early as the pasture begins to fail and continue to time of going to market, which should be as soon as the beef is 'ripe,' and not later than July 1st.

"If the steers to be fed are to be bought it is of the utmost importance that the quality of the animals and the breeding be of the first consideration. They must be of the best type, and the nearest perfection in form and development in the best parts of high-priced cuts the most profit there will be in the feeding.

"Always purchase thrifty, good-conditioned animals in preference to those thin in flesh, even at the same price per pound.

"Wherever you find a part of a bunch of cattle in fine condition and a portion thin in flesh I would advise the purchase of the thrifty and leave the others, as there might be a tendency to disease with the thin ones that one cannot afford to maintain in the feeding lot. Always be particularly cautious about the purchase of an animal with any indications of lumpy jaw, as they will certainly prove unprofitable on account of dockage.

"For winter feeding in yards, a lot with tight fence, six feet high, with strong posts is desirable, so that the roof of the shed and hayrack can be supported by the fence. Roof on the west and north, but leave open the east and south. The hay rack may be of slats running up and down, secured to strong supporters and stringers. The racks should be of sufficient length to accommodate all the cattle, and it is better, all things considered, placed outside of the shed-covered portion. The shed should be about twelve feet wide, boarded down in front to six or eight feet above the ground. The feeding troughs, before mentioned, can be brought from the pasture and placed in the central portion of the feeding lot on as high ground as possible.

"While there is a great diversity of opinion about how much feed can be fed to the thousand-pound steer I have found when I fed over twenty-four pounds per day I was not making money at the business. Besides it is a rare thing that they will eat more for any length of time than the above amount. I have found that regularity and moderation in all things yields the best results and overfeeding is disastrous.

"In regard to stables, my experience in feeding is that the cattle prefer the open yard to the tight closed barn, and while some contend that it costs more to feed in the open yards, I have found that cattle keep healthier, gain more rapidly and are more economically cared for.

"A salt trough attached to the fence where the cattle can have access to it at all times is absolutely essential. I always use barrel salt in preference to rock salt.

"Cattle fed in open yards should have access to water at all times and they should take just the amount of water they need when they want it, but those tied up in barns generally, get water



Leicester Sheep, owner and breeder, E. F. Jordan, Eastburn, Driffield, Yorks; age, 20 mos.; weight, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. Cup and reserve for Longwool Championship, Smithfield, 1902.



Lincoln Sheep, owner and breeder, Henry Didding, Ribby Grove, Liverpoolshire; age, 20 mos. 2 wks.; weight, 24 pen. 9 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. First Prize and reserve for Cup for best Lincoln, Smithfield, 1902.

once a day, and when they do get it it is generally in such quantities as to chill them, often disturbing their digestion.

"Another advantage in the open yard feeding is that when it comes to shipping stall-fed cattle to Chicago, when it is cold weather, they are so chilled by exposure that they will not drink, but the cattle used to the open yard will take their usual amount of water, and therefore the shrinkage in weight will be far less than with the stall or barn fed cattle.

"Where whole corn is fed to fattening cattle it is almost a necessity that hogs follow to make it profitable, and I would advise even when the feed is ground, which I am sure is best, it will pay to have the hogs follow the cattle—say one hog to every three or four head of feeders.

"In conclusion I would say that in general stock feeding for profit I have found that the hog is the greatest returns; i. e., higher priced grain can be fed to hogs with profit than to other animals. When pork is worth \$6 per cwt., corn can be bought for 60 cents per bushel to advance, \$4 per cwt., 40 cents per bushel; \$3 per cwt., 30 cents per bushel, etc. But I would not advise feeding all corn to hogs. I am now feeding about sixty bushels of corn and an equal quantity of flour at \$18 per ton and feeding with water in form of slop, about the consistency of mush, or just thin enough to pour from pail.

"In cattle feeding when the price is \$6.50 per cwt., not more than 50 cents per bushel can be paid for corn, and in proportion downward.

"In sheep feeding, one year with another, screenings should be bought for \$8 or less per ton to make it pay.

"Every farmer must study his conditions, his markets, his own ability, his means to do with, and make the very best of the situation, all things considered.

"Generally speaking, feeding has paid me well. I now own about 3,000 native lambs on feed and 107 head of steers, but the quality is not equal to former lots that I have fed."

The Range Cattle Trade of the West

The Western cattle rancher in Canada is having a hard time of it this season. The slump in prices, too, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. for the finished range beef animal does not furnish much encouragement for the cattle raiser, especially after the comparatively high price he has been compelled to pay during the last few years for his feeding cattle.

The ranching business of the Territories has assumed large proportions in recent years and has furnished a market for a large number of Eastern stockers or "dogies." In 1901 the importations of young cattle to be furnished on the ranges amounted to 36,000 head. In 1902 it increased to 50,000, and the present year will likely see this number largely increased. This has meant heavy investments by the rancher. The total number of cattle on Western ranges at the present time is estimated at fully 400,000 head.

With this large number to dispose of, the rancher is faced to face with a falling market for the finished article. While last year range-fed steers sold at \$60 each, the price this year is only \$34 and even this is hard to get. All that could be got for a clearing of beef cattle is little over \$2.75 per cwt. Added to this is the further drawback that the cattle offering at present are not in the best condition, owing to the late spring and the wet season. Cattle that are in an immature condition for finishing, and we have some idea of the set-back the industry will receive unless some-

thing is done to help matters. Then there were serious losses because of the severe storms of last May.

Last year 60,000 head of beef cattle were shipped from the Territories. Of this number 16,000 went West and 50,000 East chiefly for export. The total number exported from the Dominion last year was 70,000, so that the ranches supplied nearly two-thirds of our total exports. The low prices this year will probably cause a large number to be held over with the hope of finding a better market, which will mean a large shrinkage in the value of our beef cattle exports for 1903.

Cattle ranching is a business by itself. The rancher raises and feeds cattle only. Consequently he has nothing to fall back on when a low market comes. This will affect the development of the Territories more than Easterners realize. It will probably only be temporary, but it will have its effect. The rancher largely in better feeding and marketing facilities. As we pointed out last issue, ranch cattle need a little finishing to properly fit them for making the best of their lot. Then a slaughter market nearer home would tend to lessen the cost of carrying the product to the consumer, and put the business on a safer and better footing. And something should be done to provide this. So important an industry should not be allowed to suffer.

Shorthorns in the Argentine

The following from the London, England, *Times*, gives some good reasons why the Shorthorn is so much in demand in the Argentine and brings such high prices:

"A feature of Argentine cattle is the overwhelming preponderance of Shorthorns. The Shorthorn breeders are so numerous, and their influence is so great, that it is difficult to introduce any other breed. Consequently, other breeds hardly have the same chance that they would if they had more supporters. There are, it is true, many breeders and advocates of the Herefords, and it is generally admitted that the Hereford is better than the Shorthorn for the poorer parts of the country, and that he is more adapted to endure hardship. In most of the tests for fat steers, too, the Hereford has shown a higher percentage of net beef. The objection made to him is that he does not produce a marketable fat steer as soon as the Shorthorn. It is claimed that in the better districts, on lucerne or the best native grasses, the Shorthorn is ready for market six months sooner, and age for age, produces a heavier, finer-grained animal. The Argentine breeders have not resorted to any special strain of Shorthorns, but the tremendous impetus lately given to the dairy industry makes the milk strains, such as those of the Bates families, popular. At present the Cruickshank Shorthorns predominate largely. The Shorthorn bulls sought by the Argentine breeders must be short in the legs, deep and long in the body, with a good head—special stress is laid on the head—full-width chest, well-set shoulders, strong loins, and well-strung ribs, covered with deep mellow flesh; also full hind-quarters. The colors mostly in favor are deep red and roan, the former preferably. Shorthorn cows, especially those known to be good milkers, and heifers of approved milking and antecedents, are very much in request. Last year all pedigree cows, even inferior and old ones, were sold at very good prices. There is a buyer, it is asserted, for every Shorthorn cow, not necessarily a choice specimen, but of good type and antecedents. To secure top prices, however, cows must be strong in the hind-quarters, and possess unmistakable beef qualities. The profits of importers sometimes reach a high

figure. Some three years ago an English importer bought a young dark roan Shorthorn bull in Ireland at the Belfast Fair for £100, and took it with him to Buenos Ayres, where the animals were sold by auction. This young bull, Farrer, took the fancy of Senor Leonardo Pereyra, one of the most successful breeders in the country. At his estancia, only an hour's ride from Buenos Ayres, he has nearly 34,000 acres of land, besides large estates elsewhere, and he is the owner of many thousands of cattle. The bidding was very brisk for the bull Farrer, but eventually he was knocked down at a sum equivalent to £150 to Senor Pereyra. The latter has always been well pleased with his bargain, for Farrer is said to have given him about 230 fine calves, amongst them a prize-winning red bull that sold for upwards of £2000. At one show alone the total sales of Farrer's stock raised 23,500 dollars Argentine money. The tremendous profits, we are told, is "not a matter of surprise, though a little larger than is often earned." Many bulls are bought at Great Britain at £40 and sold in the Argentine spring sales at from six to fourteen times as much."

Why would it not pay Canadian feeders to get a share of this trade? Our herds have in them the best blood that the English breeders could make a tour of them from them would give a good account of themselves in South America. Argentina sends her sons to Ontario to receive an agricultural education. After three or four years here these students should know something of our stock and of the methods of our best breeders. Would it not pay to have the dozen and a half Argentine students at the Agricultural College make a tour of our leading Shorthorn herds? It could do no harm, and might lead to some selections being made for exportation to that country. Once there and in use for a few years would come a demand for more stock.

The U. S. Corn Crop

The Crop Reporter for November, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has this to say regarding the American corn crop: "The production of corn in 1903 indicate a total yield of about 2,313,000,000 bushels, or an average of 25.8 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 26.8 bushels one year ago, 16.7 bushels in 1901, and a ten-year average of 23.9 bushels.

The general average as to quality is 83.1 per cent, as compared with 80.7 last year, 73.7 in 1901, and 85.5 in 1900. It is estimated that about 5.2 per cent of the corn crop of 1902 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1903, as compared with 6.9 per cent of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1902, 4.6 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1901, and a six year average of 6.1 per cent.

Very Fine Farmer's Paper

It is with great pleasure that I send you the remittance for *THE FARMING WORLD*. I find it a very fine farmer's paper and one that I do not get without. I take several agricultural papers and *THE FARMING WORLD* is no farmer's favorite. It is a paper that no farmer or stockman can afford to be without.

GEO. W. STARR,
Carleton Co., N. B.

"I say, Jones, that's the third umbrella you have taken from our office. I wouldn't be surprised if you had a fourth." "By Jove! Smith, that's the first true thing I've heard you say for a long time."

Quality of Canadian Bacon

Soft Bacon and its Causes—How to Produce Firm Bacon

By PROF. G. E. DAY, Ontario Agricultural College

The quality of the bacon which we send to Great Britain is of the greatest importance to the farmer interested in our swine industry. Too many farmers are inclined to regard the question of quality as something which concerns only the packer. A few moments of reflection, however, should convince any thinking man that the main loss through inferior quality must, in the long run, be the farmer. The packer may be the loser at first, through having a large number of inferior hogs come into his factory, but this loss is bound to be reflected, sooner or later, in a lower price paid for live hogs, and thus the loss is shifted back upon the farmer.

There is another even more important consideration. Canadian bacon has to compete in the British market with the high class bacon of Denmark and Ireland. The competition is of the keenest character, and it is as much as the Canadian product can do to hold its own. Such being the case, it is not hard to understand the effect of a shipment of inferior quality bacon, which is bound to lose a reputation that to gain one, and a reputation once injured, is a very difficult thing to mend. Every shipment of inferior bacon from Canada is a serious blow to the reputation of Canadian bacon as a whole, and every blow to its reputation makes our bacon more difficult to sell in open competition with that from other countries. Difficulty in selling means lower prices, and when our packers have to take lower prices, they must also pay lower prices, and thus it is brought right home to the farmer and breeder. In fact, so important is this question of quality that it may safely be said that upon it depends the prosperity of our swine industry.

In a single article there is scarcely room to deal with this question of quality in all its phases. A good deal might be said regarding the importance of breeding for quality, for if a hog is not bred right, it cannot be made to produce the highest class of bacon. It is the intention of this article, however, to deal with only one side of the question, that of feeding for quality.

SOFT BACON

One of the difficulties which have caused our packers a great deal of trouble, and which has operated against the development of our export trade, entailing serious loss to both packer and farmer, is the development of softness in many sides of bacon during the process of curing. A soft side does not mean a fat side, in fact, a fat side of bacon is less likely to turn soft than a leaner one. Softness refers to the condition of the meat, which is soft and flabby, instead of possessing that firmness which is necessary to good quality. A really soft side is practically worthless, and there are many shades or degrees of softness between those which are very soft and unsalable and those which exhibit only a slight tenderness, and which are sold at a reduced price in consequence. Any lack of firmness reduces the value of the bacon, and when large quantities of this inferior grade are marketed, it tells against the reputation of the Canadian product.

CAUSES OF SOFTNESS

The cause of soft bacon has been the subject of considerable investigation both at the Ontario Agricultural College and at the Central Experimental Farm. It is quite probable that all the causes have not been discovered, but

enough has been learned to place feeders on their guard, and to materially lessen the amount of bacon placed on the market, if the precautions recommended are heeded.

EXCLUSIVE MEAL FEEDING

Perhaps one of the most common causes of softness is the feeding of hogs exclusively upon meal, especially when they are confined in pens practically all their lives. In our experiments we have found this practice to give very bad results.

LACK OF EXERCISE

We have found that where exclusive meal feeding is practiced, hogs which are allowed exercise produce firmer bacon, as a rule, than those which are kept closely confined. Hogs which were allowed plenty of exercise, until they weighed over one hundred pounds, live weight, and were then finished in pens, generally turned out firm, indicating that lack of exercise during the early stages of growth, is especially harmful.

POONS

Of the foods in common use, probably corn has the most injurious effect upon the firmness of bacon. The feeding of corn alone cannot be too strongly condemned, particularly in the case of pigs under one hundred pounds. In addition to producing a very inferior quality of bacon, it produces but slow and unsatisfactory growth. It is true that it can be fed in such a way as to produce but little bad effect, but it is a dangerous food at best, and should be avoided as far as possible in feeding for the best quality of bacon.

At the Central Experimental Farm, beans were found to have an effect similar to corn.

LACK OF FINISH

In feeding hogs for bacon production, they must be fattened to a certain degree before they can be classed as finished hogs and fit for slaughter. We have almost invariably found that unthrifty hogs, which were marketed before they were finished, turned out soft. A great deal of softness can be traced to this cause.

Any system of feeding or management which tends to interfere with the general health and thrift of the hogs, tends to injure the quality of bacon. It is quite possible that exclusive meal feeding and lack of exercise produce their injurious effect in this way.

PRODUCTION OF STIFF BACON

As has already been stated, exclusive meal feeding tends to produce soft bacon when hogs are confined in pens. We have fed hogs closely confined in pens, however, and produced bacon that was highly commended for its firmness and general good quality. They were given a mixed meal ration, and were fed either green feed or roots along with the meal. Almost any kind of green food will answer. Clover alfalfa, rape, vetches, or anything green that the hogs relish, will be found beneficial. As to roots, sugar beets are most relished by hogs, but mangels answer every purpose. Turnips are not so palatable, but their effect is equally good. Boiled potatoes have a similar beneficial effect. But while these succulent foods are good in their place, it is possible to produce the matter, if an attempt is made to fatten the hogs mainly upon such foods, the chances are that the hogs will not be properly finished, and softness is pretty sure to result. In feeding green feed, we have obtained best results from feeding not less than

two-thirds of a full meal ration. In the case of roots, we prefer to use about equal parts of roots and meal, though we have had very good results from a much larger proportion of roots.

Skim milk is exceptionally valuable in the production of high-class bacon, when fed with meal, and even when it has a beneficial effect when fed in moderation. When just enough whey was used to make this meal into a thick slop, it proved very satisfactory.

As to the meal ration, a mixture is better than a single kind. Any of the following foods may be used in making mixtures: Barley, peas, rye, wheat, oats and wheat middlings. Almost any mixture of these foods will produce firm bacon, if fed as recommended above. If corn is fed at all, it should be mixed largely with some of the foods just mentioned, and the feeding of a succulent food along with it should never be neglected. Skim milk seems to counteract much of the evil effect of corn. From our experience with corn, however, we do not feel safe in recommending it as a hog food.

As intimated before, exercise tends towards producing firmness. We have produced very firm bacon from hogs pastured on rape or vetches, and fed a liberal meal ration during the finishing time. We have not found this method so economical, however, as feeding in pens and carrying the green food to the hogs.

From what has been said, it will be seen that there are numerous causes for softness in bacon, and that there is more than one way of producing firm bacon. It requires judgment and care on the part of the feeder to produce the best results, though the production of firm bacon is not a difficult matter to the man with ordinary ability, and this article is intended to point out a great obstacle to success in this line, so that it may be rendered much less formidable.

Charcoal for Swine

Charcoal is probably one of the best correctives for swine; and, when it can be readily obtained, it will pay to keep a supply in some place where the hogs can get at it whenever they like. The following preparation is that used by Mr. Theodore Louis, one of the most successful hog feeders in the United States, and should be an excellent tonic:

Take six bushels of corncob charcoal, or three bushels of common charcoal, eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slacked lime, one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal well down, wash thoroughly, and mix thoroughly. Then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle over the whole mass. If the charcoal is not thoroughly put this mixture into the self-feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of their contents at pleasure.

The charcoal furnishes the required mineral matter which has been lacking in the food, and is also an excellent corrective for digestive troubles, while copperas is a valuable tonic and stomachic. If the charcoal is at all hard to get, its place is taken almost as well by sods of earth rich in humus. It is questionable, indeed, if there is anything better than sods of vegetable mold taken from the woodlot. If a small quantity be thrown into each pen daily, it is astonishing to see how much of it the hogs will consume; and the improved health and thrift of the animals will be a revelation to the feeder that has never before tried it.

Ground bone, wood ashes, soft coal, old mortar, rotten wood, etc., are also among the substances used and recommended for this purpose.

In the Dairy

Winter Dairy Exhibition

In connection with the Western Ontario Dairyman's annual convention there is held every year a winter dairy show. This convention and show will be held this year at St. Thomas on January 12-14, 1904. Upwards of \$500 will be given in prizes for butter and cheese, and competition is open to cheese and butter-makers who are members of the Association. The program for the coming convention will be one of interest and should bring out a large attendance of dairymen at St. Thomas in January. Mr. George, Hately, Brantford, Ont., is secretary of the exhibition.

A Cheese Salesman Wins

A decision given by Judge Mulvena, of Richmond, Que., recently, has an important bearing upon the buying and selling of cheese. The *Richmond Guardian*, referring to the case, says:

"It was the case of Stalker vs. Williamson, and the amount in controversy was \$800, being the deduction made from the amount of an invoice of cheese, supplied to defendant. Plaintiff sold a batch of cheese at a Richmond board sale to defendant at a specified price per pound, subject to Montreal inspection and the delivery of the goods at a particular date. The cheese was not inspected and the plaintiff delivered it on time to defendant according to his contract. Defendant sent the cheque for the cheese less a deduction on account, as he alleged, of the cheese being of inferior quality, and in the letter enclosing the cheque the plaintiff was directed to cash the cheque only in the event of his being satisfied to accept it in full of the invoice, otherwise to return it and take his cheese into his own possession. Plaintiff notwithstanding cashed the cheque and sent a receipt for it on an account, and under the balance. The learned judge decided that plaintiff had fulfilled his contract and was entitled to recover the balance claimed, holding that the non-inspection of the cheese was a default of the defendant. That plaintiff was not bound to hold his goods until the pleasure of the defendant was satisfied, and that the acceptance of the goods by defendant completed the contract between the parties; that the cheque sent to and converted into cash by the plaintiff did not discharge the debt, and that the stipulation in the letter did not bind the plaintiff who had the right to treat it as an instalment."

Butter in Siberia

Since the completion of the western section of the trans-Siberian railway there has been a considerable increase in the exportation of butter. The following table shows how rapidly this industry has advanced during the last few years:

	Number of establish- ments	Production for export, lbs
1868	120	5,416,800
1890	334	10,833,600
1900	1,107	30,721,200
1901	1,800	67,168,300
1902	2,500	90,280,000

*Estimated.

Canadian Butter as Danish

The report that Canadian butter has been packed in Danish packages and sold in England as the product of Denmark may turn out to be merely a myth. Mr. A. W. Woodward, Official Referee at Montreal, has been investigating the matter and so far has been unsuccessful in finding from what source such shipments were made. But even if it is

Apply a rumor, it shows which way the wind blows and that it may be possible to ship Canadian butter as Danish and get a cent or two per pound more for it. The practice, however, should be frowned down upon. The word "Canadian" should be obliterated in large letters on every article exported from Canada. We turn out no food products of which we need be ashamed in any company. Canadian cheese has obtained an enviable reputation in the English market, and if as much attention is paid to shipping our butter regularly a profitable trade can be worked up in it also without substituting another name for Canadian.

Likewise, the English consumer may resent such a practice, though it is in the home land where such deceptions are worked out to a nicety. We question if the British middleman, if he got a fine sample of Canadian butter would seriously object to selling it to his customers as Danish if it brought him a cent or two more. We have heard of it being done with other things Canadian. It would be interesting to know what percentage of our finest export beef is sold to the British consumer as Canadian.

The Farm Separator Plan

The great objection to the farm separator system for making creamery butter raised by its opponents is that the quality is not so good as by the separator creamery plan. There should not be any deterioration in quality if the business is handled properly and the cream properly taken care of. Prof. E. H. Farrington, of Wisconsin, a well-known dairy authority, speaking of the farm separator system at a recent dairy convention, says:

"The standard quality of butter certainly should not be lowered any more by the farm separator cream than when it is skimmed from milk which is twelve or more hours old. The sooner cream is separated from the milk after milking, the better the cream for any purpose, and this being true, any faults in the butter made from such cream cannot be charged to the farm separator. The defects found in gathered cream butter usually arise from improper care of the cream before it is delivered to the factory. These defects develop or are introduced into the cream either by the method of caring for it at the farm, or by the way in which it is transported to the creamery."

"In order to get farm cream to the factory in a condition so that it is possible to make an extra quality of butter from it, the farm separator should be placed where there are no bad odors, other bad odors. It must be thoroughly cleaned, the bowl and all tinware scalded and put in a clean place out of reach of dust. Under no circumstances should the separator bowl be left until it has been used a second time before the cleaning is done. The bowl slime and rinsings left in the separator after skimming, begin to sour and decay in a very short time, and if the cleaning is not done immediately after skimming the taints of sour milk are hard to remove."

Wants to-day

"Please, sir, ma wants an egg's worth of molasses," and she carefully placed a large white egg on the counter.

"The storekeeper poured out a little molasses into the cup from a stone jug and set the cup before his customer.

"Mr. Smith," she said, as she took her purchase, "I'll be back in a little while for some ginger. Ma said to tell you the black hen was on."



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Sussex, N. B., Nov. 5th, 1903.

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The Sure Method of Fattening Chickens

By PHILIP SULLIVAN, Marquette Co., Manitoba.

The English poultry fatters, with a few exceptions, do not rear their own birds, but buy up all they can get hold of and in the months of April, May and June, give very high prices for the same. Of birds purchased in this way, only a small proportion are really good table birds and if the farmers and cottagers would only rear the required class of bird, they would not only be putting a considerable amount of money into their own pockets, but would be greatly increasing the income of the fatters. I myself used to gladly give the cottagers pure-bred cockerels of my own rearing so that the chickens reared by them, and perhaps afterwards purchased by me, might be a better class for the table, and gladly gave them a higher price for the same, as there is a much larger profit made by fattening good birds than inferior, even though you have to give a good price for them.

On the birds being received, after a good dusting with insect powder, they are placed in the fattening coops, which are crates 8 ft. long, breadth 20 in., height 18 in., divided into four compartments, each having a sliding door. The top is made of wooden battens about 2 1/2 in. wide and 2 in. apart. The front has divisions of thin iron bars far enough apart for the birds to feed from a trough hung in front. The back is boarded up and the bottom is made of battens, rounded off on the top, so that the top is narrower than the bottom and allows all dirt to fall to the ground, these run on edge from end to end.



Pair Light Brahma Chickens; Winners at Galt, 1903; owned by F. Wales, Galt, Ont.

These coops are placed in the open but it is better if some kind of a roof is provided to keep off rain and protection given from the wind, which may, otherwise, cause birds to pluck each other's feathers. Let the coops be placed off the ground and in opposite each other, as they will feed much better when first put up if they see each other feeding.

TIME FOR FATTENING

The average time taken in fattening is three weeks, young chickens and pullets a little less, and large cockerels four weeks. The food that gives the best results is ground oats, ground up husks and all as fine as flour, and though I admit there are other meals that can be mixed with this and give good results, still the majority of fatters use nothing else.

Let the first week's food consist of ground oats mixed with water or skim milk and water, as the foods should not be too rich at first, feed three times a day and do not give any water to drink, it is not necessary to give a slop, and they will eat more without. The second week the ground oats should be mixed with skim milk, leaving off the

water by degrees and adding a little fat until each bird is getting about one tablespoonful, this may consist of any kind of rough fat run down, if it is boiled down in water, the fat can be taken off, placed in buckets and turned out when cold and then cut up as required and dissolved in the liquid the food is mixed with. I think it is better to give the food warm in cold weather, the milk need not be sweet, sour milk will do every bit as well for fattening.

Do not forget to put some sharp point in the troughs, say, twice a week, and do not put out the food before them at once, keep on giving them more as they finish it up and when they show signs of having had enough take away the troughs.

The last week, or when the birds do not fill their crops at every meal, they should be removed to the cramming shed, this can be any kind of shed that can be kept darkened and yet plenty of light given when feeding. All food should now be given through the cramming machine; every bird is taken out of the coops in turn and its crop filled with the liquid, which should now consist of ground oats mixed with water or skim milk and a tablespoonful of fat each. After feeding, darken the shed and keep the birds quiet.

KILLING AND SHAPING

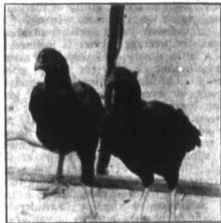
When properly fat and ready to kill, take hold of the legs, wings and tail in one hand and the head between the fingers of the other with a jerk the neck is broken. While still holding the bird, as above, (as they will kick for some time though dead), with the head downward, commence to pluck, which will be found easier while hot. After plucking take out all stubs and little quills with a knife and then singe with straw. Twist the wings in the usual way, tie the hocks together and break the toes.

Now, before the birds are cold place them in the press, which consists of two boards, placed together at about right angles and in the shape of a trough, the width of the front board must depend on the size of the birds, and should slope a little upwards, the back, which need not be so wide, will then slope backwards; place with the breast downward, the head hanging down in front, the stern and feet tight up against the back, and the feet close to the breast. Now, place the weight board on the backs of the birds, a little to the front and heavy weights on top of this. Let the weight board be about four inches wide. Care must be taken in placing the birds in the press so that they do not move out of place, and if they are not all the same size, put the large ones at one end and the small ones at the other. Leave them here till cold and when packing place in the same position as in the press. Pack with paper on straw so that they will not get out of shape. Do not give any food for eighteen hours before killing. Always see that the cockerels have not begun to shoot their spurs, or the pullets lay, or they will be classed as old birds. Should any birds get crop-bound, if the obstruction cannot be removed by pouring warm milk down the throat and working the crop between the fingers, the crop must be opened with a lance. Open the outside skin first, then the crop itself, as high up as you can, clean out and sew up first the skin of the crop then the outside skin, but should this have to be done the bird will not be fit to fatten for some weeks.

THE BREEDS FOR FATTENING

Now, as regards the breed of bird to fatten, nothing comes up to a cross be-

tween the Indian game and Dorking. The former is not a good bird for market in its pure state, as it has yellow legs and flesh, but if the male is crossed with Dorking hens 9 out of 12 chickens produced will have white flesh and legs. Next, I think, comes the Indian Game Buff-Oripping, and pullets of either of the above crosses mated with a Houdan Cock will produce very fine table birds that will mature quick. The Houdan is a most useful bird, small, but matures very early and is also a good egg producer; it is the table bird of France. For killing young I would use the Houdan crossed with the Buff-Oripping, but, of course, they would not be so big as the two first mentioned crosses. The only fault to be found with the Dorking is some of them are not very good winter egg producers, but the Oripping is, and as we must have eggs, and lots of them if we want to rear table birds, I used to get over the difficulty by crossing a Dorking Cock with Buff Oripping hens. This produces tip-top birds and very large, and pullets from them crossed with the Indian Game are hard to come up to. By doing this I had the Dorking blood but did not have to keep a lot of Dorking hens.



Indian Game Chickens; winners at Galt, 1903; owned by John Handley, Galt, Ont.

The Plymouth Rock is, no doubt, a good table bird, but if I have not used them on account of the yellow flesh and legs; but, no doubt, as Mr. Hare says in the issue of Sept. 15th, they can be bred with white flesh and legs, but will this ever be done to any extent? Plymouth Rock fanciers will not rear the two types and in my opinion utility poultry keepers can not do without the fancier. How are we to get our stock? Pure-bred birds are absolutely necessary, and although we may not want show points to breed table birds, we must have them.

THE BREEDING SEASON

Before I end this article, which I hope will not be too long, but I have not used them on account of the yellow flesh and legs; but, no doubt, as Mr. Hare says in the issue of Sept. 15th, they can be bred with white flesh and legs, but will this ever be done to any extent? Plymouth Rock fanciers will not rear the two types and in my opinion utility poultry keepers can not do without the fancier. How are we to get our stock? Pure-bred birds are absolutely necessary, and although we may not want show points to breed table birds, we must have them.

The cock birds, if of the large comb breeds, will suffer greatly by having their combs frosted in the winter, and it will save them a great amount of pain and prevent unfertile eggs if you dub them (cut the comb off).

Farm Implements and Conveniences

The Gasoline Engine on the Farm

To the Editor of FARMING WORLD:

Information is wanted about the gasoline engine as to its usefulness for farm work. When at the exhibition at Ottawa last September the agents claimed many advantages for the gasoline engine over horse power, or the small steam engine for the threshing and other work on the farm. If the advantages are real it seems surprising they have not come into general use. In my section of the country horse-power and steam are used. This season many of my neighbors made enquiries about the gasoline engine, as to whether it would be more economical and do better work than the two-horse tread power in threshing, etc. Any information by farmers who have gasoline engines at work on their farms will oblige.

JAMES LARDEN,
Nipissing District, Ont.

The late mails have brought to the FARMING WORLD several inquiries regarding the practical utility of the gasoline engine on the farm. In this, as in connection with other advanced ideas, the average farmer is inclined to go a little slowly, and wishes to assure himself that he is right before going ahead. The demand for some kind of power on every farm has for a long time been a generally recognized one. At all times the horse power could not be advantageously made use of, to do so requiring considerable outlay to make its application practicable. And at the best, the use of horses for such purposes as grinding grain, cutting feed, etc., is very hard on them, and is usually accompanied by a considerable amount of broken harness, power arms, pinions, and heavy running expense generally. The use of wind power for such uses as pumping water has proved a satisfactory solution for that one time heavy labor in connection with the keeping of stock, but when applied to the other phases of farm work it is at times a

rather precarious one. Where the amount of power required was large the steam engine was the only resort, but where the power required is not large enough for this, or where the use of a steam engine for 8 or 10 hours at a time will not answer as well as a lesser power used intermittently, the most satisfactory solution of the problem is the gasoline engine.

To run a steam engine for an hour requires much fuel to get up steam before it can start, and while it is running there must be an attendant constantly on hand to properly regulate it. In many parts this attendant must carry a certificate that he is competent to do this. Some little skill is also necessary in the case of the gasoline power, but one readily acquires this, and the machine once under good there is little further trouble. The gasoline engines of late construction are perfect pieces of mechanism, strong, simple, and seldom get out of order. Anyone can in a few hours at most completely master their whole construction and all the principles involved, and this, together with a knowledge of how to adjust the battery and sparker, will enable anyone to operate the engine, and to re-adjust it should it ever get out of order. When the engine is once started it may be left to itself for hours at a time, and it will continue to run steadily and with perfect safety.

When first made use of the gasoline engine had many disadvantages. The liquid itself was dangerous to handle near the fire or heat. The system then in use was the hot tube instead of the battery, a very unsafe and unsatisfactory method of lighting the charge. It was found, too, that the machine itself was very much affected by atmospheric changes, and that in some conditions its power was greatly reduced. There was no "elasticity" to the power of the machine. It would run a given load at a given speed, but with a load that varied, it was irregular, and not to be depended upon. These difficulties have all been overcome and the machine of today is as reliable a power as any. Even the

matter of elasticity, though in this respect it is not of so wide a range as steam power, yet it has sufficient for all purposes within the capacity of the machine, and the speed and power of the machine can be regulated as readily as a steam engine. There are a few remarks that might be in order regarding the running of the gasoline engine. In placing an engine see that it has the most solid kind of a bed, and is firmly bolted down. This will add to the wearing qualities, will make it run smoothly, reduce the noise, and increase the power. Place it, if possible, where the gasoline tank may be on the outside of the building, or at least entirely separated from all possible contact with the engine. Also arrange, if the engine is inside a building, that any leakage from pipes, may immediately run off into some underground receptacle. It is not exactly safe to have gasoline around the outside of a hot engine while you are standing over it lighting a pipe. As far as possible keep combustibles entirely away from the engine, and absorbents away from the gasoline. Keep the engine, if possible, where frost cannot reach it. This will obviate emptying the water tank and the water jacket around the engine when you are through, and you can then always have it ready for work so that you can by simply opening the gasoline pump, and giving the wheel a turn start the machine ahead at full speed. You will, perhaps, do this oftener the longer you own the engine, as the average cost of running a gasoline engine is less than 25 cents per horse power for ten hours, and that is cheaper than Chinese labor in Hong Kong. Keep plenty of oil running through the cylinder, and see that the water circulates freely around the outside.

A little careful study of the adjustment of the air and gasoline supply to the cylinder will enable anyone to keep them both just right, though they will run a long time without difficulty if left carefully alone exactly as they are sent from the shop. And you will soon come to consider it a waste of energy to pick up stones and throw at a straggling dog if you could only find some way to do it with the gasoline engine.

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THE HOME WORLD



Content is the best wealth, because it is the pleasantest, and the sweetest. The richest man is he who cares not what that which is wanting to him: the poorest is the miser, who wants that which he has.

What a Woman Can Do

You say that you are but a woman—
Who are so very wonderful to me,
You tell me there is little you can do,
Little, indeed, that all the world can see.

There are not battles on the open plain
That you can fight as I, a man, can fight;

But who shall say your life is lived in vain

If all my darkened days you have kept light?

Oh, little woman-heart, be glad, be glad
That you are what God made you!

Well I know how
How you have nerved me when the day
was sad.

And made me better—yea, and kept
me so!

Be very glad that you, in your white
piece,

Your little home with folded hands
can be

A silent influence to whose source I
trace

The little good there ever was in me

To be a woman! Is there any more

That you have need to be from day to
day?

How wonderful to have your heart,
your store

Of purity and goodness and to say,
"One that I love is nobler since I came;

One that loves me is better for my
sake."

A woman! Oh, there is no greater name

That ever on the mortal tongue shall
wake!

In the Scotch Settlement

In the early years of the last century there was established in the country north of Brockville, Ont., what was then known, and we understand the name applies still, as the Scotch settlement. It was settled by people from old Scotland, sturdy, reliable, and for the most part God-fearing. They had not much of this world's goods but were strong in courage and a determination to make the most out of the conditions surrounding them in this new land.

There came into this settlement about 1840, under somewhat auspicious circumstances, a family not of "Scotch" blood, Wasby by name. A few months after their arrival, the husband and father, in a fit of passion, killed his wife and children, with the exception of one child, "Colin," who by some providential circumstance escaped. This child, around whose birth was considerable mystery, and then about three years old, was placed in the home of Mrs. McNab, an estimable Christian widow, of the settlement.

Around the boy "Colin," Mr. R. L. Richardson, of Winni-

peg, has woven a most interesting and fascinating tale, just published by Geo. N. Morang & Co., Toronto. It is a tale that faithfully pictures, and with considerable skill, the early Scottish pioneer life of Eastern Ontario. It takes one back to that early period when the thrashing bee, the "sugaring off," and the all-night dance were events of importance that enlivened the whole country side, not infrequently ending in a test by blows "between rival youths and factions." The famous "ninth concession" is given prominence and the characters associated with it, such as "Auld Peggy," "Goorden, the hired man," "Jock the Drover," "Muckle Peter," "Nathan Larkans," and a host of others are made the occasions for introducing numerous quaint and humorous stories full of interest and pathos. It takes us through the twenty years or so of Colin's life in the settlement, and closes with his "coming to his own" and inheriting great estates in Britain to which he was the rightful heir. Some thrilling incidents of the American civil war are given, and the whole story is one that every Canadian would profit by reading.

The story though somewhat lacking in continuity is well written. The author seems to have entered into the spirit of the people about whom he writes, and some of his character pictures and "story" touches are very fine. We quite forgive the little lack of continuity, when we are served up some delightful and entertaining story in its place. The story is most wholesome and is true to what is best in early Canadian pioneer life in Canada. We predict for "Colin of the Ninth Concession" many friends among those who love a realistic and captivating Canadian story. It would make a fine Christmas present for a friend, and is a most fascinating and thrilling piece of Canadian literature. Such stories as this of real Canadian life make the best reading for the family.

The Kiss of Children

No thought or sense unsatisfied
The kiss of little children brings,
No after-taste of bitter things,
No tearful prayer for peace denied,
No shadow of remorse's wings,
No sense of fallen worth and pride,
No feverish search of Letty's side,
But from their lips contentment
springs.

The kiss of little children wakes
The hope of endless better things,
It stirs our hearts, till memory
sings

Of our lost innocence and takes
Us by the hand—that childlike clings
To hers, along her path, and makes
Us nobler for the truth that breaks
The dream the kiss of children brings.

Faithful Husbands

"Oh, dear," sighed a farmer's wife, wearily, as she dropped into a chair after a hard day's work. "I feel just as if I were going to be sick. My head throbs, and my back aches dreadfully, and—" "I declare," interrupted the farmer, starting up and seizing his hat, "that reminds me, I forgot to give the two-year-old colt his condition powders tonight an' he's been a-wheezin' all day," and he hurried to the barn.

A man who was travelling along a country road was overtaken by a gaunt fellow who asked: "How fur yer goin' on this road?" "About two miles." "Wall, I tell yer when I wash yer'd do. When yer get ter Dr. Gillum's—big white house on the right—stop and tell him that Bill Henley's wife is powerful sick and wants him right now." "I'll do so. Are you Mr. Henley?" "Yes, sir; that's my name. You see I wanter go to the circus. That's the reason I can't go all the way to the dock's. They tell me that they've got ten monkeys an' er' bar. Wall, here's whar I turn off. Don't furgit to tell the dock."



The "Old Homestead," from *Colin of the Ninth Concession*.



Hickory

A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohm

Author of "How Hartman Won."

[COPYRIGHT]



SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Tom Potter, having had a falling out with his father, determines to leave home and the farm for good and seek his fortune on the Great Lakes. After a sad parting with his sweetheart, Elsie Ross, and his mother, Tom eventually reaches Detroit. During his search for work on some vessel he makes the acquaintance of "Ginger," a mysterious character, who takes a fancy to the boy, and promises him a job if he does not succeed with others.

CHAPTER V.

"Still here, I see," said Ginger to Tom on the evening of the second day. He looked as he did at their last interview, and passing into the cloak-room, hung up his waterproof. It was nearly dark.

"I wanted to have supper with you," said Tom. "The landlord said you'd be sure to come."

"What I say I usually manage to do," said the man, "though it may not be to the minute. Well! How's the job going?"

"It's not going at all," Tom answered.

"Can you get a place anywhere?"

"Yes, I have a chance to beat up stones at the repair works on the south dock. This might last a week. And another one to work four hours a day shoveling coal into one of the bunkers. But these are the only things I can get though I've visited the other ships, and been to Windsor, Wyandotte, and Walkerville as well."

"Why not take one of these jobs? Pay is not big, but it's sure," said Ginger, looking attentively into Tom's face again.

"I'd be willing, if it would lead up to something better," replied Tom, "though neither of them is what I want."

"No man gets that," was the bitter comment. "I never did. I'd have been a different man to what I am today, if I could have done it at your age."

"But you said possibly you might help me to a place if I did not get suited."

"I know, but I said it would be better to suit yourself."

"I've done my best—tramped and hunted hard for three whole days—but nothing has come of it; and these odd jobs won't help me a bit in getting a better place. That's what the laborers tell me, and they ought to know."

"Let's go outside," said Ginger, as they rose from the table. With that, and the seeming instinct of a sailor, he led the way towards the docks. After a while they reached the river, and wandered past one moored vessel after another in the direction of Grosse Ile.

"Let's sit down here," he said at last. "It's a pretty outlook and quiet as well."

They seated themselves on a stick of timber, commanding a view of the water across to the Canadian shore. The place was still and there was no one within sight.

"Tell you what it is," Ginger continued, "if you're bound to be a sailor, bit or miss, I know of a job you might get. But mind you, I give no recommendation. You take it of your own free will. Sailing these lakes is a pretty tough business and dangerous, too; and when you have a cap'n who means scissors every time; who compels every man to toe the scratch; who'd shoot a fellow on the spot, before he'd take the go-by; you'd better make yer mind up

pretty well, before taking the risk."

Ginger was speaking in a low voice, but with terrible energy and earnestness as he finished.

Tom felt strongly attracted. Even in the gloaming he could see the man's eyes riveted upon him, with a fascination that was compelling. What could he mean? The soles were almost off his boots from constant walking. He was already getting thinner for lack of sufficient food, and when the next day's breakfast was paid for, he would not have a cent left. Tomorrow he must either work or starve—begging was out of the question—either take one of the jobs offered and face the result, or accept Ginger's proposal, with its enigma of unforeseen possibilities.

"Won't you advise me?" Tom asked.

"No," was the answer. "If you accept, you must take the chance, and face the consequences, whatever they are. But I can tell you, I'm mate on the boat; and as we are a little short-handed just now, the Cap'n gave me orders to hire another hand—a fellow that 'ud be likely to suit."

"And you think I would do?" Tom asked, with an unsteady laugh.

"Once there, you would have to stay, whether you suited or not."

"Could I not leave if I wanted?"

"Not by a blessed sight. Every fellow that steps onto the deck of our brig goes with his eyes open; but when accepted, he's fixed forever."

"It looks like a funny business," said Tom, contracting his eyebrows and looking out over the water.

"There are not many in our crew," said Ginger, ignoring Tom's remark; "but we stick to each other through thick and thin. What's more, wages are square. There's this difference between the two jobs. On land you have small pay, but you know beforehand what you're at. In our consarn, never having worked on a boat in your life, you're going it blind; but you never lose an hour, and make more wages than the common land-lubber can ever get. One thing is sartin, however, you'll have to make yer own choice. I'm not goin' to do it for you."

"How soon will I have to decide?"

"Guess you'll have to do it tonight. There's a skiff along yon, somewhere, that'll take me out; and I won't be here again for weeks, anyway."

Tom was startled as he had never been before. Cold perspiration stood out suddenly upon his body. The necessity of quick decision upon so vital a question overwhelmed him. What must he do? Notwithstanding Ginger's candor, there was mystery about the matter that made him shiver, while it drew him on.

"Where is your ship?" he asked in a low tone.

"Out in the offing, three miles away."

"What's her name?"

"No man ever hears it till he goes aboard."

"And do your new hands always go on at night time?"

"Always."

"But your trade—you must have a business?"

"Sartin. Corn to Canady—lumber home again."

Tom relapsed into silence. He suddenly remembered the farmer in the woods, who told him of his son on the nameless vessel out in the lakes. He dared not speak of it, but his mind was filled with intense curiosity. Could it possibly be the same boat?

"Well, my lad," said Ginger at last. "What will it be? Going or not going?"

"I want to go, and yet I don't," said Tom.

"That settles it," and Ginger rose to his feet. "I'm travelling coal and air bad, after all. Man's the bunker I've filled myself. Reckon you'll get a better place after a while. Hope so, anyway. Guess I won't go back to the tavern. My things will keep there all right till I come again—"

"But I didn't say I wouldn't go," interrupted Tom.

"If a man don't go willingly, he don't go at all," said Ginger.

"You said forever."

"I didn't mean that quite; but no man ever leaves our boat in less than five year."

"I'd be glad to go for that time, anyway," said Tom.

"Do you swear by Holy Moses?" exclaimed Ginger, solemnly.

"Yes; or any other man."

The mention of a stated period gave the contract tangibility in Tom's mind. Whatever the mystery might be, he suddenly concluded he would face it and brave it out.

"Remember, there can be no pulling back."

"No, and there will be none."

"It's a bargain then. Shake hands over it."

And Ginger held Tom's hand for more than a minute.

"But I did not tell you my name," said Tom.

"You needn't. We'll talk of names later. Let's go back and get your kit. Remember this bizness is ours and nobody else's. You pay your bill, and there's the end of it."

"I'll remember." And again a little shiver ran down Tom's spine.

In another hour they returned to the river. Ginger with his mackintosh, and Tom with his grip.

"My skiff is a mile farther down," said Ginger. "We'll keep pretty quiet, for it's on private ground."

Tom was preparing himself for anything that might happen.

"You sit still," was the next injunction. "One pair of oars will carry us all right and without making a splash, either. Being as this is your first row on the Detroit river, perhaps you'd better keep sharp lookout and take your bearings."

For half an hour he rowed softly and quickly without varying his course. Then he looked over his shoulder to the land and about a quarter of a mile away, a light in the stern of a vessel was visible.

"There she is," he muttered, resting for a minute on his oars.

"You were talking about names," Ginger went on in a low voice. "The only man on our boat that carries his regular name is the Captain. The names the other fellows have are what the chaps give them, and nothin' else. On duty my name is mate—any other time it's Ginger. They'll give you one, sure enough; but remember, on this boat it will be the only one you'll have. Every thing else you must forget and never mention."

Tom's head reeled, but he couldn't turn back, even if he had wished to.

Ginger plied his oars again, and in two or three minutes when scarcely a hundred yards from the ship, the low piping of a young sea gull was heard; and instantly answered by a similar note from their own boat.

"Don't speak again until on board," said Ginger in a whisper.

In another minute they were alongside the schooner.

"Shiver-my-timber," came the watchword in a low tone from the upper deck. "Spruce-pine-splinter," was wafted upwards from Ginger's lips; and motioning for Tom to ascend the ladder, he followed him.

As he stepped on deck, the lamp, held to make the way plain, revealed with a sudden flash the name "Condor" painted on one of the ship's boats. Tom stood erect, but for a moment he grasped one of the guys.

"This is the new lad, Captain," said Ginger. "He's a good stiff, but he's green."

"Needs seasoning," replied the captain with a grin. He had big black eyes, and a nose like an eagle's, while his heavy jaw hung down ponderously on either side.

"Skittles," he cried, to the young fellow in the blue smock who was holding the lantern. "You can show this chap where his bunk lies."

"Aye, aye, sir." "You may give him a good yun, but it's half-pay for June for every one o' you, if he sticks cranks."

"By the Lord, they'll scare the lad to death," said Ginger to the captain.

"No they won't. But you might give Cranks a word, if you like."

Ginger followed the two into the hold. "Tell Cranks I want him," he whispered to Skittles. Then to Tom:

"The boy'll put you through your facings tonight and give you a name as well. Let 'em do it. You can stand it. Never say die, but keep your tongue still."

Tom nodded. After sight and description of the captain, the "shiver-my-timber" business, and forgetting his name, he thought he could stand anything.

What Ginger said to Cranks, he did not hear; but the latter's lower jaw dropped, and for a minute he wanted to rebel. But that was emphatic. Finally Cranks nodded assent, and Ginger went on deck, leaving the three by themselves.

"Where's the Pickles?" said Cranks. "Saltin' the jelly fish. He'll be here in a minute."

"And Rozin?" "Fiddling his strings, but the mate's gone to take his place."

Throwing his cap in a corner, Cranks commenced to circle round their twelve-by-twelve section of the lower deck, slowly humming a tune. When half way round, Skittles followed suit, taking up the same refrain. Tom standing nonplussed in the middle. Very soon the nasal hum developed into words:

"Give it him good,
Give it him strong,
Give it him stick in the middle;
But if his anger swells,
And the duffin' rebels,
Just swing him into the griddle."

Here they were joined by Pickles.

"Off with his shoes,
His shirt and his hose,
Leaving only his trousers.
Then give him a chance,
To show he can prance,
While we sing the song of the bruisers."

Now Rozin swelled the number to four; and together they made the deck rafters ring with the words of the third verse, as they swung in line round the circle.

"Jolly are we,
Merry and free,
Whether on lake or on ocean.
Still have a care
For by Moses I swear
To the Condor our fullest devo-
tion."

As they commenced to sing the next and final verse, they joined hands; and with fierce eyes glared upon the rowing lad, who stood in the middle of the ring.

"But if ever a blade
Should come from the shade,
And prove traitor to men of the
Condor;

We'll cut off his nose,
He'll turn up his toes;
And go to the devil like thunder."

Some of the voices, as they sang the crude doggerel, were musical; and it took a long time to sing all the stanzas, that Tom forgot his fear, and was simply listening to the quaint wild words of the men, notwithstanding their savage glare.

Quick as a flash a canvas bag dropped over his head, and was drawn taut round his neck with a string. Four strong pairs of hands wrenched off his boots and socks, and, as the song said, stripped him of all but his trousers. The next instant he was thrown onto a square tarpaulin, stretched on the floor of the deck, with an entering he had not noticed; and a similar one from above was dropped over him. Then the four men, all strong, stalwart fellows—seized the corresponding corners of the upper and lower sheets and commenced the intended swing.

Up went the body to the ceiling, which it almost touched; and down to the deck with a thud. Over and over again did they do it; for harking was a refined sport, which other men besides students could revel in, even in those early days.

Tom never budged. He was glad of Ginger's warning. He knew from the men's looks, that once let them start, they would bruise him; but Ginger said he would come out all right, and he believed him. His muscles were strong. He had little fear for his limbs; but it was injury to his neck and head that he dreaded. Hence, when he felt himself going upwards, he stretched his arms over his head to protect it, and on coming down took care that his head and shoulders were uppermost. But the repeated jars made his flesh tingle, and the perpetual movement made him dizzy. He was getting very hot, and the tight canvas bag round his head was smothering him. In an indistinct way, the warnings of the mate and the words of the song gradually became jumbled together in his mind; and forgetting his bruises, he frantically tried to tear the bag from his head to obtain breath.

Suddenly he felt the progress of a different movement. Over and over he went, round and round, faster and faster, dimmer and dimmer became consciousness. Everything was chaos—then he floated in mid-air out by the old woods where the orchids and the daisies grew; and where Elsie gave him her money and her purse.

"Yes, you must take it, Tom. You need it—I don't—and the purse, too, Tom. The money you will spend because you have to. And the purse—oh yes, you will remember, if ever you think of being bad—some one who gave it to you will be sorry."

Then the vision vanished, and he floated out into chaos—where, as he blackness and darkness—impenetrable night—high as heaven—deep as hell.

CHAPTER VI.

"You infernal blockheads! What in the name of all the demons are you doing? Are you mad?" yelled the mate, as he thundered down the stairs to where the men in Swedish glee were swinging the lad—two of them at each end of the tarpaulin shroud, as they swirled him round and round between them.

"We're not hurtin' the cub," snarled Cranks.

(Continued on page 863.)



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SUNDAY AT HOME

The Joy of Living

O, give me the joy of living,
And some glorious work to do;
A spirit of thanksgiving,
With loyal heart and true;
Some pathway to make brighter,
Where tired feet now stray;
Some burden to make lighter
While 'tis day.

O, give me the joy of living,
In the world where God lives, too,
And the blessed power of giving,
Where men have so much to do—
Let me strive where men are striving,
And help them up the steep—
May the trees I plant be thriving
While I sleep.

On the fields of the Master gleanings,
May my heart and hands be strong;
Let me know life's deepest meaning,
Let me sing life's sweetest song—
With some faithful hearts to love me,
Let me nobly do my best;
And at last, with heaven above me,
Let me rest.

"Temper"

"Temper" are a great trouble in this life. They can give so much mean and useless pain. The touchy temper, that flies off at a look, making its possessor look silly to everyone else, and very uncomfortable to himself or herself, for even the gentler sex sometimes are "touchy." Then we sometimes run against an irritable temper, rubbing the wrong way, when we think of good for its possessor. Now and then a violent temper, bursting its tethers, rushes over every thing only to find that it is "much about nothing," a cyclone to sweep a doorstep. The sultry temper, like a snarling dog, the discontented temper, uncomfortable because it cannot find a reason for its discontent; the gloomy temper, hunting ever for the "dark side"; the wilful temper, like an angry bull loose in the street;—what an uncanny lot! They paralyze our better ambitions, and take the heart of our prayers. They take all the glow and brightness out of our duties, and make them hard and repulsive. The worst of it is, we are all so guilty, and forget it. All our tempers need to be humbled and washed in deep penitence, and held in steady discipline by a renewed and determined will.

A Safe Habit

Habits, good or bad, cling to us. It was a blustering winter morning when Allen resolutely buttoned his overcoat up to his chin and drew on his fleecy gloves. "You are not going to church such a morning as this, Allen," said a brother student. "To be sure I am," said the other decidedly. "I was brought up to attend church, and I should as soon think of going without my breakfast as of staying at home." It is one of the best habits a youth can form, and a great safeguard amid the temptations of a city, to attend the house of God.

A Weather-Vane Love

What blessed results would come if everywhere, the world over, we could get people to realize this one supreme, glad fact, that God is love! How it would soften the hearts of all the sinning, cause all to yield who are resisting, and how it would bring cheer to

the lonely, comfort to the sorrowing, strength to the weak, and fill us all with joy and peace in believing!

Besides, this love of God is absolutely unvarying, so that we can rely upon it under all circumstances.

It is related that a certain man placed on one of his buildings a weather-vane, upon which were inscribed the words,

"Some one criticised him, saying, 'You have placed an immutable truth on a very changeful thing.'

"No; it is all right," he replied; "it means that God is love which ever way the wind blows."

Yes, it is a glad fact that His is a love that can be depended upon, and meets us in every condition and circumstance of life.

Pride Versus Progress

Without humility, religious progress is impossible. Pride is the destruction of the principle of progress; it whispers to us continually that we are all that could be desired, or it points our attention to high positions and ambitious efforts beyond the scope of other men. Yet the true growth of the soul is not to be measured by our attempting many extraordinary duties, but by our power of doing simple duties well; and humility, when it reigns in the soul, carries this principle into practice. It bids us hallow our work, especially whatever may be to us hard or distasteful work, by doing it as a matter of principle. It enriches common acts of neighborly and social kindness with that intensity of moral effort which is due to every act of which the deepest moving power is the love of God.

Good for Fits

For a fit of passion, walk out in the open air.

For a fit of idleness, count the ticking of a clock.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, visit the workhouse.

For a fit of ambition, go to the churchyard and read the gravestones.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things God has given you in this world, and to those he has promised to His followers in the next.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity and fear, the following cure may be relied on, for it is from the Great Physician, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee."

A Prayer

When ambitious desires seize upon me, seize Thou upon me, O God! Remind me of the King's favor, and upon what it depends. Show me the King's likeness, how gentle, how lowly, how serviceable! Acquaint me with the glory of the Kingdom, which is righteousness, and peace, and joy. Show me the folly of petty gains, of time wasted upon trifles, of the evanescent applause of worldlings. I would ho'd myself aloof from it all, as the crown prince from village wrestling matches or diving for pennies. I would look far ahead, to the place prepared, the inheritance reserved. I would live in the dignity of it, in the joyful confidence of it, in the sufficiency of it. Admit me to this grace, I pray Thee, my joint-heir, my Elder Brother. Amen.

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Jack Frost

Little Jack Frost went up the hill,
Watching the stars and the moon so
still;
Watching the stars and the moon so
bright,
And laughing alone with all his might.
Little Jack Frost ran down the hill,
Late in the night when the winds were
still,
Late in the fall when the leaves fell
down,
Red and yellow and faded brown.

Little Jack Frost walked through the
trees,

"Ah," sighed the flowers, "we freeze,
we freeze."

"Ah," sighed the grasses, "we die, we
die."

Said little Jack Frost, "Good bye, good
bye."

Little Jack frost tripped around and
round,

Spreading white snow on the frozen
ground,

Nipping the breezes, icing the streams,
Chilling the warmth of the sun's bright
beams.

But when Dame Nature brought back
the spring,

Brought back the birds to chirp and
sing,

Melted the snow and warmed the sky,
Little Jack Frost went, putting by.

The flowers opened their eyes of blue,
Green buds peeped out and grasses
grew.

It was so warm and scorched him so,
Little Jack Frost was glad to go.

A Lesson in Drawing

The sketches on this page will interest
all the girls and boys who are learning
to draw, and it may also give them
some idea that they can turn to advantage
in making pictures.

The first shows a very simple way of
drawing a face. It is astonishing what
a variety of expressions can be drawn
with a few simple strokes such as those
in the example shown. See who can
make the funniest face, each one not
having more than nine strokes of the
pen.



Fig. 1.

M. Frappe, a French artist, says that
all facial expressions can be reduced to
three typical forms—astonishment, joy
and sorrow. His theory is that as 120
different colors can be reduced to three
primary ones—namely, red, blue and
yellow—so facial expressions can be
similarly reduced. The illustrations in
figure No. 2 show M. Frappe's working

models for each of the three expressions.

No. 3 shows a funny old lady in triangles. She is exceedingly angular, and is built on very straight lines, but don't you think she is rather cleverly put together?

Much more pleasing and prepossessing is the next picture which is in circles. Every line, you will notice, is a part of a circle, and the combination of curves produces a very clever drawing.

Try your skill at these pictures. They will help you to understand the principles of drawing, for the correct use of lines and curves lies at the bottom of real art. At the same time you will have some fun at it.

Neatness in Girls

Neatness is a good thing for a girl, and if she does not learn it when she is young, she never will. It takes a great deal more neatness to make a girl look well than it does to make a boy look passable. Not because a boy, to start with, is better looking than a girl, but his clothes are of a different sort, not so many colors in them, and people don't expect a boy to look so pretty as a girl. A girl that is not neatly dressed is called a sloven, and no one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty, and her eyes bright; but, if there is a

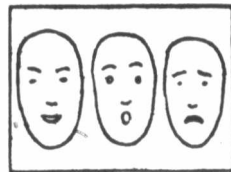


Fig. 2.

spot of dirt on her cheek, and her finger ends are black with ink, and her shoes are not laced or buttoned up, and her apron is dirty, and her skirt is torn, she cannot be liked.

How to be a Gentleman

Let no boy think he can be made a gentleman by the clothes he wears, the horse he rides, the stick he carries, the dog that trots after him, the house that he lives in, or the money that he spends. Not one, or all of these things do it; and yet every boy may be a gentleman. He may wear an old hat, cheap clothes, live in a poor house, and spend but little money. But how? By being true, manly and honorable. By being civil and courteous. By respecting himself and others. By doing the best he knows how, and finally, and above all, by fearing God and keeping His commandments.

Two Sunsets Per Day

There is only one place in the world where the sun sets twice daily, and that is at Leek, in Staffordshire, England. The reason of this is that a jagged mountain is situated to the west of the town, and in the evening the sun sets behind it, and the darkness comes on. Then, the first sunset occurs, the gas lamps are lit, and apparently night has set in. But it has not, for in the space of an hour or so the sun reappears again through the opening at the side of

the mountain, and daylight again appears. Artificial lights are extinguished and daylight again prevails until the sun descends below the opening and the second sunset occurs and night comes to stay.

A Cheerful Influence

The gospel of good cheer brightens every page of *The Youth's Companion*. Although the paper is nearly seventy-seven years of age, it does not look back on the past as a better period than the



Fig. 3.

present. *The Companion* believes that the time most full of promise is the time we are living in, and every weekly issue reflects this spirit of looking forward and not back.

To more than half a million families it carries every week its message of cheer. Its stories picture the true characteristics of the young men and women of America. Its articles bring nearly three million readers in touch with the best thought of the most famous of living men and women.

Old Sayings

As poor as a church mouse,

As thin as a rail,

As fat as a porpoise,

As rough as a gale,

As brave as a lion,

As sly as a cat,

As bright as a sixpence,

As weak as a rat,

As round as an apple,

As black as your hat,

As brown as a berry,

As blind as a bat,

As mean as a miser,

As full as a tick,

As plump as a partridge,

As sharp as a stick.



Fig. 4.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

The Home Cure—all

About five years ago I displayed my native good sense and superiority (?) by putting the sharp blade of a bread knife where my finger should have been, in fact, where my finger was, until the blade made an opening in it. Ah, how the bone, or some other inner consciousness of that finger, did ache! I clutched it tightly and tried to faint, or rather I felt sure that I should do it without trying at all, but that kitchen floor was so bare and so cold, and just then Tom came along and helped me out with a glass of water, and some little waste of spirits of camphor.

As I got back to the sitting-room and began to think of bandages a neighbor came in and suggested tincture of benzoin. We had never heard of the medicine, and he brought a bottle, and pouring it over the cut, wrapped it up, and at the end of the second day the finger felt as sound as new, although it must have been cut quite to the bone, for the finger could not be straightened for more than six months thereafter.

After this our first move was to purchase a bottle of tincture of benzoin, or, as our bottle was labeled, "Baume de Vir," and for every cut or bruise we bring out this cure-all remedy. It is apt to cause a cut or abrasion to smart, but a puff or two from one's breath will do away with that. It is only the alcohol in the solution that causes the smarting, and it is over as soon as the alcohol has evaporated.

A friend lately tried the tincture on a badly sprained ankle, and declared the cure was perfectly wonderful. For cuts, scratches, or inflammation of any kind, I have never seen its equal.

Rules for Long Life

- Eight hours sleep.
- Keep your bedroom windows open all night.
- Have a mat at your bedroom door.
- Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
- Use no cold bath in the morning, but water at the temperature of the body.
- Exercise before breakfast.
- Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
- Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
- Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
- Exercise daily in the open air.
- Live in the country if you can.
- Watch the three Ds—drinking water, damps and drains.
- Have change of occupation.
- Take frequent and short holidays.
- Keep your temper.

How Colds are Caught

Fear acts as a depressant to the nervous system, crippling its powers of resisting the action of the cold; hence the phrase, "shivering with fear." Similarly, innumerable vents of daily life tend to irritate, depress or excite the nerves, and render them unfit for maintaining the body temperature against the fluctuations of weather and climate. During these unguarded moments a trifling exposure to cold or damp is sufficient to induce catarrh.

It is known that stout boots, umbrellas and wraps though excellent preservatives in their way, are not by any means the only precautionary measures to be adopted; that we must endeavor

to strengthen the nervous system, if it be defective, and that when we are compelled to expose ourselves to cold or wet, when the nerves are depressed from ordinary causes, such as fatigue, anxiety, grief, worry, fear, dyspepsia, ill-humor, we should be specially careful to guard against cold.

Eat Apples at Night

"Everybody ought to know," says the "Family Doctor," that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthful sleep, thoroughly disinfects the mouth, and prevents indigestion and throat diseases."

Health Hints

It is said that men lose their hair early on account of excessive washing of the scalp.

The face should be washed as seldom as possible during the day, but it must always be washed at night.

Gymnastics and athletics develop mind as well as body. They bring the motor nerves into play and thus accelerate the brain's activity.

Those who wish a sure remedy for chafed skin, may rely on the use of fuller's earth. I have found it answers all such needs for my three little ones. Keep a little in a small glass or mug, and moisten with water, apply as a paste. It leaves no stain, and five cents worth will supply the wants of a large family. —Mrs. A. C. R.

Little blocks of ice given to fever patients are much more grateful than frequent drinks of water. The sufferer desires the cold to quench the burning fever, and the chill of cold water lasts only while it remains in the mouth, while the effect of the ice remains much longer. Another advantage of the ice is, that it melts into less than its frozen bulk and is much less likely to overload a weak stomach than repeated draughts of water.

Pure Air

Do not be afraid to go out of doors because it is a little colder than usual. The cold air will not hurt you if you are properly protected and take exercise enough to keep the circulation active. On the contrary it will do you good. It will purify your blood, it will strengthen your lungs, it will improve your digestion, it will afford a healthy, natural stimulus to your torpid circulation, and energize your whole system. The injury which often results from going into a cold atmosphere is occasioned by a lack of protection to some part of the body, exposure to strong draughts, or from breathing through the mouth.

Her Year's Work

A farmer's wife kept a year's record of her cooking operations. There are six persons in her family, and here is the list:—225 loaves of white bread, 83 tins biscuits, 15 loaves of brown bread, 167 pies, 130 cakes, 35 puddings, 114 dozen cookies, 102 dozen ginger snaps, and 14 chicken pies.

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THE KITCHEN

Cold Weather Dishes

An excellent cold weather dish for luncheon or supper is the old-fashioned beef-soup. This was always served thick with a variety of vegetables, and unstrained. Indeed, it was most like chowder, and will be found very appetizing in the place of chowder for a hearty meal on a day when one needs a substantial repast. Another such dish is corn chowder. To prepare it, fry half a sliced onion with a half-dozen bits of salt pork. Add a cup of canned corn and a sliced potato and cover with water. Stew twenty minutes in a covered saucepan. Mix one tablespoon each of butter and flour and stir with a large cup of hot milk. Season and put with the chowder, cooking another minute or two. Another such meal may be made of eggs a la Caracas. Heat a tablespoon of lard, chop a cupful of smoked beef, add half a small onion, butter the size of a walnut and a dash of cayenne pepper. Put with four well-beaten eggs, grate over this one tablespoon of cheese and the pulp of three large tomatoes. Place in the hot lard and stir briskly twenty minutes. Still one more hearty dish is baked hash. Mix together one pint each cooked and chopped meat and raw potatoes cut into very small bits, one tablespoon melted butter, a slice of onion chopped fine, one cup of bread crumbs, the beaten yolks of two eggs, two cups of soup stock and salt and pepper. Bake one hour in a greased mold.

The Damp Cloth System

Sweeping is far less a frequent need than is supposed. The dust must be removed, but the damp cloth is a key to its removal, and the damp cloth system is a saving of much hard labor, as well as wear and tear to the carpets. Put a spoonful of ammonia in half a pail of warm water and wipe the carpet with a cloth wrung out from this water. The dust is removed, the colors freshened, and every stray moth—a possibility everywhere in these days of furnaces—finds a sudden end. Fluff, insidious and unquerable, forming itself in mysterious rolls under beds and in corners, is reduced to its lowest terms, sinks into almost impalpable unpleasantness before the damp cloth, instead of sailing triumphantly before the broom. The broom will still be an essential, but as a servant, not monarch, and even where one cannot afford a carpet sweeper need never again involve the amount of hard work associated with it.

Home World Recipes

INDIAN PUDDING.—Scald one quart of milk, and pour over three tablespoonfuls of meal, one tablespoonful of flour, and one cup of molasses; then add one beaten egg and a cup of cold milk; bake two hours. It is nice without the egg, but better with it.

TAU PUDDING.—One-half cup each of chopped suet, molasses, milk and raisins, one and two-thirds cups of sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, salt and spice to taste; steam two hours. This makes a very rich pudding if more fruit be added. I often add one-fourth cup of currants with the raisins. It will keep for weeks if not eaten.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—Seven crackers, rolled fine, four well-beaten eggs, one pound of raisins chopped fine, one cup of butter,

two cups of water, one cup each of sugar, molasses and vinegar, one teaspoonful each of salt, cloves, allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg. This will make six pies.

CRANBERRY PIES.—One quart of cranberries chopped fine, one-half cup of molasses, two cups of sugar, and one large spoonful of corn starch. Stir the starch in just a little cold water, then pour on one and one-half cups of hot water, and mix all together. This makes four pies. Do not cook it before you put it in the pies.

PURTYD HAM.—Chop and pound in a mortar, mixing lean and fat, and season with cayenne pepper, mustard, curry, salt and butter; mix well. Place the meat in a crockery dish, and bake half an hour. Pack well pressed in small jars, holding enough for one occasion. Cover with one-fourth inch of luke-warm, clarified butter. Paste papers over the top, label and set away.

FIG CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one small cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, whites of seven eggs, two and one-half cups of flour, one cup of corn starch, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers. Spread between them the following filling: Chop fine one pound of figs, cook until soft with one cup of water and one-half cup of sugar.

How to Mend Crockery

A correspondent says: Before being allowed to get dirty or greasy, tie all the broken pieces in their places nicely with any kind of string that suits, then put in an iron or tin dish that can be put on the fire, pour in as much milk as will cover the fractures well, put the lid on and boil for, say, ten minutes, and the whole operation is complete. Don't undo the wrapping until the dish is completely cold, and if yours hold as ours do, you will call it a success.

Good Mince Meat

Take two pounds of lean beef, and put on stove with enough boiling water to cover. Next day, pick over carefully and chop. Add to it one pound chopped suet, two pounds of raisins, seeded, two pounds of currants, washed and picked over, one pound of citron, cut fine, four pounds of apples, pared and chopped, two pounds of sugar, one tablespoon each of salt allspice and cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and two grated nutmegs. Mix and warm through on range with one quart of sweet cider. When nearly cold, add one pint brandy. If put in a crock and kept in a cool place, this will be good all winter. The whole recipe amounts to about one dollar and fifty cents, but two pies would cost about sixteen cents.

Mistakes in Giving Dinners

A somewhat general mistake in dinner giving is to crowd too many dishes into the various courses, thereby giving a cook of but moderate powers more to do than she can possibly get through, and thus all the things she sends up are faulty. Another error of judgment is to omit from a menu the things that it is imperative to give. Whether the guests number six, eight or ten, the menu should include the following: Soup, fish, one entree, a roast and two vegetables, a second course in the form of poultry or game, two sweets and a savory, three biscuits.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

MISSSES' BOX PLAIATED COAT 4500

Long box plaited coats are among the features of the season that may be relied upon to extend their favor well into the future and are much worn by young girls. This one is adapted to both the entire suit and the general wrap and to all the lighter weight materials in vogue, but, as illustrated, is made of pongee, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with handsome buttons which are held by silk cords above the waist. The plaits give long lines which means an effect of slenderness even while the coat



4600 Misses' Box
Plaited Coat,
12 to 18 yrs.

4622 Morning Jacket,
32 to 42 bust.

is loose. The sleeves are the large and ample ones that slip over the bodice with ease.

The coat is made with full length fronts and backs and a skirt portion that is joined to them beneath the belt and plaits. The box plaits at the centre are laid in, but those from the shoulders and at the back are applied. At the neck is a flat collar and a pointed belt is worn at the waist. The sleeves are plaited above the elbows but form full puffs below that point and are finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

WOMAN'S MORNING JACKET 4523

Capes or cape collars mark the season's simpler garments as well as those of formal wear. This stylish yet simple morning jacket includes one of exceedingly graceful shape and is to be commended both from the standpoint of style and comfort. As shown it is made of blue challie, figured with black, and is trimmed with frills of lace, heading threaded with ribbon and fancy stitches executed in black corticelli silk; but the design is a simple one and can be utilized for washable fabrics as well as for the pretty wools and simple silks that are in vogue for garments of the sort.

The jacket consists of fronts, backs and side backs and is finished at the neck with the wide cape-collar. The sleeves are in bishop style and are gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

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

Getting Ready for Christmas

When Christmas comes, how often it finds us unprepared. We have been so busy all the fall, getting our house in order after the summer vacation, that work stares us in the face from every nook and cranny. Every time we open a closet door, one or more of these re-

mindings of neglect confronts us. Disarranged shelves, tarnished silver, cobwebs in unexpected corners, table linen that needs repairing, and upstairs, bedding to be looked over, dresses to be remodeled, fall dressmaking to be attended to, and a thousand and one different things that had to be left when we slipped away to the seashore or mountains for our much-needed rest. And then the shortening days. For blind our eyes to the fact as we may, there are between three and four hours less of daylight in December than in June, when Christmas seemed so far away, too far away to begin planning for it.

But happy the woman who has "taken time by the forelock," for she it is who has snugly stowed away in drawer or closet, a fund of useful and artistic treasures, over which she may stand and gloat, the day after Thanksgiving, if it may be, while her unfortunate, shortsighted neighbor across the way is wringing her hands in despair at the piled-up work, days hardly a span long, as Christmas only four weeks away.

So many articles can be duplicated that when one has a number of friends on her Christmas list, five or six ideas often will prove sufficient to go the rounds, especially if the recipient are scattered, for one gift can be duplicated many times, and still be unique and acceptable to the one receiving it.

A young girl bought six Japanese doll heads and dressed them daintily with a bit of chamois skin tucked away in the nether garments. These served as pen-wipers for half a dozen girl friends, living in different towns and cities.

Cases for rubbers then claimed her attention. These were made of denim or covert cloth (the latter is better), fourteen inches long, and eleven and one-half inches wide. The fourteen inches allows for an inch-wide hem on each end. After hemming, the ends were lapped over each other. Two circular pieces were then cut, three and one-half inches in diameter, and sewed into each end, and the circle feather-stitched round with red or blue silk. On each side of the inch-wide hem, running lengthwise of the case, was a row of feather-stitching. Two button-holes were made in one side of the hem, and two smoke pearl buttons were sewed on to the other, and a neat and useful case for rubbers was completed. Of this she made eight duplicates.

She next made some dainty match-scratchers out of full length figures cut from colored fashion plates. Skirts of sandpaper were fitted to the figures from waist to feet, and pasted over them, leaving sufficient margin at top, bottom and sides. The sandpaper skirts were decorated with a few dainty touches of paint, to simulate trimming. Over the top was painted in white letters, "Ready for a Match." Two holes were punched in the top and a pretty ribbon run through. Ten of these were made.

In this way twenty-four friends were supplied with a useful and dainty gift.

Articles like these may be made for weeks in advance; and when the Christmas rush comes on, they will be found to afford infinite satisfaction and comfort to the thrifty and energetic worker.

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"HICKORY"

(Continued from page 857.)

"You're smothering his life out, if you haven't done it already," I say.

And with the strength of a giant he hurled Pickles first, and Cranks next, to the right and left.

"Fear open that sheet," he roared, and suiting the action to the word, he wrenched the tarpaulins off Tom's body, round which they were twined; but Tom didn't move. His head was still in the black canvas bag.

"Oh, you devil's imp!" Ginger yelled again, with wild fury, "you've killed him," and seizing the canvas in his teeth he tore it open.

Tom's hue was livid. He had ceased breathing, but his body was warm. In an instant the determined master was in every line of Ginger's face.

"If the lad dies, but a man of you shall live," he exclaimed, and in an instant each one of them was alert to do his bidding.

Sending one for brandy, the others rolled him on his face against his back. They pulled out his tongue and compressed his chest; dashed water in his face and poured liquor down his throat; but minutes elapsed before any sign of life was noticed. Then it was but a faint gasp, and only by alternately raising his arms above his head, and pressing them against his sides, at regular intervals, was breathing finally restored.

"I never thought we could smother him," said Pickles.

"Nor me either," said Rozin.

"He was mighty near Davy's locker," said Cranks. "I made that bag myself, but I didn't think it was so close in the rib."

"You men are brutes," muttered Ginger with another exclamation. "You not only smothered him, but pounded him to death besides. Look at his back, and his shoulders, too. If he hadn't been made of hickory, you'd 'a' killed him, sure."

"I'm d—d sorry," muttered Cranks, "but Hickory's the word. That's what we'll call him."

A murmur of assent went round the men. The thing was done and the name fixed, as long as the fates decreed that he should walk the decks of the Condor. Then they carried him to his little cabin, laid him on the mattress, and hurried to bring sheets and things from their own bunks to make him comfortable.

Eye-and-bye the lad opened his eyes.

"Where am I?" he gasped.

"Never mind, you're all right," said Ginger.

"But I can't raise my head," he moaned, making a vain effort to move it.

"Don't try. The boys have been giving you a swing. Just keep quiet."

Tom shut his eyes again.

"What else did they do?" he asked a minute later.

"They've christened you; given you a name."

"What is it?" he cried, opening his eyes with sudden recollection.

"Hickory, 'cause you're the toughest fellow they've ever handled," said Ginger, in a laudatory tone.

"Fry the other men," said Tom. "They nearly finished me—isn't my back a jelly?"

The blood was trickling from many bruises, and the men brought lint and oil to dress them. Leaving him in their charge, for they were all kindness now, Ginger joined the captain and told him what had occurred.

"If I had been a minute later he would have been smothered to death," he concluded.

"The rascals shall suffer for this," exclaimed the captain, angrily.

"But what can you do? They didn't intend to kill the lad. He'd no much grit to yell, so they thought he wasn't

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hurt; and they hadn't sense enough to know that the d—d bag was choking the life out of him."

"I told Skittles I'd dock half their pay, and I've a good mind to put them on half rations for a month as well."

"But, 'ud do no good," said Ginger, shaking his head. They were away from the men and their conversation could not be heard. "The fellows are under your heel, as it is. They like the Condor and they like the pay, while they dread you like Satan. Still, there are one or two of them would mutiny straight if you druv 'em too hard; and then where would you be?"

"I'd shoot 'em in their tracks first."

"Supposin' you did," said Ginger, with a sneer. "Even then, where would you be?"

The captain winced.

"Guess you're right," he muttered.

"Dock their pay, as you said," returned Ginger, "and you might give 'em a talk; but after that: the thing'll work its own cure. And about the lad. He's made of good stuff—too good for the Condor."

"Why did you bring him, then?"

"Dunno. Perhaps I shouldn't 'a' done it. But 'peared like I couldn't help it." And the man rubbed the back of his hand across his brow.

"There's one thing sartin, treat him

square and he'll be the best man you ever had. But he's as innocent as a kid. He wants to learn the whole business of sailing. Let him learn it; but the inside track of things—by jimminy—give him the go-by. Keep it to ourselves."

"Won't the other fellows jabber?"

"Not if you an' me say no. They would 'a' done better for what has happened tonight. This thing has broken 'em all up. They are the darndest lot o' penitents I ever see in my life. It's as good as a camp meeting."

"Well, do as you like, mate. Where are we now?"

"The wind's risin'. We must be three mile out by the lake."

"In that case, for the next two hours I'll take the wheel myself," said the captain.

In another minute Ginger was back with Tom, dismissing Pickles, he took his seat. The lad seemed to be sleeping, and for a time Ginger watched the shadows thrown by the flickering lamp. Bye-and-bye Tom's eyes opened and fixed themselves upon him.

"Ginger," he whispered softly.

"What is it?" said Ginger, stroking Tom's face.

"The what made you bring me here?"

"You wanted to come."

"But you wanted to go most."

"Do you want to go back?" Ginger replied in a startled tone.

"No, but the men would have killed me. You saved my life. Why did you bring me?"

"Tut, tut, lad, you are talking too much."

"But I think I ought to know. You must have had a reason."

"Suppose I had, why do you want to know now?"

"While your men were killing me I had a dream."

"And is it because of the dream that you want to know?" Ginger asked with a shiver of superstitious dread.

"Yes," said Tom.

"Well," said the man, in a low and solemn tone, as was wont to be brought out to the smotherin' and killin', "I will tell you; but as I said before, when a man sets foot on the Condor, his whole past history is to be forgotten and never mentioned again."

It was this way: Once upon a time, long ago, there was a man who had a lad, about your age if he was living, with eyes and face like yours, you might have been his twin. I loved him. I worshipped him. I'd have given my right hand to save him, or even my life, for his. But it was no use. And at last, when I was a thousand miles away from him, he went out into the darkness of eternal night. He was dead."

"Perhaps it was into the light of eternal day. Who knows?" said Tom, with a sudden thrill through all his nerves, for he felt strangely, incomprehensibly, sad.

"God grant it," said the sailor. "Well, when I saw you I couldn't get you off my mind again; and after you told your story I got the notion of having you come. Still I fought agin it night and day, but it was no use. The more a man fights an idea, the surer it is to conquer him."

"And now I'm here, don't you want to know my proper name?" said Tom.

"No, no," said Ginger, throwing up his hand in protest. "A wince once told us that if the iron rules of the Condor were ever broken, the ship would be dashed to pieces and lost. And one of them is, that every man, on becoming a sailor on our boat, drops his old name forever. Your new name is Hickory to yourself and to all of us—that and that only."

So saying, he placed a wet cloth on the lad's head, bade him lie still, and went out into the darkness to hide his own emotion.

(To be continued.)

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 846.)

of this country the same system of aid already extended to other industries by enabling them to export their raw materials at the lowest possible cost, and that to this end the duty on sugar used in canning, and on packages used for holding canned fruit, be remitted.

And, further, that the Dominion Government be petitioned to secure the enactments of legislation compelling the labelling of canned preserves in such a way as to show that the canned goods actually consist of as demonstrated by official analysis; and, further, that such goods be distinctly labelled, "Made in Canada."

The subject of "Fruit Packages" was dealt with by Mr. A. McNeil. Many different types are now in use. Barrels and barrel material are becoming scarce and more expensive; hence, we should adopt the standard sized box for apples. He recommended the adoption of a box 12 inches in length, holding approximately one bushel.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT PACKING AND MARKETING

A very interesting and instructive address on this topic was delivered by Mr. W. H. Owen, Catawba Id., Ohio. The advantage of co-operation is illustrated by the success of California, Missouri, Illinois, and other states. The further the producers are from the market the greater the need of getting together. Uniform packing and grading are essential to success. By establishing a central packing house in the centres of our fruit-growing districts, this may be secured. The grower can then give his individual attention to the growing of the fruit and leave the packing to experts. Buyers can buy fruit with greater confidence. Organization under the central packing house system costs something, but is cheaper in the long run. The building should be provided with ample room for grading and packing. A small room, poorly equipped, is a poor investment.

Through lack of co-operation, growers place their fruit in direct competition with each other. They should protect their interests by the means within their reach. Business enterprise and co-operation only are necessary. Furthermore, the speaker pointed out the advantages of uniting all the co-operative associations in a county or state into one large and powerful union or organization.

In the discussion that followed many valuable points were brought out. By the system outlined by Mr. Owen the market and supply could be controlled. The unreliability of our grades of fruit was complained of.

Mr. W. L. MacKinnon, of Ottawa, said that the preparation of the fruit previous to the time for packing is an important thing in co-operation.

PEACH GROWING IN MICHIGAN

"Peach Growing in Michigan," by Prof. L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich., was the next address. The best soils for peaches, he said, were sandy loams and light clay loams. They must be well drained. Trees of one year and only medium size are preferred for planting. Cut back to whips and start at 2 1-2 or 3 feet from the ground. Following spring, prune, leaving about 3 branches to form the head. After this the head is kept open and headed back each year. A low head simplifies pruning, spraying, and gathering the fruit, also increases the number of trees that can be grown on an acre. In Michigan the trees are set about 20 feet apart. In winter they are sprayed with copper sulphate, and in the spring with Bordeaux mixture.

Earliness in applying Bordeaux is important. Apply four to eight weeks be-

fore blossoming. The ripened fruit is mosty shipped in bushel baskets. Fancy grades in the standard Georgia carrier. Different packages are used for different grades and different markets.

FRUITS IN THE NORTH

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, discussed "Hardy Fruits for Northern Districts." Sun scald and root killing are great drawbacks to fruit growing in the far north. Sun scald is prevented by proper selection of site, by having trees with short trunks, and leaning them towards southwest when planting. Root killing is brought about by changeable weather conditions and deep freezing. It may be prevented by grafting on hardy stocks, growing cover crops to hold snow, or mulching with some material for protection. Mice and rabbits are kept away from the trees by veneseal and wire netting. In the north, richness in soil is not so important as warmth and good drainage. In apples, there are many varieties that can be grown in the north. European plums do well only near large bodies of water. American varieties do best, such as Hawkeye and Cheeney. In pears, the Flemish Beauty probably is the most satisfactory. Peaches are not grown north of Orillia. Cherries should be planted near bodies of water to prevent drying out of buds. Plant grapes on high, warm, well drained, light soil, on a southern slope. Prune in fall, protect in winter, and leave protection on as late in spring as possible. Fruit culture is advancing northward with civilization.

POWER SPRAYING

The work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in connection with the spraying demonstration in the Woodstock district, was outlined by W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, the results of these experiments proving that spraying was a

necessary insurance of an apple crop. The question then arose as to the best methods of economically conducting such spraying. The practice of using the hand machine is found not to fit in well with other farm operations and is often neglected solely because of it being a disagreeable task. Mr. MacKinnon suggested that the growers organize routes over which a man with a power sprayer could operate, thus making a specialty of spraying and so reduce the cost of the operation. Mr. Owen, of Ohio, endorsed Mr. MacKinnon's suggestion, and quoted the success of the same system in Ohio.

At the Wednesday evening session, interesting addresses were given by Principal Elliott, Leamington; Dr. Mills, Guelph; Prof. Harrison, Guelph; G. R. Pattullo, Woodstock; L. Wolverton, Grimsby, and Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa.

(To be continued next issue.)

BOOKS AND BULLETINS

REPORT FOR 1902, part 1—Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—Tabulated analyses of Bulletin No. 114. Penn. Dept. of Agriculture.

METHODS OF MILKING—Bulletin No. 113. Penn. Dept. of Agriculture.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES—Bulletin No. 115. Penn. Dept. of Agriculture.

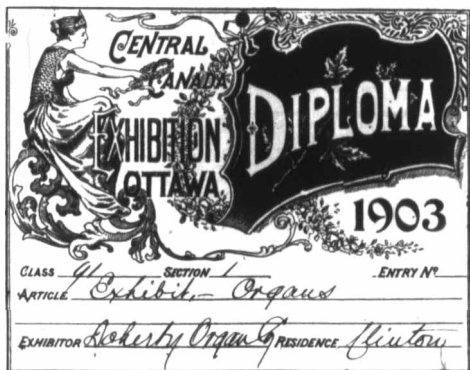
KEEPING PROPERTY OF MILK—The relation of temperature thereto. Bulletin No. 26. Connecticut Experiment Station.

MODERN DAIRYING—Report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1903.

COWPEA EXPERIMENTS—Bulletin No. 77. Arkansas Experiment Station.

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Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables

Don't Want Mixed Lots of Apples

Writing to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, Mr. A. W. Grindley, Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, quotes as follows from a letter received from a firm of fruit importers: "If your department through a circular could induce shippers to use some common sense in sending apples, you would do them much good financially. For instance, yesterday the Tunisian was cleared up, the bulk having been disposed of earlier in the week, and in the catalogues there were over 1,250 lines under 10 barrels each (we should guess averaging 2 and 3 barrels) of different varieties. We do not know of any trade where so much money is being wilfully thrown away."

Regarding this point, Mr. Grindley refers to one lot of apples catalogued on Oct. 23rd, in which there were 30 varieties in a lot of 4 barrels, and says that no buyer will pay top prices for these mixed lots, and that the shipper loses heavily every time.

Tree Fertilizers

A Maine fruit grower gives the following formula as a fertilizer for use in orchards. Have any of our readers tried it?

Nitrate soda 1995 pounds, sulphate ammonia six hundred pounds, sulphate of potash 896 pounds, keratite two hundred pounds. Mix thoroughly, and apply from three to twelve pounds around each tree, according to its needs. The total cost of this mixture will be \$85, but it will pay an immense interest on the money invested. There is no better balanced ration of food for a bearing tree than this, and whoever uses it will never use anything else.

A Window Garden in Winter

One I saw last winter had a border all around the edge of bright colored nasturtiums, transplanted from the abandoned flower garden, and which, it may not be generally known, take most kindly to indoor life. The vines and foliage falling over the edges of the box, with its profusion of blossoms, was a bit of brightness that rested one's eyes to look upon; while the petals of the flowers, as well as the young and tender leaves added a delicate touch to many a dainty salad or sandwich. Then, too, one can always depend upon flowers for the table from the nasturtiums, even though the more pampered flowers fail us.

The remainder of the box was divided into compartments and sown with seeds which later rewarded the care given them with a profusion of the varied shades of green. One end was planted to parsley, the curly leaved variety which is so decorative in itself looking especially fern-like among its plainer companions. Few housewives will need to be reminded of the many ways in which parsley is useful, although a custom recently coming into favor may be mentioned. This is the passing, after an onion course at dinner, of small plates upon which a few leaves of parsley and a bit of salt. The parsley eaten as celery is supposed to kill the onion odor on the breath, and at the same time proves anything but disagreeable.

At the opposite end was a tiny bed of garden cress, which if quickly grown, is fully as crisp and tasty as the water variety. This is almost a salad in itself, requiring only a plain dressing to make it ready for the table. It serves equally well as a garnish for meat dishes, and may be simply dipped in salt and eaten

from the fingers as celery. It is also delightful in sandwiches.

And between these beds lettuce was growing, its paler green contrasting well with the deeper tints of the other plants. And if your bed is too small to produce lettuce in sufficient quantity for large salads, there will be at least be enough for many delightful combinations, as well as for lining and trimming the bowl for other salads. Of course any other savories desired may be added, provided the box is large enough to accommodate them; but those mentioned are the staples in their line, and such a window garden will be found a source of much satisfaction in many ways.—E. S. Hyers.

Mulching Garden Vegetables

The Nebraska Experiment Station has for the past three years been conducting a series of tests showing the merits of a straw mulch as compared with cultivation in growing the common garden vegetables.

It is found that straw mulches give better results in normal or rather dry years than in seasons of unusual heavy rainfall and better results on fairly high land than in very low places. That mulches conserve soil moisture as well as through cultivation was shown directly by determinations of soil moisture in the mulched and cultivated plots of vegetables and indirectly by the vigorous growth of the plants. Mulches cause some vegetables to mature later, while with others no delay was noticed. Grasshoppers sometimes injure mulched vegetables more than cultivated ones, but plant lice and chinch bugs are apparently held in check by mulches. Late spring and early fall frosts injure mulched plants more than cultivated ones, making it inadvisable to mulch very tender vegetables that require the full season for proper development. Early spring vegetables, which require only a few cultivations, can usually be grown more cheaply by cultivation than by mulching. Furthermore, very early mulching, before the ground has become thoroughly warm, is apt to retard the growth of vegetables. Summer and fall vegetables, on the other hand, which require frequent cultivation throughout the season, are grown more cheaply by mulching than cultivation. Moreover, the yield and quality of vegetables are often improved by mulching.

The First School Garden

Carleton County, Ontario, is to receive the first appropriation out of the Ontario Government grant of \$1,200 to encourage nature study in public schools. This grant is given where public school trustees purchase a plot of ground near the school and devote to the growing of plants and inducing the pupils to take an interest in nature study. The county of Carleton, largely through the efforts of Inspector Cowley, has been the first to take up the work. Who will be next?

A Good Whitewash

A good whitewash can be made by slacking 1-2 bushel of lime in warm water and enough cold water to make it thin enough to spread well. Add to the mixture 1-2 peck of salt, and stir until dissolved. Strain through fine sieve. This can be put on with a brush or more quickly with a spray pump if the surface is rough. A Vermorel nozzle is often used to spread whitewash, with good results.

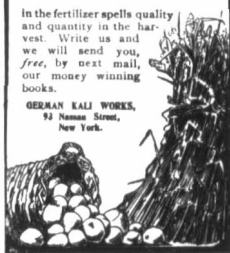
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Nature about the Farm

Chickadees, etc., Destroying Tarnished Plant Bug

EDITED BY C. W. NASH

The great bulk of the Blue Jays, Nuthatches and Chickadees which visited us recently have evidently gone further south to spend the winter and only a few are now to be seen about our woods and orchards. I had great hope that we should have had them with us in abundance all through the season, but apparently some impulse is urging them southward. If they had remained our insect enemies would have been much lessened in number before next spring. As it is, in merely passing through, feeding as they went, they destroyed an immense quantity. I particularly noticed the work of the Chickadees and Nuthatches about my own premises. During the latter part of the summer the Tarnished plant bug attacked my dahlias and some other flowering plants, injuring them severely. These insects in the adult form are difficult to destroy when they occur in large numbers, and so, as I happened to be particularly busy, I let them alone, with the result that towards the end of the season I had but few perfect blossoms, and my neighbors were no better off. I strongly suspect that the Tarnished plant bug, like the squash bug and some other allied forms, passes the winter in the adult stage and in consequence of their abundance was under the impression that next year we should be terribly troubled with them. However, I am now inclined to think that the danger has been lessened, if not entirely removed, by the Chickadees and Nuthatches, for soon after these birds became abundant I noticed that they were working over the plants, clinging to the blossoms and procuring something from among the distorted petals. On examining the plants I found that the plant bugs had worked themselves down to the base of the dahlia blossoms where they were hiding there in a partially dormant condition. It was these insects the birds were after, and they worked so persistently over the plants that when they left not a plant bug could be found. Of course some have escaped, enough to ensure the perpetuation of the species, but I trust not enough to work as much mischief next year as they did during the past season.

Until the last three or four days Pine Grosbeaks have been very abundant. They are, I think, following the line of flight adopted by all the migrants in the autumn, that is, from East to West. They seem to have been observed pretty generally through the province. I should like very much to hear from some of my correspondents in the West whether the birds are stationary with them now, or merely transient, and if they have noticed any regular movement as from north to south or east to west amongst them.

INSECT NOTES

I give herewith a drawing of the "Walking Stick" insect as it generally disposes itself when at rest on a twig which gives a clear idea of its resemblance to its surroundings. The specimen from which my drawing was made is a female of rather more than average size. The males are rather smaller and much slimmer and have more green in their coloration.

The "Walking Sticks" are foliage eaters, but they very rarely occur in sufficient numbers to be injurious, nor do they feed to any great extent upon cultivated plants. They seem to live upon trees, shrubs and bushes of all kinds in the woods, but so far, I have never found them upon either garden or field crops.

Scientifically, the "Walking Sticks" are classed with the order Orthoptera in which are included the "roaches" (unpleasant insects, which commonly live in the kitchens in towns). The grasshoppers, locusts and crickets, all of which in their perfect stage develop wings in the male, or both sexes, through their metamorphosis is said to be complete. Our "Walking Stick," however, never develops wings, and changes so little from the time it is hatched until it reaches maturity that it is difficult to tell except by its size, just which stage of growth it is in. It is said only to change its skin twice, during its period of growth, and being of an economical turn of mind, it devours the skin immediately after shedding it, the whole process being complete in less than half an hour. If at any time, prior to assuming the mature form, this insect should lose a limb, so reproduced never attain their full development.

There is, in most insects, a highly developed instinct, which governs them in



"The Walking-stick at rest."

depositing their eggs, so that the young larvae shall immediately upon emerging from their eggs be small and weak, and while still small and weak, find food close at hand, and ready for them. The "Walking Sticks," apparently, take no heed to the future welfare of their young at all, but shed their eggs as a plant sheds its seeds, they are not secured to any leaf or twig but just dropped at random loosely on the ground. Mr. Haldenoch says that where these insects are abundant, the noise caused by the dropping of the eggs from the plants on which the "Walking Sticks" are feeding, to the ground, might be mistaken for the pattering of rain, and thus unprotected the eggs sometimes lie until the second year before hatching.

Comparatively few eggs are produced, from thirty to forty being the usual number. They are flattened and elliptical, something like beans in shape, with an oblique yellow punctured lid or cap at one end. They are brown, with one side banded with yellow. Each egg is, in reality, a capsule containing an egg, and the lid or cap with which it is provided, is pushed off by the embryo when about to hatch.

The eggs are deposited in autumn, and usually the young are hatched early in the following summer. The adult stage is attained in six weeks and it is probable that all the adults, and those in intermediate stages die before winter, though it may be possible that some remain dormant in protected places and revive with the warm weather of spring, for I have several times found speci-

mens late in November, which had survived hard frosts and much cold, wet weather. However, I have not yet found an adult in the spring, and until I do, I must assume that the "Walking Sticks" succumb to the cold of winter and are succeeded each summer by a new generation for which they provided before their destruction.

A Forestry Campaign

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Ottawa recently, the treasurer reported the receipt of a grant of \$300 from the Government of Ontario to assist the work of the association, and announced that the Governments of Quebec and British Columbia had also promised assistance. Preliminary arrangements were made for the annual meeting, to be held in Toronto on the 10th and 11th of March next. Several of the leading foresters of the United States are to be invited and papers will be read by prominent Canadian lumbermen and scientific experts. Speakers on forestry subjects will be provided for the farmers' institute meetings. Special meetings will also be held at different places in the Dominion, beginning at Halifax and St. John.

To Harden Seeds

In the far northern sections of Sweden and Norway there is a scarcity of seed grain (unured) to the arctic climate of the Northland. Canadian and other foreign grains sown have not produced seed. The Chief of the Government Biological Institution at Lulea has projected a plan to harden oats, barley, and other plants to frost. His plan is to grow the plants in a greenhouse, where the temperature can be regulated by means of a refrigerating machine. The lowest temperature the plants will stand without being frost-bitten will first be ascertained, the temperature will then be lowered slightly below this point and the hardy plants that survive left to mature seed for next year. Seed obtained in this manner will be sown and subjected to a temperature slightly lower than that which the parent plant survived. The seed produced by the survivors of the second year's freezing will be subjected to the same treatment, and so on for five or six years, when, it is supposed, plants grown from these seeds will be able to withstand the night frosts which so frequently destroy the crops in the northland. The Government has decided to bear the expense of the experiments, which, if they succeed, may avert a recurrence of famine in the northern province.

Farm Labor

The Ontario Bureau of Colonization is now arranging for the distribution of farm laborers for next season. A large immigration of farm laborers from the United Kingdom is expected in the early spring, and the Bureau will be glad to receive applications from farmers requiring help for next season.

SEND A POSTAL CARD TO

Thos. Southworth,

Director of Colonization,
TORONTO.

Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mare and Foal in Showing

The secretary of a local fair, on Manitoulin Island, writes us as follows:

"At our recent fall fair a number of brood mares competed for prizes, entered under the term 'brood mares foaled at foot.' All but one of the mares shown had their foals with them in the showing when judged. The one that did not have her foal with her was given first prize by the judge. A protest has been filed by the other exhibitors against her receiving a prize on the ground that she should have had her foal with her, as that was the meaning of the term she was entered under.

Many prize lists on local shows are not as clear and definite as they might be in defining just what is desired by the management. Moreover, the management of a fair often leaves too much to the judges as to the interpretation of the rules of the prize list. In our opinion the management should decide what animals are eligible to compete before the judge. The judge is supposed to place the awards on the animals as they come before him in the ring. If this were done there would be fewer complaints and better satisfaction with the judge's work.

As to the case in point, we think the judge was justified in placing the award on the mare without foal in the ring was better than those with them, and that satisfactory evidence had been given him that she had or had had a foal.

The term "brood mare, foal at foot" is hardly a wide enough one to meet cases of this kind. It should read, "brood mare with foal at foot or satisfactory evidence must be given that she ought to insist in every case that the foal accompany a mare into the show judged, when only the latter is to be judged. A mare may be entered and the foal die before the show, thus preventing the exhibitor from showing. So long as the management or the judge are satisfied that the mare has or has had a foal it really makes little difference whether the foal is in the ring or not. Some say that it is necessary to have the foal along in order to show the kind of stock the mare can produce. But the sire has as much to do with the quality of the foal as the mare has and consequently nothing is to be gained by insisting in every case that the foal accompany the mare. If a mare has a nice foal it will pay an exhibitor to bring the two into the ring together as it might influence the judge. It is right, so, in a dealer's show, two mares very much alike, especially if one had a good foal and the other had not. Aside from this, the better way is not to insist that the foal be with the mare. Has anyone a different opinion to offer?

Apples for Cows

Would you let me know through THE FARMING WORLD if apples are good for cows for milk or other production?
Old Subscriber, Kent Co., N.B.

We know of no experiments made in feeding apples to milk cows. Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in a dealer's show, two ago, conducted a series of experiments in feeding apple ponies (refuse from the cider mill) to cows and found the yield of milk very satisfactory, though the flavor was not good. Writing us in regard to the question raised by "Old Subscriber," Prof. Dean says:

"Apples pulped and mixed with dry feed stimulate the flow of milk. Fed

alone in large quantities, I do not think apples are satisfactory. About half a bushel a day fed in the way I have indicated, along with meal, are quite satisfactory for milk production."

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," THE Farming World, Toronto.

Rights Between Husband and Wife

Q.—A's father leaves him a farm by will. A decides to deed it to his wife in consideration of natural love and affection, and the sum of one dollar. A still continues to pay the taxes and do the road work, and the farm is still assessed to him. A and his wife live on the farm. The deed is registered. Does A, in any number of years become owner again?

2. If B deeds town property to his wife in consideration of one dollar and of natural love and affection, but still continues to have it assessed in his name, pays the taxes, has it insured in his name, and occupies (with his wife) one of the houses, and rents the other, do these houses become his again in ten years? 3. Can the insurance be taken by him?

4. If a woman has no means of her own, having given two thousand dollars that she had when married to her husband, is her husband responsible for her debts? 5. Can he be made to pay over the money again; the husband claiming that the two thousand is consideration for the two houses mentioned above, which are valued at \$1600? The husband collects the rent on one of these and lives in the other. Ontario farmer's wife.

A.—1. No. In order to get title possession he would have to be in continuous exclusive possession for ten years. In the case put he does not occupy the farm adversely to his wife since she also lives on it, and even if he lived there alone he would have to make out a strong case before he could claim a title by possession as against his wife, since very slight circumstances would fix constructive possession. The facts that the property is assessed in his name and that he pays the taxes and does the road work, make no difference.

2. No. The same principles as above would apply here. 3. No. It might be a question, however, if B insures property in his own name which does not belong to him, as to whether or not the insurance would be valid at all.

4. No. s. No. If it was a gift by the wife to the husband of \$2,000, she cannot afterwards change her mind and claim the money back. If she could show that the money was given to him the insurance would be valid at all.

Brickmaker Has Lien

Q.—I made bricks for B. in a brick yard belonging to B. I had possession of the brick yard while making the bricks. B. has mortgaged the bricks, but has not paid me for making them. I am still in possession of the brick yard. What is my best remedy to recover from B. what he owes me for making the bricks? G. L. S.

1. You have a lien on the property for the price of your work, and can enforce it even against the mortgage.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany order to display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

WANTED: Immediately good girl on farm—small family. State wages, references. Mrs. J. S. SWITZER, Norval, Ont.

RIGHT: from cholera? "utility" and "finery" strains. Brown Langhams. Black Minorcas. Barred Rocks. White Wandons. Circular giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Trinidad, Ont.

WANTED: Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. (unusually) out free. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered. Write for particulars. F. W. HARRIS, CANADIAN NURSERY CO. MARY, Toronto, Ont.

IF YOU KEEP PIGEONS, Rabbits, Dogs, Hens or Cats, ask for our new Catalogue. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

SHORTHORNS: The beef and butter combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

SPLENDID 150 acre farm in the County of Norfolk, together with crops, stock and implements, offered for sale to close estate. This is an unusual opportunity to secure a first-class farm in perfect condition, with stock, etc. For full particulars write to S. H. HEAD, Broker, Bramford.

A FEW choice young English Berkshire sows, recently bred, young pigs two to four months, not akin. Also registered Leicester Sheep. ISAAC REBEL, Ardara, Ont.

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

Verbal Lease of Some Effect

Q.—R. G. verbally leased a farm to B. on the 15th April, 1903, for five years at \$100 a year. B. entered on the 17th, cleared four and a half acres and put in peas and oats, of which part the lessor, R. G. was aware. R. G. died on the 5th September, having devised the land to C., who entered in the same month and took the crops which B. had sown.

1. Has B. any remedy against C. for this, and is the lease good? G. O'H.
A.—1. Yes. B. can recover damages for trespass. The verbal lease will not be good for five years, but B. will be held to be a tenant from year to year, and can only be put out after six months' notice, terminating with any year of the tenancy.

Writing Silent as to Taxes

Q.—A took a written agreement for a lease of certain premises, which agreement was silent as to taxes, but when it was signed he orally agreed to pay taxes. B. lease was never executed, owing to a disagreement on another point. B. occupied the premises for four years, paying taxes for three years without objection, but when rent which subsequently was demanded of him, he claimed to set off such taxes on the ground that as the agreement made no provision for them they must fall upon the landlord. 1. Is he entitled to do this? E. McK.

A.—1. No. Having made the payment voluntarily in pursuance of his own agreement, even if it were without consideration, he cannot recover it back, or set it off against the rent.

About Sugar Beets

By JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetles

Have you ever seen a sugar factory? Do you know it nearly all the sugar you have used during the past few years has been beet sugar?

Why are you so prejudiced against sugar made in Canada? Would you rather have the money paid for sugar out of the country?

There will be several excursions to the different sugar factories this fall; it will interest you to visit one of them.

If you take in one of the excursions do not fail to enquire of the farmers hauling beets how they like the business. Be sure to ask, "Does it pay you to grow beets?"

Look over the pulp silo and see what you think about feeding pulp, and ask the farmer hauling it away what he thinks about it.

The Dresden Sugar Co. spent \$45,000 in building a pulp dryer this year. Do you think they would have done that if the pulp was worthless?

There was delivered at the Berlin factory in half a day 242 loads of beets.

If you live in the neighborhood of a factory and have never tried raising beets, try it one year. It is a paying crop.

Select your best land for a beet crop and cultivate it properly and you will find it the best paying piece of land on the farm.

Beets were grown in the vicinity of Whitley this year and shipped to Berlin. Danville has contributed to the factories at Wallaceburg and Dresden the past two years.

Messrs. Alex. McNeill, Ex-M.P., Dr. Fisher, and J. W. Millar, of Warrton, are interested in a process which, if successful, will almost revolutionize the sugar business by doing away with the carbonation tanks and a large quantity of other machinery now in general use.

The Canada Sugar Refining Company (Redpath) is now making large quantities of alcohol from their refuse molasses.

The General Distilling Co., of Toronto has its plant for the manufacture of alcohol and molasses almost completed and expect to be in operation soon.

Vinegar makers are now after the molasses from sugar factories, as are also parties who wish to make a cattle food out of it in connection with some other ingredients.

Last year 105,000 tons of beet sugar was produced in the United States and 15,000,000 pounds in Canada, and 18,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar will be made in Canada this year from beets grown in Ontario. More than twenty times this amount is consumed. By producing our own sugar, every dollar spent for it would be kept at home, giving employment to our own laborers, farmers and business men.

SEASON OF 1903

The beet sugar campaign for the season is now well under way, all the factories having commenced operations. The first factory to start was the factory of the Ontario Sugar Co., at Berlin, which commenced slicing beets on the 12th of October and has run continuously ever since, working up over 500 tons of beets daily, using one elevator and diffusion battery only, the beets containing so much sugar that to run the beet end of the factory to its full capacity would require the sugar end of the house to be doubled.

The factory is being run this year under the superintendency of Mr. C. D. Bell, of Saginaw, Michigan, with much less labor and a great saving of coal, the factory starting and running without a hitch, while last year the factory was

started before it was finished and run under many disadvantages during the whole season. During the summer several changes of minor importance were made in the factory and some additions made to the plant, a new tar room and coopersage storage being built, and the silo remodelled.

The beets at this factory are of excellent quality and are harvested in good condition, the farmers being well pleased with the price received, and the facilities which this Company has for receiving and unloading the beets. The average price paid for beets so far this season has been \$4.75 per ton at the factory and the average tonnage as near as it can be computed is 12 1/2 tons to the acre, some farmers having 18 tons per acre and the beets running 17 per cent sugar. On Monday, Nov. 10th, over \$60,000 was paid out for beets delivered during October. The acreage is expected to run 100 days at least. Acreage is now being secured for next year, and contracts can be made at any time.

The Wallaceburg Sugar Co. and the Dresden Sugar Co., both being in the same neighborhood, within 11 miles of each other, find it hard to secure a full supply of beets and have been obliged to reach out a long distance, and even at that find it almost impossible, the Wallaceburg getting the greater supply of the two. Both factories are under full operation but the Dresden season will be a short one. The first season with the farmers was discouraging owing to the amount of rain last year, but this season's experience has been much better and less trouble will be the result of getting the beets another year. The farmers have made money this year.

The Warrton factory, under Mr. J. W. Millar, has been overhauled and put in first-class shape. Owing to the season being much later in that section, the factory did not start as early as the others. About 15,000 tons of beets will be worked up during the season, and a successful campaign is expected. Warrton was the first factory to market its sugar last season, nearly all of it being sold before the others hardly sold any.

The Peterboro Sugar Factory, which was thought might be in operation this year, has been "laid by" for the present year.

The directors found that a sugar factory was a larger proposition than they expected and that it takes time to build one, and realizing after they got into it that it was not possible to complete it in time for this season's campaign, very wisely decided not to hurry it, but to take all the time they could to make it do it right, and to have it ready early next year. The factory, which is under contract to the National Construction Co., of Detroit, Mich., so far as it has gone is a magnificent building, being solid concrete and the site is an excellent one, while the territory for growing the beets cannot be excelled. The beets for this factory, which were grown this year, are being shipped to Wallaceburg and will be worked up there. There are about 10,000 tons.

Animal and Plant Breeders

A meeting will be held at St. Louis on Dec. 29th and 30th, by the organization to be known as the Plant and Animal Breeders' Association. The objects of the proposed Association are to study the laws of heredity; to devise better methods of breeding plants and animals; to bring about co-operation in breeding, testing, and increasing the use of improved animals and plants; and to better develop the work of registry associations and competitive shows of ani-

mals and plants; and in general to perfect the knowledge of breeding and to aid in the better organization of the business of plant and animal breeding.

Every Farmer Knows

Just how much of a crop to expect from such crops as Wheat, Rye, Corn, Potatoes or Fruit, will depend on the quality of the ground. As larger crops from the same ground - as sugar, when the sun shines, one hundred pounds of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Amendment)

fed as a Top Dressing to any growing crop, with or without other fertilizers, will return its cost many times over an increased yield.

Send your name and complete address as Post Card for valuable Bulletin showing actual results of Nitrate of Soda on all imaginable crops. The information is free. They are absolutely Free to Farmers.

W. S. HERSH, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

BISSELL'S Disk Harrows

have the knack of doing things right. They make a perfect seed bed on any soil or ground, whether fall or spring plowed. Tremendous capacity. Full and complete draught. Write for price and particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, (Dept. W-2) ELOHA, Ont.

32 CUPONES FREE

These Coupon good on \$5.00 and we send them all just wear for \$1.25 each. They are made of the quality group cloth. They are made with the finest material, with the best workmanship, and are guaranteed to last. They are made in the U.S.A. and are the best of their kind. They are made in the U.S.A. and are the best of their kind. They are made in the U.S.A. and are the best of their kind.

Send for them now. They are the best of their kind. They are made in the U.S.A. and are the best of their kind. They are made in the U.S.A. and are the best of their kind.

California-Oregon Excursions

Every day in the year, single and round trip excursions via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line. Through first-class Pullman coach and Tourist sleeping cars daily, to points in California and Oregon. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other Pacific Coast points, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Fine scenery. For full particulars, write B. H. Bennett, a East King St., Toronto, Ont.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

Find Out Where the Profit Comes In

This is the season when the farmer's business training or ability will serve him in good stead. The year's hard work is over and now comes the task of realizing on the season's output. The grain crop has to be disposed of. The feeding stock, if any, must be prepared and fitted for market, and plans laid for disposing of the product to the best advantage.

As the end of the year approaches, an inventory of the farm buildings and equipment should be made and an estimate of what the farm has produced, prepared. This should give the farmer an idea as to how the business is paying and what branches are profitable and what are not.

No farmer in this business age can hope to succeed unless he gives some attention to estimating his profit and loss account at the end of the year. It may make him discouraged if the balance is not on the right side of the ledger. But it is something that every farmer should face and face it bravely. It is only by knowing wherein we have failed in the past that we can hope to improve on the future.

The season just near to its close should be a profitable one to the farmer if he has given especial care and attention to his work. Consequently it will be a good time to begin on a profit and loss account. As the balance will probably be on the right side it will furnish encouragement for future work.

It pays to find out where the profit or loss comes in as much on the farm as in any business enterprise.

Canadian Banks Sound

The leading items in the chartered bank statement for October reflect a steady expansion in the trade of the country, more than the usual expansion in the demand for funds experienced at this season of the year, and the sound condition of the banks. The note circulation for October was a record one, \$6,739,341, against an increase in October last year of \$4,963,172. The note compared with the same month last year, shows a large increase, while the comparison with the same period ten years ago is striking. Public deposits in the Canadian banks continue to grow.

The total in Canada at the close of last month amounted to \$304,000,000, against \$391,000,000 in September last, \$361,000,000 in October last year, and \$366,000,000 at the same time ten years ago. Call loans, both in the domestic markets and abroad show a contraction, especially those "elsewhere." The current loans or trade discounts last month increased \$7,000,000. In the past year they have grown \$66,500,000. For the last ten years the increase is \$175,000,000.

Canadian Timber Wanted

In the English consular report on Las Palmas, Canary Islands, appears the following:

The bulk of the timber used for building purposes comes from Canada and the United States, but nearly all the cut wood used for crates and cases for potatoes, and quantities of limes, tomatoes, and potatoes exported, comes from Norway, ready sawn in shooks, the bundles tied with wire. It is to be regretted that this trade is not in Canadian hands. There seems no reason why this cut wood should not come from Canada, if the lumber firms there

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

INTEREST is paid or added to the Principal every six months. In DEPOSITING or WITHDRAWING money, whether over the counter or by Mail, every convenience is afforded.

INCORPORATED 1855

Paid-up Capital - - - \$ 2,600,000
Reserve Fund - - - 3,000,000
Total Assets - - - 24,000,000

THE
BANK OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONT.

WE TEACH

20th Century Business Practice

as a part of our special course of Training for Farmers' Sons. Our Catalogue explains our advantages. Write for it.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
TORONTO

W. H. SHAW,

Principal

FREEDOM

From restrictions and liberality as to benefits and provisions are leading characteristics of the New Accumulation Policy of the Confederation Life Association.

It is a plain straightforward contract that it will pay you to secure.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

would give the matter their attention, and use care and exactness in executing the orders and shipments. The value of the crates and boxes in which the fruit is shipped from the Island must total up to some \$0,000, per annum, probably more. The import navigation duty on wood from Canada is 3

pesetas 50 c, or 21.0 1-2d. per 1,000 kilos. However, considerable orders have now been sent to Canada, and there is little doubt but that (from the samples I have seen and the prices quoted) Canada can well supply all that is wanted in wood by the fruit shippers.

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.

Clydes for Canada

The closing days of October in Glasgow saw large shipments of Clydesdale horses for Canada. Mr. John A. Turner, Balgreggan Farm, Calgary, Alberta, sailed by the *Lakonia* on the 31st with eleven head for himself and seven for Oswald Sorby, of Guelph, Ontario. These were all from the stud farms of Netherhall and Banks, owned by A. & W. Montgomery—the largest owners of Clydesdale stallions in the world. Of Mr. Turner's lot, three are by Baron's Pride (9122), two by Acme (10485), two by Prince of Roxburgh (10616), two by McRattin (10222). These latter were bred by Lord Polwarth and a half-brother was the champion yearling colt last year. He has also a good horse in Redburn (11872), by Gai Everard (10798), bred by Mr. Clair Cunningham out of a prize mare first at Dunbarton this year. He has also a three-year-old rolt from Montrave by the noted Macgregor (1487), out of La Belle (8325).

Mr. Sorby's lot includes the famous prize horse Elator (10340), by Baron's Pride, out of Patricia (12883). Elator was first at Kilmarnock in 1902. His old brother, Baron Bombie (10498) is full brother to the champion mare Lady Victoria, winner of the Cawdor Cup, and has for several years been in service at the Royal Farms, Windsor. Another is Lord Harry (11097), by Sir Christopher (10286), out of a blue blooded mare, out of Princess Alice, the former champion. Another thick heavy horse is Battle Ace (10984), by Prince of Quality (10416), which is still well remembered as a leading winner at Toronto shows in the years gone by. Mr. Sorby also gets a good Hackney colt. Everyone will regret the death of his Hackney champion of this year—Cliff Roberts (7494)—so much admired at the last Toronto Exhibition.

The same lot of the Donaldson line took five by Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., all good Clydes. This is the fourth shipment made by Mr. Colquhoun within a year. Montrave Dauntless (11119), a prize winner at Dublin, Ireland. He is by King O'yle (10071) (1487), and out of a prize filly Dukina (12486). Another is Montrave Lawrence (10241), by Prince of Albion (6178), out of La Belle (8325). He has a three-year-old by King O'yle (10213), a two-year-old by Prince of Brunstane (9077), and a three-year-old by Mr. Riddell's Reliance. He has also a 4-year-old Hackney, said to be a good one.

I. B. Hogate & Sons, Sarnia, Ont., left on Saturday with another lot of Clydes purchased from Alex. M. Simpson, East Kilbride. Among those is King Dick (10212), Duke of Avondale (11682), and the well bred young horses, Bounding Tom and Pentland Prince, the latter sired by Hiawatha. He also takes Duke of Avondale, by Sir Christopher.

Another purchaser of Clydes is Mr. Neil Smith, of Brampton, for whom Mr. James Picken, Kirkcubright, shipped two good big Clyde stallions. One is the three-year-old Prince's Pride (11027), by Prince Thomas (10246). He is very well bred on his dam's side, carrying both Darnley and Prince of Wales blood. He has also a thick blocky colt in Lothian's Pride, by Lo-

thian's Best. They are both good horses. No wonder the Scotch papers say, "Canada is a good customer for Clydes."

The Farming World Man on the Wing

William Colquhoun, the veteran horseman and importer, of Mitchell, Ont., has just landed another consignment of Clydesdales and Hackney stallions. Ever desirous of handling only the best, his 22 years' experience in the business gives him a wide knowledge and his importations vindicate this in every particular. The five Clydes that he has brought out this time are horses that are well worth seeing before investing. A number of others imported last summer will also bear a passing mention. Patrick's Prince (11453) is a three-year-old, of good size and substance. He is a dark brown in color with white markings. A fine top, deep, solid middle with splendid underpinning, make him a thoroughly good horse all round, and his breeding, sired as he is by King of Kyle (10213), dam, Flora IV, by Goldfinder, is also kilg-edged. Montrave Dauntless (11119) is a big brown horse four years of age. He is bred by Macgregor (1487), dam Dukina, by Prince of Fashion 2nd, dam Princess II, by Darnley, 3rd Prince of Sorvan (4661), by Lord Lyon, 4th Louise (538), by Prince of Wales (673).

He is a horse of fine quality, with fine well-set head and neck, the best of shoulders, strong, close-coupled back, well sprung deep rib, good quarters and clean, hard boned. He stands firm, well-set during the past season in a well-known locality in Aberdeenshire and is a proved stock-getter, many of his colts having been seen by Mr. Colquhoun when in Scotland. He was very favorably impressed, pronouncing them a very fine lot. He was bred by Sir John Gilmour of Montrave, Leven, Fifeshire. Danmore Kim (col. XXVI) 7 years of age, by the famous prize-winner, Riddle's Reliance (XXVI), is a colt of considerable promise. He is a big, rangy horse, of very showy conformation, and when fitted for the showing will be a factor to be reckoned with. Excepting perhaps a little too much white, his limbs leave nothing to be desired, and his fine courage, style and action combined with his size, bids fair to make him just the kind of horse that the breeders of Canada are looking for. Riddle's Reliance (11933) is sired by the famous Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam is Czarina (11160), by old Macgregor (1487). He is 2 years of age, an all round good colt as his pedigree would indicate he ought to be, and shows quality from end to end, and should appearances not fail he will yet make his mark as one of the noted sires of Canada. Hold Tight (11373), 4 years of age, is by Prince Grandeur (6638) a breed that has already some eloquent exponents in Canada. Some good ones from Grandeur's Davy are to be seen on the farm of R. Davitt, at Burlington, his five-year-old stallion Nickle Steel being a grand individual of a noted sire in that locality. Hold Tight is a big, good-looking horse, with lots of good, clean bone and a remarkably thick, deep, round body, a heart girth of 7 ft. 8 in., a strong, well placed shoulder and good

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clear-cut head and neck. Proportionally deep in the flank with his girth and chest and covered with a fine silky skin, he is a horse well adapted to perpetuate the fame of his illustrious sire Prince Grandeur. Banner of Gold, a 2-year-old bay of good rangy type, is a little thin after his trip across the water, but nevertheless looks every inch the kind of horse that Canada wants, a tall horse on short legs, and a big horse with lots of quality, in all respects a worthy son of prize-winning Royal Brunson.

Baron Glasserton, a splendid 6-year-old, by Baron's Pride has already proved a successful sire, one of the kind that it takes money to persuade Scotland to part with. He is a brown in color, and combines good style with a heavy, deep, well-sprung body and grand feet and limbs. A photo of this horse will appear in a later issue of this paper.

Two Hackney stallions were also brought over by Mr. Colquhoun, "Davey," a dark chestnut, 4 years of age of good conformation and lots of action, and "Imperialist," a 2-year-old of great substance and flashy style, high showy way of going, a prize-winner from his mother's foot. He is a sorrel with four white legs and a star on his forehead.

Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Clydesdale importers of Columbus, Ont., have sold Lavender, winner of second place at Toronto, to a syndicate of farmers in Oro township, Mr. G. Crawford will be manager. Their aged stallion, Ruler, by Baron's Pride, has also been disposed of to a syndicate at Cannington, Ont., where he will be under the management of Adam Dawson, of that place. Ruler is a good horse and a proved sire. Lavender was a close competitor for the winner at Toronto and is considered by all to be one of the very best horses in Canada.

Messrs. Bawden and McDonald, Exeter, report a number of sales recently, among others a right good one. Merry Mason (vol. XXV) by Capt. Alexander, dam Dorine, by Gold Mine (9540). Merry Mason was first in his class (3 yr.) at London. The purchaser is Mr. Jas. Eaton, of Leiston Park, Ont.

The stables of Messrs. Bawden and McDonell, Exeter, Ont., are at the present time occupied with a goodly number of stallions—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. One or two old acquaintances and a number of new ones are to be seen there, while several recent sales have taken some to other places. Cannongate 137, it still is to be seen there, looking fresh and fit, and as good a horse with as much vigor in his deep, massive body and strong, cordy limbs, as ever. Bright Boy (vol. XXV) is a good-looking 5-year-old bay by Gallant Prince (10552). He is a big rangy fellow with fine limbs and well proportioned body, closely coupled and showing lots of style and action.

Allan Bright (11564), sire Good Gift (10564), he by the Gallant Prince, dam

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Lily of Old Times (579), is a fine dark bay with white marks. He has good heavy bone of nice quality and well sprung pasterns. He is remarkably strong, well placed shoulders and a good smattering and close coupling, and stands up firmly on the best of feet. He is a horse of good spirit and shows up best on the rein. Bright Star (vol. XXVI) a good 4-year-old imp. this fall, is also sired by Good Gift, dam Light-house Lass, she by Lighthouse Lad (973), also looks like a good horse, being of smooth yet showy conformation and on the best of limbs and feet.

At the head of the Hackneys in the stables is Buller (782), imp. sire Bonfire (2381), dam Fanny (7845). He is a thick, compactly built and powerful looking horse, with fine, speeding looking points and grand strong action. His color is a whole one, a dark bay.

Hinxton Denmark (7874), sire Da-genham (4314), dam Violet (2048), she by Denmark (177), is a horse of rather more energy type, a good looker and a good stepper.

Dewdrop imp. sire Moor (5728), dam Burgh Kit (vol. XXI), is of fine build with less substance than Buller, but still solid and of flashy quality, color and action. Messrs. Bawden and McDonnell have, among other recent sales, disposed of Sand Boy, a good young Shire stallion, to J. M. Garhouse, of Weston, Ont.

Almost the only exponent of the high-grade Shorthorn in his section is Mr. D. Milne, of Ethel, Ont., but that he is an enthusiastic one is a fact well known to Shorthorn men, and not only enthusiastic, but eminently successful as well. For years past male animals from his herd have been almost alone the burden of improving the beef animals of the large stock raising section to which they belong, a section well known for the quality of its cattle. His herd at present consists of over 80 animals of the well known strains popular among the breeders of this and other countries, and a short pedigree, with the exception in this large herd, which Milne has always exercised the greatest care in the selection of his herd bulls, while among his cows are numbered such animals as Golden Drop 2nd, by Barmpton Hero, dam Fancy Drop (5123), Lovely Barmpton, another of similar breeding, both of which are the dams of splendid young stock. Bonnie Bird (2293) is a fine individual of great quality, sired by Clan Stuart, one of Barmpton Hero's best calves. An animal also of special notice is a 2-year-old heifer, "Meadow," an animal that would be hard to beat at her age. She is by Red Rover (2820), dam Heather-bloom, by Lord Viscount, and he by the once famous Indian Chief. Meadow is one of the right kind and would do credit to any herd. A good Clementine cow, Maid of Veronica, by Scotch Chief, is the dam of a very good bull calf, by Red Duke. Among the imported cows in Mr. Milne's stables are Bertha 5th, by Count Sunshine (7450), Countess of Connaught (7289), g.d. Claret 3rd, by Lord Chesterfield. There are quite a number of others of almost equal merit, did space permit mention of them. Among the bulls are Red Knight, an animal of exceptional size and good quality. Red Duke (3084), Perfection (900), have succeeded each other as heads of the herd and added to its quality and type. "Aberdonian," a sire that has become noted as the head of the herd of Mr. W. Hay, of Tara, Ont., was bred by Mr. W. Hay, a good young animal now in the stable that gives promise of becoming equally great is a yearling red bull, Prince Imperial (4590), sire Clan Gordon, dam Royal Lady Lenten, by "Perfection," one of the "Loveleys." He is a great individ-



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dual both in size, proportion and quality, or standing among good ones. Other good ones are Golden Hope, a two-year-old roan of good Scotch type, being thick, broad and low-set, with good loin and extra length of quarter, deep flank and a very stylish crean and head. He is sired by Red Rover (28720), dam Rosabel 2nd (25068), by Barmpton Chief, he by Barmpton Hero. Altogether the herd comprises within itself the elements that have contributed to the greatness of all that have been greatest, and it is such breeding that is surely especially valuable as offering to all comers blood that is suitable additions to their special lines of breeding and adapted to their needs.

The Riverside Dairy Farm, of Messrs. Matt, Richardson & Co., Caledonia, Ont., is a place of considerable interest both to the dairymen and the breeder of dairy stock. The advanced system of conducting dairying operations, the stabling, feeding and caring for the dairy herd, together with the milking and manufacturing of a cheese of high quality, all conducted upon the premises, is only part of what is to be seen here, and the most astute breeder can find a great deal of interest in the herd of Holsteins also, a herd combining good breeding, advanced registry standing, with a remarkable uniformity of type and individual quality and smoothness as well. To combine these qualities in breeding and then avail themselves of the practical possibilities of such a combination has been the object of the proprietors of Riverside Farm, and their success, measured by a flourishing farm and herd, speaks in the strongest terms of commendation of the capabilities of the Holstein dairy cow. The herd comprises choice individuals from the various well known strains, actual performance being the first consideration. This has given the Riverside herd a prominent place in the records of the advanced Registry, a large number of the cows having a good standing, while a few are outstanding winners of the highest awards. Of these might be mentioned Tortilla Echo, De Kol, with a record of 51.52 pounds of butter, 522 1-2 pounds of milk, and a best day record of 80 pounds 9 ounces. Did space permit, a large list of others might be mentioned, but one cannot pass without taking a note of the present herd bull, Victor De Kol Plette; an animal of fine type and evident vigor and style, and one of the style now very popular among the dairymen of the V. S., and with already 6 of his get in the advanced Registry list. Planter's and Aggie of Riverside are a splendid pair of animals, of good milking record, and real knockout show animals as well, being of good size, grand proportions and smoothness all over. Messrs. Richardson's experience of many years has made them firm friends of corn ensilage and mangolds as staple food for the dairy. Their dairy herd are fed in the stable year round, and the milk manufactured into cheese on the farm. This affords the advantage of placing the milk under the care of the maker from the first, and as the market is a home one, of enabling him to make in a perfect manner the cheese best suited in every particular, and the most in demand. This means a great deal in cheese manufacture, and the product of the Riverside Dairy finds a ready market in the neighboring city of Hamilton at several cents advance over the price of the joint stock factory produce.

The stables of Mr. T. H. Hassard are showing up well this fall. He has sold a few of his stallions and mares, but there are several more there that are worth taking a second look at. Mr. Hassard is staying right at the importing business, and will gain about the

beginning of the year leave for the old country for another consignment of Clydesdale to Canada. At the present time he has in his stables a fine pair of Clyde stallions and some six or seven mares, all of good pedigrees and finest quality. The first, perhaps the oldest and best is Archerbrook (11245), bred by Mr. Alexander Galbraith, of Linnitgow, Scotland. He is a fine bay fellow of the best quality, a smooth-turned horse with fine style and action. He is sired by Primate (10099), dam Almondale (4223), 2nd dam Lady, by Black Prince (52). Brown Baron (10096) a good, strong four-year-old by the famous Baron F. Pride (9122), dam Jess of Banks (3805), by Young Ross (1370), 2nd dam Sally of Dunmore, by Gladstone (1333). This makes a pedigree far above the average for wealth of outstanding prize winners and Brown Baron certainly has the look of a horse of good family standing about him. But it is when one comes to look at the splendid young mares imported by Mr. Hassard that one is reminded that a while the importation of stallions is a very good thing for this country, yet without the right kind of females with the proper standing in the Registry books that the work of raising such others as are being brought across the water will be rather slow. Mr. Hassard has in his stables at the present time a number of these that will readily fill the bill, a rather empty one, be it confessed, in Canada at this time. Lady Sarah Wilson (vol. XXV) is a solid looking bay, three-year-old mare, sired by Canteen (70712), dam Rachel (vol. XXVI), by Prince of Kyle (7155). Hazelbura, 2-year-old, is a bay, gilt with lots of style, a good head and neck, and is the kind that carries a wealth of the right kind of bone, too. Her number is 1741, and her sire is the good Clyde Royal (10866), her dam being by the Prince of Cathart. Lady May, another two-year-old, is a good thick kind with two good ends, and four good legs and feet, and is bred from Neil Gow (10224), dam May Queen, by Prince Queensbury Lady Richardson (vol. XXVI), by Ratepayer (10422), dam by Lord Lothian (5908), 2nd dam by Gleaner (347). It is a good mare with a good pedigree, the best in the stables and a hard one to beat anywhere.

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Bright Boy, Vol. XXVI—sire Gallant Prince, dam by Sir Edward—4168.

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1903.

The volume of business being done in the country continues fair. As the holiday season approaches business in wholesale lines usually slackens off a bit and this year will likely prove no exception to the rule. Farmers, however, will begin to market their produce a little more freely, which will help. Money is inclined to be easier at from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent on call.

WHEAT

The general trend of the wheat market is about the same, and values show little change from last writing. Up till recently millers were the largest buyers of Manitoba wheat and when these were supplied prices dropped nearer to an export basis. We may look for Ontario wheat to be marketed a little more freely from this on now that farmers have finished their regular fall work. The total wheat in sight is less than 60,000,000 bushels, which is less than that at this time a year ago, is several millions ahead of what it was two weeks ago. The English market is quoted a little firmer. Prices here rule steady at from 77 to 78c for red and white, 69 to 70c for goose, and 73c for spring, grain dealers' quotations at outside points. On Toronto Farmers' market red and white 80 to 81c. per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The market for coarse grains is, on the whole, steady. There is reported to be a little scarcity of white oats east. Oats are being bought at Ontario points at about 22c. Corn is firm and peas rule steady at quotations. Corn is also quiet at quotations.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Mill feeds are firmer under a good local demand. This is the usual thing at this season when more of these are wanted for feeding. If more of our wheat were milled in Canada farmers would have cheaper feed.

SEEDS

The seed trade rules quiet at Montreal, price f.o.b. are Timothy, \$4 to \$5, red clover, \$8.50 to \$10, and alsike, \$7 to \$6 per cwt., and flax seed, \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. Here alsike is quoted at \$4 to \$6; red clover, \$5 to \$6, and timothy, \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel as to quality.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are on the up grade and holders are asking more money. The market is firmer all round and prices higher for car lots. On Toronto Farmers' market quotations are 60 to 75c. a bag.

The bean market rules steady at from \$1.50 to \$1.55 in car lots. Montreal. The efforts of the Canadian Bean Company, (Limited), of Western Ontario to prevent the cutting of prices seems to be having some effect. A price has been established below which beans cannot be bought and it would seem as if dealers were adhering to it pretty well.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The exports of eggs have been on a pretty liberal scale of late. These are chiefly held stock, only a few fresh gathered going forward. The market continues active and the price high. Strictly fresh stock is hard to get and prices are high. Montreal quotations are 22 to 24c. for strictly fresh-gathered stock in case lots. Here stored eggs

have a firmer tone. Strictly new laid are quoted at 22c. and ordinary fresh at 20c. in a jobbing way. On Toronto Farmers' market new laid bring 30 to 35c. a dozen.

The demand for dressed poultry from England continues good. Turkeys are likely to be very scarce in London for the Christmas trade and high prices are likely to rule. This is causing an active demand from dealers for turkeys, which they are buying up readily at current prices. At Ontario points from 8 to 9c. is being paid for live turkeys. Really fine stock sells well. The following are Montreal quotations for finest fresh killed, dry pickled, well fattened stock: Turkeys, 12 to 13c.; geese, 8 to 9c.; ducks, 12 to 13c.; chickens, 10 to 11c.; fowls, 8 to 9c. Here dealers complain of a great deal of poor stuff being marketed and which is hard to sell even at low prices. Prices in a jobbing way hold steady at quotations. On Toronto Farmers' market chickens bring 10 to 12c.; ducks, 10 to 11c.; geese, 8 to 9c.; and turkeys, 12 to 14c. a pound.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market seems to be shaping towards lower values. Farmers east are not inclined to sell, holding for higher prices. The close of the navigation will lessen the demand for export. The market rules barley steady at quotations.

FRUIT

Canadian apples seem to be taking a first place in the British market this year. There will likely be a big Christmas trade in apples in England. One complaint in regard to Canadian apples is that there are too many varieties in small quantities. Locally, the market rules steady. At Montreal finest XXX winters are quoted at \$1.75, and finest XX winters at \$2.75. Here apples sell at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for the best.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese season is now pretty well over and the lots factories are offering are late November, which are said to be rather too pasty.

Shipments of Canadian cheese from the ports of Montreal and the Portland, compiled on November 21st, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows:

	Boxes
This season	2,351,935
Last season	2,042,730
1901	1,970,765

This increase in the production, however, has been at the expense of the butter output, which has fallen off very considerably, as compared with last season; the total exports from the same ports and the same dates being:

This season	337,171
Last season	542,181
1901	410,599

The higher range of prices for cheese which has prevailed during this season is largely responsible for the increased production.

At the local markets during the week prices have ranged from 9 to 9 1/2c. per lb., 9 1/8 to 9 1/4c. being the rule.

The butter market is not as strong as at last writing. The English market is easier, and Danish is quoted 3/4c. down. This has affected values here. There are, however, those who have such confidence in the future that they are inclined to hold choice creamery believing that it will be good value later on. From 21 to 21 1/4c. are the ruling figures at Montreal for choice creamery. There is too much low grade dairy butter coming in here which is not wanted. On Toronto Farmers' market choice pound rolls bring 20 to 23c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock market has been brisk under a liberal supply. At Toronto City Cattle market trade was good last week and supplies have been cleared out at current values. More well finished cattle are coming forward though there is still too much of the common and medium stuff offered. The demand for choice exporters is ahead of the supply. Prices rule at from \$4 to \$4.50 with the bulk selling at about \$2.75 per cwt. Choice butchers' cattle are also scarce and not in enough supply for the demand. The range for good to choice cattle is from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. Inferior stuff sells as low as \$2.00 per cwt. There is a good demand for well-bred feeders, which, however, are a scarce article. For steers of good quality, 1050 to 1150 pounds each, the price is \$3.20 to \$3.80

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	28	28	25	25	25
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 0 78	\$ 0 78	\$...	\$...	\$ 0 79 1/4
Oats, per bushel	29	29 1/2	42	42	31
Barley, per bushel	42	42	52	52	37
Peas, per bushel	62 1/2	60	70	71	...
Corn, per bushel	52 1/2	50	55	55	...
Flour, per barrel	3 05	3 05	4 70	4 75	4 70
Bran, per ton	10 00	17 00	21 00	21 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton	18 00	19 39	23 00	23 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bag	70	75	1 00	1 10	75
Beans, per bushel	1 70	1 55	1 12	1 05	95
Hay, per ton	9 00	10 50	14 00	14 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	...
Eggs, per dozen	30	21	21	21 1/2	23
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	9	11	14 1/2	15	10
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	9	13	14 1/2	15	10
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	11	13	14	14	13
Geese, per pound, d.w.	8	9	12	12	10
Apples, per barrel	2 50	3 75	3 00	3 12	4 00
Cheese, per pound	11	10 1/2	11	11	11 1/2
Butter, creamery, per pound	22	21 1/4	23	23	23 1/2
Butter, dairy, per pound	19	18	20	20	20
Cattle, per cwt.	4 75	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.	3 40	3 40	4 00	4 00	4 00
Hogs, per cwt.	4 85	5 25	5 75	5 75	5 25
Veal Calves, per cwt.	4 75	4 50	4 75	4 50	...

per cwt. Feeding bulls being from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Stockers are in fair demand 2-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, bring \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt., and inferior lots \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. and springs, from \$40 to \$60 each. Calves of the right kind are firm and wanted.

Sheep and lambs run fairly firm, though the run has been heavy. Sheep were a little easier towards the end of the week at \$2.50 to \$3.40 per cwt for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs sold at \$4 to \$4.20 per cwt. Hogs have taken another drop and it looks as if things might go still lower. The English bacon market is reported to be demoralized and the outlook at the moment is not at all bright. The usual fall "slump" has evidently gone a notch or two lower this fall. Select bacon hogs are quoted at \$4.85, and lights and fats at \$4.60 per cwt.

HORSES

The horse market has ruled a little quiet of late. Good heavy draft and general purpose horses are scarce and hard to get. For these prices rule firm. At Grand's last sale, Peter Mall's heavy stock was sold. Prices were fair, ranging from \$60 up to \$450 for a good pair of carriage horses. Seagram's big sale of thoroughbreds, held at Grand's on Nov. 18th, was one of the best sales of thoroughbreds ever held at the Repository here. Thirty-one horses were sold and out of these 11 were yearlings. The whole lot averaged \$140 each, a pretty good record considering that there was such a large percentage of young stock.

TORONTO JUNCTION

The New Union Stock Yards at Toronto Junction continue to get their usual supply and do good export trade in cattle. Export cattle are quoted at \$4 to \$4.65 per cwt. and butchers' cattle at from \$2.50 to \$4.25 as quality. Other prices rule about the same as at the city market.

On Friday, Dec. 11, the Union Stock Yards Company will hold their first annual Fat Stock Show, which it is hoped to develop into large proportions in time. About \$150 is being given in prizes for all classes of market stock in cattle and sheep. The yards will be open free to the public on the day of the show.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 25th, 1903. Farmers are now extremely busy with the marketing of their season's products, and as prices generally are ruling firm they have reason to feel satisfied with the returns. The apple growers of the Annapolis Valley will at least one and a half million dollars for the apples shipped to the English market, which will be in excess of a half million barrels. Up to November 15th, 220,000 barrels had been shipped from Halifax and Annapolis and a considerable quantity from the port of Montreal. Prices of apples rule high locally, and even the lower grades, when offered in the city at auction, often bring upwards of three dollars per barrel.

Arrivals of P. E. Island produce by schooners have been very heavy in the last ten days but the quotations have been remarkably well sustained. No sales of potatoes ex. vessel have been made under 35 cents per bushel, and quite a quantity were sold at 38 cents. Quite a quantity of turnips have been offered, but buyers here do not take to them kindly this season as so much phosphate has been used as a fertilizer that their table value has been impaired. Oats have sold at 30 cents ex. vessel and at 42 cents out of store.

The product of all the cheese factories has now been disposed of and prices for late made goods decline. The open season enabled the factories to continue operations quite late into the result that a much larger quantity of poor quality goods was placed upon the market than dealers anticipated. Eggs have advanced another cent and are now selling at 22 cents. A quantity of lined eggs have been taken out of store and sold at 20 cents. Among the latter was a lot which were worthless and was a complete loss to the holder as the yolks were hardened to about the consistency of cheese. There has been no change in the hay, feed and flour markets, which keep firm. Owing to the high price of choice Porto Rico molasses, a blended mixture has been selling at a slight reduction and a good many merchants have bought it without a knowledge of its character.

Canned tomatoes have been advanced to \$1.25. Some American tomatoes are offered here at \$1.20.

Business is very brisk at the waterfront. The grain elevator was in operation today for the first time in its history, and 40,000 bushels of wheat was put aboard the Allan liner Pretorian. She arrived on Saturday, and 75 car loads of cargo for the West went out from here on Monday and Tuesday. There are five ocean steamers now loading at this port. In addition to the grain, the Pretorian will take cattle, lumber and pulp, having had no trouble in securing a full cargo.

The New York Horse Show

For some reason or other the New York Horse Show held a week ago has not come up to previous records. There was a falling off of several hundred in the number of entries and such a lack of interest in the procurement of boxes and reserved seats that the public sale of seats was practically abandoned. At the opening the attendance was woefully small, though later the crowds began to gather, the ladies, with their fine toggery, predominating.

The show of horses was of the usual type. No Canadian breeders had any horses entered, the increasing stringency in the U. S. regulations preventing entries from being made. Some of the large Canadian dealers were present with good turnouts, including George Pepper and Crow & Murray, of Toronto, and Adam Beck of London. These showed high jumpers and hunters. Sweet Lavender, owned by Crow & Murray, won first in the jumping class, and Pepper's Myopia second. In qualified heavy weight hunters, Adam Beck's Dublin had first, and Pepper's Kingfish third. All three Canadians attained a good measure of success.

Turkeys May be High

Poultry shippers in London district say there is a very lively demand for turkeys and prices are going to be high. Birds at all fit for shipment to the Old Country bring nine to ten cents a pound and eleven and twelve cents have been paid for dressed turkeys. It is expected that 40,000 turkeys will be shipped from the London district during the next few weeks.

Results of Seed Analysis

The Seed Division at Ottawa has done good work testing the quality and purity of seeds sold in Canada. Last Spring 1012 samples of different seeds were secured from merchants in all parts of Canada. In addition, 122 samples of grass and clover seeds were analyzed for farmers and seed merchants. The prices paid by farmers for grass and clover seeds were no guide to the actual value of the samples. In Ontario first grade Timothy sold at \$5.80

per cwt.; second grade at \$6.24, and lower grades at \$5.52. In Quebec first grade red clover averaged \$15.50; second grade, \$12.55, and lower grades \$15.15. In the same Province, Alsike of the best grade sold for an average of \$17.00; second grade \$16.25, and lower grades at \$16.45 per cwt.

There were analyzed 206 samples of Timothy seed. Of these 84 contained 90 per cent. or over of pure and germinable seed. Out of 136 samples of Alsike analyzed only 130 contained 90 per cent. or over of pure and germinable seed. Of red clover, 206 samples were obtained from small dealers, and of these 80 samples contained 90 per cent. or over of pure and germinable seeds. The larger number of these samples were purchased from irresponsible dealers in villages and towns. A comparatively small number of samples was obtained from the reliable seed dealers, which retail large quantities of high-class seeds, or the result would have been different.

Seven samples of Alsike and fourteen of red clover seeds were obtained from retail seedmen in Great Britain. Of these three of Alsike and five of red clover were said to be Canadian grown. The Canadian Alsike averaged 95.6 per cent. the three English grown, 94.27 per cent. and one German sample \$4.72 per cent. of pure and germinable seeds. The red clover seed obtained in Great Britain averaged 98.6 per cent. in purity and 92.3 in germination. The Canadian grown samples were slightly lower in purity than those grown in England and Chilt.

According to the foregoing, it would seem as if our best reclaimed Alsike and red clover seed is exported. While it is important that only the best should be exported, yet there should be enough of this quality kept on hand for the Canadian farmer. The way to produce good seed is to sow good seed. If all the best is exported and the worst left for our farmers to sow it will not be long till there is no good seed to export. From this standpoint alone, only good seed should be sown. But there is a more important side to it. It is only by sowing good, pure seed with a large percentage of germination that our farmers can hope to secure maximum yields of the best quality of crops.

There is no more important question for the farmer of to-day than that of pure seeds and whether by legislation or otherwise some effort should be made to raise the average standard of seeds sold in Canada.

Ottawa Winter Fair

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show last week, it was decided to hold a fat stock show, a sale of registered stock and a poultry show in Ottawa from March 8th to 12th. Mr. J. C. Smith, of Hintonburgh, was elected President. The new building will be ready for the show.

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about the

U.S. Separator

"Yes, sir; you've the Best Separator on the market. I've handled others and I know. The U.S. has no equal. My customers all confirm my claim that the U.S. Skims Closer, Runs Easier, Lasts Longer, and is easier cleaned than others." "Easy to sell? Yes, I find it easy to sell. You see I know what the U.S. can do and I stand ready to prove it any time. I know that it will pay for itself within a year in the gain of butter—many customers have nearly doubled the amount of butter after getting the U.S.—besides the better quality brings a higher price. I am sure of the lasting qualities, as many U.S. separators have been used 5 to 10 years without costing a \$5 bill for repairs. As to easy running; on many farms the youngsters—10 to 14 years old—work the U.S. easily. It has only two parts inside the bowl, therefore is easy to clean. Yes, sir; you have the best separator, as you will find, as I have, by experience." "Do other agents find the U.S. easy to sell?" "Sure thing, read what one says of it:"

LOWELL, N.Y., April 17, 1903.—We do not have much trouble in securing orders for the U.S. For each machine we sell makes a place for more. We have sold more machines since we got the agency than all competitors combined, and makes everybody happy; they all want a U.S.

For Manitoba and the West we trans-fer our Separators from Chicago and Minnesota, sell for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton.

H. D. FOSTER & SON, VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

**Lump Jaw
Spavin
Ringbone
Fistula
Poll Evil
Knee-Sprung**

CURE THEM ALL

You can cure all these diseases and blemishes easily, thoroughly and inexpensively. You can also cure Curb, Splint, Sweny and soft enlargements of every description. If you have any such cases to treat, write us. We will send you two big booklets giving you all the information you need. No matter how old the case or what has failed, we will guarantee a cure by the methods the books tell of—methods now employed by over 140,000 farmers and stockmen. Write today.

FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS, 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE \$60,000

DAN PATCH 1:56!

CHAMPION PACING HORSE OF THE WORLD

(Without Sapples, Wind-Break, Etc., Etc.)

EATS

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT EVERY DAY.

"International Stock Food" greatly aids Digestion and Assimilation so that More Nutrition is obtained from all grain eaten. It "tones up" and Permanently Strengthens the entire system and Purifies the Blood so that disease is prevented. Every \$3.75 pall of "International Stock Food" is positively guaranteed to save \$7.00 worth of grain. It will cause your Race Horse to have more speed and endurance. It will make your Carriage Horses healthy, fat and beautiful. It will give your Show Horses more life and action and make them glossy. It will make your Work Horses strong, healthy and of great endurance. It will make your Stallions and Brood Mares surer, and your colts will be better and grow and develop more rapidly. "International Stock Food" is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular grain allowance. It is equally profitable when fed to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make you a large extra profit when fed to your stock for Growing, Fattening or Working. It will increase milk 15 to 25 per cent. in Cows, Mares, Sows or Ewes, and only costs 2¢'s FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. A Dan Patch colt commanded \$5,000 at eight months of age. He looked like a yearling and was beautiful, strong and vigorous. The dam was fed "International Stock Food" before and after foaling, and the colt as soon as it would eat. Dan Patch became the World's Champion Harness Horse nine months after commencing to eat "International Stock Food" every day. If it is good for such horses don't you think it would pay you to test it on yours? Our "International Stock Food" Farm contains 650 acres, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and on it we own Dan Patch 1:56; Directum 2:05½, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, and a band of brood mares. They all eat "International Stock Food" every day. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS and SUBSTITUTES. There are many worthless imitations on the market, put out by people who seem to think that the way to start a business is to steal as much as they can from some prominent firm. No chemist can accurately name all of the ingredients used in "International Stock Food," etc., and any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignorant or a liar.

A BEAUTIFUL DAN PATCH PICTURE FREE

We have a very fine, large lithograph of Dan Patch with the great driver, M. E. McHenry, in sulky. This Lithograph, Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, is one of the finest and most attractive horse pictures ever published. It is 21x28 and printed on heavy paper suitable for framing.

Send We Will Mail You One Copy Free, postage prepaid, if You will Answer Two Questions.

Get—Name This Paper. Get—State How Much Stock You Own.

Answer these questions in a letter or on a postal card and we will mail at once.

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