

THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



DEC. 2, 1907
VOL. XXVI., No. 23

Program at Winter Fair

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Echoes From the West
Won't Buy Thin Hogs
Housing for Egg Production
What a Windbreak Will Do

Horsebreeders Favor Licensing
Wages of the Maker
Fruit Growers' Convention
The Meadow Mouse

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Obtain a first-class farm on easy cash payment and balance on half crop payments in this FAMOUS district.

Make the land pay for itself. Farmers with complete farming outfit can secure a quarter or half section without a cash payment, undertaking settlement and crop payment conditions.

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FARM LANDS

Farm Gave Enormous Returns

Did you read the letter of Mr. George Wells in the *Farming World* of October 15th, giving the result of his season's operations on a 20-acre plot of irrigated land?

His figures show the enormous total of \$2,608.50—off twenty acres.

But it was irrigated land. Without irrigation such a result would have been almost impossible.

Mr. Wells handled and attended the crop alone—a big consideration in point of labor.

The crop was put in on new breaking, which makes the results all the more astonishing.

Mr. Wells had 25 years' previous experience on some of the banner farms of England, where artificial fertilization was largely resorted to, and no expense spared to get results, and he says the results from his 20-acre Alberta plot were as good as on those heavily fertilized farms.

The productiveness of Southern Alberta irrigated land is, therefore, something wonderful.

"The land throughout this district," says Mr. Wells, "is especially adapted for raising roots, there being no hard-pan, with a subsoil which is loose, requiring no deep plowing or subsoiling. Another point in its favor

is the small amount of labor needed to prepare a seed-bed. A couple of strokes of the harrow and it is ready for the drill, with no rolling, and no clods to pulverize. The soil does not bake after being irrigated. It is the only land I have ever worked that would not crust if worked while wet."

That's a pretty good reference for irrigated lands. But that's not all. Mr. Wells states his confidence in the advantages of an irrigated farm this way:

"From what I have seen of irrigation thus far I shall certainly never go back to dry farming. The difference between the two methods is as the difference between the self binder and the old scythe of my younger days."

It is no wonder that so many progressive farmers are turning their thoughts to irrigation—getting water on the brain, as it were.

IRRIGATION MEANS SURE AND BOUNTIFUL CROPS EVERY YEAR and when that is said—and it is easily proved—it means everything to the farmer.

Write for our illustrated literature concerning irrigation, which contains a multitude of most interesting and assuring facts. At the same time we will send you a copy of Mr. Wells' letter in full.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT, Union Trust Co., Limited

174 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Branches at Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and London, Eng.

Exclusive agents in Ontario, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces for the C.P.R. irrigated lands.

THIS BINDER Won't Go To the Fence

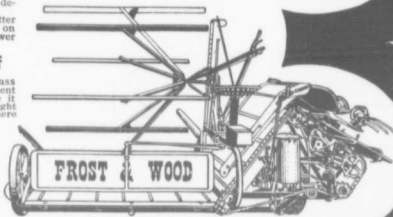
Testing binders in Manitoba is strenuous business. They have no patience with weak-back machines if a binder can't stand the strain of continuous bustle all day behind relays of horses it "goes to the fence," and a strong, well-built machine takes its place. That's why our No. 3 Binder is so popular with Canadian farmers—it won't go to the fence. It doesn't disappoint them when the hard, rushing harvest-time is on. No worrying, fretting with broken pitman, or tangled twine, or stuffed elevator.

Our No. 3 Binder is strong, light, easily handled; has great elevating power and delivers the bundles securely flat.
Eccentric wheel which moves Knotter and Discharge Arms is found exclusively on our binder, and gives an increase of power of about 16 percent. The Knotter

Never Misses a Sheaf

The binder tension allows all knots to pass through without a hitch. Binder attachment is carefully adjusted and tested before it leaves the factory. It will sweep wide, right in the field. Rock-weight is light; there is no side draft. Two horses are sufficient on average ground, because roller and ball bearings are placed at every necessary point. It makes no difference how rough the field, how tangled, twisted or heavy the grain. It cuts, ties and delivers each bundle with remarkable regularity. No. 3 Binder is made in 2, 4, 7 and 8 foot widths. Send for our free catalog "No. 3" and special booklet "Reasons Why," and read all about our No. 3. There are plenty of pictures that explain why it's just the machine for your work. Why not write us now—today? We have an agent in your vicinity because our organization covers the whole of Canada. Consult this agent—he will gladly answer all questions.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., (Limited)
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA



**FROST
& WOOD
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BINDER**

Price will be Advanced Jan. 1st next from 60c. to \$1.00 a Year

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Balance of this year and all of 1908 for 60 cents.

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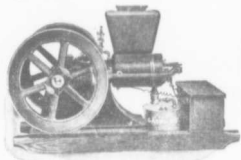
Coming Events

International Show, Chicago—Dec. 7, 1907.
 Winter Fair, Guelph—Dec. 9-13, 1907.
 Experimental Union, Guelph—Dec. 9-11, 1907.
 Eastern Dairymen's Convention, Picton—Jan. 8-10, 1908.
 Western Dairymen's Convention, Woodstock—Jan. 13-16, 1908.
 Eastern Ontario Winter Fair and Poultry Show, Ottawa—Jan. 20-24, 1908.
 National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa—Feb. 5-7, 1908.
 Spring Stallion Show, Toronto—Feb. 12-14, 1908.
 Dominion Exhibition, Calgary—June 29 to July 9, 1908.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

"Goes Like Sixty"

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the engines produced by the Gilson Engine Co., Guelph, of which the accompanying illustration is an example. Their famous slogan, "Goes like sixty, sells like sixty, sells for \$60," refers to the 1 h.p. air-cooled engine, which our representative recently inspected at the works, belted on to a pump, trade "chaining" away like sixty and making light work of its task. A cream



separator was also noticed getting ready to be belted to an engine as here illustrated, and the ease with which they can be set down in any part of the farm, in turn, where power is required, is remarkable.

This firm has been established in the United States since 1856, and has met with exceptional success. The engines are noted for their simplicity, compactness, and ease of operation. They are low in price and high in quality, and leave nothing to be desired.

Price of Furs

The British-Canadian Fur Co., Montreal, has kindly furnished us with the results of the London fur sales. They show that racoon is to p.c. lower than last March; winter muskrat 25 p.c. and summer muskrat to p.c. higher than last January; skunk, 25 p.c. lower than in March; mink, the same as last March; red fox, 20 p.c. lower; silver and cross fox, the same as last March; lynx, 10 p.c. higher; fisher and bear, same; wolf and wolverine, to p.c. lower; wild cat, 20 p.c. lower; American ermine, 30 p.c. lower; squirrel, the same; Grebe, 15 p.c. lower than last March.

Ready Roofing

The Farming World heretofore refer their readers to the advertisement of the Brantford Roofing Company on this page.

"Brantford"
"Roofing"

is a Roofing of quality—not the ordinary tar paper kind, of a temporary nature, with a limited life-time, but is made of pure wool felt with 200 per cent. of pure asphalt, heavily coated and finished with water-proof and fire-proof materials.

¶ This being appreciated and tested as it has been in the United States by thousands of users for years, should convince you that "Brantford Roofing" is a very superior article and just what you want.

¶ Printed matter and samples of "Brantford Roofing" sent free on request if you drop a postal to—

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LIMITED

Brantford

Canada

WE HAVE AND DO SUPPLY THE
CITY OF MONTREAL WITH OUR

Keyless Door Non-Interference-
SIGNAL BOX

FOR its Fire Department; when you consider that this city has the seventh largest Fire Alarm System in the world, you realize that we must have a pretty up-to-date plant.

¶ Think it over when the question of purchasing boxes is brought to your notice.

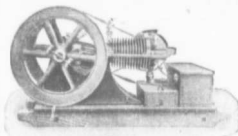
NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Corner Guy and Notre Dame Streets,
181 Bannatye Avenue,

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG

THE GILSON ENGINE

Goes Like Sixty!



Can't be beat for operating
Wood Saws, Choppers, Feed
Cutters, Pulpers, Root Cutters,
Cream Separators, Churns,
Pumps.

AGENTS WANTED

Gilson M'f'g Co., Limited — 203 York Street
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Success Dairy Feed

Oats, Peas and Corn contribute to its composition

A SPLENDID FEED

\$26.00 per Ton, On Cars at Woodstock
Woodstock Cereal Co., Ltd.

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Simple, Legible, Brief, Trial Lesson and all
information FREE.

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The Brantford Roofing Company manufacture two high-grade qualities of "Ready Roofing," viz., "Brantford Asphalt" and "Brantford Kobbler." Both of these grades of goods are suitable for dwellings, warehouses, and factories—especially buildings with flat roofs. The materials entering into these goods are a pure wool felt with asphalt saturation, and a heavy finishing coat of water-proofing and fire-proofing material. These goods are coming into general use, and the progressive farmer finds out that they are the goods which exactly suit his purpose, inasmuch as they can be applied without skilled help, and the appearance is very neat to the eye, and makes a very warm and durable covering for any kind of a building. The sides of the building can also be covered with the same material, with rough lumber under, and this roofing on top, one could not distinguish it from a building costing twice the value.

These goods are put up in rolls containing sufficient to cover ten feet by ten feet, with nails and cement in the core of each roll, and their price is cheaper than shingles. Any one requiring a good roofing material will do well to write direct to the Brantford Roofing Co., or through their local dealer. Write for samples and printed matter.

House Your Stock Properly

This is the time of year when the farmer should give a little extra thought to his stock and make sure that they are properly and warmly housed.

It's an investment to do so.

The nights are sharp and a bad draught may mean the loss of a good many dollars' worth of live stock.

When it costs so little to put a barn or building in good shape, it's a mistake to neglect looking out for this.

A few rolls of Paroid Roofing will make a snug, warm shelter out of almost any kind of a building. Not only is it used for roofs, but the sides as well.

Some good ideas and suggestions along these lines are found in a little book entitled, "Practical Farm Build-



DOING a job with an engine in less than one-half the time and with less than one-half the labor required to do it without the use of gasoline engine power, is making money for the farmer.

There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured especially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch home for catalog.
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
 (Incorporated)

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines.

It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

Horizontal (including portable and stationary), in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

If you want to be fully advised on superior farm powers, call and take the matter up with our local agents.

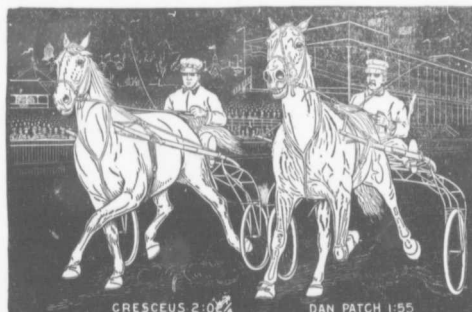
They will give you all particulars, or write or call for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

ings," which gives valuable advice to any one planning to build or repair.

The publishers, F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Mass., will be

pleased to send a copy to any one interested in these subjects upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps to pay postage.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COSTS ONLY



This Beautiful Picture in 6 Brilliant Colors Mailed to You FREE

A Marvelous Picture of 2 World Champions Don Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, The Trotting King

We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Don Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses as they race as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the Two Most Valuable Harness Horse Stallions and Champions of the World, absolutely free. We Prepay Postage. This litho is a reduced engraving of the large Colored Lithograph. We will send you free.

WRITE AT ONCE

1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.

2nd, State how much live stock you own.

International Stock Food Co.

TORONTO, CANADA

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

WHAT'S THE ANSWER? DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Answer to all Separator Requirements.

800,000 MACHINES SOLD.

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Wanted as **Salary**
Brakemen and Firemen **\$75 to \$150.**

Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.

THE DOMINION RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. R. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Law Says Telegraph Operators Must Have Shorter Hours

On March 1 next the law governing the hours of duty of all the telegraph operators throughout the United States will be put into operation. During the past years it has been the custom at the smaller railroad stations for operators to work twelve hours per day, but now the law says that eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

This means that where two operators are employed during the twenty-four hours there will be required, thus necessitating an extra operator at nearly every station in the country, estimated at nearly ten thousand. The demand for the telegraph operator will be something enormous and already the officials of the various railroads are straining every effort to be able to meet the conditions.

The high salaries of the operators and the exceptional short hours of duty make the trade one of the best paying propositions a young man or woman can follow.

It is now only a matter of five or six months before the law will be enforced, during which time it is possible for any person of ordinary ability to master the profession.

Our Day and Evening Classes make it possible for any person to attend the college and learn this trade, and to the young MAN OR WOMAN who is slaving their time away at hard and laborious work or who are dissatisfied with their present employment this is an excellent opportunity to better your condition before it is too late.

THE COLLEGE CLASS ROOMS ARE EQUIPPED WITH THE O.T.R. MAIN LINE WIRES, TOGETHER WITH THE USE OF ALL BLANKS AND FORMS USED IN THE REGULAR RAILROAD OFFICES, WHICH ENABLE US TO PREPARE OUR STUDENTS FOR SERVICE IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.

DO NOT WAIT AND BE SORRY. ENTER AT ONCE.


London College of Telegraphy, London, Ont.

Molson's Bank Building

Telephone 2320

F. E. Osborn, Mgr.

Tudhope Sleighs



The Tudhopes started making sleighs in 1855. Three Tudhopes are in command at the Tudhopes Works at Orlilla.

It's a family affair—with a natural pride in building sleighs that live up to the Tudhope tradition of quality. And every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed.

TUDHOPE No. 92

This cutter is a new design, planned to suit the requirements of those who desire a "Solid Comfort" cutter with bent dash. High spring back and spring cushion, and padded quarters. Trimmed in Figured Plush, or Green Wood Cloth.

Write for free catalogue, showing the many styles made by us.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. 13 ORLILLA, Ont

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He Needs It

I have received two copies of the Farming World as samples, and after reading them carefully, have concluded that I need the paper. Your article in last issue, "Echoes from the West," is worth very much more to me than a year or two's subscription. I am interested in a ranch in Alberta, and your article deals wisely with this important branch of Canadian agriculture. Kindly send me The Farming World for one year.

Halfax Co., N. S.

The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

VOL. XXVI.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 2, 1907.

No. 23

NOTE AND COMMENT

Every mail is bringing in many new and renewal subscriptions from persons in all parts of Canada. We wish to thank our old subscribers for their encouraging letters and prompt remittances and at the same time to welcome the hundreds of new subscribers to whose homes The Farming World will now be a regular and welcome visitor. During the past six months the growth in our subscription list has been remarkable and has far surpassed our most hopeful expectations.

Owing to the fact that so many subscriptions reach us at this season, it is impossible to change the date upon all labels at once. This will be done as soon as possible. If after a reasonable time, the date has not been changed, kindly notify us. We would also consider it a favor if you will advise us if your paper does not reach you regularly.

Is the present financial stringency to be followed by an industrial crisis? Is there to be a closing down of factories, a curtailment of business and a general dismissal of employees, following upon the scarcity of money? These are questions agitating the public mind at present. They can be answered only in a general way. While many business concerns in the United States are laying off employees and curtailing operations it is more or less a temporary arrangement brought about by the tightness of money. As soon as this slackens, operations are likely to be resumed on as large a scale as ever. Trade conditions warrant this. The farmer has a fair crop backed by three or four prosperous years. He holds the key to the situation and can be depended upon to prevent any serious crisis.

In Canada the "panic" feeling prevalent in the early fall, when adverse crop conditions were reported has gradually disappeared. As soon as the money stringency eases off, trade conditions will be just as favorable as they have been the past few years. A prominent jobber of this town informed the writer the other day that trade this fall had been as good as it had ever been with him. Collections were good also. The only drawback was the tightness of money which prevented any large expansion in business. This view is expressed by others and altogether there are no signs of an industrial crisis in Canada. Farmers on the whole are in a satisfactory position and able to buy what they need and pay their way.

At the convention last month a member stated that the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was not reaching the ordinary beekeeper of the province as it should. We are glad to note a change of heart in this respect. The Beekeepers' Association has been more or less of a close corporation for years. Its efforts have been confined to aiding the commercial beekeeper. It is not so very long since that a prominent official of that organization stated at the annual convention that the Association should not encourage the production of honey by farmers generally, a sentiment that met with favor among the members present. At the recent convention a different feeling prevailed and it is to be hoped that the farmer and others who are producing honey in a small way will receive more help from the Association than they have in the past.

Toronto is not attended by any of this class and the Fruit Growers' Association is apparently doing nothing to reach them. This is the substance of some murmurings we have heard that the promoters of fruit growing in Ontario might well give heed to.

The National Live Stock Records Office at Ottawa have reported several cases where applications for the registration of live stock have in some cases been of a doubtful and in others of a fraudulent character. Instances of this nature are rare in Canada, but cases of deliberate fraud should not be leniently dealt with on that account. The mistakes of applicants unused to recording stock are always rectified, and every assistance given to aid in putting the matter right. The beginner therefore need have no fear that his mistakes will be misunderstood. On the other hand deliberately falsified records should be dealt with in an entirely different manner. We had several imported animals die, but it looks as if their pedigrees would never die" were the words of a confidential report made in an investigation of a recent case, and they disclose one feature of the present situation that might tempt the dishonest. An act compelling the surrender of all certificates on the death of the animal for which they were issued would do good and remove the possibility of their fraudulent use.

The investigation made a year ago by the Minister of Agriculture into the horse industry of Ontario has resulted in a recommendation from the Ontario Horsebreeders' Association asking for the licensing of such stallions as are of sufficient merit to pass the inspection of a qualified officer. The plan which the Association recommends, that of making inspection day an event similar to the customary Spring Stallion Show, with this difference, that attendance is compulsory instead of optional, is one which materially simplifies the whole question. The awarding of the license or its refusal where farmers can see for themselves the merits of animals is a far better plan than one which might have a more questionable appearance before the public. To go to a Horseman's barn, examine his horse, keep him in doubt until perhaps too late to replace him and then inform him that the animal was unfit to receive a license, would work considerable damage to his prospects of business should the owner be a man willing to "make good". Such a method of inspection would also

**ONLY ONE MONTH LEFT
JANUARY 1st
THE PRICE WILL BE \$1.00**

The date is fast approaching when the subscription price of The Farming World will be advanced from 60c. a year to two years for \$1.00 to \$1.00 a year.

Tell your friends about The Farming World and ask them to become subscribers.

We will accept one renewal and one new yearly subscription both for \$1.00.

Are you in arrears? Look at the label on your paper; it tells to what time you have paid.

Subscription forms will be found on pages 1091 and 1116.

Why not send in your new or renewal subscription

NOW! TO-DAY!

While the fruit, flower and honey show of 1907 was a success, there is a doubt in the minds of some as to whether it is giving the country value for the public moneys expended upon it. More especially have we heard these doubts expressed in regard to the fruit growers' end of it. Is it doing any good to the average fruit grower? Is it not run in the interest of the commercial fruit grower, who whatever his requirements, does not need much in the way of information about orchard cultivation, spraying, etc.? The very fact that he is a grower in a large way compels him to study every phase of the question or go out of business. Formerly the Fruit Growers' Convention was held at different points in Ontario and in this way reached a large number of farmers, who are fruit growers. Today the annual convention held in

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the
1st and 15th of each month

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Canada, if paid in advance, one year, Sixty Cents; two years, One Dollar; if not paid in advance, One Dollar per year. In the United States and Great Britain, of course extra must be added.

The Farming World is sent to subscribers until orders are received to discontinue.

The Law is that persons accepting notices addressed to them from this office are liable for the subscription price.

Remittances should be made direct to this office either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be sent at our risk. When made otherwise we are not responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is valid.

Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address, should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

Anonymous Communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the full name and post office address of the writer must be given, but not necessarily for publication.

When a Reply by Mail is Requested in urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical hints. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Farming World, Descriptions of New Grains, Routes or routes not generally known, Notes on Methods of Experiments Trial, or improved Methods of Cultivation, Breeding and Care of Live Stock, and such and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our column. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage, if asked for within Thirty Days. If not asked for or the expiration of thirty days will be destroyed.

Matter Intended for Publication should be written on one side.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Sample Copies Free
Agents Wanted

All correspondence should be addressed to the Company and not to the individual. Observe cases of this rule will frequently obviate delays.

FARMING WORLD, LIMITED

Publishers
Rooms 506-508 Temple Building

TORONTO, CANADA

Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer.

Our Clubbing Rates for 1908

FARMERS OR OTHERS

may send us clubs on the following terms:

If subscriptions are paid in advance—

From now until January 1st, 1908—

One subscription one year.....60 cents

Two subscriptions one year each.....\$1.00

—After January 1st, 1908—

1 subscription one year.....\$1.00

2 subscriptions one year.....\$1.95

3 subscriptions one year @ 75c each.....\$2.25

4 subscriptions one year @ 70c each.....\$2.80

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When sending subscriptions, state that you wish to enter this competition.

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THE FARMING WORLD

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lose a great deal in interest to the public generally. The plan recommended will also enable the work to be done at the lowest cost. The money remaining, which at a fee of ten dollars per stallion would average about \$50000 for each county will be of material assistance in financially aiding spring horse shows. The three years provided for the riddance of the province of grade stallions should be all that is required for this purpose and the day of grace offered is long enough.

Servant vs. Stenographer*

To the Editor, Farming World:

I have read in the last issue of your journal the article entitled, "The Servant Girl," signed, "A farmer who needs a servant."

It is easily seen that the need of a servant girl has dictated to him what he has written. He has in view his own personal interest, nothing else. Work of any kind is noble when the party is doing it with a view to accomplishing his duty perfectly and earning for himself and others an honorable living. But will "A Farmer, etc.," say that the girl employed in a farm home, washing dishes, scrubbing the floor, and milking the cows, has secured a more elevated and noble employment than the telephone girl, the stenographer, etc.?—No, because every position, when filled by a good, smart and noble person is a noble position. And then will he say this for a girl who has had some education, there is more pleasure, more interest in household work than intellectual work? No! no! that I know everybody knows. There is pleasure in the work that teaches something new every day. But what pleasure, what interest can be found in washing, scrubbing, and cooking? What benefit will intelligence derive from such work?

I quote from "The Farmer's" letter: "Does The Advocate think the employment more elevating or noble than service in the ordinary farm home? Does he suppose the morality of the average girl by going to labor during the day and walking the streets by night or attending cheap theatres, is increased or retained?" Will your correspondent kindly listen to the better information he needs very badly: That all the girls going to labor during the day do not walk the streets at night and attend cheap theatres. The majority of them have been well enough brought up, and received a good enough education to have a better taste than that and to respect themselves. Country servant girls and misses, the farmers do not, I am sure, attend cheap theatres—a good reason why, Jack would not eat his supper; he had none to eat).

I am a stenographer, and have been working in an office for ten years, and wish to say to your correspondent, that if he ever has a daughter or a sister undertake

such work, if she has been well brought up, and respects herself, she will always be respected, and remember, she will always be treated as she deserves to be.—So, no fear! Now, Mr., "A Farmer who needs a servant," good luck in securing and keeping one.

A Montreal stenographer.

The Motor Nuisance

It would appear that the same annoyance and inconvenience is experienced by farmers in the Old Land that is felt here. In regard to the reckless and inconsiderate driving of the automobile over country roads. The following letter which appeared in one of our English agricultural exchanges voices some of the grievances caused by these machines in the "land of good roads." The comfort and retirement of the country life is to be destroyed by these hideous machines, even in the Old England. Evidently it is the reckless and excessive speed which is so objectionable there as here:

"As a Wiltshire farmer living less than twenty yards from the main road, I sympathise very much with Mr. Berry Torr, and think I have a fair idea of the discomfort and annoyance, as well as expense, caused by motor-cars. Our gardens, fields, hedges, and copses are smothered in dust. The drivers rush past, most of them racing as if against time, with little thought of anyone but themselves. One has to pull into the sides to allow them to pass, and they invariably drive right in the middle of the road. It is often impossible to see whether anything else is behind for a quarter of a mile in the weather, at the best. Just lately, I had a valuable Shire mare frightened through a gateway out of the road, and striking the post she received a wound nine inches long by four inches deep. It took her a month to recover. Is it any wonder that she dislikes motors?"

"Last week some ram lambs were coming into the road; a motor-car came by, and without waiting a moment cut into them, lamino one so badly that it will only be fit for the butcher. The driver hesitated not, but sped on his way rejoicing. Fortunately for him, and myself, too, it was not one which cost me over £200 recently. I have lived here the best part of fifty years, but am glad to turn off 'the main' into any district or down road to avoid these nuisances. Many of the chauffeurs when alone, I think, take advantage of the absence of their masters. It is like the old story of pitting a beggar on a horse. Some motorists are most courteous, and I need hardly say it is greatly appreciated. Alas! they are in a small minority. The majority use our roads as if they were railway tracks."

Do you wish a sample copy of The Farming World sent to a friend? Send us the address and we shall gladly send a copy.

Echoes from the West

Hay is a scarce and high-priced commodity in British Columbia this season, and dealers are bringing in shipments from Alberta. The imported article is of good quality. The British Columbia hay market was until recently supplied from the Fraser River district and from Saanich, the former bringing \$25.00 per ton and the latter as high as \$28.00, prices remarkably high, but warranted by the scarcity. The Fraser River is the chief source of supply, but owing to farmers being busy harvesting and to the prevailing feeling that the price of hay was bound to advance, producers held for higher figures. The price for new stock is as yet nominal. It is believed that Alberta hay can in future be laid down at Victoria for about \$20.00 per ton.

Tobacco growing in the Okanagan Valley will help to still further increase the value of land in that district. Mr. N. Holman, who is engaged in tobacco culture in the United States, has been visiting the Okanagan, and says the district is admirably adapted for the growing of "the weed". Others who have grown tobacco there in the past are able to corroborate this.

Authorities on tobacco culture declare that the soil and climatic conditions are distinctly suited to the growth and curing of the very finest grades, and it is likely that a large company will be floated in the near future to engage in the tobacco industry.

"Dry farming," along the lines laid down by Professor Campbell, will likely be tested on land within two miles from Medicine Hat. Members of the Board of Trade, City Council and Agricultural Society of Medicine Hat, recently interviewed Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and ascertained his views on the establishment of a farm for experimenting in this work. The Minister was favorable to the establishment of a demonstration farm in capable hands. If given full particulars and estimates he promised to place the same before the Government with a recommendation for a substantial grant.

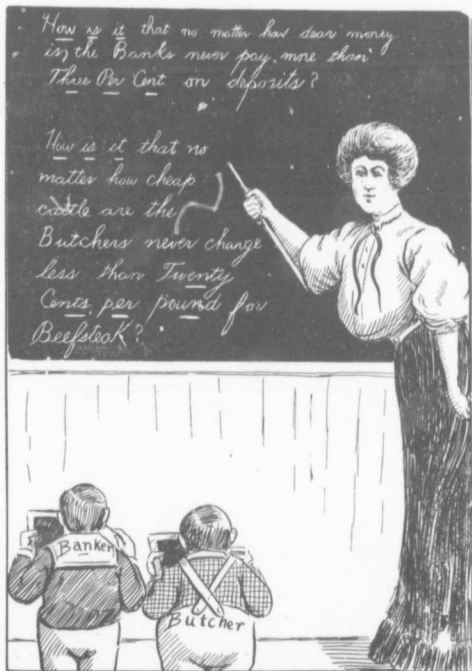
The Chicago market is this year attracting more attention among Alberta stockmen than for some time, and if there were direct railway connection from the Alberta stock districts to Chicago, probably three-fourths of our beef would pay duty to get into Uncle Sam's best markets. Year by year the Alberta producer is netting a smaller figure for his stock. It is said that this year there is no competition whatever, that the country has been divided up, Pat Burns taking the Alberta beef and Gordon & Ironsides the balance. Those in close touch with the stock business fail to see the slightest sign of competition among buyers. Producers are consequently shipping their own cattle and are satisfied

with the returns, whether from Chicago or Toronto.

An illustration of what the province is up against in reaching the Chicago market was recently furnished at Medicine Hat. L. H. Pruitt had 1050 steers to sell and proposed selling them in Chicago. His ranch is near the boundary, sixty-five miles south of Medicine Hat, and his intention was to drive his cattle to Chinook, Montana, and ship there. The live stock representative of the C.P.R. sought to get this business for his company, and interviewed Mr. Pruitt, promising a rapid run from there to Chicago, and personal attention to the shipping. Mr. Pruitt considered that it made little difference to him which road he patronized so long as he got his stock to Chicago expeditiously; in fact, he favored shipping over a Canadian road, and after receiving the written promise that there would be sixty cars ready for him on the 23rd of October, he brought his bunch from the south. Instead of getting cars, he got a curt telegram that the cars would not be forthcoming for shipping to Chicago on account of

some trouble the railway had in getting Canadian cars returned promptly. Mr. Pruitt, who had acted in good faith, and against his primary intentions, was placed in a peculiar position. He endeavored to hold the company to their written agreement to furnish cars but was turned down flatly. About this time buyers from an outside point came upon the scene. They made offers for the cattle, which would indicate that they thought they had the old man "over a barrel," but he didn't "roll". One man offered \$27.50 per head for the bunch, and another raised him fifty cents for a cut of 750 head,—less, we should say, than two cents per pound. Here's an indication of competition. Mr. Pruitt's price was \$42.50, and he started the bunch south to ship them from Uncle Sam's country. Next morning the \$28 offer was raised to \$40, and we understand a deal was made for the bunch at this figure.

If our stockmen look with longing eyes to a market where they get prices for the stock according to grade, and eagerly anticipate the time when they will have a rail outlet direct into Chicago, it is in great measure due to the hostility brought about by the actions of shipping to Chicago buyers. Outside



ECHO ANSWERS WHY? (COURTESY TORONTO TELEGRAM)

markets may improve, but the Western Canadian stock-raiser feels no benefit.

Last winter, when the cry went up over the shortage of cars for moving the crops, the railways blamed the snowstorms, and the reply was always "unfavorable weather." There have been no snowstorms, no unfavorable weather so far this season, yet complaints are already finding their way from country points to the columns of the newspapers. Why shouldn't the railways be made to pay for their incompetence? Their breakdown last winter was an outrage and a serious blow to Western Canada. Assurances have been handed out by the railways ever since that they would be able to handle the business without difficulty "next fall," yet signs are in evidence that such is not the case. The companies have had ample warning and ample time to make proper preparations for handling this season's crops. If they again fail they will fail deliberately, and should be made to take the consequences. Last year excuses were accepted. This year no excuse should prevent the matter being dealt with in a manner such as to make another repetition impossible.

After putting up with an inefficient and crippled service all last fall and winter, the people of the West had a right to expect that they would be provided from a repetition of last year's inconvenience and loss. The prime necessity just now is to get the crop out of the country. The money come back will afford the financial relief so much needed. The combination of circumstances now existing in the West renders the prompt movement of the crop imperative. Throughout the country banks decline to renew advances to farmers so long as their grain remains unsold, arguing that if farmers can afford to hold grain for a speculative rise, they can afford to pay their debts. Grain buyers are confronted by the same argument. They are told that they must dispose of the grain now in their elevators and use the returns therefrom to buy more. But the cars are not forthcoming and elevators in many cases are at a standstill. It is said that no less than eight out of seventeen elevators south of Calgary were refusing grain recently. Both grain buyers and farmers are thus between two stools—the banks and the railways. The banks are as much in disfavor, indeed, as the railways, which is scarcely to be wondered at when Canadians go into the United States and find Americans liquidating the Canadian bills. This certainly lends color to the conviction of western men versed in financial matters, that our banks have loaned the money across the border at large discounts, at the inconvenience and loss of the people in Canada to whom it belongs.

Mr. T. C. Irving, Canadian Manager of Brodstreets' Commercial agency, when in Winnipeg recently, said to an interviewer, "I see nothing

but the most promising optimism in this vast Western country, and the optimism is warrantable. There is nothing to justify pessimism. You have land with mineral and vegetable wealth in it, and in my opinion you should have no fear for the future, for you are really better off than the East. The present money stringency is having an excellent effect on the country, and when it is tided over, matters will be brighter than ever before."

PRICE OF FROZEN WHEAT

The Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Mr. R. McKenzie, Brandon, has furnished the Ontario Department of Agriculture with some interesting facts and figures regarding the price of feed wheat. Frozen wheat is being sold by farmers at Manitoba points at from 25c. to 30c. less per bushel than is quoted at Fort William. While elevator owners were refusing to pay more than 22c. per bushel for wheat graded No. 2 feed, the cash price at Fort William showed a margin to the buyer of 25c. per bushel. If purchased through the regular channel this frozen wheat would cost laid down in Ontario about 70c. per bushel, which is too high for profitable feeding as compared with corn. The Department advises farmers in districts where feed is scarce to organize and purchase cooperatively in car-lots directly through the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, to whom orders for feed wheat may be sent.

Parties desiring to secure frozen wheat for feeding purposes may also communicate with W. W. Moore, Chief Market Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will put them in touch with people in the West who have frozen wheat to sell.

OTTAWA NOTES

"Farmers buying grain from Manitoba for feed should be very careful lest they introduce weeds into their land that may be very difficult to eradicate."

So said Mr. T. G. Raynor, the Ontario representative on the Dominion seed division to the Ottawa correspondent of the Farming World yesterday.

"Though the bringing this grain here is a great benefit," he added, "it constitutes a real danger to the pure seed cause in Ontario. Owing to the low price at which this grain is sold it is not carefully cleaned, and contains in some cases large quantities of weed seeds. This is true of both wheat and oats, which contain a great deal of wild buckwheat, ball mustard, red oats and other bad seeds. In the consignments of oats the greatest danger is from wild oats. An official of the Ontario Department of Agriculture recently inspected at Port Arthur a carload of number three

oats, and was surprised at the alarmingly large percentage of wild oats. All farmers are aware of the danger of importing grain containing the seeds of noxious weeds, and it will be to their advantage to take advantage of a warning given in time."

A bulletin setting forth the work of the Seed Division has been prepared for the use of agricultural Farmers' Institute meetings during the coming season. The three principles that the seed division stands and works for are enumerated as follows:

"For the production of high class and pure seed.

"For the eradication of noxious weeds.

"For the best methods of cultivating the soil in order to secure most effectively the two previous objects."

The bulletin contains other useful information, in connection with seed production and trade.

The Seed Division, this summer, undertook a very important work in the testing of garden seeds. General complaints from all over the country had reached the Seed Commissioner, and for that reason samples were taken of seed offered for sale by grocers and by seedsmen for garden use. Turnip, mangel, onion, cabbage, carrot, and all other leading garden seeds were tested for germinating power, and the results will shortly be issued in printed form.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.

F. D.

NOVA SCOTIA CROPS

The Nova Scotia crop report for November, 1907, just issued by the Secretary for Agriculture, Prof. M. Cumming, is reassuring. Though some lines are short, the crop yield as a whole has been good. The estimated yield of hay is 80 per cent. of a crop, a wide variation in yield being reported for different parts of the province. In some places hay is selling at \$20 a ton. Oats are estimated at 100 per cent., with the straw yield unusually heavy. Both wheat and barley are estimated at 95 per cent., and ensilage corn at 90. The estimated yield of potatoes is 110 per cent.; mangolds 95 per cent.; and turnips 105 per cent. of an average crop.

The condition of live stock improved greatly during the summer as compared with what it was in the spring, though owing to the cold rains it was not in as good shape at the approach of winter as it was a year ago at this time.

1907 has been a most satisfactory year for fruit. The crop return gives an estimate of 100 per cent., as compared with 75 per cent. last year. Dealers have been paying all the way from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per bbl. for fruit.

On Jan. 1st the subscription price of *The Farming World* will be \$1.00 per year. Send in your renewal subscription now! To day!

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Christ

LIVE STOCK AND FARM CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 9.

In the south of England threshing and plowing have been progressing merrily, the latter not quite so rapidly as might be wished for, which the increase in the market value of all kinds of grain there will bemoan than usual planted. The last two or three mornings have brought a few touches of frost in the air, but generally rain has been too much in evidence for the land to get in really nice condition for the plow. The leaves are all off the trees now and everything begins to look very wintry.

In the North of England, unfortunately, the state of affairs is not so satisfactory. Rumors of quite an alarmist nature have been in circulation about the delayed harvest. There is a great deal of truth in them, but as usual they have been greatly exaggerated. I have received a large number of special reports as to the condition of the crops in the North, and I think that a quotation from a typical farmer will convey to readers the true state of affairs.

"In the head of Wensleydale," says a Yorkshire farmer, "there is no land under the plow, but further down the dale below Leyburn, and in the neighborhood of Tasham, corn is still out. The straw is larger than usual and the grain light and in some cases where it is standing in the stook the seed is sprouting."

In Scotland, however, things are much worse, and I understand that practically two-thirds of the grain crops are still in the fields. This is due to the wet October, for there was scarcely a day without rain, and where farmers were ill advised enough to put it up in stacks they have heated and a great quantity rendered practically of no value. This is a very disastrous state of affairs, and from all reports to hand it appears that the present season is the worst experienced in the memory of living man. A great quantity of the crops has so damaged as to have been rendered practically valueless.

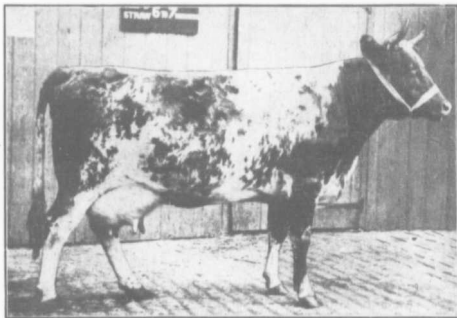
WHEAT PRICES.

What prices continue to be as firm as can be expected considering the tightness of money all the world over. The scarcity of capital in this country owing to the great demand for gold in the United States has had the effect of depressing all markets, and naturally wheat has not escaped. In the county markets the crops have seen another slight advance in the price of English wheat, but growers in all parts are being warned not to market their grain too freely or when off condition. As far as I can read the market, it seems likely that values will weaken a little up to the New Year, when they will again harden and advance.

CHRISTMAS SHOWS.

Entries are now closing for the Christmas Fat Stock Shows, and

very soon the leading topic of conversation will be as to who will exhibit the future champion. Up to the present reports are not very numerous as to the quality of the animals in the various feeders herds, for it is a growing practice to keep all such information to themselves, which is not altogether an unwise proceeding. The Angus and Galloways and their crosses will no doubt form a very large proportion of high-class exhibits. These two crosses appear to be gaining favor very rapidly throughout the country. There have been many magnificent lots of bullocks of this cross during the season, bullocks of beautiful symmetry, heavily fleshed and clothed with a wealth of hair that all feeders delight in. After slaughtering too, this cross of Galloway and Short-horn gives great satisfaction; where heifers are concerned, Angus crosses are often quite as successful. Both, however, are extremely valuable in the present day owing to our great scarcity of feeding stock.



SHORTHORN COW DAISY

At the recent London Dairy Show she won first prize in the Shorthorn butter test, with a butter yield of 4 lbs. 01 oz. out of 11 lb. 2 oz. of milk; a first prize in the milking trials, with a total of 187 points, the highest secured by any animal in the trials. She also was awarded the Spencer Challenge Cup for the greatest number of points by inspection, milking trial, and butter test, and the Lord Mayor's Cup for the Shorthorn in the milking trials. She is seven years old and has produced four calves.

ABERDEEN CATTLE IN THE ARGENTINE.

For some time there has been under consideration by breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle as to what steps might with advantage be taken towards developing the interests of the breed in the Argentine Republic. Conferences of breeders took place in July at the Highland and Royal Northern Shows, and on both occasions the question was fully discussed. The council of the Polled Cattle Society took up the subject at their last meeting, and they have unanimously agreed to provide for competition two challenge cups of the value of £50 (\$250) each, the one to be competed for at the breeding show of the Argentine Rural Society held

annually at Palermo, and the other at the Fat Stock Show held under the auspices of the Lega Agraria. In the case of the former show, the cup will be given for the best animal of the Aberdeen Angus breed, and in the latter case the competition will be open to Aberdeen Angus cattle and their crosses.

It was also agreed to award a gold medal for competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition next year, as well as various medals, etc., at the various agrarian Societies in the United Kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

I have been favored with some particulars of the International Horse Show, which will be held on June 18-27, 1908. All arrangements are now being made, and it is estimated that the sum of \$150,000 will be spent on its organization. A deputation is leaving for New York to confer with prominent American and Canadian exhibitors during the New York Horse Show. The prize list, containing 150 classes, is now almost complete. The total prizes amount to \$50,000, this being the largest sum ever offered

at any horse show in the world. The French, Spanish, Dutch, and Belgian breeders each propose to offer a challenge cup as a mark of their interest in the international aspect of the show.

STOCK SALES.

October is always a busy time for live stock auctioneers, breeders taking the opportunity of reducing their herds before winter is upon them. There has been a capital home and foreign demand, and prices have quite come up to expectations. At the Stratton's sale a cow fetched \$475, while at York a South American buyer gave \$1,050 for a bull. It was in Scotland, however, where top prices were really obtained. Mr. Duthie sold seventeen Shorthorns at an



OLD DRINKING MUG

average price of over \$2.045 each, three of them making over \$3,500 each. At Aberdeen, too, on the following day a heifer calf made \$2,500, this figure being paid by an English buyer, although there were a number of foreign purchasers after her.

Mr. J. Tudge's was a notable sale of Herefords, two bulls making \$1,000 each, one being bought for New Zealand and the other to go to Uruguay. It is a long time since Herefords' were in such demand as this.

Pigs have been selling remarkably well. At Mr. G. T. Inman's sale \$410 was paid for a Berkshire boar, while one of Lord Carnarvon's of the same breed was bid up to \$130.

AN OLD DRINKING MUG.

The photographs of an old fashioned drinking mug reproduced on this page illustrate an article that was at one time quite common in our country inns and houses of refreshments. In these days of gin palaces and flashy public houses they are fast disappearing, and it is only occasionally that one comes across a good specimen, and then it is usually preserved as an heirloom. The specimen portrayed, as will be seen from the picture, is broken, but it illustrates in a striking manner the various farm implements that were in use 80 years ago; while the verse or doggerel depicted on the other side, or at least portions of it, was a favorite toast among yeoman farmers.

ITEMS.

Wool continues to sell well, and there has been a good clip, prices are a little down on a year ago, about 1c. per lb.



OLD DRINKING MUG (OTHER SIDE)

Potatoes are a small crop, generally about half the usual quantity. Disease has not been much in evidence this year.

The Royal Show at Lincoln last June resulted in a net profit of £3,086 (\$23,250). A very gratifying result.

Prospects for the next show at Newcastle are equally promising, in fact the next show season is likely to be a record one.

A. W. S.

P. E. ISLAND

The season of 1907 will be memorable as one of the wettest ever known here. The rain fall was especially heavy during the months of July, August, September, and October. The summer was cool, which delayed the maturing of the crops, and resulted in an exceedingly late harvest,—the latest in a quarter of a century. A very large proportion of the oats was harvested in October, and it was very difficult to get it in good condition. Much of it heated in the mows and had to be threshed out to save it.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the harvest, grain was an excellent crop, very strong in the straw and well filled, and is threshing out satisfactorily. The potato crop was about an average one, but there is complaint of rotting, especially among the earlier varieties. The root crop was not quite up to the average. Many turnip fields were very much thinned out by a little white maggot that kept destroying them till late in the season.

Grass has been excellent all through the later months of summer and fall, and cattle have gone into winter quarters in fine condition. The dairy season here has been the most successful in recent years. The price of cheese will not average quite as high as last year, but the producers will get more money per cow on account of the milk flow keeping up so well till the season's close. The output of cheese here was considerably larger than for the last four or five years, and 3000 boxes more than 1905.

After two years of such good prices dairymen are quite hopeful again, and are paying more attention to their stock. There are many more good milking herds here than ever there were, and milk producers are beginning to see, what they should have seen long ago, that the dairy cow if well fed and cared for is perhaps the best money maker on the farms. We have one "Cow Testing Association" on the Island that is giving dairymen object lessons in profitable dairying.

Winter butter-making is being carried on more extensively now than in recent years. Many of the cheese companies are operating butter plants in their factories this winter. The separating as well as the churning being done at the factory. The very high price of butter is inducing many to patronize the factory, and feed grain to their milking stock to keep up the

milk flow. It takes some courage, however, for the average patron to do this with oats at 52c. a bushel. But the skillful feeder with good producing cows will come out all right so long as butter keeps up to 28c. per pound, and his skim milk is used to produce 8c. bacon.

Hogs are scarce here on the market, the rush not being on yet. The late harvest prevented farmers from fattening their hogs as early as usual. The price of best bacon dressed hogs has been till lately about 8½c., but is off just now to about 7½c. per lb. Lambs are being marketed freely. They sell at from 5 to 5½ cents for lambs over 70 pounds in weight. They find a ready market in Boston, American buyers competing keenly for them. Many farmers who went out of the sheep business a few years ago are starting flocks again. It certainly looks as if the sheep business with lambs at the above prices, is the best paying line for our farmers to follow.

With good crops and good prices this has certainly been a most prosperous year for farmers, and should do a lot towards making them contented and happy at home, and help to kill the Western fever that has been doing much to depopulate this rich and beautiful province.

W. S.

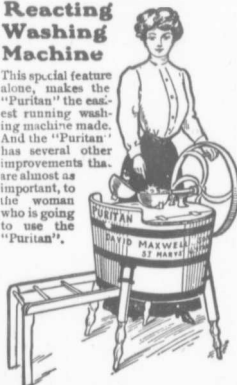
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THE FARM

COUCH GRASS

This plant has many aliases as a pickpocket, which testifies to its well known but not generally appreciated characteristics. It is variously known as Twitch-grass, Quack-grass, Quick-grass, and by half a dozen other names.

While this weed has some very excellent qualities as a pasture plant, and is even said to surpass timothy in nutritive value, its habit of taking and keeping possession of the soil, renders it extremely objectionable in cultivated fields and gardens, and its destruction is one of the most serious problems the farmer has to face.

It is a creeping perennial which grows from one to three feet high; having a pointed root-stock which runs through the soil for long distances at a depth of three or four inches, and which possesses enormous vitality. From these it throws up shoots at intervals to form new plants. Careless cultivation and neglect of the headlands is largely responsible for the strong hold it is able to maintain on cultivated lands.

It flowers in June and July, producing about four hundred seeds, which ripen in July and August.

It flourishes best in humid or loamy soils, from which it is particularly difficult to eradicate.

To get rid of it, as soon as the crop is harvested, plow the field lightly, then harrow with an ordinary harrow and if necessary follow with the spring tooth cultivator. This shakes the roots free from the soil and makes it possible to gather them up with a horse rake. Do this and burn as soon as they have dried sufficiently. Repeat this process two or three times. If the weather at the time should be dry and hot your chances of success will be so much the greater. Late in the fall rip up the land into drills and allow it to stand over winter. The frost will in all probability render material assistance in the eradication. The following spring plow about the end of May, cultivate well and put in some hoe crop or summer fallow, sowing buckwheat to be plowed in. A carefully cultivated crop of rape is recommended as being particularly effective in destroying this pest.

A farmer of New York state, much troubled with this weed, gives his experience in destroying it as follows:

"About eight years ago I had a piece of witch grass sod which I do not think could possibly have been any worse. I plowed it fairly early and harrowed it thoroughly at intervals until the middle of June, when I marked it so inches apart each way, put a table-spoonful of high-grade fertilizer in each hill, went through with the marker again to mix the fertilizer with the soil, and set large-sized plants of Succession cabbage. I started the cultivator the next day with a new set of sharp teeth, and kept it

going. When the cabbage roots began to reach out I put a handful of fertilizer around each plant; cultivated (shallower and gradually narrower) as long as I could get through, which was not long, and the result was I "done up" the witch grass in one season, and raised a profitable crop at the same time as the cabbages were immense. At the time the plants were set the grass showed up quite green in spite of my harrowing, and perhaps would have beaten me out but for the cabbages. Since that year there has never been a vestige of witch grass in the field."



COUCH GRASS

FEEDING VALUE OF CORN STOVER

The opinions of farmers as to the feeding value of corn stover have differed widely. Some claim that it has but little nutritive value, while others consider it to have about half the feeding value of hay. Its true value depends to a great extent upon its mechanical condition, the quantity fed daily, and its proper combination with other feeding stuffs.

When stover is fed whole the average animal eats the leaves, husks and tops, and refuses the stalks. To show the increased consumption caused by cutting corn stover, three feeding experiments were conducted with milch cows. The cows were fed a grain ration, and in addition all they would eat of cut or uncut stover. The corn was cut into inch lengths in a feed cutter which also shredded the coarse stalks. The first two experiments were conducted with Pride of the North stover, a medium dent variety and the last with Stowell Evergreen, planted thickly. It was found that cutting saved thirty-six per cent. of the fodder in the first, thirty-one in the second, and nine per cent. in the third experiment. It is probably a conservative statement that one-third of the stover is lost when fed whole.

Machines are in use which husk

the corn and shred the stover at the same time, and they give very satisfactory results. Any machine that will thoroughly shred the fodder is preferable to one that simply cuts it. Fodder that is shredded immediately after being drawn from the field is often so moist as to mould when thrown in for feeding. On the other hand if the fodder is stored for a few months previous to shredding, the danger is largely if not entirely avoided. This involves considerable extra expense, however, which sometimes renders it of somewhat doubtful economy. The fact remains that stover cannot be shredded in any large quantity when moist without great danger of its rapidly becoming unfit for feeding. Farmers having power cutters of their own can shred at one time sufficient for a week's use without danger of its spoiling.

Corn stover should not be the only feed given the animals if profitable returns are to be expected from its use. After the corn plant has well ripened it is by no means as profitable as hay, and it is a heat producer rather than a flesh former, and hence of itself an improperly balanced ration. One would expect a small milk yield if stover was the exclusive food of milch cows, for reasonable quantities of digestible protein must be supplied when a large milk flow is desired. When growing animals are wintered on corn stover only they will do very little more than maintain their weight, for growing stock also needs digestible protein to produce bone and muscle.

Many experiments have been made with milch cows, comparing cut corn stover as an exclusive coarse feed with an equal quantity of good hay, the grain ratios being the same in both cases, and the entire ration being properly balanced. The corn stover ratios have produced from three-fourths as much to approximately the same quantity of milk daily as the hay ratios, the yield being influenced somewhat by the length of the feeding period, and the quality of the stover. While such a method of feeding is decidedly superior to feeding the stover exclusively, it can undoubtedly be improved upon. When milch cows are fed on stover as the only coarse food, they eat it well for a short time, but soon begin to tire of it, and then will eat no more than two-thirds as much stover as hay. In the first place the stover lacks the agreeable odor and flavour of hay, and second the use of large feeders of cut stover tends to make the animals mouths sore, causing them to eat less than otherwise. This difficulty is far less when the stover is shredded. These two conditions operate to prevent animals fed on stover as the only coarse fodder from giving the full as large milk yields for long periods as are obtained from a good quantity of hay. The same conditions are noticeable in the case of growing steers when fed on grain and corn

stover. The steers rapidly tire of it more quickly than do the cows.

So far as mechanical condition is concerned, the best results will be obtained with shredded stover. A properly balanced ration for milch cows should consist of one-third grain mixture and two-thirds coarse fodder; for young stock one-fourth to one-fifth grain mixture and the balance coarse fodder. Experience shows that not over one-half of the coarse fodder or one-third of the total stover. Fed in such quantities animals will as a rule consume it for a long time and it will give nearly if not quite as good results as an equal quantity of good hay. In addition to the stover coarse fodder should generally consist of some kind of hay or silage. If the stover is fed at the same time as the silage the flavor of the latter will be imparted to the stover, causing it to be eaten clean. Some good feeders moisten the cut stover with water and sprinkle the grain over it. This also imparts flavor to the stover and will frequently induce animals to eat more of it with correspondingly satisfactory results. Another good method for those who are able to practise it, is to put the cut stover into a large covered wooden box, moisten with water and mix about one pound of bran to four or five pounds of stover and then turn in steam. The steam softens the stover and imparts the flavor of the bran to the entire mass. Thus prepared it will keep several days, and if convenient a little steam can be turned in every day.

The following rations containing corn stover are suggested for milch cows. In the case of fattening animals, corn meal or oatmeal should be substituted for a considerable portion of the nitrogenous grains.

- 3 lbs. wheat bran.
- 3 lbs. gluten meal.
- 2 lbs. linseed meal.
- 9 lbs. corn stover.
- 9 lbs. hay.

II.

- 6 lbs wheat bran,
- 3 lbs. gluten meal,
- 30 lbs. silage,
- 8 lbs. corn stover.

III.

- 3 lbs. oatmeal,
- 3 lbs. cornmeal,
- 3 lbs. wheat bran,
- 8 lbs. corn stover,
- 10 lbs. peas and oats.

The above suggestions are not to be followed blindly, the judgment of the feeder being always essential to success.

The grain rations can be used with any of the coarse fodder rations. Not so much grain need be given if twenty-five to thirty pounds of the stover bran mash is fed: six or seven pounds would then be sufficient.

SEED PRIZES AT WINTER FAIR

The seed prize list for the coming Ontario Winter Fair to be held at Guelph Dec. 9-13, has a class for farm seeds and another for "spec-

ially selected seed" which has been grown and selected according to the regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Several valuable special prizes or trophies are offered this year to become the property of the exhibitor after winning it three times. These are:

(1) A handsome silver cup given by Mr. F. W. Hodson, Ex-Live Stock Commissioner for Canada to the member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association making the most creditable showing of selected seed.

(2) Cup given by Prof. L. S.

Klinec, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne's, Que., for the best 25 ears of Dent corn, any variety, grown in Ontario in 1907 under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association.

(3) Cup given by Mr. Thos. C. Bate, Ottawa, for the best 25 ears of Flint corn, and variety, grown in Ontario in 1907 under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association.

(4) A trophy valued at \$100 given by the Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, for the best bushel of Alsike Clover Seed of highest Government standard in respect to purity and germination grown by the exhibitor.



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LIVE STOCK

CLYDESDALE SIRES OF 1907

Under the above caption the Scottish Farmer publishes some valuable information as to the standing of winning Clydesdale sires at the leading Scottish shows of 1907, including the Royal. The shows yielded an unquestioned victory for the Baron's Pride Family. The Sir Edward family dominate the show-yard and other three strains, making a fair appearance, but having somewhat of an independent relation thereto, have been those of Hiawatha, Royal Favorite and Royal Chattan. The following is the list:

Sires.	Total Prizes.	First.	Second.	Third.	Champion.	High Sale Exhibitor.
Baron's Pride	47	19	7	9	6	29
Hiawatha	34	16	5	6	3	18
Baron of Buchlyvie	22	1	2	3	3	8
Everlasting	19	6	4	1	1	4
Royal Favorite	18	2	4	3	1	8
Sir Hugo	12	3	2	2	3	9
Revelant	9	2	1	2	2	4
Acme	8	2	1	2	2	4
Silver Cup	8	2	2	2	2	4
Royal Chattan	6	3	1	1	1	3
Royal Edward	6	2	2	1	1	5
Prince Thomas	6	1	2	1	1	3
Sir Humphrey	5	4	1	1	2	2
Baronson	4	1	1	1	1	3
Balmiedie Queen's Guard	4	1	1	1	1	3
Pride of Blacon	4	1	1	1	1	4
Sir Eward	4	1	1	1	1	3
Marcellus	4	1	1	1	1	4
Lord Fauntleroy	4	1	1	1	1	3
Baron of Dee	3	1	1	1	1	1
Sir Everest	3	1	1	1	1	2
Montrose Ronald	2	1	1	1	1	2
Prince of Brunstane	2	1	1	1	1	1
Baron's Chief	2	1	1	1	1	1
Rathillet	2	1	1	1	1	2
Marmion	2	1	1	1	1	1
Prince Shapely	2	1	1	1	1	2
Baron Ruby	2	1	1	1	1	2
Gartly Squire	2	1	1	1	1	2
Hiawatha Godolphin	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sir Ronald	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lephenstrath	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lothian Again	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hillhead Chief	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunure Freeman	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clan Chattan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montrose Magnus	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marconi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baron Clyde	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pearl Oyster	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lord Lothian	1	1	1	1	1	1
Up to Time	1	1	1	1	1	1

Reverting to earlier comparisons, we find the Darnley type, on the whole, preserved most clearly in the Baron's Pride family, and the Prince of Wales type preserved most clearly in the Hiawatha family. The two make the best combination, several of the best animals seen in 1907 having been got by Hiawatha out of mares by Baron's Pride. These are, how-

ever, as a rule of greater size and weight than were the generality of the produce got by Prince of Wales out of Darnley mares, and it is rather surprising how few of these animals are of any reckoning in the Clydesdales of to-day. Read with discrimination and a regard for its exhaustive analysis, the above table cannot fail to be of value to breeders of Clydesdales.

HORSE BREEDERS RECOMMEND LICENSING STALLIONS

As a sequel to the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the conditions governing horse breeding in Ontario, several questions submitted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to the directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association were deliberated upon by that body at a meeting called on Nov. 26th. A recommendation urging the inspection and licensing of stallions standing for public service was unanimously passed, with the qualification that in the case of grade stallions of good conformation, freedom from hereditary unsoundness, known to be a good sire and of sufficient merit, a second grade license be granted for the next two or three years only. This was thought advisable in view of the fact that at the time of the compilation of the report, fully one-third of the stallions standing for service in Ontario were grades in breeding only.

After some discussion, the board recommended an annual license fee of ten dollars, and further recommended that this money, after defraying the cost of inspection, be returned to the county in which it was paid to assist the spring

horse shows and the horse classes at the leading fairs in the district.

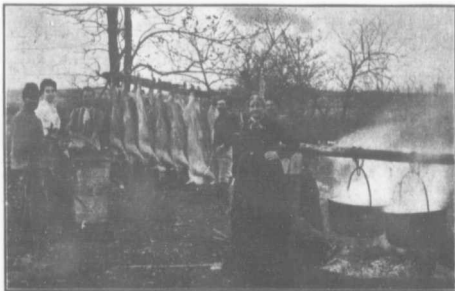
A plan for the accomplishment of this was outlined by the president, Mr. Wm. Smith of Columbus, in which he advocated the appointment of a county inspector or inspectors, who would give notice that they would be in attendance at some central point on a certain day when all the horses in the locality, for which license was desired, could be brought forward for inspection. Another day could be selected for attendance at some other central point, when horses of this locality could be inspected. This plan will enable the inspector to do his work more economically and quicker than it could otherwise be done, and at the same time give to farmers an opportunity to compare the different stallions and make selection for their patronage. This plan, which met with general approval, is a simplification of a rather cumbersome process, and was commented upon by different members of the board as being similar to the Scottish Fair where the local premium stallions are selected.

Mr. Geo. Pepper suggested the appointment of a commission to supervise the work of inspection and to act as a court of final appeal in all cases where dissatisfaction was felt in regard to any decision by any inspector.

HORSES FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries desire to call the attention of all concerned to the following provision contained in Article 2 of the Glanders of Farcy Order of 1907, which comes into force on the 1st of January, 1908:

"No horse, ass, or mule, brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, shall be landed in Great Britain unless it is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary surgeon to the effect that he examined the animal immediately before it was embarked, or whilst it was on board the vessel, as the case may be, and that he found that the animal did not show symptoms of glanders or farcy."



HOG KILLING TIME, A PRACTICE NOT SO COMMON OF LATE YEARS

BONUSING PUREBRED SIREs

The plan of bonusing persons bringing pure-bred sires into that province, recommended by the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association and described in our Nov. 1st issue is deserving of careful consideration by the local Government. A system of this kind worked out with the greatest care and safeguarded so as to apply only to desirable animals of the recognized breeds should aid materially in raising the standard of the horses in the West.

The West has suffered at the hands of the "syndicate" man more than any other portion of Canada. A few years ago Americans syndicated inferior horses at high prices by the hundreds in the prairie provinces. The results have been what everyone in touch with the West believed they would be, an inferior type of draft horse, neither suited to the country nor to meet the demands of the market. That the breeders to-day in Saskatchewan have had to recommend a system of bonusing, in order to increase the number of good horses is proof that the thousands of dollars squandered by the people of the West on syndicate horses, has

Nov. 11, 1907, in regard to the recent importation of Shorthorns into that country, says:

"The Shorthorn Breeders' Association of the United States, met with success as regards the sale of cattle that were exhibited in Mexico City, but their shipments of Shorthorns that were exhibited at Chihuahua did not meet with ready sale, and the few that were sold were disposed of at low prices.

"We do not believe that it is possible to forward regular shipments of this class of stock into Mexico until it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of breeders, (by this we mean Mexicans), that in the introducing of these cattle into their herds they will realize great benefit. You will understand that Mexico, as regards its live stock industry, is far behind the times, and therefore, a campaign of education is necessary to convince Mexican live stock raisers that if they introduce the Shorthorn bulls into their herds that the benefit will be at least three times greater than they are now receiving through their ordinary stock.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, realizing this fact fully, is about to commence a

were ordinary long-wool grades. The boy began by securing a ram of one of the Down breeds, continuing all the years since the use of registered rams of the one breed; results, an improvement from the first under the boy's care and management. Regular and very profitable returns were obtained. Last year the best lambs of both sexes were selected out for breeding purposes. The culls, carried along in the fall on the rape field, and after snowfall were fed in addition a little grain, were sold to go to Toronto market in early December, weighing an average of 140 pounds at \$6 per 100, or \$8.40 for each lamb.

Here are facts which furnish food for good solid thinking. Let me add a few more. Last month while travelling in the northern part of Victoria and Peterboro' and all over Haliburton, we made comparisons of the results in dollars secured from the average dairy cow and the growing of stockers in said sections with the raising of lambs for the market. The breeding of all except in one locality was of the outrageous sort. Just a male from the herd or flock selected and turned loose. Allowing the cost of wintering five sheep to equal that of one cow, it was found that the returns in the fall from an average crop of lambs would be \$21 plus five fleeces at \$1.50 each, equal \$28.50 against \$20 to \$22 for the cow. The lambs did the milking, and there was no time lost or expense incurred in sending milk to factory or cream to creamery. The cost of 2½ years' old stockers in same sections included two winterings for the steers, the expensive feeding time, and they sold at \$14 to \$22 each. A hundred of them were sold at \$15 for the one at over \$20. The five lambs with no costly wintering, make, in less than five months of cheap summer feeding, more money by seven and a half dollars than the average stocker in places mentioned. Need we be surprised in finding that the determination to own a flock is becoming of late as keen as the discarding of sheep was five years ago?—John Campbell, in Bulletin 161, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.



GROUP OF DORSET SHEEP IMPORTED BY COOPER & NEPHEWS, BIRKAMSTEAD, ENG., AND SHOWN BY THEM AT THE LEADING CANADIAN FAIRS OF 1907

done no good, if indeed it has not left the horse breeding industry in a worse condition than before the advent of the "syndicate" man.

But aside from this, the bonus system has many things to commend it. A first-class sire of any one of the recognized draft breeds introduced into a district where there are suitable mares to breed from, will do much to improve the horses of the country. A suitable bonus applied towards encouraging the introduction of the Scottish premium plan into the West might, however, be productive of better results. In fact, it might well be considered by some of the older provinces where bonuses are not needed to encourage the importation of good sires. A substantial bonus given as a premium for a stallion to serve in any particular locality would do much to promote horse breeding in Eastern Canada as well as in the West.

AMERICAN SHORTHORNS IN MEXICO

A correspondent, writing the Farming World from Mexico on

campaign of education through the different stock sections of Mexico, and we would, therefore, advise Canadians to wait until such a time as the demand has been created for this class of animals."

CAN A FARM BE RUN PROFITABLY WITHOUT SHEEP

The question now agitating the minds of many farmers is, "Does it pay to run the farm without a flock as well as it would with ten or twenty breeding ewes to raise lambs for the common market?" Or, we hear a man say, as we did in Halton County last winter, "Several years ago my farm was clean. I sold my flock. A few years later weeds became troublesome. I bought sheep, and before long weeds were disappearing."

Another gentleman in the same county twenty years ago was a busy man—too busy, he thought, to give any attention to his sheep. The flock returns were disappointing. He decided to turn over the management to his oldest boy, who was getting interested in the stock doings on the farm. The ewes

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DON'T SACRIFICE THE HOGS

In a press bulletin issued last week, Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gives some timely advice on the hog question. He strongly advises farmers to use their usual common sense and not be stampeded into disposing of their young pigs and breeding stock because of a feed scarcity. While some may be compelled to sell, it is a losing game for farmers to dispose of their stock of pigs on a poor market as many are doing, in order to sell grain on a high market. By feeding this grain farmers stand to make at least as much out of it as by sacrificing their hogs and selling the grain at current market values. Prof. Day amplifies this by citing some experiments conducted at the College bearing upon the value of grain consumed by hogs. He says:

"During the past two years, the Ontario Agricultural College has collected some very valuable data regarding the prices realized for feeds consumed by hogs. Part of the hogs were fed at the College, and part were fed by farmers in different parts of the Province. The experiments deal with the food consumed by 297 hogs, aggregating 56,718 pounds when sold, or an average weight of 190.9 pounds each. A variety of foods was used, comprising barley, peas, oats, middlings, bran, corn, skim milk, roots, and miscellaneous foods which were valued by the feeders at certain sums, and duly charged against the pigs. The young pigs at weaning time are valued at \$1.50 each, which is considerably above the cost of raising pigs from birth to weaning, including maintenance of sows, etc., as shown by experiments conducted at the College. Deducting from the selling price the cost of the pigs at \$1.50 each, and the charges for miscellaneous foods, we find as follows:—

If the pigs were sold at 4½ cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$20.45 per ton for all meal consumed, including middlings and bran, 20 cents per hundred-weight for skim milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 5 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$23.87 per ton for meal, 20 cents per hundred-weight for skim milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 5½ cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$27.29 per ton for meal, 20 cents per hundred-weight for skim milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 6 cents per lb, live weight, they would return \$30.71 per ton for meal, 20 cents per hundred-weight for skim milk, and 10 cts. per bushel for roots.

At 6½ cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$34.13 per ton for meal, 30 cents per cwt. for milk, and 10 cts. per bushel for roots.

Considering that middlings and bran enter quite largely into the mixture, and taking into consideration the prices received for hogs

during the year, we must admit that this is a remarkably good showing in values received for feed. We must also remember that the grain was fed as it came from the threshing machine, and the price obtained for uncleaned grain by feeding it to these pigs, should certainly leave a comfortable margin of profit to the farmer.

The points touched upon bear amplification, but perhaps enough has been said to set someone thinking. Let it be understood, however, that there is no attempt to dictate to the farmer. Every farmer must be his own judge as to what is the best course for him to pursue, and the farmer who finds himself compelled to sacrifice his stock is deserving of sympathy. But let those with feed on hand take very careful counsel with themselves, and thoroughly consider all the features of the situation, before deciding upon a line of action. Let our action be governed by sane deliberation, and let us do all in our power to stem the disastrous tide of panic which appears to threaten."

WON'T BUY THIN HOGS

Last issue we published a letter sent by Wm. Harris to the drovers shipping to Toronto market advising them that unfinished hogs would be cut in price from \$1 to \$3 per cwt. Since then we have received a copy of a letter issued by the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., to its buyers. After warning them not to ship undesirable hogs, the letter reads:

"Government Inspection—The ruling of the inspectors in our plant as to what shall be done with hogs that are sickly or with ruptures or abscesses, or which are staggy, sows in pig, and boars, is that they be tanked for grease. They are, therefore, only worth one cent per pound. Drovers should refuse to pay for such hogs, shipping same subject to inspection and to be paid for accordingly, after the government inspector has passed upon them.

Stoners—These hogs are hard to detect until mixed with other hogs, but if the buyer has several pens, leaving the last load of hogs unloaded in the pen separate, he can detect when the following load is put in this pen. Then he knows whose hogs they belong to and collect back accordingly. Under government supervision these hogs are tanked, and so must be paid for at grease prices, which is one cent per pound.

The last two or three weeks have seen a delivery into our yards of thin store hogs and small hogs such that it is evident nothing but the most drastic course will stop the foolish and improvident farmer from unloading this class of stock on the drover who comes to this house. Please note that we will not have these hogs at any price. If you are unwise enough to take them from farmers, we serve you notice now that we will cut the price in two. If that will not

stop them, we will pay for them on the basis of grease hogs at a cent a pound. It is not a question of your being good natured and taking a few in your deck. You must not take them at all. If farmers bring them in send them back again to their pens. Every buyer should see the hogs in the farmer's yards or pens and on no account should he buy hogs unless they are proper weight and ready for the market.

Sows—The product of fat sows is unsaleable, except at a very low price. Every packing house in the country is loaded with this class of meat. Packers are willing to sell this product at almost any price to get rid of it. We will only accept fat sows at 2 cents per pound less than singers. This price will be strictly lived up to so far as we are concerned.

Thin sows are of no use at any price, therefore on no account buy them. We are forced to be very imperative on this point. Please remember, at no price do we want thin sows; it is therefore useless for you to consider buying.

Bruised Hogs—This is another serious matter to the packer and is caused principally by carelessness in handling the hogs by farmers when loading in wagons and by drovers when loading on cars, so you will see the necessity of great care in this respect. The remedy lies with the farmers and drovers, hence if they are careless the loss should be borne by them.

Small sows in pig—These are now tanked under direction of government inspectors and on no account should be taken; cannot be sold by packer, therefore are only worth one cent per pound for grease. More or less of this class are coming forward in every car load and must be stopped or drover must suffer the penalty."

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THE DAIRY

THE WAGES OF THE MAKER

A question of importance facing dairymen just now is the wages of the maker. Is he being sufficiently paid for the work he does and the responsibility he assumes? Has his remuneration advanced in keeping with the increased cost of help and the supplies needed in the manufacture of cheese? These are questions that must be faced sooner or later.

In the early days of cheese-making in this country, the maker was well paid. But as the business developed the supply of makers increased rapidly. There was more competition for places, resulting in a greatly reduced price for making. For this state of affairs the makers are largely to blame. They made no effort to keep up prices, but on the other hand did everything they could to lower them by underbidding for positions. Factory owners were not to blame for accepting the situation as they found it and getting their cheese made as cheaply as possible consistent with good work.

To-day, however, conditions are different. There are barely enough makers to go round, and the number of capable young men entering the business is small, which means that after the older men who have been in the business for years, and will be compelled to stay at it as they do not know how to do anything else, drop off there will be no one to fill their places. And then disaster will come or there will have to be a doubling up of factories, which, however, might be a good thing in many ways. We are informed by a reliable authority that very few bright young men or in fact young men of any kind, are to-day taking up cheese-making as a business, so that whether the factories double up or not, the time is coming when skilled and competent makers will be scarce.

It is just here where the patron's interest comes in. If competent men, capable of managing factories and turning out a good quality of cheese, cannot be secured, what is to become of his milk supply and where is he to find a market for product? The remedy lies with the milk producer. Let him see to it that the man who converts his raw product into cheese and butter is paid sufficiently to enable him to make a little more than a bare living and to induce others to take up the work. Young men are not going into the business of cheese and butter-making if they can make more at something else. The opportunities of the West and the numerous openings in other lines in older Canada make it so they don't have to ek out a scant existence by managing a cheese factory and becoming responsible for the quality of the product. The salvation of the industry therefore depends upon the patrons assuming a more generous attitude toward

the maker on the matter of wages, and in fact insisting upon something being done to make it worth while for our best men to engage in the business and stay at it.

THE PRICE OF BUTTER

The Toronto consumer has to pay from 35c. to 38c. per lb. for first-class butter, and this at the beginning of winter. Many are wondering what the price will be in mid-winter. Fifty-cent butter is talked of about Christmas time, a figure that would be prohibitive for a great many people. The chances are, however, that much higher values than now prevail will not be reached. The importation of Irish and Siberian butter and also shipments from Australia and New Zealand, which are expected to arrive shortly, will have some effect in keeping down prices. Irish butter is selling in Toronto at 25c. to 26c. retail. Though the quality is said to be little better than ordinary Canadian dairy butter, its advantage cannot but have some effect in moderating values. No Siberian butter has reached Toronto yet, though some has been sold in Montreal. It is better in quality than the Irish butter received, and sold there at about 1 cent per lb. higher than the latter. Many cheese factories have closed for the season and others will follow shortly. This should aid in increasing the butter supply somewhat. But all said and done, butter prices are bound to remain on a high level for several months yet.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE

To the Editor Farming World:

Paying for milk at cheese factories according to its quality as shown by the Babcock tester, is a subject that has been before the dairymen of Canada for many years and is one in which there appears to be very little interest taken considering the importance of the question.

Milk is about the only product of the farm that is sold regardless of its quality. Wheat is paid for according to its weight per bushel. Any grain containing a lot of weed seeds is cut in price. 90 lbs. of small potatoes will not sell for as much as 90 lbs. of large potatoes. The same thing applies to apples. All the live stock on the farm is sold according to its quality, not according to its weight, regardless of quality. Hay and straw are sold by weight, but the price per ton is always according to the quality. Why then are so many milk producers and factory managers so indifferent about paying for milk according to its quality. Can it be that all milk looks about the same? Has the old saying, "Seeing is believing," something to do with it? The buyer can see small potatoes, small apples, dirty grain, under or

over sized, under fed or over fed stock, well cured or poorly cured hay; but milk, well, it's only milk, it all looks the same. The quantity of fat in, it cannot be seen when it is sold, and therefore, there is not much interest taken in the quality. Then it all mixes together so nicely, the small potatoes do not show in a vat of milk, they always show in a bag of potatoes and injure the sale. Not so in milk. The only way injustice can be discovered from poor quality in milk is in the quantity of cheese made.

The process of making cheese is rather complicated for the milk producer to follow and understand; why, milk testing 4 per cent, butter fat is more valuable for cheese making than milk testing 3 per cent. Therefore, we cannot expect that any very strong agitation will develop among milk producers to pay for milk according to its quality, unless its advantages are continually kept before them by the men who are making the cheese and who see and know the difference in the quality of cheese manufactured from milk, containing different percentages of fat.

Prof. Dear, in bulletin 143 of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gives the following summary of the results obtained during five years experiments in which 250 experiments were made with

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscop at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the casein—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web thicker and thicker until it forms solid cream. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



casein web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that long just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just moments you commence using Sharps Dairy Tubular Cream Separator you stop that loss. Sharps Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from casein. In the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Casein don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog 1-22 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharps Separator Co.
West Chester, Ohio.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

milk which contained percentages of fat varying from 2.7 to 5.5.

Average per cent of fat in milk.	Lbs. cheese made per 100 lbs. milk.
2.87	8.75
3.22	9.05
3.83	10.02
4.23	10.67
4.74	11.44
5.21	12.13

These figures show plainly that the percentage of fat in milk, or the quality of the milk, affects the amount of cheese that is made from it.

Probably the average variation in milk in Ontario and Quebec would range from 2.87 to 4.74 per cent., which according to the above figures would produce 8.75 lbs. of cheese and 11.44 lbs., a difference in favor of the rich milk of 2.69 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk. If these two lots of milk in equal quantities had been mixed and made into cheese, it would have produced 10.09 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk.

Estimating the cheese to be worth 10c. per lb. to the patrons, and the proceeds divided equally, as when the milk is pooled, each patron would receive \$1.00 per 100 lbs. of milk. If the proceeds are divided according to the quality of the milk, or according to the actual amount of cheese each patron's milk will make, one patron would receive 87½c. and the other \$1.14 per 100 lbs. of milk.

We will let the producers of milk judge for themselves if paying every patron the same price per 100 lbs. of milk is a businesslike method.

Geo. H. Barr.

MAKERS SHOULD BE PAID EXTRA

To the Editor Farming World :

I think that all milk should be paid for by test. In my group of thirty-seven factories, eleven pay for milk by test.

I believe that one reason, and I think it is the principal one, why the test is so slow in being adopted is that makers and owners talk against it because of the extra work. I think, however, all factories should insist on its being adopted, and paying the makers for the extra labor involved. In my judgment it will be money well spent.

R. W. Ward.
Instructor Foxboro District.

DAIRY NOTES

Cheese factories desiring speakers at their annual meetings are advised to apply to G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, at once. Already a number have applied.

In last issue Prof. Dean's able article on the paying by test question, was marked, continued on page 1078; it should have been 1086. We trust no one missed reading the latter part of the article.

EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL Kingston, Ont.

REGULAR COURSES BEGIN IMMEDIATELY
AFTER NEW YEAR'S. SCHOOL WILL OPERATE
AS A CREAMERY DURING DECEMBER

TUITION FREE

For Calendar, giving full particulars regarding the courses, write

J. W. MITCHELL, Supt. : : : : Kingston, Ont.

U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U



GET BIGGER PROFITS FROM MILK

The chief reason you want a separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk. Then if you want to get the most you'll naturally want the separator that gets the most cream. That's the improved

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Holds World's Record for Cleanest Skimming.
It's the bowl that skims the cream. Inside the U. S. bowl are only two, simple, easy-to-clean, strong parts, but it gets all the cream—the World's Record guarantees it. Our free, new book shows four pictures of the bowl, explains why it skims cleanest and how it made the World's Record.

Also shows the solid low frame, enclosed light-ramming gear, simple, automatic clogging device—everything about the construction and operation of the U. S. 27 pictures.

Just mail us today a postcard asking for "Construction Catalogue No. HO" and learn all about a machine that will get more cream—more money—for you.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
PROMPT DELIVERY. Eighteen Distributing Warehouses. NO DELAY.

U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U

\$20.00 IN PRIZES MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR COMPETITION



FREE! FREE!

To any girl or boy under 15 years of age, living on a farm in Canada, a beautifully illustrated MAGNET Calendar, lithographed in eight colors.

All that is required is to write us a letter giving us the names of fifteen neighbors who keep cows and who have no Cream Separator.

\$20.00 in prizes will also be awarded in sums of one dollar each to the twenty best written letters, selected from the replies to our Calendar advertisement.

Order of merit. Good writing.
Correct spelling. Neat arrangement.
Letter must be written on one side of paper only.

All letters competing for these prizes must be received before January 15th, 1908, addressed to The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., Calendar Dept. The prizes will be awarded Feb. 15th, 1908, by Mr. A. B. Petrie, whose decision will be final.

In addition to the Calendar sent to each letter writer, we will enclose our new 1908 Booklet, beautifully illustrated, which will give a lot of valuable information about the wonderful success of the MAGNET Cream Separator.

We call your special attention to the One-Piece Skimmer of the Magnet, making it the easiest to clean and the best Skimmer on the market.

The greatest step yet taken towards perfection in Cream Separators is admitted by all to be embodied in the much talked of MAGNET Brake. Look for a description of it in book, or see it working on the machine. It's a wonder. All writers must mention the paper in which they read this advertisement.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited
HAMILTON, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. ST. JOHN, N.B.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

It has been a long time since Shorthorns descended from the herd of Thomas Bates have been sold at high prices. Scotch, pure Scotch has been the fashion for years and still is. To a large extent regardless of their merit, cattle of Bates descent have sold at low figures. Recently a draft from the head of an English breeder which consisted of 49 of old Bates families—Duchess, Oxford and Wild Eyes—sold at an average of over \$450. The females averaged over \$495, the top

figure being \$1425 paid for a Duchess cow. These cattle were from a herd that had sent prize-winners into the leading British shows and are described as a grand lot of cattle—the cows of good scale, with good udders, some of them yielding 20 quarts a day. Canadian breeders, some of whom have cattle descended from these old Bates strains, should not overlook this tendency to favor them once more. Good cattle and the blood that produces them should be the future fashion in breeding Shorthorns or any other breed of cattle.

POULTRY



HOUSING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

When we are keeping fowls for utility purposes—more especially for egg production—good shelter houses are not only advantageous, but are an absolute necessity. There are many farmers who allow their birds to follow their own inclination, picking up their food wherever they can get it and roosting at night anywhere about the barnyard or even in the orchards; in appearance these birds are nearly perfect, their plumage is bright, close and clean, but upon enquiry you find that they seldom lay an egg from October to February. The reason for this is plain. Nature requires that all the food consumed shall be applied to building up a thick close plumage and in maintaining the heat of the body, little or none is left for the production of eggs.

If, then, eggs are to be produced in winter something more than a mere maintenance ration must be supplied, and in order that the food given may be utilized to the best advantage, roosting houses should be provided which will shelter the birds from the cold of winter and incidentally prevent their resorting to the horse stables and driving shed and thereby causing a lot of annoyance and perhaps some loss.

Costly or elaborate houses are not necessary on a farm, nor does it matter very much of what shape they are, provided the general principles are right. It often happens that the egg supply will be largely diminished during the coldest part of the winter season owing to the fact that the house in which the birds had to roost was built of insufficiently thick material or was not closely boarded up. The writer has found after many years' experience that for the climate of Ontario, one inch timber, lined

with tar paper on sides and roof and battened on the outside gives perfect satisfaction. But in the colony houses established last year at the Macdonald College, St. Anne's, Quebec, even less elaborate structures than this proved successful for the egg laying record will show, the birds wintered over in excellent condition in the single board colony houses. No attempt was made to heat these houses artificially, in fact the temperature within them fell frequently during the coldest spells to eighteen degrees below zero. The results, however, may be attributed in part to (1) Proper maturing of the pullets before winter sets in. (2) The

selection of pullets from birds having a good winter laying record, and (3) Careful management and feeding.

As compared with the results attained by the ordinary poultry keeper, the college record is interesting and shows not only what may be done in a very cheap house but also the value of keeping a record of each hen's performance.

The two hundred and forty laying hens produced from December 1st to May 31st, 15,173 eggs, an average of 75 eggs for each hen. The average record is:

December.....	1487
January.....	2441
February.....	2599
March.....	3786
April.....	3937
May.....	3923

POULTRY EXCHANGE

ONE CENT A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS.—National winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York. On four entries won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 3rd hen, 8th hen. At the Ontario, Guelph, won 1st cockerel, 1st and 2nd hen. Second pen, three large silver cups and six specials. At Canadian National, Toronto, I won 1st and 2nd cocks, 6th cockerels, and medal for best collection. Ten grand breeding pens containing the best birds in Canada. Write for free catalogue, with mailing list and prices. Incubator eggs a specialty at \$5.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Pres. Orpington Club, Cedar Row Farm, Gainsville, Ont.

J. P. RYLEY, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of Barred Rocks, W. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and B. Minoras.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hambors, W. Leghorns, H. Caps, Houde and W.C.B. Foulds.

DURST'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred for beauty and utility. Send for descriptive egg circular and mating list. A rooster will bring it. DURST BROS., Bensenville, Ont.

J. J. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, S.S. Hamburgs and Barred Rocks.



Ship Your Poultry To Us

WE WILL BUY IT AND PAY YOU PROMPTLY

We are in the market for the better class of poultry. We want good, sound, plump chickens—and we cannot get too many of them. Write at once for prices and further information to

Dept. A, FLAVELLES, Limited

LONDON, ONTARIO

But a study of the records of each hen shows that some of them are simply "eating their heads off" while others are money makers. For example, the hall that did the best, produced 12,796 eggs, and average of 106 eggs each, while the other hall produced only 5,377 eggs, an average of 44 each.

This variation is not due to difference in breeds, for the records show that it is even greater in individual colony houses occupied by a single breed. As an instance the best ten birds in one breed laid 1140 eggs, an average of 114 eggs each, while the worst ten birds in the same breed laid only 142 eggs, an average of 14 eggs each.

These results show that with well selected hens in good condition no very expensive housing is necessary so long as protection is afforded against extreme cold and storms. The colony houses referred to here were described in detail in *The Farming World* of September 2nd, 1907.

A plentiful supply of nest boxes should always be provided for laying hens, for if there is an insufficient number some of the eggs will be laid in the litter on the floor; this will encourage one of the most troublesome vices that can be acquired, viz., egg eating.

The nest boxes need only to be very simply constructed, consisting of sides and top, the back being formed by the wall of the house, and the front being left altogether open, though if a little more trouble can be taken with them and the front closed in, enough to darken the nest itself, there is less danger that the eggs will be broken and subsequently eaten. They should always be bottomless, resting upon a shelf a few inches wider than the nest-boxes, so as to form a ledge upon which the birds can alight when entering or leaving the nest. The shelf should be raised about ten or twelve inches above the ground as a protection from rats and to prevent egg eating. The reason for advocating this is on the score of cleanliness, as nest boxes with fixed floors are troublesome to clean, the dirt lodging in the corners and crevices. A good plan is to have a row of nest boxes built together, thereby saving a considerable amount of material, and when cleaning is necessary all one has to do is to lift the row of nest boxes and the contents will remain upon the shelf, which can then be swept off. A convenient size for a nest box is fifteen inches square and about eighteen inches square, which allows an abundance of space for the hens to lay their eggs comfortably.

The advance made in the use of trap nests during the last few



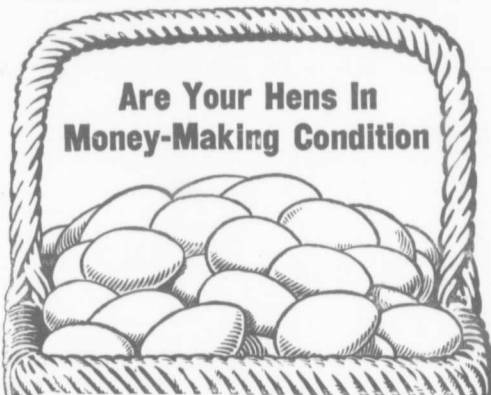
A SPECKLED SUSSEX HEN

years has been very marked, their value in building up a laying strain being now perfectly realized, but as they are expensive and require some attention, and as we are now dealing only with the simplest and cheapest forms of poultry houses

and fixtures, they may be allowed to pass for the present.

It may seem that the connection between the arrangement of perches in a poultry house and egg production would be rather remote, yet it is not so, for fowls to do their best and produce profitable returns must be kept comfortable like other farm animals. Probably the worst form of perch is the one most generally in use in farm poultry houses, that is the sloping ladder perch. All the birds invariably want to occupy the top one, and that gives rise to constant fighting when roosting time comes. The perches should be on the same level throughout and placed if space permits it, about two feet apart. There is no advantage in having them high, in fact where the heavy breeds are kept it a decided disadvantage. Fifteen to eighteen inches from the ground is quite high enough to afford ample protection from damp and rats. It is best to have the perches so contrived that they shall be easily re-

Are Your Hens in Money-Making Condition



Now is the time to get ready for the season of high-priced eggs by giving your hens

Pratts' Poultry Regulator

(Formerly known as Pratt's Poultry Food)

—the positive, guaranteed egg producer. It carries hens safely through the moulting period—makes them lay more eggs—prevents and cures all poultry diseases—increases your profits. A dollar package is sufficient for 100 chickens one month.

ADVICE FREE

If there is anything wrong with any of your live stock—poultry, horses, cows, dogs or sheep—be sure to write to us. Our expert veterinarians will write and tell you what to do immediately.

DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Each package of Pratt's Poultry Regulator is accompanied by a written guarantee from the Pratt Food Company, which is signed by the President of the Company and also by your dealer.

Pratt's New Poultry Book (Regular Price, 25 Cents) FREE if you send us your name and address on a postal card.

Pratt Food Co.

Of Canada, Limited

Department 21
88-90 Teraulay Street,
Toronto



Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced. Franchise holders made. Wm. H. STAMM, Waterloo, Ill.

HORTICULTURE

movable for cleaning purposes. The best form of perch is a piece of two inch scating with the sharp edges rounded off.

On no account should the stock be overcrowded, for if this is allowed it is almost impossible to keep them in good health. At St. Anne's four square feet of space was allowed for each hen, which is rather more than is absolutely necessary, particularly if the birds are running out, as they should be during the day time.

THE SUSSEX FOWL

This is a very old breed, one that has been kept in the south eastern counties of England for over one hundred years. It is closely allied in blood to the English Dorking, and probably descended from the same original stock. As a table fowl it can hardly be excelled; if that were not so, it certainly could not have survived as long as it has in a county like Sussex where an important industry is the raising of the finest table fowls the world produces.

The utility poultry keeper has in the Sussex fowl a valuable breed, and there are not many on either side of the Atlantic which can excel it in all-round usefulness. It is pre-eminently a table fowl, and although the trade definition "Sussex fowls" refers not so much to the breed as to the manner in which the birds are fattened and dressed for market, it is a fact that most of the fowls which are sent to market from the Sussex fattening districts and sold under the famous name of "Sussex fowls" are of the Sussex breed. Its table qualifications are: good size; breadth, length and depth of breast; fine small bone; comparative smallness of waste, delicacy of flesh, excellence of flavour; tendency to early maturity, propensity to fatten readily, and an important point in the British market; whiteness of skin, feet and legs.

The Sussex fowl cannot be considered as amongst first-class layers, yet it has been found that by selection their abilities in this respect can be brought up high without in any way impairing their table qualities. One point very much in its favour is that it is a good winter layer, and no table fowl is worthy of the name if it is not possessed of this attribute, because winter eggs are required for the hatching of early spring chickens, and if a fowl will not lay when its eggs are most wanted for early hatching, it will be of no service as a table fowl. The eggs are of more than average size, white in colour with sometimes a cream tint.

There are three varieties of the Sussex fowl described in the standard framed by the Sussex Club, viz., The Red or Brown; the Light and the Speckled, of which we give an illustration.

PAY PAY PAY

If you are in arrears with your subscription please pay up.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL SHOW

The fourth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, which opened in the Massey Hall, Toronto, on the twelfth of November, brought together a very fine exhibit of flowers, fruit and vegetables. The exhibition, in fact, has outgrown the accommodation at present available for it, and the hope was expressed by several of the speakers at the opening that soon more suitable provision would be made. As it was the necessities of the situation had to be met by dividing the show into two parts, the large hall being reserved for the principal exhibits and the lower one for vegetables, commercial packages and a portion of the fruit.

The number of entries this year exceeded those of any previous exhibition very largely, while the quality of the exhibits was very high considering the unfavorable season. In apples the specimens were perhaps inferior as regards size, but this was amply compensated for by excellence in quality and colour.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith congratulated the promoters of the exhibition on the excellent quality of the exhibits, and referring to the matter of accommodation hoped that the Government would be able to extend further help in that direction.

In the arrangements of the exhibits exquisite taste was shown. The profusion of pink and white orchids grouped with exquisitely selected foliage plants and varied with the colour masses of magnificent chrysanthemums, produced an effect hard to describe.

Almost every part of the Province was represented in the vegetable section, there being about four hundred and fifty entries, the quality in all classes being excellent.

The exhibit made by the Experimental Farm of fruits grown at Ottawa was a revelation and furnished incontestable proof that in spite of certain climatic disadvantages, the Ottawa Valley can produce many kinds of fruit of as good quality as can be found in some of the better known districts of Ontario. The various experimental stations made interesting and creditable exhibits, Burlington showing no less than one hundred varieties. Lake Huron station displayed some very fine specimens of winter apples and bottled fruit of one hundred and sixteen different kinds; while Simcoe County excelled in hardy apples.

From among the exhibits made by the various counties of the fruits grown in each, it was difficult to pick out the best. Suffice it to say that it would be almost impossible to find anywhere in the world an equally large display showing greater uniform merit in all classes.

The development of the canned fruit industry was strikingly illustrated by a most attractive display of jams, jellies and preserves, and an interesting stall was that occupied by Miss Southworth, who showed how apples can be preserved in twenty different forms.

While the attendance of farmers and others who are not interested in fruit growing as a business, was not as large as it should have been, the interest shown by those who did attend and the general excellence of the display made, must be gratifying to the officials of the Society who were charged with the conduct of the exhibition.

FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION

The forty-eighth convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Canada was held in Toronto on November 13 and 14. Mr. Harold Jones of Maitland, President of the Association, presiding.

Mr. Jones in his opening address referred with satisfaction to the great increase in the number of local fruit growers associations. He urged that greater attention be paid to the educational side of the work of the Association and commended the Honorable Nelson Monteith's proposal to appoint an advisory board to aid in the management of the Jordan Experimental Farm.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. W. H. Bunting presented the report of the transportation committee referring to the difficulties in securing from the railways an adequate supply of cars and cars properly constructed for carrying fruit as laid before the Railway Commission. He said, he found it very difficult to procure data and specific information dealing with the unsatisfactory transportation facilities. There is a general disposition to be afraid to do anything lest the express companies and railways will "get back" in some way. They seem to fear that there will be discrimination against anyone supplying information. The committee can get all manner of vague statements but it is hard to obtain anything definite. We want accurate specified data of the facts, that may be discussed in a general way. If the members will supply it to the president and secretary their names can be treated as confidential if they so desire.

Mr. Bunting, however, added that he thought that there was nothing to fear. He had found the head officials generally anxious to give better service and equipment. He then recounted the steps which had been taken before the Railway Commission, and said the heads of the railways had frankly admitted that they were not giving a proper service owing to the abnormal growth of traffic generally.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

The secretary, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, reported that a conference

was being arranged relative to the establishment of a new fruit market for Toronto, a matter of great importance to the Association, and also to provide better terminal facilities in the city.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

Professor W. T. Macoun in his report on new fruit said: Hundreds of new varieties may be expected in the near future. Scores of horticulturists are engaged in breeding fruits with the inevitable result of new varieties. It is accordingly a problem which must be promptly dealt with as to how commercial fruit culture can be best promoted without injuring the trade of the country. Towards this end Prof. Macoun urged the development of the cooperative movement among fruit growers and the buying of large quantities of a few kinds.

As an instance of the progress made in fruit culture on this continent, Prof. Macoun said that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, eighty per cent. of the fruit recommended by nurserymen was of European origin, while at the present time only ten per cent. of it was of this origin on the American continent.

Prof. H. I. Hutt urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to determine the value of new fruits before they were given out for propagation by the fruit growers generally.

CO-OPERATION.

Reporting for the co-operative committee, Mr. A. E. Sherrington said two meetings had been held during the year. They were devoted to the preliminary discussion of plans for a uniform system of book-keeping in relation to the various local fruit institutes, providing for the keeping of records of fruits and their profitable cultivation. During the year some fifty meetings of the fruit institutes were held, and forty co-operative associations had been formed.

VALUE OF THE FALL APPLE.

Mr. Alex. McNeill gave an address on the value of the fall apple, urging fruit growers to pay more attention to this class of fruit in future planting, as there was a ready market for it at profitable prices.

Mr. Dempsey endorsed Mr. McNeill's remarks and stated that he had found a good market for fall apples and that they were no more difficult to pack than the winter varieties.

Mr. Caston of Craighurst said that under modern conditions fall apples are very profitable, they bear early, regularly and are as easy to pack as any others.

The best varieties for his district are Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wolf River, Alexander, Snow, Red McIntosh, and Baxter. These mature in about the order given.

HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Mr. H. S. Peart carefully described and explained the work now being done on the new Experimental Fruit farm near Jordan.

Mr. Sherrington hoped that the

small experimental stations now established throughout Ontario would not be abolished as the Government proposed.

Mr. E. D. Smith, M.P., thought that the experimental farms had failed because they had not yet been able to produce a good all round pear or peach. There were good pears, peaches and grapes for sale in short distance places, but Ontario had not those fruits which could be shipped, for instance, to the North West with the certainty of arriving safely and in good condition. The railway facilities were not of the best, but still the quality was not what was needed. Dr. Saunders had been experimenting for many years to try and get the best class of fruits, but it was exceedingly slow work and was apt to often lead to disappointment.

COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWING.

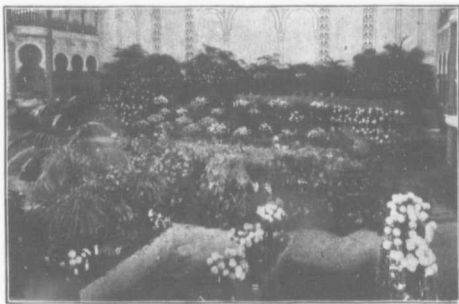
Mr. Wm. Hopkins, of Youngstown, N.Y., spoke on fruit growing in New York, dealing with the subject from a purely professional standpoint. He showed how fruit cultivation on the American side of the Niagara River had been made successful and stated that from a

tailed for want of time. For as one member remarked, "the Codling moth and other insects are the greatest difficulty fruit growers have to contend with, and there is not one in a hundred of us, who yet understands when and how he should fight them."

Prof. H. A. Surface explained fully and well what had been done in the State of Pennsylvania in order to exterminate the San Jose Scale. He said that in 1906 the state gave \$30,000 for spraying purposes, and this year the expenditure will be \$40,000. So far brilliant success has crowned their efforts, and the scale is fairly under control. In the future if necessary more money will be spent, for the people are determined to rid the state of this insect and to keep it free from the pest. The remedy in use in Pennsylvania is the lime and sulphur wash, according to the same formula adopted here and applied as we do.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage commissioner, spoke on market conditions in Great Britain. He said that the fruit market



VIEW OF THE FRUIT, FLOWER AND HONEY SHOW, MASSEY HALL, NOV. 1907

twenty acre peach orchard, \$9,000 had been netted this year after paying all commissions and packages.

He referred at length to the necessity which now exists for constant vigilance in combatting insect pests and plant diseases, and stated that on his fruit farm of three hundred acres he goes over his pear orchards every ten days and cuts out blight on its first appearance, in seasons when the disease is prevalent. He expressed surprise that in many parts of the old Niagara district apple growing was being discontinued, and this he thought was a mistake.

INSECT PESTS

Prof. Jarvis gave a most interesting address on the various pests which infest fruit trees, devoting most of his remarks to scale insects and the codling moth. This address, which was illustrated by lantern views, provoked the best discussion of the meeting, and it was a pity that it had to be cur-

ried in the Northwest was of very great value to Ontario and the East, but the Northwest farmers were endeavouring to meet the requirements of that market themselves. When they discovered how to protect their fruit trees from the cold winter winds the local fruit supply would increase. He urged that instead of dividing their export trade they should set about supplying Britain with all the fruit she would take. Canada would have opposition from Tasmania and other places, but if the quality of Canadian fruits, the manner of packing, and the plan of catering to the British trade was well kept up the fruits would sell, and sell well in the Old Country. He heard complaints from the Scottish purchasers about the habit of Canadian canners of apples who, it was said, put various qualities and classes of apples in one tin and thus spoiled the lot. He had found that strawberry and raspberry pulp was largely purchased in Britain, and so it might be worth while for shippers to look

into this. Mr. Riddick emphasized strongly the necessity there was for keeping the quality of the apples in every package up to the mark on the outside of it, failure in this respect had made the British purchaser suspicious, and he was now inclined to have little regard for the number of X's on the outside of a barrel. Strict honesty in this respect would greatly improve our standing in the markets of the world, and more particularly in those of Great Britain, for there the people will not tolerate being imposed upon.

RELATION OF STOCK TO SCION.
Prof. H. A. Surface and Prof. W. T. Macoun gave most instructive addresses on this little understood subject, which were followed by the most interesting discussion of the convention. Unfortunately, want of time prevented its being followed up as it should have been.

NURSERY CONTROL.
The address of Mr. E. C. Morris on this subject provoked a lively discussion, during which it was strongly urged by many members that some guarantee should be given by the nurserymen that fruit trees sold by them were true to name. As the matter now stood, fruit growers who purchased trees from the nurseries, frequently found when purchased stock came into hearing, that they had wasted their money and time upon some perfectly worthless variety and had filled their orchard with very different trees to what they had intended. The loss in time and money in such cases was often very great, and the consensus of opinion was, that the purchasers of trees which turned out untrue to name should be entitled to compensation from the seller under a guarantee which he should in all cases be compelled to give.

THE NEW SCHEDULE.

The new schedule was adopted on a vote and the directors elected therefor as follows—

District 1—Renfrew, Carlton, Lanark, Prescott and Russell—R. B. Whitte, Ottawa.

District 2—Frontenac, Leeds and Eastward—A. D. Harkness, Irena.

District 3—Lennox, Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward—R. S. Wallbridge, Belleville.

District 4—Victoria, Peterboro, Durham and Northumberland—Wm. Rickard, Newcastle.

District 5—York and Ontario—R. W. Grierson, Oshawa.

District 6—Halton and Peel—A. W. Peart, Burlington.

District 7—Kentworth — E. D. Smith, M.P., Winona.

District 8—Lincoln—Geo. A. Robertson, St. Catharines.

District 9—Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk and Elgin—Jas. E. Johnson, Simcoe.

District 10—Kent, Essex and Lambton—D. Johnston, Forest.

District 11—Bruce, Huron and Middlesex—A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

District 12—Dufferin, Welland, Perth, Waterloo, Brant and Oxford—C. W. Gurney, Paris.

District 13—Grey, Simcoe and the north—A. L. Stephens, Orillia.

Over \$56,000,000 of capital was now invested in fruit growing in Ontario, and \$8,000,000 was the annual value of the fruit trade of the Province, said Prof. H. L. Hunt of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, in his address upon horticultural development. This did not include canning and other allied industries.

THE APIARY

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS

The most important questions discussed at the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association held in Toronto Nov. 13-15, were the condition of the industry and the ravages of foul brood. The six foul brood inspectors in their reports to the convention, referred to the condition of the industry as being serious but not sufficiently so but what it would recover if beekeepers bent their energies in the right direction. It was estimated by the inspectors that fully 75 per cent. of the bees had died during the past winter. This loss was partially accounted for by dysentery caused by excess of pollen in the hives and honey dew. The remedy under such conditions is to feed plenty of sugar syrup. Another cause of loss was that there was too much food last fall owing to buckwheat being plentiful, thus causing the production of too much honey in the fall and not sufficient brood. In addition to this, there was the cold backward spring, which helped to accentuate the losses.

The reports of the inspectors amply justified the Department of Agriculture in its decision last spring to increase the number of inspectors from one to six. That foul brood is prevalent is shown by the reports. Fully one-half of the apiaries visited by several of the inspectors contained foul brood, though it is well to point out that visits were made only to apiaries applying for them, so that the proportion of foul brood in the province may not be as large as the reports of the inspectors show. The remedy is to have it stamped out even if it takes a year to do so.

A more serious menace to the industry even than the ordinary foul brood, which is bad enough, is black brood, or European foul brood. One or two inspectors reported a few bad cases of this disease. This begins with a yellowish brown spot in the centre of the larvae. The head turns brown and then the whole body becomes brown. It is reported to be very bad in New York State, while there are only a few cases in Ontario. Beekeepers should be on the watch for this new enemy.

The cost of inspection for the year totalled \$2,285, while the sum voted by the legislature was only \$1,200. The six inspectors made 733 visits and examined 663 apiaries, containing 14,993 hives in which 264 foul broods were found.

The directors report showed 11 affiliated societies with a membership of 143 and single membership 130, making a total membership for the Association of 273. The treasurer's report showed total receipts of \$832.18, and expenditure amounting to \$587.60, leaving a balance on hand of \$244.58.

The crop committee reported that they found it difficult to get in returns promptly from beekeepers. This delayed the report and made it less valuable to beekeepers. However, the work was looked upon as most valuable to the industry, and the same committee was reappointed.

A recommendation from one of the Government pure food inspectors advised beekeepers to have all sealed packages of honey sold properly labelled with the name and address of the producer, so that he may be held responsible if adulteration is found.

A resolution passed asking the larger exhibition associations to make provision for demonstrations in bee-keeping at their fairs.

The convention was well attended. Mr. F. G. Miller, London, presided. Interesting papers and addresses were given by Miss Margaret Treverrow, Meadowdale, W. J. Laing, St. Thomas, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, S. D. House, Camillus, N.Y., and by K. H. Smith, St. Thomas.

The board of directors for 1908 is as follows—W. J. Brown, Chard; A. A. Ferris, Renfrew; M. B. Holmes, Athens; C. Lowery, Cherry Valley; S. Storer, Lindsay; William Coote, Streetsville; J. W. Switzer, Streetsville; James Armstrong, Cheapside; James J. Craig, Brantford; S. Chalmers, Brantford; F. G. Miller, London; Denis Nolan, Newell. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. F. G. Miller was elected president; Wm. Coote, vice-president; W. P. Hodgeetts, Parliament Buildings, Secretary; and Martin Emigh, Holland's Landing, Treasurer.

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It is full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to choose the best wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and how to keep it from being rusted, and also how to lay out on concrete post marking, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for this folder.

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FORESTRY

WHAT A WINDBREAK WILL DO

From time to time "The Farming World" has called attention to the many advantages to be derived from planting windbreaks, and has pointed out how essential they are for the protection of stock and crops in this northern climate. Our neighbours to the south have of late become very strongly impressed with the same idea, and being an enterprising and practical people, they are living up to their belief by making plantations of trees adapted for the purpose in most of the progressive states.

In a recent issue of "The Breeder's Gazette," Mr. Wing in referring to the effect of trees on climate says, "When I was a boy the climate of the part of Ohio where I live, was notably different from what it is now. Then there were great oak forests all around me. One could seldom look more than half a mile until his vision was stopped by a dark wall of forest. Under the oaks were smaller trees and under them hazel brush. These timber masses checked the winds of winter, and made the weather quite mild compared with what it is now. The thermometer may have indicated nearly as great a degree of cold, but when one went out in the morning, the wind was subdued and snow flakes came lazily down and lodged where they fell. No shovelling out of drifted roads in those days! The stock was mostly out of doors and I can well remember how in the shelter of the woods the great fat red steers used to get up lazily and come to the corn as we handed it them.

Now all this is changed. There is little timber left and what there is of the old oak woods is slowly dying. The winter winds blow strong and fierce and snow drifts into the roads, till it must be shovelled away, and such of animal life as is out in the cruel blasts suffers immensely and loses thrift. Again, when I was a lad it used to be one of my duties in September and October to feed peaches to the pigs. Now we scramble for every little runt seedling, and the pigs never get one. Apples are uncertain now; in those days the orchards were "breaking" nearly every year and the cellars gave out a goodly smell from the fruit stored within them.

What does the wind do? Supposing behind a shelter belt the wind is blowing two miles an hour. Go out a little way and you will find it blowing four miles an hour. Did you ever stop to think, that while the thermometer will mark no difference, it is really twice as cold there! That is, the wind will take away twice as much of your body heat as the body heat of your horse or cow where it is blowing at the rate of four miles an hour as where it is blowing but two miles. May be I am making too modest a statement here. Some investigators claim that the ability of wind to cool things increases

with the square of its velocity. Certain it is, that the force of wind to deliver power to a mill, for example, increases according to the cube of its velocity. Then a wind blowing eight miles an hour takes out four times as much heat from the cattle and orchard trees, and when it blows sixteen miles it is eight times as cold practically, and so on. You never thought of that probably, and if you did, it never occurred to you that there was anything that you could do about it. But there is something to be done. The forests are gone, and on the whole it is well. We needed the land, though we might have saved more trees. The old forests, however, were not really well placed. As a general thing, they did not shelter economically. But why not begin planting trees to take their place? Why not put out shelter belts that will break the winds of winter and some day make good

other use; Mr. Patrick planted a windbreak in 1890. He got trees about six inches high, all of Norway and white spruce, and cultivated them carefully at first. Both sorts have grown well; the white spruces being thicker in foliage and more beautiful. This windbreak is already doing splendid service. This year there are few apples anywhere, but both Mr. Guy and Mr. Patrick have them behind their windbreaks. Mr. Patrick has set two or three rows about about twelve feet apart breaking points. That is doubtless the best plan, but some day, even then, the trees will be too close. For a shelter belt merely, the mixture of White and Norway spruce is first rate. The Norways grow a little faster than the Whites. These trees cost but little to buy, though one may as well save a little time and get trees about two feet high unless he likes to hoe and care for seedlings.

Sometimes it is urged that these trees would "sap the land" and interfere with the crops. Crops are directly dependent upon the moist-



A GOOD WINDBREAK

timber for use on the farm. Some object, that it takes too long and costs too much—others say, "I don't want to bother with such things, I have more work than I can do now." This last one speaks truly, too truly, and the trees are not for him. There is a class of farmers who have more land than executive ability, and the cold winds will forever blow about their ears. But the majority of men have learned to manage so that they have command of their work and leisure enough, if only the thing to be done is practicable.

Does it take too long? For answer our illustration shows a windbreak plant planted by Mr. Guy of Madison Coy., O., about twenty-eight years ago. It is mainly composed of Norway spruce. The trees now average about forty feet high. They have been set a little too close together, and some of the lower branches have died, but it is a very effective windbreak for all that. These trees when planted were very small indeed. They have cost nothing but protection except that for a few years at first, they were cultivated and the weeds kept away from them. An-

ure supplied from the soil, and only about one year in fifty is there quite enough. Winds rob land of moisture immensely. A wind of ten miles an hour dries out land twice as fast as a wind of five miles an hour. This is not theory, it is established fact. True, for a little way on each side the trees injure the crop, but take the whole field over, and they help it immensely."

VALUE OF WOOD LOT INCREASED

In the cutting down of small trees farmers often rob themselves of large profits later on. "Arbor-culture" tells of an incident in Virginia. Ten years ago about 64,000 young hickory trees were cut down to provide hickory hoops for about 13,000 apple barrels. The barrel hoops were sold for about \$400. If the trees had been allowed to grow they would have been big enough in a few years for cutting up into carriage spokes, and would have produced at the present price of \$35 per thousand spokes worth more than \$800.

Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

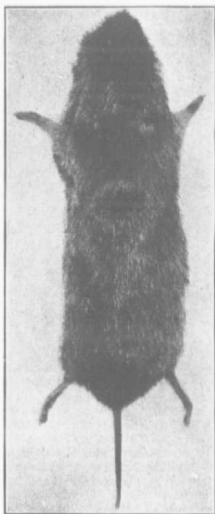
THE FIELD VOLE (MEADOW MOUSE)

This little animal, which by its enormous increase during the last few years has done so much mischief in Ontario, is generally known as the meadow mouse, though it is not really a mouse at all. It is but rarely found in barns or outbuildings, even in winter its favorite resort being low meadows which support a rank vegetation. When for any reason the low meadows become unable to maintain the number of voles bred in them, the surplus will move out and spread all over the country, establishing themselves chiefly in the hay and grain fields, where they find favorable conditions during the summer. Food and shelter are everywhere, and their natural enemies which should keep them in check having been mostly killed off, these prolific creatures multiply even more rapidly on the cultivated lands than they would in their original habitat. In winter, however, conditions are not so favorable to the voles in the cultivated districts; the crops having been removed leaves the fields comparatively bare and devoid of shelter except in the long grass and weed grown fence lines, and here they take refuge; an old sunken rail fence being a favorable stronghold, and an orchard in which a rank cover crop is left standing forming a perfect paradise for these secretive vermin. Their nests are compact bunches or globes composed chiefly of grass blades and other dry vegetable fibres, placed in depressions in the ground or sometimes supported on grass stems above the ground; they may also frequently be found under brush piles, logs or shocks of grain. From these nests their runways are pushed in every direction until they form a perfect network over the land. Most of the nests made in open meadows are for shelter only, the young being produced in those constructed specially for them, under some shelter. Field voles are remarkably prolific animals, the females usually producing three or four litters a year, but in favorable seasons even more will be produced. During the last few years I have found nests containing young in every month from April to October, both inclusive. The litters generally contain from five to eight young; the number, however, depends largely upon climate and probably more upon the abundance or scarcity of food. Estimating the normal increase at six with four litters in a season, and assuming that there were no checks upon that increase, the results are appalling. A single pair and their progeny in five seasons would amount to about one million individuals, and this calculation is under the mark, since it is based on the assumption that the young

do not breed until they are about a year old. The animals, however, mature very rapidly, and the spring young undoubtedly breed in the fall of the same year.

If a thousand pairs of field voles survive the winter in any neighbourhood the potential conditions for a plague are present. If now instead of normal reproduction, circumstances bring about a considerable increase both in the number of young at a time and in the number of litters in a season, the probability of a plague is greatly increased. Hence the farmer needs the assistance of every creature that preys upon mice to supplement the climatic limitations upon their increase and aid in saving his crops.

In summer the principal food of these voles is green vegetation, and the unripe seeds of grain and grass-



THE FIELD VOLE

es. As the season advances ripe grain and seeds take the place of the immature, and in winter bulbous and other roots are in part substituted for stems and leaves. When convenient and green vegetation is lacking, the bark of trees and shrubs becomes a staple food. It is mainly in winter that apple orchards and young forest trees suffer from attacks of mice. Such attacks it is supposed are due to the absence of ordinary food; but this is not always the case, for depredations often occur during mild open winters when food abounds, and instances also of summer girdling of trees are far from uncommon.

The rapidity with which these voles work is surprising. If the nest is destroyed they choose a new site and construct a new one of fresh materials in a single night. They work both night and day.

Prominent among the recognized causes for the great increase of field mice in recent years is the persistent destruction of the birds, mammals and snakes which habitually prey upon them. Warfare against the natural enemies of these pests is not confined to America. In the British Islands the terrible plague of field voles which devastated part of Scotland from 1888 to 1892, was found to the committee who investigated the outbreak to be entirely caused by the destruction of the natural enemies of the voles, and they finally reported that "it would be difficult to condemn too severely the foolish action of those who allow or encourage the destruction of hawks and owls. It is with much satisfaction that your committee record that many farmers and land owners seem to have become convinced in late years that owls of all sorts are not only harmless, but most beneficial to agriculturalists, and have issued orders for the preservation of those birds."

Our position in Ontario may at any time, if we are not careful, resemble that of the Scotch farmers in 1892. It would be well, therefore, for our people to exert their best influence for the protection of the hawks and owls at once, in order to avert what would develop into a very serious calamity.

Certain methods may be adopted for the protection of crops against field mice and also for the destruction of the animals themselves. All of them involve a certain amount of trouble and expense, and none of them are infallible, but where the voles are abundant it becomes necessary to make some effort to keep them in check.

Thorough cultivation of fields which implies the destruction of weeds of all annual growths that would provide shelter for the animals, tends to keep down their number. A system which regularly brings all the land of a district under the plow and permits little of it to lie unworked will secure the greatest immunity from these pests.

Perhaps the most effective way of affording protection to young trees is to wrap tar paper around them, making the bands wide enough to reach well above the snow when at its greatest depth, and packing them well down round the roots so that the mice cannot work below the lower edge; this may not be always practicable on a large scale, but where a limited number of valuable young trees can be saved by it, the plan is worth adopting.

Tramming the snow hard around the trees after each snow fall so as to pack it tight against the trunks has also been found effective, but doing this properly involves much time and trouble.



"Love, be true to her,
Life, be dear to her,
Health, stay close to her,
Joy, draw near to her,
Fortune, be kind to her, and search your treasure
house through and through for gifts for her."

Editorial

Someway to-day I feel as though I would especially like to chat awhile with the woman who lives on a farm remote from neighbors,—the woman who finds her lot a lonely one and who, perhaps, sees little company and gets little sympathy.

My heart goes out to that woman—she needs cheering up. She may have come from a home where she had the companionship of brothers and sisters and all the affairs of a lively settlement to interest her. For the love of some man she leaves all and goes to some new, far-away district and begins life anew in a log shanty. I have seen many such situations in my past two years' travels through New Ontario and British Columbia. I say a man cannot be too kind and thoughtful to the young girl he places in such a position. He not only needs to love her, but he wants to show it in no stingy, skimpy way.

A man often forgets that his wife is in the house all day, seeing no one and having only the monotonous daily routine of housework to occupy her time and attention.

Not so with him; he has frequently some man working with him; he gossips with the passers-by, has a constant change of scenes—for Nature's face is ever varied, and then he comes home to the warm supper and kitchen stove, and very likely as he dozes over his evening pipe, thinks of what a comfortable, easy time his wife has in the house by herself all day long, never for a moment dreaming that she might be lonely or that she misses the companionship of other women.

I was told of one sad case. The woman was taken to a farm isolated from others by having no road connections. For months at a time she would see no women, and she grew shy and half-afraid when a chance stranger man called. The loneliness so affected her mind that four days after a baby came, she walked, scantily clad, four miles through the snowy woods to a small store. The poor woman had to be taken to the asylum.

There are many strong-minded, stout-hearted women who can live through these necessary years of privation and seclusion. We find, however, that they generally have had kind, thoughtful husbands and usually children to take their attention and bring hope to the future. Being able

to talk to baby brings sunshine into many a once lonely life.

I would say to the shut-in woman, don't let go of yourself. Keep up the habit of tidying up after dinner. You say there is no use, for only your husband will see you. Surely he is just the one you should look nice for. It often happens that, if you grow indifferent in your dress, he will grow indifferent to you. Make him, by your very neatness, proud of you, then you will hold his love.

The present may be gloomy and the future prospect not much brighter, but for the sake of your hard-working husband, see as much of the silver lining to the cloud as you can. Do not be weary fretting. That won't mend matters, and it is certainly disheartening to the man.

Try to get your husband into the habit of telling all the little things which happened as he saw them during the day. Sometimes a man is too lazy or too indifferent to talk, but he should consider the loneliness of his wife and make his short stays in the house a little interesting to her.

I remember calling at a farm home one rainy November night. I must say I was surprised to find the man and his wife having a game of crokinole by themselves and thoroughly enjoying it. They said they often played games when alone, and as for reading aloud, why a good book would bring them to midnight before they knew it. This happy couple had the faculty of enjoying each other's company and they had been married for years.

The great thing is not to let one's adverse surroundings crush out all the pleasure that may be found in life. The wife must resolve to be cheery and helpful and the husband must never cease to show his love and appreciation for the girl who left her home to make one for him.

A Pretty Incident

It was at the height of the busy holiday season, only a few days before Christmas some years ago, that a large man stopped at a counter in one of the big stores in Boston to make a purchase. As he stood waiting for his parcel man in the bustling, hurrying crowd, above which he towered head and shoulders, turned for another look at the massive figure and smooth-shaven, benevolent face, instinct with intellectual power. Just

then, almost hidden by the jostling throng about her, a poorly dressed little girl came wandering by, crying bitterly. Instantly the faraway, meditative look in the big man's eyes changed to one of alert and sympathetic concern. Turning quickly, he stooped down and, stopping the child, asked her what the trouble was.

"I've lost my mamma, and I can't find her," she sobbed out.

Without a moment's hesitation he gently picked her up, and raising her carefully to his shoulder said: "Now, I am a very big man. You sit on my shoulder and you can see everybody in the room. In a few minutes you will either see your mamma, or she will see you."

Sure enough, in a short time the little one joyfully called out, "There's my mamma!" and at the same moment a small, shabby woman came hurriedly pushing through the crowd toward them, her flushed face plainly showing the relief she felt.

"Oh, I thought I'd lost her!" she said with breathless eagerness as she came up. "I've hunted everywhere and couldn't find her!"

She reached up her arms and took the child, hugging her close, too excited to remember to utter any thanks; but there was a look of gratitude in her tired eyes that spoke louder than words.

With a kindly smile Phillips Brooks picked up his parcel and walked away.—Franklin B. Wiley.

Literary Clubs Often Develop a Variety of Talents

There are in almost every community those who are capable of contributing to the pleasure and profit of their neighbors by their gifts of reading, writing, speaking, singing or instrumental music; and informal organization often develops a surprising variety of talents in people who did not know their own resources. In such clubs simplicity of organization and arrangement is of prime importance; the less the work involved the greater the chance of success.

Let people of kindred tastes get together, the number being limited to the comfortable seating capacity of the large room or connecting rooms in a house of ordinary dimensions; let them organize by the election of a president and of an executive committee, elaborating the machinery if it becomes necessary. The expenses ought to be light in order that the dues, if there are any, may be nominal. The hour of meeting ought to be not later than half-past eight—except in large cities half-past seven or eight would be better—and two hours ought, as a rule, to be the limit of the meetings. It is better

not to serve refreshments; the hours are neither long nor late enough to require them. If no refreshments are served the hostess is only responsible for opening her house to the club in her turn, and no burden is laid upon her. This has proved to be the salvation of several clubs now well on toward their half century of existence. The program admits of great variety. In one eminently successful club of this kind it consists of a little music, an essay or talk of some length followed by the most informal discussion. Sometimes this discussion is very animated and every one has something to say; at other times there is very little talk. In no case is it ever prolonged to fill a definite time; when the talk ebbs the discussion ends. Then there is a recess of ten minutes; and later a short paper on some topic of timely interest, the transaction of business and adjournment. In this particular club the members have contributed freely from their knowledge of books, of science, of inventions, of art, of music and of travel.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Correct Stationery

When buying paper buy at least three sizes, one for letters and two for notes. Postcards never are good form for social purposes and should be used only for impersonal business uses. Groceries and such things may be ordered by postal cards. On a postal card be written only the message, your name and the date, never the formal salutation and ending which one uses in a letter.

Sensible Home Decorations

Friends and acquaintances of a hostess whose house is comfortable always feel it a pleasure to cross the threshold. The furniture looks stable and is arranged to suit one's needs, not for effect. It is bought for comfort and wear, not because it is "the fad just now," or because "it is so Frenchy, you know." The corners are cozy and have large easy chairs, tables with magazines handy, and big pillows whose usefulness is apparent. There are no Turkish lanterns, tiger skins, and fancy cushions to be seen. The housewife is guided by the spirit of the usefulness and comfort of things which she buys.

The Influence of Music in the Home

Music is not a mere amusement only, but one that combines rich instruction and lasting influence for good with the purest enjoyment. It is scarcely possible to conceive of any pleasure that surpasses an evening of song in the parlor when the whole family unite in it, perhaps with other friends, one at the piano or organ, and the others grouped about, male and female voices blending, now in the pleasant lull of a lullaby and now in the sacred anthem or hymn.

The songs of childhood sung thus into the heart are never forgotten. Their memories live under all the accumulations of busy years, like the sweet flowers that bloom all the winter beneath the heavy snowdrifts. They are remembered in old age when nearly all else is forgotten, and oftentimes sing themselves over again in the heart with voice sweet as an angel's when no other music has power to charm. They neglect one of the richest sources of pleasure and blessing who do not cultivate singing in their homes.—Dr. J. R. Miller.



A Bargain

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Selections for Readings or Recitations

The following verses may be found suitable for the boys and girls who read *The Farming World* to say at the Public School closing or the Sunday School Christmas tree.

The Bells

Hear the sledges with the bells—
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their
melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that over sprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight.
—Edgar Allen Poe.

A Penny*

I found this old, old penny
Upon the street to-day,
And I have been a-wandering
About it all the way!
I wonder how much candy,
And just how much of gum,
It has bought for little children—
I know 'twill buy me some!
I wonder just who's had it
Since the time that it was made;
I wonder where it's travelled
And for what thing's it's paid!
Perhaps I've had it often,
Where you've had it, too;
And, maybe, o'er the ocean
It went and came. Who knew?
We cannot know it's history;
Nor can we ever know
How many it's made happy,
Or kept from hunger's woe!
I don't know where it came from—
I found it on the street;
But I know where it's going—
Come on, and I'll stand treat!
—Edith Palmer Putnam.
*Hold a penny in the hand for all
to see.

Singing

Air "Sing a Song of Sixpence."
Sing a song of Christmas!
Pockets full of gold;
Plums and cakes for Polly's stocking,
More than it can hold.
Pudding in the great pot,
Turkey on the spit,
Merry faces round the fire,—
Sorrow? Not a bit!
Sing a song of Christmas!
Thanks to God on high
For the tender hearts abounding
With His Charity!
Gifts for all the needy,
For the sad hearts, love,
And a little angel smiling
In sweet heaven above.
—Selected.

My Favorite Tree

(A Christmas exercise for three boys)
First boy—
Hurrah for the fruit of the apple tree!
What fairer fruit can be?

In gold or russet, red or green,
A lovely sight to see,
The pear, the cherry, peach and plum
Bear fruit that is fine, I know,
But the apple tree's my favorite
Of all the trees that grow.

Second boy—

Hurrah for the fruit of the walnut
tree!
When the autumn days appear
Then the frost sends walnuts rattling
down.
That sound I love to hear.
In cool and bright October days
Afar to the woods we go.
Oh the walnut tree's my favorite
Of all the trees that grow.

Third boy—

Hurrah for the fruit of the Christmas
tree!
I am sure it beats them all.
What better fruit than eun and drum
And trumpet, bat and ball?
Skates, games and books and many
toys
Hang on branches high and low,
Oh, the Christmas tree's my favorite
Of all the trees that grow.

All—

Hurrah for the apple and walnut
trees!
May they never cease to stand!
But a three times three for the
Christmas tree!
May it flourish in our land!
—Laura F. Armitage.

Song

GOD'S GIFT IN NATURE.

Tune: "Stand Up, Stand Up for
Jesus."

We plow the fields and scatter
The good seed on the land,
But it is fed and watered
By God's Almighty hand.
He sends the snow in winter,
The warmth to swell the grain,
The breezes and the sunshine,
And soft refreshing rain.

He only is the Maker
Of all things near and far;
He paints the wayside flower,
He lights the evening star.
The winds and waves obey Him,
By Him the birds are fed,
Much more to us, His children,
He gives our daily bread.

We thank thee, then, O Father,
For all things bright and good,
The seedtime and the harvest,
Our life, our health, our food.
Accept the gifts we offer,
For all thy love imparts,
And, what Thou most desirest,
Our humble, thankful hearts.

Both Sides

A man in his carriage was riding
along;
A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and laces she looked like a
queen,
And he like a king in his pride.
A wood sawyer stood on the street
as they passed;
The carriage and couple he eyed;
And said as he worked with his saw
on a log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

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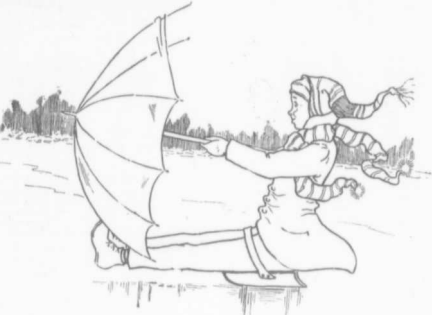
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INDEPENDENT COASTING—SUPPOSE THE BOYS TRY THIS

How to Ask Favors

"I want to ask a favor of you, Mr. Carson."

The youth who said this entered Mr. Carson's office in the early morning and hung about for some time as if he had some mighty burden upon his mind which he was unwilling to confess. When he managed to say the few words that revealed his object in coming, his tone said, "I don't believe you'll do what I want you to."

"What a wee-begone face you wear," said the good gentleman, briskly. "And you speak in such a doleful way that I suppose you think, of course, I'm the last man you would ask if you had your choice. It's a poor compliment you pay me, asking a favor after that fashion, let me tell you. What do you want? Out with it in a manly manner, and if it is a reasonable request I'll grant it if I can."

At this the young petitioner's face brightened, and he made his request in a straightforward manner. It was fear of refusal that had influenced him in the first place. It proved to be a groundless fear, but he saw clearly afterward that however he felt, it was a mistake to ask for anything as if he did not expect it.

"Here is an old saying for you to remember," said Mr. Carson, after granting the desired favor: "A cheerful asker is next thing to a cheerful giver." Don't ask as if your request were the last resort and a forlorn hope. That will go far to make it so. Don't claim a favor as a right, but ask for it hopefully, if it is reasonable. Be a cheerful asker."—Young People's Weekly.

"I Happied Him Up"

Agnes is a little girl with such a bright, happy face that it is a pleasure to look at her. One day, in answer to her mother's call, she came running home from a neighbor's, two or three doors away. Her eyes were bright, her lips so smiling that her mother smiled too.

"Do you want me, mother?" asked Agnes.

"No, dear," said her mother. "Not for anything important. I missed you, that is all. Where were you, daughter?"

"At the Browns'. And, O mother, Walter was cross, but I happied him up so that he got all over it; and then the baby cried, and I had to

happier her up; then some one stepped on the kitten's tail, and I was just going to happy her up when you called me."

The mother laughed. "Why, what a happying time you had! It must make you happy yourself to happy up little boys and babies and kittens, for you look as happy as possible."

And this is true. The more we try to make others happy, the happier we shall be ourselves. Then put away frowns and pouting lips. Try to "happy up" those who are troubled, cross, or sick, and soon you will find yourself so happy that your face will shine with smiles.—L. C. Tulloch, in The Young Churchman.

Literal

"There was a vehicle waiting without," said the man who was telling the story.

"Pardon me," interrupted the funny listener, "there was a vehicle waiting without what?"

"Without horses," replied the other. "It was an automobile."—Woman's Home Companion.

Beef late frozen to a snowlike consistency can sometimes be taken by fever patients to whom the hot tea is disagreeable beyond endurance.

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Health in the Home

Sleep Makes Beauty

Too much sleep or too little will have a great effect on one's personal appearance. Beauty sleep is supposed to be enjoyed before midnight, but Sir William Jenner and other great authorities have scouted the notion, believing that good sleep, be it taken when it may during the night, has the desired result. We cannot live without sound sleep, and we never look well or healthy, nor are our complexions seen at their best, save when the body has been refreshed by healthy sleep. But, like all things, sleep can be abused. It is quite as necessary to sleep well as to eat and drink, for during sleep the whole organization is renovating and the nervous system is enjoying healthful repose. Rest is good, but rest without sleep, with its insensibility to all surrounding conditions, would not restore us after the labors and excitements of the day.

Nature asserts itself. When we are tired out the muscles relax, the eyes grow heavy, and the blood flows languidly through our lungs; our thoughts become confused. In a healthy subject, fresh air, active exercise, and a full life make sleep come easy. But the more regular our sleep the more conducive to health and good looks. If we do not have enough, we become languid and ex-

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hausted; if we sleep too much, our bodily and mental powers become numbed. An over-desire to sleep points to indigestion, and a doctor should be consulted or a strict diet maintained. Children and old people need more sleep, but the old edict—"six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool"—is pretty right, if, as most of us do, we add an hour to this—seven for a man and eight for a woman. There is no doubt that enough and not too much sleep keeps the brain in good working order.

Walking about all day with wet boots will not do half as much harm as sitting for an hour under the same circumstances. Therefore it will be plainly seen how necessary it is to change your boots as soon as possible after you return from a walk, or from business.

'Constant reader' would be glad to hear of a cure for chilblains. Will someone send in a remedy that has been known to cure or give relief?

The Quarreling Habit

The habit of haggling, arguing, and quarreling over trifles, or splitting hairs, especially when people are tired, destroys health and ruins character.

I have known whole families after a hard day's work to spend whole evenings quarreling over some trivial matter which did not amount to anything. Fagged and jaded after the day's work, the mental irritation and discord set in motion in the tired brain completely exhausted them, and, of course, their sleep was troubled, and they rose the next morning haggard and worn. They felt as if they had been out on a debauch.

Many an invalid to-day owes his wretchedness and practical failure in life to quarreling, fault-finding, and the bickering habit. Irritation, friction, or discord of any description, is a great enemy of strength, health and happiness.—*Success Magazine.*

Sulphur and iron are the natural foods of the hair. These are the properties found in the egg yolk, thus making it an excellent tonic as well as shampoo for the hair. The white of the egg is a mild alkali, which assimilates with the natural oil of the sebaceous glands, making in conjunction a heavy lather. Two eggs are sufficient for the shampoo. Break them first into a cup, then pour them on the hair quickly, rubbing them well into the scalp. The hair will need four rinsing waters at least, but no soap is to be used. The eggs foam up under the friction, acting like soap.

A young Irish lad, who worked on an Ontario farm, was noticed leaving the table when about half-finished with his meal. When asked why he did so, answered: "I am taking medicine and the doctor told me to take it after eating awhile."

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IN THE KITCHEN

It is a good plan to get some of the Christmas baking done early in December, as there is always plenty of other work to do as the holiday season draws near. The Christmas cake, the mince-meat and the pudding may all be made several weeks before needed and will be all the better for being kept.

Christmas Plum Pudding

1 lb. suet chopped, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. each of raisins and currants, 1-4 lb. mixed peel, 8 eggs, 1-2 lb. bread crumbs, 1-2 lb. flour, 1 teaspoon each of ginger, cinnamon, cloves, rose-water, vanilla, lemon and salt.

This amount will make three small puddings. It is well to put part in a cloth, and the rest in dishes or bowls and cook for six hours. The pudding in the cloth can boil in the pot below the steamer while the others steam. On the day required, steam for two hours more.



A CENTREPIECE OF FRUIT

Select a golden-colored, medium-sized, well-shaped pumpkin. With a sharp knife fashion it into the form of a basket with an old-fashioned tub handle on each side. Carefully scoop out the seeds and pulp, leaving a thin shell. Polish the rim and fill the basket with apples, pears and grapes of various tints.

Carrot pudding, a good substitute for Christmas plum pudding, and does not require eggs.

One cup each of suet, sugar, raisins, currants, grated potato, and grated carrot. A little mixed peel, one and a half cups of flour, teaspoon each salt and soda. Steam or boil three hours. A little ginger, cinnamon and cloves may be added.

Christmas Cake

1 lb. each of raisins (stoned) and currants, 1-2 lb. each of butter and sugar, 3-4 lb. flour, 5 eggs, 2 ozs. mixed peel, 1 teaspoon each allspice and cinnamon, 1-2 nutmeg (grated), 1-2 cup good molasses, 1-2 cup almonds (shelled, blanched and chopped), small teaspoon baking powder.

Cream the butter and sugar together, add the well-beaten eggs and molasses, sift some of the flour over the fruit and peel. Into the balance of the flour put the powder and spices and sift several times. Mix all together and bake from two to three hours in a moderate oven.

Crust for Mince Pie

1 lb. flour, 1-2 lb. lard, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt.

Sift the flour, powder and salt together several times. Work in the lard lightly. Wet with cold water to make a stiff dough. Just before putting the pie in the oven, wash the top crust over with milk, using a pastry brush or a piece of cloth. This gives the confectioner's appearance.

Christmas Short Bread

1 lb. butter, 1 lb. sugar, 3 lbs. flour, 4 eggs.

Cream the butter and sugar together, add the well-beaten eggs, stir in the flour, roll out 1-4 inch thick, cut into diamond-shaped pieces, break the edges around with a knife. Sprinkle with comfits (tiny colored candies) and bake a pale brown.

Time for Cooking Meats and Poultry

The following lists of foods, with the time required for cooking them, will be found valuable. In every case where the temperature is given, Fahrenheit is meant.

When boiling meats, cover with boiling water, boil rapidly for five minutes, then reduce the temperature to 180 degrees and cook twenty minutes to each pound. The meat must be completely covered with the water.

In making stew where the meat is cut into small pieces it is better to brown the meat either in a dry kettle or with very little fat; then make a sauce and allow the meat to cook for two hours in the sauce.

For broiling, select only tender pieces, both of beef and mutton. In beef, the sirloin or porterhouse steak is preferable. In mutton, either rib or loin chops.

When baking, have the oven very hot at first to sear the outside of the meat, then cool it down and bake with the oven at a lower temperature. In this way the meat will be rendered tender and juicy.

An eight-pound turkey with stuffing should go into the oven at 400 degrees for half an hour; then cool the oven to 280 degrees and roast for two hours longer. Without stuffing it will require less time. The oven must be hot at first (400 degrees) for half an hour; then roast the unstuffed turkey for an hour and a half at 280 degrees, basting every fifteen minutes.

A four-pound chicken, if stuffed, will bake at 400 degrees in half an hour; at 280 degrees it will require two hours. The same sized chicken unstuffed will require the first half hour in a hot oven; then the oven cooled down to 280 degrees for an hour.

A tame duck stuffed with potato, placed in the oven at 350 degrees, will require an hour to brown. It should be basted every ten minutes. The oven may then be cooled to 230 degrees and the cooking continued for two hours.

A goose must be cooked according to its age, and as it is difficult to select a young goose unless one is experienced, allow a goose four hours. Put it into an oven at 400 degrees for thirty minutes; then cool the oven to 230 degrees and cook slowly, basting frequently.

A Good Idea

At a Sunday school of two hundred pupils, for several years the parents complained of the cheap, highly-colored cakes given at the Christmas celebration. One year a class of a dozen young women offered to supply home-made candies if money were given to buy materials.

One girl made old-fashioned molasses candy, another made peppermint cream candy, another chocolate cream drops, another peanut brittle, etc. The result was delicious, wholesome candy at half the usual cost.

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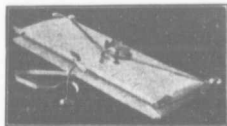
In the Sewing Room

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

In the patterns of this issue there are illustrations of doll's clothing. Nothing will give more joy than these patterns and the material for making up the garment, if the recipient is old enough to make them herself. If not, mother or auntie will perhaps see that they are made before Santa Claus calls.

The work apron, sleeves and cap made of pretty gingham or print, or for special occasions of butcher's linen, would be a most acceptable gift for the busy daughter who helps with the housework or the faithful maid.

Fancy aprons are much in vogue and make a dainty, inexpensive gift. Bainty collars or stocks are a great luxury to the busy girl in the office or shop. She cannot have too many. The fancy belts embroidered on white linen, Indian head or similar material practically cost only a few cents and a little time, and are highly valued by the girl who cannot do or who has no time for fancy work.



A most useful case to carry turnover collars in. Two boards are padded and covered with pale blue silk. The ribbons match the silk and are fastened across the inside so as to hold the collars.

WORK APRON, SLEEVE AND CAP 5815.

Whether the busy woman be housewife, artist or occupied in any other pursuit that means possible soil to her clothing, she will be quite certain to welcome this very practical and satisfactory outfit. It all can be slipped on at a moment's notice and it really protects the gown and covers the hair. The big patch pocket is a real boon and sleeves are easily drawn on.

The apron is made with front and side portions that are extended to



5815 Work Apron
Sleeve and Cap,
Small, Medium,
and Large.

5802 Dolls' "Prince
Chap" Suit, 18, 22 and
26 inches high.

The pattern 5815 is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

The pattern 5802 is cut in sizes for dolls 18, 22 and 26 inches in length.

form a skirt that meets at the back, while the neck edge is cut to form a strap and there is a belt at the waist line. Here buttons and button-holes serve to keep it in place. The cap is in one piece with a casing near the edge in which elastic is inserted. The cuffs are made in one piece each and are held in place by means of elastic inserted in casings or hems.

DOLL'S PRINCE CHAP SUIT 5802.

The demand for smart and up-to-date clothing which is so keenly felt by the women of to-day, is apparent in the realm of dollfom quite as well as that in real life. Every truly devoted little mother wants to see her play children gowned correctly and smartly, and such a little suit as this one consequently is certain to meet a hearty welcome. It combines the fashionable plaited skirt with the Prince Chap coat.

The suit consists of the coat and the skirt. The coat is made with fronts and backs, and is finished with a Tuxedo collar, while it includes the long plain sleeves of the correct tailored garment. The skirt is straight and made in one piece, while it is trimmed with applied bands and laid in backward turning plaits.

DOLL'S UNDERWEAR SET 5794.

Doll's clothing always is a matter of moment. Her little mother feels keenly the need of having it dainty and up-to-date, and garments that can be changed and cleaned with ease are eagerly sought. Here is a complete set of underwear that is as carefully modelled as if it had been designed for the living, human child and which can be relied upon to carry joy to the heart of every child mother. In this case fine nainsook makes the entire outfit and embroidery and heading the trimming, but doll's garments are as susceptible of variations as are her mamma's, and lawn, batiste, dotted Swiss muslin, all materials of the sort are appropriate, with finish of either lace or needlework. If a birthday is in prospect, or any gift-making occasion, the ready-made set can be relied upon to carry pure joy to the recipient's heart, but there are so many desirable lessons to be learned from the making that it often is desirable to let the little mother cut and sew the garments herself, or at least to assist in the work. Skill acquired in such ways is gained without friction and is, perhaps, more perfect because of that very fact.

The set consists of chemise, drawers, petticoat and nightgown. Each is shapely yet simple. The drawers are closed, buttoned at the sides. The chemise is a full one drawn up by means of heading threaded with ribbon. The petticoat is made in three pieces and the nightgown in jumper style.

DOLL'S JUMPER COSTUME 5806.

Consisting of Skirt, Jumper and Gimpie.

Every normal little girl likes to see her dollies well dressed and daughters of wise mamma's are apt to make the garments themselves. Here is a dainty yet simple little dress that will not strain the powers of even the beginner in needlework, while it is smart and altogether attractive. The jumper waist is of the newest sort with narrow Mandarin sleeves, and the plaited skirt is just like the favorite one of the real, live school-girls.

The costume consists of skirt, jumper and gimpie. The jumper is made with front and back and is closed invisibly at the back, its lower edges being joined to a belt. The skirt is made in one straight piece laid in over lapping plaits, and the gimpie with plain front and backs and full sleeves.



5806 Doll's Jumper 5794 Doll's Underwear
Costume, 18, 22 and 26 inches long. 5794, 18, 22 and 26 inches high.

The pattern 5794 is cut in sizes for dolls of 18, 22 and 36 inches long.

The pattern 5806 is cut in sizes for dolls of 18, 22 and 26 inches long.

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

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If so, advertise it in The Farming World.

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OUR PROPOSITION
is to send you a light which, burning common kerosene (or coal oil), is far more economical than the ordinary old-fashioned lamp, yet so thoroughly satisfactory that such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Hookers, Carnegies, Peabodys, etc., who care but little about cost, use it in preference to all other systems. We will send you any lamp listed in our catalogue "19" on thirty days' free trial, so that you may prove to your own satisfaction, that the new method of burning employed in this lamp makes common kerosene the best, cheapest and most satisfactory of all illuminants.

A LIGHT FOR COUNTRY HOMES
that is convenient as well as electricity, safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene. Lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, non-lighting heat rays.

Write for our Catalogue "19" and our proposition for a 30 Days' Free Trial.

THE 1900 WASHER CO.
355 1/2 Yonge Street, Toronto 660

THE LITERARY CLUB

Edited by D. G. French, Temple Building, Toronto, Canada, to whom all communications regarding the Department should be addressed

Club Chat

We welcome to the club many who have signified their willingness to join and others who have already become active members by sending in essays and articles. There is still room for more—the more the merrier. Send in your name accompanied by an exercise of some kind if possible, or send a clipping or a suggestion for making the club more interesting—anything that will be useful.

Get your friends and acquaintances to take part in the club; that will make it all the more enjoyable for you.

The pen names selected by members are interesting. In choosing yours, be careful not to duplicate any given here: Sunshiner (a prize-winner); Dell, whose work is very good; Audax, an authority on Shakespeare; An Essex Girl, Autumn, Thoughtful, Marian Mordant, who all sent good exercises.

In this issue you will find some contests of a new kind. Everybody try them.

Poetical Selection

THE RAILWAY STATION.

The darkness brings no quiet here,
The light
No quaking: ever on my blinded brain
The flare of lights, the rush, and cry,
and strain,
The engine's scream, the hiss and
thunder smite;
I see the hurrying crowds, the clasp,
the flight,
Faces that touch, eyes that are dim
with pain;
I see the horse wheels turn, and the
great train
Move laboring out into the boundless
night.
So many souls within its dim recesses,
So many bright, so many mournful
eyes;
Mine eyes that watch grow fixed
with dreams and guesses;
What threads of life, what hidden
histories,
What sweet or passionate dreams and
dark distresses,
What unknown thoughts, what various
agonies.

—Archibald Lampman.

This form of poem is called a sonnet. It consists of fourteen lines, metrically divided into two parts, the octave (first eight lines) in which the motive or theme of the poem is developed, and the sestet (last six lines) which is a sort of commentary or reflection—the moral, as it were—upon the octave, declining in stress of feeling so that the poem ends tranquilly. A sonnet deals with one leading thought or sentiment; the form of rhythm and rhyme is fixed and invariable.

That poetry is the language of imagination and emotion is clearly

shown by this short study. The poet first hurries to us, the din, the rush, and hurry at the crowded station, and if we follow him closely we will fall into the mood which he attributes to himself, we will wonder and dream about the various threads of life which cross one another at the railway station.

Poetry conveys information often by what it suggests rather than by what it expresses. For instance, in the first two lines, the thought suggested is that elsewhere, when darkness comes on, the rush and noise ceases and people go to rest. The unending rush is further emphasized by "the light no wakening," implying that daylight elsewhere brings the waking from the refreshing rest of the night—but here there is no rest, consequently no waking.

Notice the contrast and seeming contradiction of the expressions "blinded brain" and "flare of lights." The description here is necessarily brief, condensed, but at the same time vivid. How expressive are certain words, as: "hoarse" wheels, "great" train, move "laboring," "boundless" night.

Exercise: The Railway Station

1. Give in a single sentence the chief thought of the poem.
2. What is suggested by—
(a) move laboring out into the boundless night;
(b) its dim recesses;
(c) mine eyes grow fixed.
3. Give some examples of what is called imitative harmony or correspondence of sound to sense.
4. (a) Mark the metre of the third line.
(b) Show, by using figures, how the lines rhyme.

Prize for best list of answers, a copy of "Roger Davis, Loyalist."

Punctuation Puzzles

Can you punctuate a sentence properly? If so, try to make sense out of these:

1. It was and I said not or.
 2. If Moses was the son of Pharaoh's daughter, then he was the daughter of Pharaoh's son.
 3. You're wounded say his soldier's pride touched to the quick he said I'm killed sire and his chief beside smiling the boy fell dead.
- Prize for neatest and best answers, a copy of "An Essay on Punctuation" (J. D. Logan).



Lieut.-Col. Gravely, Supt. of Stores, Military Dept. No. 2, Toronto, writes:

"Previous to 1901 we used two stoves in our workshop, yet it was imperfectly heated. We attached Winnipeg Heater to one stove, and to my surprise we did not require the other and obtained much better and more pleasant heating."

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Book Notes

Punctuation is regarded by the ordinary person as a mysterious art almost beyond human understanding. The various handbooks published on the subject serve only to deepen the mystery. It is, therefore, with genuine pleasure that we greet "An Essay on Punctuation." (J. D. Logan; Wm. Briggs.) This little work proves conclusively that, for everyday purposes we can discard all marks but the period and the comma.

"New Canada and the New Canadians" (H. A. Kennedy; The Musson Book Co.) is a very interesting and concise history of the Northwest from its earliest days, and also a vivid picture of the great West of

to-day—the pen-pictures of the Galicians, Icelanders, Donkohobers, and other races are very instructive.

Canada owes a great deal to the United Empire Loyalists. The cause of their migration from the United States and the story of their early troubles is the theme of "Roger Davis, Loyalist" (Frank Baird; The Musson Book Co.)

"The Weavers." (Gilbert Parker; Copp, Clark Co.) This is Sir Gilbert Parker's latest work. Judging from its reception by the reading public, it will prove his most popular one. The story is laid partly in England and partly in Egypt. The splendor and intrigue of the East are contrasted with English life and politics.

TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION.

- 1.—What is the best way to organize a Women's Institute?
- 2.—How may we secure a good working Executive, and how may committee work be made efficient.
- 3.—How may we maintain a working membership roll?
- 4.—How may the work be extended to all parts of a district?
- 5.—By what means may we add interest to the monthly meetings?
- 6.—How can we interest and use the girls?
- 7.—Are regular business meetings held, and what plan is advisable in conducting a business meeting?
- 8.—What kind of entertainment is suitable for Institute meetings and concerts?

Reduced rates at single fare for the round trip will be given on all railways running to Guelph.

Women's Institutes and their Work

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt.

The program given below is the assurance of an interesting convention at Guelph on December 11th and 12th.

The subject to be taken up by Prof. Harcourt, "Breakfast Foods," will be found of great interest. Tables of recent analysis and other information of interest to the delegates will be furnished to each, and the information which the delegates will thus receive to take back to their respective branches should well repay them for a visit to the convention.

Considerable time will be given this year to the discussion of topics which should prove of interest to all delegates, whether officers or members.

The names of many delegates have already been received. Officers are requested to send in to the Superintendent the names of those appointed as delegates, in order that programs and badges may be furnished.

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11th.

- Morning Session
Hon. Nelson Monteith, Presiding.
- 10.00.—National Anthem.
Invocation.
- 10.15.—Address of Welcome—President G. C. Creelman.
- 10.40.—Reply—Mrs. James Gardner, Kemble.
- 11.00.—Review of Year's Work—G. A. Putnam.
- 11.30.—Discussion—"Duties of District Officers," "County Conventions."

Afternoon Session.

- Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, Presiding.
- 2.00.—Address—"Breakfast Foods"—Prof. R. Harcourt, Guelph.
- 3.00.—Address—Lady Edger, President National Council of Women of Canada.
- 3.30.—Address—"The Home"—C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.
- Evening Session.
- 8.00.—Public Meeting in City Hall.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12th.

- Morning Session.
- Mrs. A. Brown, Sr., Winterbourne, Presiding.
- 10.00.—Address—"Feeding and Care of Children"—Miss C. A. Aikens, Detroit; Miss M. U. Watson, Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

11.00.—Address—"The Young Woman on the Farm"—Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer.

Afternoon Session.

G. A. Putnam, Presiding.

- 2.00.—Address—"Women's Institutes and Rural Schools"—Miss Joan Hamilton, Guelph.
- 2.45.—Consideration of Topics.

Automobiles in Country Districts

We give below a letter received from an Institute worker as to the effect automobilizing in the country has had upon the attendance at Women's Institutes. The statements made are an indication of the injustice being done the people in the country who have paid their good money to build up the roads.

Institute officers throughout the Province are requested to send to the Department particulars as to any ac-

Why Have a Silent Piano or Organ?

—or any other unplayed instrument in your home, when, by just turning a key, you can have every sort of music faultlessly played by finished artists? The Boston Symphony Quartet will play Schumann's "Traumerl" with a beauty of expression rarely heard—the greatest of sopranos, Sembrich, will sing for you. You can even hear the famous Westminster Chimes ringing out "Auld Lang Syne" or "Rock of Ages."

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Gram-o-phon you will no longer enjoy listening to the stumbling, pounding, playing or singing of beginners or mediocre musicians.

With a Berliner-Victor, you can have Caruso sing whenever you like (this wonderful Tenor gets thousands of dollars a night for singing in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York)—or you can have Sousa's Band play—or a Coon-Song gurgled out—or a funny story. Ask for the booklet telling all about the 3000 different records sent free.

If you hear the Berliner-Victor, we shan't have to ask you to buy. Prices, \$12.50 to \$120.00. Records from 40c. up.

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Berliner Gram-o-phon Company of Canada, Limited
MONTREAL

cident which has been caused by the reckless running of automobiles:—

"In Peel County, where there are club houses, the autos are very numerous and are usually found on the best roads and a principal thoroughfare. The ladies in our county are forced to stay at home unless they can procure a driver. Even with a good man at the helm there is often difficulty, and a great deal of the pleasure in driving is concentered by fear. 'Oh, I hear many say, 'Just stop, hold up your hand.' This cannot always be done. There are corners and curves and dikes and dikes where the monster is upon you before you can think. So much dust precedes these machines that quite often they fly past oblivious of any harm they may have done. But we are told to take their number and make the owners pay. Yes, pay damages. Is it possible at all times to see the number? Just put yourself in a tangle with a horse frantic and pitching you into the ditch or leaping into the air. Your first thought is not number. I presume it is safety.

"Is it possible to see the number at all times? I say no. With a machine flying at breakneck speed through many miles of dust, it would require more than the naked eye; further, the game is to rub the greasy parts of machine with rag, then rub number with same, and how many minutes will elapse on a dusty road when it is impossible to distinguish 7 from 11 or 9 from 27? This has been done to hide the number. As a delegate and county secretary for the Women's Institute, I have this summer been in the counties of Wellington, Dufferin and Simcoe, where this theme was discussed. Erin was made the headquarters and drives taken to Hillsburg, Ospringle, etc., with lively. The question was asked, was I not afraid? We did not meet an auto, but turned and kept out of the way. At Ospringle the meeting was in Mrs. Currie's home, and there the ladies refused to drive on the roads; they could not attend meetings unless they walked, and our meeting was small because men were busy. So many autos passed, here were a number of hills and we passed through swamp on both sides of the road with a large curved hill; no room to pass or get out of the way. I was informed that an auto met a lady on this road. As it flew past, her horse backed into the swamp and became entangled among shrubbery, but the "autoites," heedless of inconvenience to others, went on. She had difficulty in extricating horse and buggy and had to get help. Should our farmers' wives and daughters, who work hard, be compelled to stay at home while these tourists are enjoying recreation, balmy breezes, and having a good time? Justice says, 'No. No!'

"One lady said, 'Oh, if those autos would take one line, but they monopolize the very best.' Another said, 'If we could put about 20 loads of gravel on that would stop them.' I think I can safely say that only one-sixth of the number of ladies drive who did six years ago.

"I have seen ladies turned out in our county, and had to jump myself or would have been put through a gate. In Brampton we learn that many ladies are unable to drive to our Institute meetings, and they are losing an education that would be of great benefit to them.

"My sympathies are with the ladies who drive. We cannot all afford

autos, and to be able to use the noble animal that God has given us for pleasure and profit requires a great deal of self-denial. Let us sum up our losses—fresh air, sunshine, rest, recreation, change, meeting congenial companions and shopping—all so necessary to our women of Canada."

SUSIE CAMPBELL.
Brampton, Ont.

Institute Meetings

Farmers' Institute meetings will be held during December as follows:—

Division 6.—Speakers—W. C. Shearer, Bright, and Miss B. Maddock. Guelph, Dec. 4th, Bethany; 5th, Metz; 6th, Ospringle.

Div. 7.—Speakers—Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton; Geo. Carlow, Warkworth; Mrs. Colin Campbell, Windsor, and Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer. Dec. 2nd, Mono Mills; 3rd, Streetsville; 4th, Weston; 5th, Woodbridge; 6th, Aurora; 7th, Newmarket and Oeneville; 9th, Agincourt; 10th, Stouffville; 11th, Goodwood; 12th, Sunderland; 13th, Pontypool and Bethany; 14th, Basileboro' and Millbrook; 16th, Kendal and Orono; 17th, Bowmanville and Hampton.

Div. 8.—Speakers—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa; E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, and Dr. Backus. Dec. 3rd, Oakwood; 4th, Lindsay; 5th, Fenelon Falls; 6th, Bobcaygeon; 7th, Eunismore; 9th, Lakefield; 10th, Warsaw; 11th, Keene; 12th, Warkworth; 13th, Codrington; 14th, Meute; 16th, Springbrook; 17th, Madoc; 18th, Tweed.

Div. 9.—Speakers—H. G. Reid, Georgetown; H. Glendinning—Man-

illa, and Miss Maddock. Dec. 4th, Emerald; 5th, Stella; 6th, Sunbury; 7th, Glenville; 9th, Odessa; 10th, Napance; 11th, Newburgh; 12th, Centreville; 13th, Deseronto; 17th, Wallbridge; 18th, Frankford; 19th, Grafton; 20th, Harwood.

Div. 10.—Speakers—W. F. Kydd, Simcoe; A. M. Campbell, Maxville; E. A. Calman, Allisonville; Miss E. Rife, Hespler; Dec. 2nd, Smith's Falls; 3rd, Perth; 4th, Merrickville; 5th, Oxford Mills; 6th, Inkerman; 7th, Morewood; 9th, Spencerville; 10th, North Augusta; 11th, Caintown; 12th, Addison; 13th, Delta; 14th, Seeley's Bay; 16th, Fermo; 17th, Piccadilly.

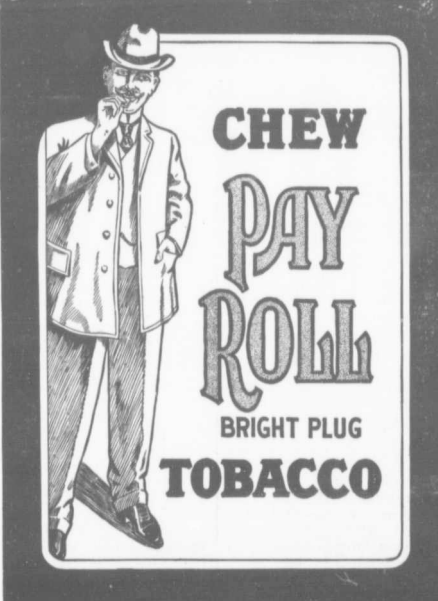
Div. 11.—Speakers—J. V. Paget, Canboro; W. J. Kerr, Ottawa, and Miss Rife. Dec. 2nd, Berwick; 3rd, Finch; 4th, Avonmore; 5th, Monkland; 6th, Moose Creek; 7th, N. Lancaster; 10th, McCrimmon's; 10th and 11th, Vankleek Hill; 12th, Russell; 13th, Metcalfe; 14th, North Gower; 16th, Richmond; 17th, Renfrew; 18th, Killaloe; 19th, Queen's Line; 20th, Beausburg.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Silo and Its Cost

Will you kindly inform me which is the best silo to build, a cement or a wooden one? State the estimate of a cement silo 14x20, with cement at \$2 per barrel and gravel free. Elgin Co. I. B. A.

A properly reinforced cement silo, if well built, is undoubtedly the best and the most economical in the end. The quantity of cement required de-



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pends largely upon whether or not stonies are used for filling; if not, and only cement and gravel is used, you will require about one barrel and an eighth for each foot in height of the silo.

It is generally computed that one barrel of cement with gravel will make a cubic yard of concrete.

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HORSEMEN and BREEDERS

☞ It will be to every breeder's interest to use my treatment for mares, that have lost their foals with running navel and big knees. ☞ I will be at the Commercial Hotel, Guelph, during the Fat Stock Show. ☞ Imported and indifferent sires successfully treated.

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Specialist on Generation

SHAKESPEARE - - ONTARIO

Butter from Cream

I would like to know the following:

- (1) How many pounds of milk to a gallon?
- (2) How many pounds of cream in a gallon?
- (3) How many pounds of cream in a pound of butter?
- (4) With cream testing 32 per cent. butter-fat, how much butter should it make?

Any other information which you can give in this direction will be thankfully received.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

FARMER.

(1) Ten.

(2) About 9.75, depending somewhat upon the thickness or thinness of the cream.

(3) The yield of butter from a certain weight of cream depends so much upon the richness of the cream that it is difficult to give definite figures. Thus 100 lbs. of 32 per cent. cream would yield 73.6 lbs. of butter, while 100 lbs. of 25 per cent. cream would yield only 50.6 lbs. of butter (Woll).

(4) A gallon of 32 per cent. cream should yield 7.176 lbs. of butter.

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 news on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

About a Line Fence

Two farms adjacent to one another were sold at or about the same time. About one half of the line fence was a rail fence and the other half a brush fence. A burned and cleared away the brush fence, and there is now no fence where it originally stood. The rail fence remains, and A claims it as his half of the line fence, alleging that it was put up by the former owner of A's farm. Who should put up the line fence between A and B's farms where the brush fence originally was?

Can B make A show that the rail fence already built is his half of the line fence?

SUBSCRIBER (Ontario).

The owners of adjoining farms should each erect, maintain, and repair one half of the fence dividing their adjoining farms. If the rail fence already built was put up by the owner of A's farm prior to the purchase of same by A, it would ensure to A's benefit. It is a matter of evidence as to who originally built it. If B is not satisfied that the rail fence belongs to A and thinks he should not have to build the remaining half of the line fence, possibly it is the best course for him to take is to bring the matter before the fence-viewers of the locality and have them deal with it.


It was hardly a proper thing for A to clear away the brush fence without B's consent (if done without his consent) and leave the space open.

Deceased Wife's Property

What part of a deceased wife's property (real estate) can her husband claim, this property having been left to her by her first husband, and she

(Continued on page 1135.)

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickens, Softens, Inflamed Parts, and Relieves Itching, Swelling, Curves Lameness, Allays Pain without laying down new bone. Does not blister, stain, or burn. Price 25¢ per bottle, delivered. Sample 1¢ Free.

ABSORBINE, E. J. H., for marketing, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Venereal Ulcers, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen Joints, Nerve Pain, Sciatica, Allays pain. Book free. "Absorbine" sold by W. F. Young, P.O. Box 11, Monroeville, Pa. Sold by Canadian Agents: LYNNE BROS & CO., Montreal.

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- Sweetens the Dairy
- Cleanses the Poultry House and
- Enriches the Soil.

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Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 121 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 25 St. Gabriel St. *Sellers of all medicines and veterinary supplies of exp.*

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Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

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For Lameness in Horses
Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description. At dealers, or from

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MONTREAL.

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.

Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. John Gardhouse of Highfield, Ont., reports a splendid crop of young Shorthorn calves. Among them are three young bulls of outstanding show-ring merit, one being sired by the aged Shorthorn winner of the Chicago International of 1906, and champion aged bull of Toronto, 1906, Scottish Champion. Two are by his successor as herd bull in Mr. Gardhouse's herd, Prince of Archers, a son of Royal Emblem, a full brother to the noted champion, Royal Ensign. This bull is proving a worthy successor to Scottish Champion, and he is a splendid showing model as well. Mr. Gardhouse has also a few choice females, representative in their breeding lines, of the best Scotch Shorthorn blood. * * *

Mr. John Boag, of Ravenshoe, Ont., has on hand a lot of Clydesdale stallions which he reports as doing exceedingly well. * * *

Messrs. Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, North Toronto, as well as Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, and Graham Bros., of Claremont, are sending consignments of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions to Chicago, where they will try conclusions for America's supremacy in these breeds. The kind of goods which they are this year taking over will require better metal to beat them than any that have yet gone to Chicago, and Canadian firms have seldom returned without their full share of the colored ribbons. * * *

Mr. J. A. Turner of Calgary, Alta., called at this office on his return from Scotland with a lot of fine Clydesdales which he is taking West with him to the sunny province of the West. Mr. Turner has well proved his ability as a horseman of the highest order and has ever held his own both in the show-rings and in the market. * * *

Messrs. Smith and Richardson, of Columbus, have made several sales, but have still on hand a lot of very choice ones, and will turn out to the Spring Stallion Show the finest bunch they ever had. All Clydesdale men report a very brisk inquiry for the best class of goods, and there is little doubt in their minds of an unprecedented demand for top-notchers. * * *

The National Live Stock Convention

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Live Stock

YORKSHIRE SWINE

We have a stock of over 1500 to choose from and have a fine lot of specially selected young males and females for sale. Prices reasonable.

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Glenavy Farm, Eglington Avenue East
North Toronto.

Association, recently held, arrangements were made for the next convention to be held at Ottawa on February 5-7. These dates were selected so as to permit the breeders from Western Canada, and also from the Maritime Provinces, to attend the meetings of the various herd associations, most of which will be held about that time. It is likely that the principal discussion will be on the advisability of amending the regulations governing the admission to Canada of pure-bred stock. It is also proposed to take up and discuss the best means of retaining for Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure-bred stock, and it is probable that a number of specially prepared papers on this subject will be submitted. The future of the export trade in pure-bred stock will also be discussed, while it is expected that considerable light will be thrown on the export trade in cattle and sheep for slaughter, as also the export trade in meats and meat food products.

Gossip

Messrs. Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., write:—

"Winter is approaching, and with it the season when those in need of a stock bull begin to look around for something to head their herds of pure-bred Shorthorns or to make some improvement in their herds of good grades. We are offering, on another page, eight; and we think they are right good ones. It would

Wanted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For Curb, Spilt, Sweeney, Capped Hoof, Bruised Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, and all lameness from Spavin, Engorged and other knee tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throats, etc., is Invaluable.

Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sent in Western Canada is accompanied by a world per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Prepared and Bottled by J. W. Boyle, Toronto, Ont.

The Lawson-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

NITHSIDE FARM Herd of Large English Berkshires, Southdown Sheep and Silver-Grey Dorking Poultry, 10 Young Sows from three to eight months old, also 4 Young Boars fit for service. A very choice lot. 2 of the Boars are sired by imported Prize World Donovon. The Sows will be bred if wanted to my fine young imported Boar Cincinnati (1849).

E. E. MARTIN, Canning P. O. Paris Station, Oxford Co., Ont.

be natural, and many of your readers no doubt expect, that we will say that these bulls are the best that we ever bred or offered. This seems to

Large English Yorkshires

The Largest Herd in America.

We are headquarters for the profitable feeders. The Summer Hill type of Yorkshires is different from the rest. That's why they win wherever shown. Our Herd has won most prizes during the last six years at Toronto, London, Pan American, Chicago International, and St. Louis, that all other herds combined. We always have plenty to select from. Our prices are right and our stock is right—and you will be right if you buy Summer Hill Yorkshires.

D. C. FLATT & SON - Millgrove, Ont. Six miles from Hamilton.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I HAVE FOR SALE Pigs of all ages, both sexes, from eight weeks to eight months old, sired by such Stock Boars as Woodstock Laddie and Polgate Doctor's Rival. All true to type and prize-winning stock. Call and see or write for prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not skin.

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

be a standard statement with many breeders, and each year the same thing is said, but most people who will read this will know that in the past we have produced some animals of a very high type, and we would just say of the present offering: "They are as good as usual."

"We want Farming World readers who need a good bull to come and see what we offer. Sometimes it is inconvenient for some reason to get away from home to make the purchase. In such case, write and ask for descriptions, and don't be afraid to ask questions. We will answer them cheerfully. That is what we advertise for, we want to get in touch with you. Tell us in your first letter what type of bull you want and what purpose you intend to use him for. If we do not have one suitable we will not say that we have. We have had a good deal of experience in selling by correspondence, and have had very satisfactory results. We try to merit the confidence placed in our judgment by giving all possible information and fulfilling every description.

"Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Warwick, Ont., wrote and told us what sort of bull he wanted, and we shipped him Aberdeen King—6869—, not by Prince Gloster, and out of one of our good cows. He is to be used mostly on grade cows, and Mr. Wilkinson was well pleased with him on arrival.

"Mr. A. E. Meyer, Guelph, now owns Gloster King—6870—, another by Prince Gloster and out of a Duchess of Gloster dam sired by the Silver Plate bull, Bapton Chancellor, Imp. This is breeding that Mr. Meyer has great confidence in, combined with a bull that we have great hopes for.

"Mr. William Parkinson, Eramosa, Ont., was here last March and saw Bridgroom—6870—, another by Prince Gloster, at that time just four months old. He liked him, and at Toronto Exhibition he asked how he had grown. We told him about his development, and he told us to reserve him and ship in two months. After Mr. Parkinson received the calf, he wrote that he had done well, and he was another satisfied customer.

"Mr. John Grainger, of the firm of William Grainger & Son, Londonboro', Ont., wrote, asking for a good bull, well-bred, to follow Imp Aberdeen Hero. We answered and described the Lavender bull, a May yearling, Lavender Lorne—6876—, out of a Prince Gloster cow of the Crucible-shank Lavender family, and we asked him to come and see him and he would like the bull. He came, he saw, and he bought the bull, and now writes that his father was well pleased with him when he arrived.

"We have pleased these men, who are all good judges. Why not give us a chance to make you a satisfied purchaser. The bull catalogue tells you all about the breeding. Come down during the Christmas holidays when cheap rates are on, and we will tell you all about the animals."

T. Baker & Son, Solina, Ont. report having a number of beautiful Shorthorn heifers and cows for sale. Buyers will be well served by them.

Mr. C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, in sending cheque in payment of his sale advertising in The Farming World, says: "I want to thank you very much for the use of your paper, and especially for the comments in your paper after the sale."

The recent sales of sheep by the Nova Scotia government show that this line of stock is in demand down

by the sea. The average for 59 rams, 20 of which were lambs, was \$18.75. These Cheviots averaged \$44 each. They were bought by the agricultural societies of Cape Breton, Antigonish and Guysborough counties, and came from the farms of Hon. John Dryden, Hon. W. C. Edwards, A. & W. Whitehall, H. Beatty and Henry Arkell in Ontario, and Logan Bros., H. C. Baker & Son, and M. L. McDonald in Nova Scotia.

"THEY ALL THINK ALIKE. "The Farming World is a splendid paper and we cannot afford to be without it."

Elgin Co., Ont. THOS. BLAIN.

Is it your turn to send in a renewal subscription to THE FARMING WORLD? Look at the label on your paper, it tells to what time you have paid.

JOHN BOAG & SON Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales



We have to offer fine imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Carefully selected consignment just landed. They are the right kind, combining size and draftiness with desirable style and quality. They are carefully selected personally, and are from leading sires in Scotland and with good breeding on dam's side. Write and tell us what you want.

RAVENSHOE P.O.
Brown Hill Sta., Midland Div., G.T.R.

Clydesdale Fillies



A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Fauntleroy, Clan Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNeve and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydesdale Mare.

ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.

CITY VIEW STOCK FARM Clydesdale -- Shorthorns

Five Fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions of choice breeding, for sale. Fifteen Good Young Shorthorn Bulls at a reasonable price. :

J. W. INNES

Woodstock, Ont.

Dalgety's Clydesdales



I have at the present time to offer a few newly imported splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

JAMES DALGETY, FRASER HOTEL, LONDON, ONT.

LAMENESS

Whether it is a fresh Bruise, Cut or Strain—or an old Spavin, Splint, Ringbone or Swelling—you can cure your horse with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Thos. Castles, of Newark, N.J., bought a horse—lamed with a Jack Spavin—for \$100. He cured every sign of lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure—swon five races with the horse—then sold the animal to his former owner for \$1,000.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 2nd, '05.

"I have found your Spavin Cure a very fine remedy for all sorts of lameness in horses and I am never without it."

R. J. WISHBY.

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure—the remedy used by two nations for two generations. \$1 a bottle—\$ for 65. Our book—"Treatise On The Horse"—will save you many a dollar if carefully read and acted upon. Write today for a free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 57
EDESBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.



Winter Fair Program

The Provincial Winter Fair program, just issued, gives promise of an interesting week at Guelph Dec. 9-13. Two features of interest are the "good roads" session, which will be addressed by Mr. D. Ward King of Missouri, the originator of the spitting drag, and the "Horse" session, at which the report of the recent commission will be discussed. On Friday morning, Mr. King will give a demonstration in the management of untrained horses.

JUDGING.

The dairy test will begin at 1 p.m., Dec. 7th, and conclude at 1 p.m., Dec. 9th. The judging of beef cattle, sheep and swine will begin at 2 p.m., Dec. 10th, and poultry at 8 a.m., Dec. 10th. The carcasses will be open for inspection on the evening of Dec. 11th and the following days.

MEETINGS.

Poultry—Tuesday 8 a.m.
Seeds—Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Good Roads—Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Dairy Cattle—Wednesday, 3.30 p.m.
Horses—Thursday, 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
Cattle, Sheep and Swine—Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
Horse Training—Friday, 10 a.m.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Experimental Union, O.A.C.—Dec. 9-11.
Western Ontario Poultry Ass'n.—Dec. 12, 1.30 p.m.
Leicester Breeders—Dec. 10, 7 p.m.
Orpington Club—Dec. 11, 10 a.m.
Barred Rock Club—Dec. 11, 1.30 p.m.
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders (Commercial Hotel)—Dec. 11, 1.30 p.m.
White Wyandotte Club—Dec. 10, 10 a.m.
Lephorn Club—Dec. 11, 3-5 p.m.
Turkey and Waterfowl Club—Dec. 12, 10 a.m.

These meetings, unless otherwise mentioned, will be held in the City Hall, Guelph.

Reduced railway rates at return for single fare, good for Ontario west of Sharnbot Lake excepting west of North Bay. Outside of this territory tickets will be issued on the certificate plan. An office in the City Hall, Guelph, will provide accommodation for visitors.

Clydesdale Importations

During the past few weeks a large number of Clydesdale importations have been made into Canada. One of the notable importations was that made by Messrs. J. A. Turner of Calgary, and O. Sorby of Guelph, the former bringing out 19 head and the latter 14. Mr. Turner will hold most of his importation for the Dominion Exhibition to be held at Calgary next summer.

The Turner and Sorby horses were selected in person by Mr. Turner and are a superior lot. On this point the Scottish Farmer says:—

"Among the horses and mares shipped by him are quite a number of well-known prize winners. One is the noted Baron's Charm (12441), own brother to Benedict, Baron Ferguson, and other well-known prize winners. He was first at Ayr and

GRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

If you need Clydesdales (imp.) Canadian bred, male or female write to head office. If we have not on hand what you need, will help you to buy. Reasonable terms. Stock guaranteed as represented.

R. M. HOLTBY

Manchester P.O. and G.T.R. Station,
Long Distance Phone MYRTLE C.P.R.



Clydesdale Fillies

A number of fine imported fillies, selected by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chatten and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shortorns Yorkshires

Looking Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our seventy-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks. 125 young hogs and sows now on hand. Pairs not akin a specialty. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

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Long Distance Phone,



SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have now on hand only the choice imported colts, Dashing King 3 years old, and Baron Columbus, the Toronto winner, as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 8 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.



W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons.

Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance phone.

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Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.



Simcoe Lodge

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Imported and Canadian Bred Clydesdales and Hackneys

For Sale.

Our stables have won Firsts and Championships at America's leading Shows, and a few individuals of the showing kind are always on hand. Come and see them.

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Long distance phone at Farm. C.P.R. & C.N.R. STATIONS

the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Perth in 1904, and the Kelso premium horse in 1906 and 1907. Being got by Baron's Pride out of the celebrated mare Mary Macgregor (12864), which has produced so many prize winners, Baron's Charm is pretty certain to prove a big success in Canada. Another of these horses is Abbey Fashion (12793), a partial big three-year-old horse, got by the Machars and Bute prize horse Fickle Fashion, Abbey Fashion had the Scene, Strathford, and Murtle premium in 1907, and is a horse of great weight and substance, likely to breed cart horses in any country. Yet a third is the choicely-bred Baron Carrick (12817), bred at Houdston, and got by Baron's Pride out of Mr. Kerr's well-known prize mare Elsie Macdonald, whose sire was the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Gartly (9844). Baron Carrick had the Lammemoors premium in 1907, and, with his own breeding, is pretty certain to leave his mark. The big, grand horse Medalion (12247), own brother to the Seaham Stud horse Silver Cup, is an exceptionally well-bred animal. His sire was Baron's Pride, and his dam the noted prize mare Balmiedie Vesta, by Macgregor. This big horse had the Hexham premium in 1907, and cannot fail to be a successful sire. An uncommonly good colt is Gartly Standard (13494), got by the champion Everlasting (11331) out of Gartly Forecast, by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion horse Prince Thomas (1062), and grand-dam by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince of Carruchan (8151), and grand-dam by the celebrated champion horse Flashwood (3604). Alike in respect of breeding and merit, it would be difficult to beat this colt. Another very promising two-year-old was got by the Aberdeen champion horse Prince of Craigwillie (11462). This colt was third as a yearling at Aberdeen, where his sire has several times been first and champion stallion. The rest of this shipment, so far as colts are concerned, is worthy of the company in which they find themselves. They are got by the Kirkeudbright prize horse Majestic (11421), the Machars of Wigtown prize horse Durbar (11695), the choicely-bred horse Baron Atton (11253), another of the same class, Baron Houdston (11607), and the dam of this colt is an own sister to the great champion horse Hiawatha (10067)."

Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man., has also brought out fifteen head, specially selected for the trade in Western Canada, and sired by such horses as Baron's Balmiedie, Prince Thomas, Baronson, Marcellus, Baron's Pride. Mr. Graham also imported two Hackneys.

Mr. David Cargill, Medicine Hat, has also made a good importation of fillies and colts by such horses as Hiawatha, Royal Cattan, Baronson and Royal Edward. Included in the shipment was a stallion bred by Pride of Blacon.

Mr. John Anderson, Omamee, Ont., has imported one colt and four fillies. These are thick, short-legged, deep-ribbed animals of the Sir Everard type and got by Sir Hugo and Fashion Plate.

Mr. Elijah Yale, Danville, Que., has imported the stallion, Baron Pax by Baronson.

Mr. Adam Watson, Cobourg, Ont.,

has imported the well-known horse, Tomich's Heir, by Hiawatha. Tomich's Heir has eight registered crosses of Clydesdale blood.

Mr. Wm. Mehare's importation of fillies, which is to be offered at public auction in Ottawa on Dec. 2d, are a specially bred lot of three-year-olds and under. They are particularly strong in the blood of Baron's Pride and his sons. Two are sired by Lothian Tom, one by Matthias, and one by Moncrieffe Marquis. Others are by the Lanark premium horse, King's Crest, by Royal Blend,

Prince Victor, Argosy and Baron Beatrice.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Montreal, brought out three fine fillies, one sired by Lord Lothian, another by Baron's Pride and a third by Royal Favorite.

Mr. J. J. Miller, Gorrie, Ont., has imported two colts, and Messrs. MacGregor & McIntosh, Brucfield, three fillies. The colts are sired, one by Balmiedie's Queen's Guard and the other by Lord Mac. The fillies are by Baron's King, Lothian Prince and Douglas Chief.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 30 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines: horse power, hand crank, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

The Salem Herd of Shorthorns

is headed by the champion Gilt Victor (Imp.). Cattle of all ages for sale.

J. A. WATT

ELORA STA., G. T. & C. P. R. SALEM, O.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows, with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish showing cattle and grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

R. R. NESS, Howick, P. Q.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Unbroken record of several years' success at all leading Canadian Exhibitions, is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of Live Stock on the American continent.

When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Ont.

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WINTER FAIR

A Combination Exhibition of both LIVE and DRESSED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY; also a DAIRY SHOW and a SEED SHOW, will be held at

GUELPH, Ontario, December 9 to 13, 1907

Entries should be received by the following dates:—Live Stock, Seeds and Judging, November 23; Live Poultry, November 25; Dressed Poultry, November 30.

OVER \$10,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Instructive Lectures by Practical Experts Will be Given Each Day of the Fair.

Railway Rates: SINGLE FARE from all Points in Ontario

For Prize List, Entry Forms, Programme of Lectures or other information apply to the Secretary.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

President.

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

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WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS

BIRKHAMPTSTEAD, SHENSTONE, LICHFIELD, ENGLAND

We are prepared to receive orders for HAMPSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH-DOWN LINCOLN, COTSWOLD, LEICESTER and DORSET HORN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE SWINE and SHORTHORN CATTLE, which we can purchase at close prices and will deliver at a reasonable commission.

William Cooper & Nephews

CANADIAN AGENT—W. GEORGE CAVAN, BOX 1057, TORONTO, ONT.

Belmont Home Stock Farm

Leicester Sheep—about 30 yearling and ram lambs for sale. Hampshire Swine—orders will be taken for young breeding stock. Pairs not akin can be furnished. Some good Clydesdale Horses for sale. Also choice Barred Rock Poultry.

Hastings Bros., Crosshill, P.O.

G. T. R., Newton. C. P. R., Linwood.

FOREST VIEW FARM

Canada's Greatest Herd of Herefords

Won at Toronto, 1907—1st, Senior Herd; 1st, Junior Herd; 1st, Herd of 4 Calves; Junior Bull Champion; Bull and Heifer Calves, 1st champion and grand champion, Females any age.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

FOR SALE—12 Heifer Calves, 6 Bull Calves, 2 Yearling Bulls, 6 Cows with calves at side. Sire of young stock, Onward (imp.). Herd headed by Prime Lad and (imp.). Popular prices.

M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.

We breed registered and prize-winning Guernsey, French Canadian, and South-down Sheep. Our prices are yours, and our stock the best. 4 Guernsey Bull Calves must be sold before Xmas.

GUY CARR, Compton, Que.

Try a beautiful young Herd of 6 French Canadian Cattle at \$500.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swine bred from prize winners at Toronto, London; prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For sale some nice young Bulls and Heifers that will be sold cheap because of scarcity of feed; also several nice young Tamworth Pigs, and five Shrotoner Ram Lambs.

L. P. STAPLES, Ida, Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Jansfield, Guilph, Canada. Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

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PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER

Pure Bred Stock a Specialty.

LEVI A. W. TOLE

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

MAPLE CLIFF FARM

BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale Horses and Tamworth Pigs.

Three Imported Stallions and one Hackney for sale

And a number of young Boars fit for service.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg

Farm adjoins Ottawa.

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

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milk-ing Strains, Prize-winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

SHORTHORNS of right type and quality, Imported and Canadian Bred BULLS ready for service; also COWS and HEIFERS. The lot of Noted Imported Bulls are offered for sale at easy prices.

Write or call on

H. J. DAVIS,

Woodstock, Ontario.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

John Davis & Son

FOLEY, ONT.

Breeder of Clydesdales and Shropshire Sheep and Shorthorns, Glaston Lavender, Tynin, Miss Ramsden and Lady Eden families. Stock for sale. Long Distance phone.

SHORTHORNS

so Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.



BULLS BRED AT MAPLE SHADE

HAVE BEEN WINNERS—HAVE Sired WINNERS

And we have eight ready for service now that can do it again. Send for a catalogue. Tell us what you want and ask for price.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN P.O. and G.T.R. MYRTLE, C.P.R.

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SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale.

Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

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Lucan P.O. and Sta. G. T. R.

THE GRAFTON HANDY STANCHION

SECURES or releases the full row of cattle in a moment or a portion of the row if desired, and secures, releases, or retains, one or more without operating the full set. Stanchion bars are set with piping, frames of Georgia pine; all easily placed. Safe, strong, durable and surprisingly cheap. Cows are always clean and comfortable. Saves time and labour and a wise precaution in case of fire. Also watering bowls and piping ready to connect. Good and cheap. Full outfit or any portion desired. Illustrated circulars ready.

ROYAL GRAFTON

Mt. Charles, Peel Co. ONTARIO



HOLLYMOUNT

STOCK FARM

MITCHELL, ONT.

A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—promising herd headers of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON,
Mitchell, Ont.

No grade Lamb equals the half-bred Dorset for the block.

Try a Pure Bred Dorset Ram on your stock this Fall. I have several on hand to choose from.

R. H. HARDING,

Mapleview Farm Thorndale, ONT.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Superintendent, Proprietors,
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

JOHN GARDBOUSE & SONS, Hightfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-anglo Shorthorns, Shire Horses and Lincoln Sheep



At present offering a few choice show Bulls; also females, and one Shire Stallion, three years old, and two Yearling Cobs.

Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP Pat Farnham Farm

We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred ram lambs—the home-bred ones being all sired by imported ram; also a number of yearling two-shear and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON - ARKELL, ONT.
GUELPH, G. T. R. ARKELL, C. P. R.

Breeders' Directory

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$3.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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H. B. NESS, Howick, Que.

HODGKINS & TIDALE, Belleville, Ont.—
Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.

Sheep

LLOYD JONES, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Hampshire Sheep.

FOSTER FARM, Oakville, Ont. Breeders of Dorset Horn Sheep. Registered Stock for sale. Correspondence cheerfully answered. See large ad.

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

INO COSENS & SONS, Harrison, Ont. C. F. R. and U. T. R. Oxford Down Sheep, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

GEO. E. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Lester breeding ewes.

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

H. O. ARBELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C. P. R.; Midway, G. T. R. Choice breeding stock. Oxford Down Sheep.

JAS. TOLTON & SONS, Walkerton, Ont. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep and Short-horn Cattle; young breeding stock for sale.

INO. AYER & SON, "Belevant Farm," Bowmanville, Ont.—Breeders of Southdowns, Stock for sale.

GEORGE N. HARRIS, breeder of Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Pigs, Lynden, Ont.

P. C. GORNELL, Ridgeway, Ont. A choice lot of Shropshire Lam Lamb. Price right.

Swine

J. LOBNE FOSTER "Glenheadon Stock Farm," Myrtle, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.—Breeders of Tamworth Swine, B. Turkey, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited.

J. W. TODD—Corinth, Ont.—Breeder of English Berkshire and Tamworths. Breeding stock for sale.

A. REMUS, Hill, Ont.—Importer and breeder of Hampshire Swine. Write for description, prices, etc.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont. (opposite A. to Colwill Bros.) Short-horn and Tamworth Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowersville, Ont. breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Young Stock for sale.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, Ferguson, Ont. breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young Boars and Bows of choice breeding for sale.

D. N. GLAZIER, Mahanadi, Ont. Yorkshire B. Whites and Hants. Young stock for sale.

S. SNOWDEN, Bowmanville, Ont. Box 29. Breeder of Large English Berkshires, B. Rocks, Light Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Town Ducks, W. Holland and others.

J. GOLE (Maple Grove Farm), Bowmanville, Ont. Breeder of Large English Yorkshire, Bresse and W. H. Turkey, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse and Emden Geese.

CATTLE

JOHN SCOTT, Dunblane, Ont. Short-horns. Young stock for sale. Write us.

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale, J. M. HALL, Jacks in P. O., Ont. Tara Station, G. T. R.

A. F. POLLARD, Shadland Stock Farm, Capleton, Ont., breeder of Short-horns and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone.

BERTRAM HOSKIN (Mt. Pleasant Farm) The Gully, Ont. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. High-class young stock for sale. Long distance phone.

ROBERT SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN DEYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

O. CLIFFORD, "The Maple," Oshawa, Ont. L. Breeder of Herefords. Stock for sale. Long distance phone.

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont. Short-horns—Gloster, Ramadon, Byrnes families.

A. E. MEADOWS, Port Hope, Ont. Short-horns, Matildas, Isabelas, Gloster, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale.

MADISON COOPER, Watertown, N. Y.—Pure-bred Holsteins. Good pedigree Bulls for sale. Send for price, pedigree, photograph.

H. W. JEWELL, Bowmanville, Ont. Box 179. Breeder of Short-horns, Gloster, Larvina families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN REYDON, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Breeder of Short-horn cattle.

GEO. E. ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.—Imported and Home-bred Short-horns for sale.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Aprahors—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Some grand breeding young stock, sire by Village Secret and other soppers. Prices right for the goods.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as imp. Wedding Gifts, Young stock sired by Killbean Beauty bull, imp. Ten Leland and imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bull from six months to months of age; also some fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

C. E. BAIN, Taunton, Ont., breeder of high-class Short-horns. Registered young stock from best females for sale.

CHAR. BROAT, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of B. Clydesdale and Short-horns, Gloster, Meadowflower families.

J. WATSON, Oatlandsburg, Ont.—Breeder of Scotch Short-horn. Nine young Bulls for sale.

Miscellaneous

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont. Sta. G. T. R. Imported and Home-bred Scotch Short-horns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P. O., Ont., Lincoln's H. Co., Riverview Stock Farm.—Short-horns and D. tract Sheep.

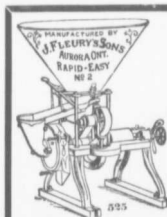
JAS. BOWMAN, "Elm Park" (Gush), Ont.—Imp. a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Clydesdale horses and Suffolk sheep. Correspondence invited.



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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and preventative of the disease. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it. Matter how bad the case or what the year may have been—your money back if Fleming's Lumpy Jaw Cure over fails. Our fair plan of selling together with educational information on Lumpy Jaw and its treatment, is given in
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Must contain veterinary book sent prepaid to be given away. Durable boxes, labeled and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chatham, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Milking Short-horns in Demand

A feature of the trade in milk cows at the Chicago Stock Yards, and in all the region tributary to that great market, is the demand for large cows of the milking Short-horn type. These cows, showing plenty of size, are eagerly sought at long prices by the dealers from New York and Pennsylvania. Newly calved, or well along in calf, such cows elicit the strongest competition. The dealers explain the demand for them by saying that as the eastern dairymen no longer makes any attempt to rear his own heifers into profit, he must have something that will yield a remunerative flow of milk for a time and then fatten readily into beef that brings a good price. This combination is found in the Short-horn type of cow, which is briminy as much as any other sort of distinctive dairy breeding. This looks like more indubitable evidence that the farmers of the cornbelt can make money by paying more attention to the use of good Short-horn bulls and developing the dual-purpose character inherent in the breed—Breeders' Gazette.



SCARCITY AND DEARNESS OF FEED

Should feed every stockfeeder to use a "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER. These machines do more work with less power than others. In sizes to suit you. IT PAYS to use them.

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"Your No. 2 12-inch 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder is a success with me. easy draft, quick work and a good job." Robert Hill, Orestera's Falls.

A fine Lithograph and any information you ask.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ont. Medals and Diplomas, World's Fair, Chicago and Paris.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1907.

Trade conditions continue fair for this season and the outlook is good. The scarcity of money is still the disturbing factor in trade. The banks and business men should come to some understanding on this matter so as to facilitate trade.

WHEAT.

The wheat situation is stronger than at last writing, and Ontario wheat is quoted here at 94c. to 96 1-2c. at outside points, and Manitoba No. 1 Northern at \$1.15, and No. 2, \$1.10. The movement of the western crop is being retarded by the money stringency. The export demand is good and Liverpool prices are higher. The dollar mark may be reached before long. A great deal of feed wheat is wanted in Ontario.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market here has eased off somewhat and prices are lower, at 48c. to 50 1-2c. outside. The demand continues good. At Montreal, quotations are 56c. to 59c., out of store. Barley is quoted at 63c. to 67c., and peas at 88c. outside. No. 3 yellow corn is quoted at Montreal at 72c. to 73c., and here at 67 1-2c. in car lots. Toronto freights. Bran is quoted here at \$19 to \$20 in bulk outside, and shorts at \$21 to \$22 per ton.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay continues in demand. Quotations for baled hay at Montreal range from \$15 to \$19 as to quality, and here at \$18 to \$18.50 per ton in car lots on track. Baled straw is firm at \$10 to \$11 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

Potatoes are firm here at 85c. to 95c. per bag in car lots. Beans rule firm at \$1.75 to \$1.85 for primes and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for hand-picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

New-laid eggs are higher at Montreal at 32c. to 33c. Quotations here are 35c. and storage eggs at 23c. to 27c. in case lots.

The poultry market has been somewhat depressed owing to the inferior quality offering. People seem to be sending their low to market without proper fitting. Choice chickens are quoted here at 7c. to 9c., inferior 5c. to 6c., choice ducks and geese 7c. to 9c., and turkeys 12c. to 13c. per lb. in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.

Receipts of seeds are not heavy and a large supply is not expected till cold weather arrives. Alsike is quoted at \$7.50 to \$9 per bushel as to quality.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market is quiet but steady. Stocks on hand are about one-half what they were at this time last year. Montreal quotations are: Octobers, 12c. to 12 1-2c., and Novembers, 11 1-2c. to 12c. per lb.

Butter keeps in good demand and prices are firm. The arrival of foreign butter has affected the market somewhat but has not lowered prices. Creameries in Western Ontario are reported to be getting 30c. per lb. for butter. At Montreal, grass goods are quoted at 28c. to 28 1-2c. Here prices are firm at 29c. to 30c. for creamery

prints, and 26c. to 27c. for solids, and 26c. to 27c. for dairy prints and 23c. to 24c. for solids. On Toronto farmers' market, butter is quoted at 28c. to 32c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

The quality of fat cattle offering is, as usual, not good. Receipts were higher last week and prices a little firmer. There are no exporters offering except bulls, which are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. Few butchers' cattle are good enough to bring more than \$4 per cwt., and quotations are: fair to good, \$3 to \$4; cows, \$1.75 to \$3.25; and canners, 75c. to \$1 per cwt.

Prices for feeders and stockers rule as follows:—Best feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.80; best feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., at \$2.90 to \$3.35; best stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$2.65 to \$3; best stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$2.25 to \$2.75; medium stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$2 to \$2.25; common stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

The best quality of milch cows and springers are in demand, prices ranging from \$40 to \$60 each for good to choice, and \$25 to \$35 for inferior cows.

Trade in veal calves rules steady at \$3 to \$6, with a few good ones selling at \$6.50 per cwt.

Export sheep sell at \$3.50 to \$4.25; rams and culis at \$3 to \$3.50, and lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Hogs have taken a drop and are quoted at the lowest price of the season: \$3.10 per cwt. was the quotation for selects, fed and watered, and \$4.10 to \$4.30 for lights and fats. Some packers are quoted 85.25 at outside points.

Corn and Potato Yield

The Department of Agriculture at Washington estimates the total yield of corn, on Nov. 9th last, at 2,553,732,000 bushels, as compared with 2,270,416,000 in 1906, the yield per acre being 26 bushels, as compared with 30.7 bushels in 1906, 28.8 in 1905, and a ten-year average of 45.4 bushels.

The average yield of potatoes is given as 95.3 bushels, per acre, as against 102.2 in 1906, 87 in 1905, and a ten-year average of 85.5 bushels per acre.

Winter Term

now running. No better time to make a start. If unable to begin now, arrange to be on hand on **Jan. 5th.** when College re-opens. Our courses are modern, thorough and practical, and every student receives individual help. Y.M.C.A. privileges free. Write for catalogue.

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and give it a touch after using, you will always have a beautifully shiny stove. For a quick, lasting shine, there is nothing else to equal "Black Knight".

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Enter any time but better NOW.

Write for our "Special Proposition."

Robertson, Kings County, N.B.,

Feb. 15, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle :

Dear Sir,—I would say in regard to your Elixir, that it is an excellent medicine, for I have used it three years and have also sold them for the

same period, and am thoroughly convinced that it is by far the best liniment in use to-day, both for man and beast. I also handle your Condition and Worm Powders and have always found them giving the very best results. Yours respectfully,

T. E. TITUS.

TO SEE IS TO BUY.

Geo. Ramsay, Waterloo Co., Ont., in sending in his subscription says:—"I happened to have one of your papers given me to read. It was the first I had seen and I was much taken with it."

Help for the Overworked, The Broken Down!



An Army of Human Wrecks Cured Every Year. No Drugs, No Medicines.

No time for the Dreamer! "Rip Van Winkle was in a big establishment I visited recently where with just these words: "Get Busy! Do it now!" Short shift to the laggard. "Make good or get out," that's the advice he gets. They want men who can "deliver the goods."

No matter how big the results to-day, to-morrow's must be bigger. Hence, greater and ever greater the demand upon body and brain.

All this effort, this tremendous wear and tear is concentrated upon the Nervous System, and when the Nervous System is overstrained, down goes the man; the organs of his body refuse to work; its normal functions become impaired, and he's ready for the scrap heap.

Overworked, broken-down men and women, do not despair! There's help for you in my Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt! It has made thousands of vigorous and healthy men and women out of Mental and Physical Wrecks! Its glowing current of Electric Life, fed into your tired and aching body, will succor every weakened nerve, every debilitated organ! Use it, and get back your Strength and Energy!

The "Drug Doctor" has not kept pace with the times! He's like Rip Van Winkle, only worse, for he's been asleep for more than 20 years. Electricity is the "up-to-date" remedy—the remedy for you!

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of Breakdown in Men and Women. The Vitality of the body is Electricity—the force in the Nerve Cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the Battle of Life!

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Neurasthenia, Hypochondria, Nervous Prostration or Nervous Weakness, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Poor Circulation, Urinal Troubles, Weakness of the Organs, Night Losses, all evidences of Premature Decay.

We can give you the PROOF in abundance. Here we give you a few samples of the kind of letters that we receive every day by the score:

I received the Belt all right and am very pleased with it. It has done me a lot of good and I would not be without it now. I wish I could have got it before.—E. MAJOR, Fort Daulton, Ont.

Your Belt cured me of sciatica in exactly three months. I do not now feel so ache or pain.—MRS. JOHN FLEURY, North Bay, Ont.

I am writing to let you know that your Belt that I bought from you a year ago, did all that you claimed for it. It cured me of all my troubles.—L.FON RALPHE, Lime Ridge, Que.

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Weak Men, Broken Down Women, I want to see you all at my office! Call on me if you can do so; if not, cut out this Coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my elegantly illustrated 80-page Book, which points out the Road to Health. Don't put it off. I have a book for Men; one for Women, too. Send to-day.

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214 St. James St.
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Please send me your book, free.

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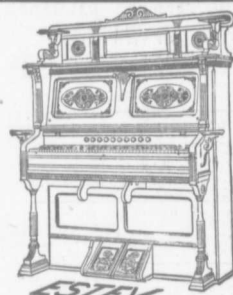
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The months of September and October have established a new record in the sale of Gourlay Pianos. The greatly increased demand for Gourlay Pianos has brought us more fine organs in part payment than ever before—our organ warehouses will not hold half of them—and as it costs money to store them, we choose to cut prices and dispose of them quickly. No better purchasing opportunity has ever been offered than this list presents. In ordering send us your second and third choices in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Organs under \$50.00, \$ 5.00 cash and \$3.00 per month
Organs over 50.00, \$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month
A discount of 10% for cash.

MASON AND HAMLIN—5 octave walnut flat-top organ, by Mason and Hamlin, Boston. Has 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and knee swell. An excellent organ for school or mission use. Original cost, \$150. Sale price.....	\$30 00
DOMINION—5 octave walnut Dominion organ with high back, attractively carved. Has 6 stops, 2 full sets of reeds (knee swell, etc. Original cost, \$100. Sale Price.....	\$33 00
THOMAS—5 octave walnut organ by E. G. Thomas. Has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and knee swells. Original cost, \$110. Sale price.....	\$36 00
KILGOUR—A handsome 5 octave organ by Kilgour, Hamilton, in rich solid walnut case. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original cost, \$125. Sale price.....	\$41 00
KARN—5 octave walnut organ by D. W. Karn, Woodstock, in attractive solid walnut case of modern design with mirror top. Has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds in the treble, one in the bass, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Height, 6 feet. Sale price.....	\$42 00
DOHERTY—5 octave walnut organ by The Doherty Co., in very handsome case attractively carved and decorated. Has 12 stops, 3 sets of reeds in the treble, 2 in the bass, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original cost, \$135. Sale price.....	\$44 00
BELL—A particularly handsome pipe top organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in solid walnut case, pipes handsomely decorated in green and gold, and case otherwise beautifully carved. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original cost, \$150. Sale price.....	\$51 00
BELL—A very handsome 6 octave, high-back organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in walnut case with music rack, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Original cost, \$150. Sale price.....	\$55 00
BELL—6 octave piano case organ by W. Bell, Guelph, in ebonized case with fret carved panels, mirror top and lamp stands. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds in addition to sub-bass set. Sale price.....	\$67 00
THOMAS—6 octave piano case organ by The Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock, in walnut case without top. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells. Sale price.....	\$69 00



TERMS OF SALE

Every organ shipped subject to approval.
We will pay the return freight if not satisfactory.
A new stool accompanies each instrument.
Each organ safely packed without extra charge.

BERLIN—6 octave piano case organ, in attractive walnut case with mirror rail top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Looks just like new. Sale price.....	\$71 00
BELL—Chapel organ by W. Bell, Guelph, in attractive walnut case with rail top and finished back. Has 14 stops, 3 sets of reeds throughout, and sub-bass. A splendid instrument. Sale price.....	\$72 00
DOHERTY—6 octave piano case organ by the Doherty Co., Clinton, in ebonized case with mirror top and lamp stands. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, 2 knee swells. Sale price.....	\$77 00
CORNWALL—A very attractive piano case organ by Cornwall, Huntingdon, Que., in walnut case with handsome panels in bronze relief. Has 13 stops, 3 sets of reeds in the treble, and 2 sets and a sub-bass set in the bass, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. A splendid musical instrument. Sale price.....	\$79 00
THOMAS—6 octave piano case organ in attractive walnut case with rail top. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler, 2 knee swells, and patent folding mouseproof pedals. Sale price.....	\$80 00
BELL—6 octave piano case organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in beautiful walnut case with handsomely pillared mirror top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Cannot be told from new. Sale price.....	\$88 00
KARN—6 octave piano case organ by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in handsome walnut case with mirror top, lamp stands and full swing music desk. Has 12 stops, 3 sets of reeds in the treble and 2 in the bass, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Just like new. Sale price.....	\$89 00
DOMINION—A beautiful 6 octave piano case organ by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in handsome mahogany case with full length carved panels and music desk, double folding fall board and protected pedals, lamp stands, etc. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Used less than two years. Sale price.....	\$91 00
SHERLOCK-MANNING—One of the most attractive piano case organs we have ever had in stock by the Sherlock-Manning Co., of London. Has 6 octaves, 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds, throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, handsome 36 in. mirror top. Almost new. Sale price.....	\$92 00

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