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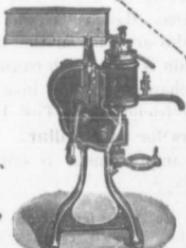
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The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., Editor

D. T. MCALINSH, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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THE 'FARMING WORLD,

90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

Business Agency of the Editor and Manager.

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

Coming Events

International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, 1904.

Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 5-9, 1904.

Hereford Breeders' Annual Meeting, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 7, 1904.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Annual Convention, Windsor, N.S., Dec. 7-9, 1904.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Dec. 13-16, 1904.

P. E. I. Fruit Growers' Annual Convention, Charlottetown, Dec. 20-21, 1904.

Eastern Dairy Convention, Brockville, Ont., January 11-13, 1905.

Shorthorn Directors, January 16, 1905.

Western Dairy Convention, Stratford, Ont., January 17-19, 1905.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1905.

Canadian Stallion Show, January 25-27, 1905. The following associations will hold their annual meetings during show week: Harness Hunter and Saddle Horse Society; Shire Horse Breeders, Hackney Horse Society, Clydesdale Horse Breeders, Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, Canadian Pony Society.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meetings, Montreal, February, 1905.

Catching the Fakir

At the Donnybrook fair, held in Norfolk county, several fakirs were summoned for operating gambling devices, etc. At Simcoe the other day convictions were secured and one man fined \$50 for illegally selling liquor at this fair, and two more \$25 each for operating gambling devices. The outfits were confiscated. One machine, a complicated affair, providing for the making of bets of from one to forty dollars, is worth \$200.

At the instance of Supt. Cowan, the provincial detectives were put on the track of these parties with the above result. The punishment meted out should have a deterrent effect upon fakirism in Ontario.

Advertise in The Farming World.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Well Worth It

A book well worth the attention of all our readers is the "Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture." All interested should consult the advertisement appearing in this issue.

"Stock Pointers"

The Beaver Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ont., manufacturers of Herbageum, have issued a valuable book entitled "Stock Pointers" that gives a lot of practical hints for stockmen. The main object of the book is to explain the use of pure aromatics in stock feeding. There are a number of good illustrations of stock, several leading prize winning animals being among the number. It will pay to send for this book.

Make Money at Home

In these days of high prices for necessities, anything which can increase the family income is welcome. By means of a recent invention known as Gearhart's Family Knitter, good money can be made easily and pleasantly at home by knitting socks, stockings, mittens, ladies' vests, etc., for the trade. The machine is very simple and the work is so easy and enjoyable that even the children take great delight in running the knitter.

The quality of work that Gearhart's Family Knitter will turn out is so superior in both appearance and wearing quality to that of any knitting factory, that dealers will readily buy your goods at a good profit. If you or your family want to make good money during your spare time, don't hesitate, but at right down and write now for our prospectus which will tell you all about our plan.

To prove to you what fine work this machine will do, we send samples of the work to every inquirer. J. E. Gearhart & Son, Clearfield, Pa.

Thirty Millions for Flour

Since Canada spends thirty millions a year for flour, and makes the best in the world, it would seem as if every Canadian family could and would have this flour.

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No flour ever became popular so rapidly.

It does everything to the way it is made.

The best mills in the Empire grind it again and again to make it fine enough.

Process after process is applied and finally electricity to make it pure enough. Electricity is a new idea in flour making.

It makes flour whiter, sweeter, purer and more nutritious.

This process is controlled in Canada by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, and used exclusively in making Royal Household flour, which has captured Great Britain, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Finland, South Africa, Gibraltar, the West Indies, Newfoundland and even far off Fiji and Australasia, and Canada from coast to coast.

The best grocers certify to their customers that no flour is the equal of Royal Household for either bread or pastry.

The Ogilvie Mills at Montreal and Winnipeg, and its mill being built at Fort William are taxed to their utmost to produce the famous flour fast enough, and yet their capacity is more than double that of any other flour concern in Canada.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,

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TERMS OF SALE

1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory.
2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Pianos under \$250—\$10 cash and \$6.00 per month.

Pianos over \$250—\$15 cash and \$7.00 per month.

Pianos over \$400—\$25 cash and \$10.00 per month.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

DOMINION—7 octave, walnut, English cottage model, upright piano, by the Dominion Co., Howarthville. A modern piano, used less than a year, with all improvements, three pedals, mandolin attachment, etc. Regular price, \$250. Reduced to..... **\$189**

MENDELSSOHN—7 octave, cottage style piano, by the Mendelssohn Piano Co., in handsome walnut case, with full swing music desk. This is a favorite piano with students, being of excellent tone, best repeating action, and in every way modern and attract ive. Used only four months. Regular price, \$275. Reduced to..... **\$216**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—Handsome upright piano, 7½ octave, by The Gerhard Heintzman Co., in rosewood case, with full swing front, solid panels, with hand carving in relief. This piano is in excellent condition, the action and interior being just like new. Height, 4 feet 3 inches. Original price, \$300. Reduced to..... **\$264**

HARDMAN-HARRINGTON—7½ octave, upright Grand piano, in handsome walnut case, with full length polished panel, surmounted by hand carving. This piano is one of the last of an order of 30 pianos made specially for us by this company. Since placing the order, styles have changed, and though \$300 is the regular cash price, we now offer it for..... **\$269**

EMERSON—7½ octave, upright piano, by the Emerson Piano Co., Boston. One of the finest pianos made by this celebrated company, handsome burr walnut case, Boston fall board and full swing front, hand-carved, best American action, full overstring scale, etc. A very fine piano, could not be told from new. Original price, \$425. Reduced to..... **\$380**

FISCHER—7½ octave, Cabinet Grand piano, by J. & C. Fischer, New York, in handsome dark burr walnut case. One of the finest styles made by this well-known company, with center swing music desk, hand-carved, in excellent order, and is just like new. Best American action, three pedals, full overstring scale, etc. Height, 4 feet 10 inches. Original price, \$300. Reduced to..... **\$265**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7½ octave Cabinet Grand, Gerhard-Heintzman piano, in richly-figured mahogany case. This is one of our concert pianos, chosen for this purpose because of its beauty of tone. The piano is entirely modern, having left the factory only a few months, and is one of the handsomest pianos made by this company. Original price, \$450. Reduced to..... **\$316**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—7½ octave, full sized Cabinet Grand piano, by The Gerhard-Heintzman Co.; handsome Colonial design of case in burr walnut. This style has been discontinued because of change in style, but is a perfect instrument in tone and appearance. Regularly, \$500. Reduced to..... **\$318**

KNABE—7½ octave, upright piano, by Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, in rich mahogany case with full length panel. Boston fall board, up-to-date trich and pinners, etc. This Knabe piano could hardly be called a used piano, not recent changes in case designs force us to call this an old style (but a handsome one), and to facilitate warehouse handling we have marked it as a used instrument. The regular price is \$300. We offer it now for..... **\$445**

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Our solid gold chains for ladies combine elegance with simplicity. They sell at \$10 to \$40.

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This fine English decorated china salad bowl and servers, fine silver plated mountings, 9 inches diameter. Special \$5.00.

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Table of Contents

The Future of the Institute	881
Please Note	881
The Percheron and the Trotter	881
Professor Robertson Resigns	882
The Cream Gatherer's Creamery	882
Goes to Nova Scotia	882
Editorial Notes	882
Live Stock and Farm Conditions in the West	883
The Hackney to the Front	883
The World's Great Show of Sheep	884
A Prolific Sow	884
Buying Steers for Feeding	885
Is the Quality of Beef Deteriorating	886
Our English Letter	887
Forestry on the Farm	888
Binbrook Plowing Match	888
Wentworth Plowing Match	888
Toronto Township Plowmen	838
Kemptville Cheese Meeting	888
Come to Stay	889
The Babcock Test vs. the Oil Test	889
Churn	889
The Babcock Test and the Oil Test	890
From the Patrons' Standpoint	891
Fruit, Flowers and Honey	891
Co-operation the Keynote in Successful Fruit Culture	891

THE HOME WORLD—

Popping Corn	893
Preparing for Christmas	893
Marriage in Two Languages	893
The Experiment Failed	893
The End of the Chase	894
The Boys and Girls	895
In the Kitchen	896
Sunday at Home	898
In the Sewing Room	899
Health in the Home	900
How to Make Hens Lay	901
Led the Poultry at St. Louis	901
A Great Lice Factory	901
Old Hens	901
Brown and White Shelled Eggs	902
Chicken Lore	902
Extracting Honey From the Busy Bee	903
Prince Edward Island	904
Lump on Stifle Joint	905
Defective Test	905
Occupation of Land	905
Commission for Buying Apples	905
Furious Driving	906
Contract for Hiring	906
Injury to Iridated Horse	906
Horse Deal	906
Shows a Profit	906
Farming World Man on the Wine	907
Gossip	907
Sale of Shire Fillies	908
Flatt's Fillies Sell Well	909
John Bright's Sale	910
Union Stock Yards' Fat Stock Show	911
Canadian Stockmen at St. Louis	911
Another Fine Lot	912
Judging Competition at Guelph	912
Canadian Seed Growers' Association	912
Market Review and Forecast	913
Table of Quotations	913
Maritime Markets	914
Ontario Crops	914

A Worthy Promotion

A rearrangement of the work of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario has brought promotion where it is well deserved. Mr. Thos. Southworth, well known to many FARMING WORLD readers, through his work in connection with the farm help bureau during recent years, has been promoted to the position of Director of Colonization, Forestry and Parks. Mr. Geo. W. Yates will be secretary of this new branch and assistant to Mr. Southworth.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 1 DECEMBER, 1904

No. 23

The Future of the Institute

WHAT is to be the future of the Farmers' Institute? is a question many are asking. We are casting no reflection upon anyone connected with its present management when we say that we believe the parting of the ways has been reached in connection with this important and valuable organization, especially in Ontario. Since its organization the Farmers' Institute has been one of the most potent factors in the promotion of better agriculture in this country. But the Institute has reached a stage in its development when a step in advance must be made and its energies directed into new channels. Unless this is done, we believe the influence of the Institute will wane and its grip upon the farmers of this country become gradually lessened. Such a thing would be a national calamity.

In taking this stand we would not for a moment belittle the efforts of the past and the self-sacrificing work of the able army of workers who for small thanks and small pay have rendered their country a service that it can never repay. But these gentlemen will, we think, agree with us in the contention, that the Institute cannot go on doing the same kind of work and covering the same ground year after year and hold the attention and interest of farmers generally. There are, no doubt, hundreds of farmers, even in Ontario, whom the Institute has not yet reached. But for a quarter of a century the rank and file of our farmers have been attending Institute meetings and listening to addresses and discussions upon practical farm topics. And is it not reasonable to suppose that a day would come when the pupil shall equal in knowledge and experience his teacher, no matter how well equipped the latter might be. A glance over the situation today would lead one to conclude that that day had arrived, and that many farmers have graduated from the Institute of the past and present, and are looking for something in the nature of a post graduate course, that will lead them out into a wider experience.

But what can be done, and how can the present method of working be improved upon? And just here we must confess that a question arises that is most difficult to answer. Perhaps those in close touch with the work may have some suggestions to offer. In making a change it is neither necessary nor advisable that present methods be discontinued. But at this stage in our Institute development something more is needed to hold the interest and maintain the Institute on the high plane of the past. What that something is, is what many would like to know. It has been suggested by not a few that the

Institute turn its attention in the direction of holding plowing matches, of maintaining rural libraries and in other lines of work quite distinct from the often stereotyped meeting. How far these suggestions can be worked out through the Institute it is for those in charge of the work to say. The system has a capable superintendent and others directing its work, and we feel sure they will rise up to the occasion and devise some means of continuing this important educational work on the high plane which has marked its progress since its inception.

In the meantime, we shall be very glad to have the views of farmers, Institute workers and others on this important topic.

PLEASE NOTE

that we are desirous of adding 20,000 new subscribers to our list for 1905. We therefore invite your personal help to attain this end.

Our constant aim is to provide the best farmers' paper in Canada, to always continue to improve *The Farming World* and make it more and more helpful to the farmer—on whose prosperity the future of our vast Dominion entirely depends.

Our large circulation enables us to put at the disposal of our subscribers the combined experience of the highest authorities at a very low price. With a still larger circulation, we shall be able to serve your interests even more efficiently, and for that reason we confidently ask your co-operation.

Please read the announcement on the front cover of this issue.

The Percheron and the Trotter

Mr. W. S. Spark, who spent several months in Canada during the past year, in the interests of horse breeding, read a paper at the Colonial Institute, London, Eng., recently on the wealth of Canada as an agricultural country. He is reported as saying that he was convinced that when Canadians get rid of their Percheron blood and pay less attention to trotting, Canada will become one of the foremost horse-breeding countries in the world.

Coming from one who has made a close study of horse breeding methods in Canada, Mr. Spark's comment on the situation here is worthy of consideration. There is, as yet, very little Percheron blood in Ontario, though from present indications there is likely to be more of it during the next year or two. In Quebec, the Percheron takes a prominent place as a draft horse, and during the past few years a great deal of this blood has been introduced

into the North-West at no small cost either, to those who have been supplied with it. As to its effect upon the horse-breeding interests of the country many will fall in with Mr. Spark's contention that it is anything but salutary.

But be this as it may, in horse breeding as in other branches of animal husbandry, it is a mistake to introduce too many breeds, and to mix these up indiscriminately. Select the breed or breeds best adapted to the needs of the country, and which will give the best results in the finished product and stick to these. In Canada, and we speak more particularly for Ontario, we have two breeds of draft horses admirably suited to the climatic and other conditions of the country, and which will, if properly managed, produce animals that will work well, sell well, and return a good profit to the farmer. These are the Clyde and Shire breeds, with Canadian record books established, which many new breeds being introduced have not. With the best imported and home bred blood of these two to choose from, is there any good reason for the introduction of other draft horse breeds, good or bad? This is a question that the farmer must answer for himself.

A feature of horse breeding that has not been sufficiently developed in this country is that of devoting certain districts or localities to the breeding of one type of horse. With a few exceptions, such as Ontario and Huron counties and one or two other districts, no attempt whatever has been made to take up one line of breeding in any one locality. One farmer will raise heavy horses, his neighbor light horses, and the man across the way trotters, with the result that so far as horse breeding is concerned the locality has no special distinction one way or the other, is not sought out by buyers and is left severely alone when a number of good animals of one type are wanted. If, on the other hand, the farmer and his neighbors engaged in the same line of breeding, whether in heavy or light horses, they would soon find a market for their product at their own doors. The dealer, whether buying for himself or for others, soon becomes familiar with the localities or districts where horses of a certain type can be had in large numbers, and goes there when he wants them. It saves expense, costs less to ship, and in every way is more conducive to profitable business both for the seller and buyer. Of course district breeding along one line, whether in light or heavy horses, pre-supposes that only one breed will be introduced into the locality. It is this plan that has made Scotland famed for Clydes and the south of England for Shires.

The same result will follow here, providing localities will confine their efforts to one breed and work along definite and systematic lines.

But what of the trotter? He is with us in large numbers, and has a pretty strong grasp upon the horse breeding fraternity of this country. His influence, in so far as the average farmer is concerned, does not make for progress in horse breeding. Many a farmer has gone to the wall owing to his allegiance to a trotter that was not fast enough to win anything, but too fast to be of service in ordinary farm work. The rank and file of our farmers will serve their own interests best by breeding the draft horse. Those who are inclined towards something lighter and more fancy can use good Hackney blood to advantage in the production of profitable carriage and harness horses.

Professor Robertson Resigns

The resignation of Prof. J. W. Robertson, as Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, was not unexpected by those in close touch with his work in recent years. Since becoming the avenue through which Sir Wm. Macdonald's generous gifts to agriculture have been distributed, Prof. Robertson's ability and energy have been directed more and more towards promoting the great educational movements which these gifts have brought into existence. But in doing so, the work of the important department, of which he has been the distinguished head for many years, has not been neglected. The forming of the different branches of the work into divisions, with a qualified chief at the head, has simplified it a very great deal, and left him free to enter the broader and higher field of educational activity for which, in temperament, training and ability he is so well qualified.

Professor Robertson's public work had its beginning at the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1890 he became Commissioner of Dairying for Canada. Immediately that characteristic Scotch pluck and energy with which nature has so richly endowed him, and his capacity for doing large things and doing them well, began to assert themselves. A few years' time saw all the provinces of the Dominion organized for aggressive dairy work. The output of dairy products greatly increased, the quality improved, and the outlying sections of the country brought in touch with that progressive movement that has made Canadian dairy products famed at home and abroad. In time his duties were increased, and as Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner for Canada his energies were given wider scope for usefulness. The extension of markets, better carrying facilities for food products, the poultry industry and the improving of the seed grain of the country received special attention, and with what result our readers are well aware. Suffice it to say, that when he leaves the Department of Agriculture, Prof. Robertson will have left behind him a record of

which any individual might well feel proud.

It is gratifying to know that in withdrawing from the service of the Dominion Prof. Robertson's energy and ability will be continued in the interests of higher and better agriculture in Canada. As president of the new Agricultural College which Sir Wm. Macdonald's munificence will create in the province of Quebec, the splendid talents which he possesses will have ample opportunity for realizing their greatest possibilities. The work to be carried on by the new college has not been definitely outlined as yet. But we understand that research and instruction in agricultural matters and practical farm work will be its leading features. The course of study will probably be made to harmonize with the work already accomplished by Sir Wm. Macdonald, and so mapped out as to put the finishing touches to the great educational movement set on foot by that gentleman.

Prof. Robertson's resignation does not take effect until the beginning of the year. In the meantime we presume the work of re-organizing the department will remain in abeyance. It has been intimated that no successor will be appointed. The lieutenants whom Prof. Robertson has gathered around him are experts in their particular line of service, and quite capable under the Minister of Agriculture's direction of administering the work in their charge with credit to the country and to themselves. But fuller announcements in this regard will no doubt be made later.

We wish Prof. Robertson well. In his new field of labor he will have our co-operation and sympathy so long as his work makes for agricultural advancement in this country. There is room in Canada for more than one institution similar to that at Guelph, even if private enterprise has to be depended upon to bring them into being. A new agricultural college with a name at its head that is a household word in every rural home in Canada cannot but be successful and of great value to the agricultural interests of the country.

The Cream Gathering Creamery

The cream gathering creamery received a good send off at the Palmerston meeting, a report of which appears in this issue. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, stated that there was nothing inherent in the system that would prevent first-class butter from being made. Prof. Dean pointed out that the cream gathering creamery was here to stay and dairymen must make the best of it and endeavor to improve the system so that the finest quality of product will be made.

The advice of these two dairy authorities is sane and sound. The cream gathering creamery has many advantages over the whole milk creamery that appeal directly to the farmer and it would be the height of folly to attempt

to stem its progress under these conditions. The same plan is to accept the situation and endeavor to improve the conditions under which the cream gathering creamery is operated. We are pleased to note that our dairy authorities are taking this view. Future development in Canadian butter making will depend largely upon the success of the cream gathering creamery. There is in it possibilities of profit for the producer, that even the cheese factory in its palmiest days could not exceed.

Goes to Nova Scotia

Mr. Melville Cumming, for the past three and a half years assistant to Prof. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned to accept the principalship of the new Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro. Mr. Cumming is a native of Nova Scotia. After completing the arts course at McGill University he took up the work at Guelph, afterwards being appointed to the College staff. Both as a student and as a teacher Mr. Cumming has shown great ability, which he will put to good use as head of the Nova Scotia College.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Attend the Winter Fair next week and get in touch with progressive agricultural educational work in this country.

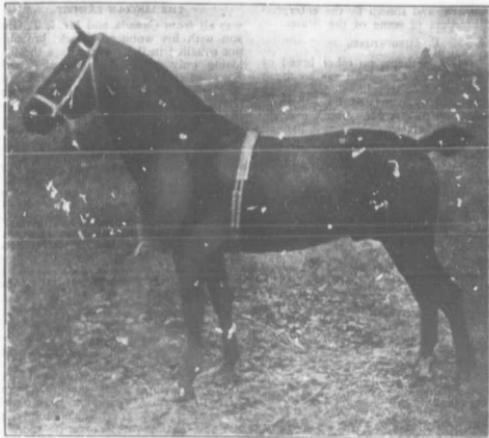
No farmer or stockman in the Maritime provinces can afford to stay away from Amherst the week after next. There will be a fat stock and dairy show there that will be worth going a long way to see.

We expected to have had another article in the dead meat trade series from J. J. Ferguson, of Chicago, before this. A letter received from him the other day contained the news that he has been ill and unable to keep up his regular work. He was on the mend, however, and we may look for something further from him in an early issue.

Read carefully Prof. Day's article in this issue. There is no subject upon which the average farmer in this country needs enlightenment upon more than that of selecting the feeder and fitting him for market. Prof. Day is a safe and sound teacher on this topic. Several other articles on the production of the beef animal from his pen will appear during the winter.

November has been a delightful month. The farmer who is behind with his fall work will have no reasonable excuse to offer, unless it be the scarcity of farm help. Though a little dry in some sections, good plowing conditions have prevailed, and this important part of farm work has been pretty well cleaned up. Fall plowing pays better than spring plowing.

The fall Institute campaign is now in full swing. The superintendent informs us that it becomes harder each year to secure suitable men for this work. Several of the old stand-bys have dropped out this season and their places are hard to fill.



Three-year old Hackney Stallion, Borrow Moon, winner of first prize, Ottawa, 1904. Imported by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

Live Stock and Farm Conditions in the West

FROM OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENT

Statements that have appeared in the press regarding the season's returns on the cattle ranges vary as much as the early reports from the wheat fields. The fact of the matter is that those cattle men who had their cattle ready and sold early realized good prices, but the other fellows got left in a very literal sense.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO BOOST

For several years the farmers of Manitoba did a thriving business selling stocker calves to the Alberta ranges. Train loads of calves also came from the dairy sections of Ontario and the eastern provinces, and with the same rush of stuff came in many thousands of Mexicans. Now the tide has turned, and the Manitoba farmer at least is suffering. A flood of low quality beef, thrown on the western market and absolutely unfit for export, is pouring in on the Manitoba market, wiping out local demand and making even the breeder of pure-bred cattle feel rather blue.

All last winter and spring grass beef was coming from the ranges of southern Alberta to smother the Winnipeg market. It was not perhaps of the choicest quality, but it answered the purpose, and the retailer contrived to make it "fill the bill."

Fresh meat retails in Winnipeg as high as in Toronto, where the "raw material" brings twice the price. The butcher says his rents are so high he can't do otherwise. But the trouble is it is not the farmer who gets the rents.

STOCK PROSPECTS SATISFACTORY

However, the season has been favorable, and all kinds of stock are healthy and thriving. Roughage and feed are plentiful and the rapid growth of the country keeps up a steady demand for breeding stock at fair prices.

Very little winter feeding is done in Manitoba as yet. But it will always pay to finish off the steer calves, if of good quality, as baby beef. There is always a good demand in spring and early summer for choice light weight beefs. And further there is always

a possibility of an unfavorable winter or the ranges, which would stop the grass beef coming until summer and create a renewed demand for local stuff.

NO WHEAT BLOCKADES

One compensation that comes as a result of the long drawn out harvest is that the railroads have been enabled to handle the crop without any serious delays. No great wheat blockades such as we have seen in the past have occurred. The railroads have handled the grain as it was presented to them, and as navigation closes fully half the crop is sent Winnipeg.

The roads are becoming better equipped year by year, but the traffic is not all one way as it used to be a few years ago. The wheat cars don't all come back empty from the lake front, but are loaded with incoming merchandise. In fact the C.P.R. is now handling about the possible limit of a single track road. It is announced that the road from Winnipeg to Fort William is to be double tracked in time for next season's crop.

Such is the growth of the west. By the time the G.T.P. gets through, there will be ample freight to keep it busy too.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

Discussing the quality of this year's wheat, a prominent man connected with the grain trade was heard to remark the other day: "After all, it's a blessing in disguise, for had this crop come off without any mishap, we would all have had a boom in seeds and a regular boom in flour resulted." And there is a grain of truth in it. We need something to break the lumber. Of course there are instances of hardship, but where the greatest damage struck, the settlements are the oldest and prior to this the most prosperous and consequently the people should be in good shape to withstand a check. As a whole, the yield has been wonderfully good, and high prices have compensated for lower grades than we are accustomed to.

EVERYTHING LOVELY

With November came fine settled weather, and fall work proceeded with a rush. The task of the thrashing was cleaned up and much fall plowing done before the middle of the month, when Jack Frost interfered. The amount of land ready for the seed will not be up to the average. Perhaps another blessing in disguise, as it will tend to keep us from spreading ourselves over too many acres next spring.

The great temptation facing everyone on these prairies is to adopt get-rich-quick methods. The quarter section farmer is not satisfied until he farms a half section, and the half section man a whole section. Then during the working season everything around the place is worked to double its capacity, and an immense amount of trust is placed in Providence for what cannot be overtaken by the short-handed equipment. When Providence is favorable, we get rich quick, otherwise we have to try it all over again next year.

On the whole the country is prosperous, our towns and cities are growing with wonderful rapidity, and our surplus goes to make all Canada hum.

NO MORE GAMBLING AT BRANDON'S BIG FAIR

Following the expose of the wide-open gambling, and the strong condemnation of the vice side shows at the Brandon Fair last August, which appeared in THE FARMING WORLD's reports at the time, it is gratifying to note that at the annual meeting of the society recently held, it was unanimously decided by the shareholders to have all gambling absolutely prohibited upon the fair grounds in future.

The success of the 1905 Brandon Fair is assured with the election of the following board of directors: W. Anderson, S. A. Bedford, J. P. Brishin, S. A. Cox, A. D. Bamy, J. S. Gibson, John Hanbury, R. A. Leonard, J. E. Leand, say, A. McPhail, R. M. Matheson, Henry Nichol, P. Payne, W. Warner and C. Whitehead.

The Hackney to the Front

The Hackneys swept the deck in the heavy harness class at the recent horse show in Chicago. For the past number of years several American sporting papers, interested advocates of the trotting horse, have been loud in their boasts of the prowess of the standard bred horse in the showing over all comers. The Hackney was described as a thick, unwieldy sort of farm chunk, with smashing, pounding action in front that used the horse up in a few hours without taking him anywhere. His action behind was even more objectionable, cross-firing, interfering and stubbing his toes and tramping his feet off were among the list of his leading characteristics. But all this was in the days when Hackneys were scarce and little known. It was easy also when Hackneys were very few and the whole land full of standard breeds to choose from, to pick out a few from so many, to win an envied prize, but, now that the Hackney is becoming better known and more numerous, he is royally coming into his own, and when Vanderbilt's money fails to land the trotter winner at an event like Chicago show it is time to gracefully yield the palm. Not only can the Hackney beat the trotter in the harness ring, but he can beat him each at their own game. In the harness he will get more high class heavy harness horses than any standard bred will produce of fast trotters. His gait, which has been criticized so severely is now admitted to be better than that of the lauded trotter, and his size and conformation with generations of careful breeding does the rest.

Another side issue to the horse show is the case of the coacher. Importations galore, French, German of all types, English, coach horses of all kinds and in numbers far out-distancing the Hackney, have been made into the United States. These horses met with only short favor in Canada, but across the line they have been extensively used, bred to all kinds of mares. They have been and still are offered to the people as the ideal sire to produce heavy harness horses from. And we have yet to hear of the get of one of them winning a place among the Hackneys and the trotters in a good heavy harness class.

"I've seen all I want to of Hackney horses," said a young fellow with a large mascot on his watch fob at a recent show, "an' I guess the trotter is about good enough for me. Look at the way he hammers in front; his feet and legs would last about two days on hard roads." "Bain't seed un' w' his feet ar' an' laigs w' his hind legs thee?" inquired an old Yorkshire man who happened to be standing near? "No, I never saw any of them breed of horses before," replied the young man with the fob. "We'al, th'all see a sight more of an afore'ed do," said the old man. "I've bin ab'out un' forty year' an' ain't seed un' yet." J. W. S.

The World's Great Show of Sheep*

Great claims had been made for the important event at the St. Louis Exposition when the sheep and swine exhibits were placed, and the competition for the grand array of premiums held up for competition from Oct. 3rd to 15th. The prize list was magnificent, the greatest that has been, the classification unique and wonderful, probably not bearing the stamp or appearance of practical sheep men in its compilation, but nevertheless giving every opportunity for a wide distribution of the large amount of money offered, and the placing of the awards would almost give one chance to imagine that the judges had instructions to distribute the premiums as much as possible without absolutely violating their sense of justice.

The management of the sheep department must have had their greatest hopes justified and their highest expectations realized. There has not been the equal, in America at least, of the grand exhibit of the "toppers" that was placed before the several committees for adjudication in the magnificent forum provide^d for their display, and before what was hoped to be an admiring and appreciative collection of the great army of farmers and others whose interests are so largely connected with the sheep industries of America. But the seats, so abundantly provided, were unfortunately too nearly empty, much to the loss of those who should have filled them. It probably will be long before so favorable an opportunity may be had to compare the best of the several breeds, that the breeders and exhibitors were able to produce, all in one grand arena under such favorable conditions of weather.

The breeds in which Canada interests herself mostly, the mutton breeds, and in which her breeders have always proven themselves able to take the lead, were particularly strong, and with impartial judging, in a fair as one country and the other competed. They were again able to carry away the lion's share. And although competition in swine was restricted to fewer classes, our swine breeders also took a fairly good proportion of the awards, and where beaten it was in many cases by animals purchased

* By some oversight in the make-up, this article was left out of last issue.

in Canada, and shown by the enterprising breeders in some of the States.

SHROPSHIRE

There is, perhaps, no other breed of sheep in which Canadians are so much interested as Shropshires, and which was so keenly contested by American breeders. And yet Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., was able single handed to carry away much more of the money offered than any other exhibitor in his class, and a great many of the best premiums. His firsts were: For aged ram, junior shearing ram, senior shearing ewe, junior shearing ewe, champion ram over 12 months, and grand champion ram of the class, first for flock of ram and 3 ewes over 18 months, and 1st for ram and 3 ewes under 18 months and 1st for ram and 3 ewes over 18 months bred by exhibitor, winning also premium for champion for breeder of the largest number of winners as well as the same for exhibitor. This double championship was won by two other Canadians, J. T. Smith, with Lincolns, and A. W. Gibson, with Leicesters. Mr. Campbell took nearly all the best prizes in wethers in his class.

IN SOUTHWESTS

Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., had a splendid exhibit and extremely keen competition, and yet they took a good share of the prizes, including one grand championship, and Hon. G. A. Drummond, from Beaconsfield, Quec., got a number of the best awards. Telfer Bros. won first on junior ram lambs, Drummond coming second, and was second in junior lamb class as well, and junior yearling ewe, third on aged ram. Telfer came third on senior and junior ewe lambs also. Drummond was second in animals got by same ram, the first prize lot being purchased in Ontario. Telfer got first on two produce of one ewe, Drummond third. Telfer's third for flock over 18 months and Drummond third on flock under 18 months. The Canadian breeders got the best of the prizes for wethers.

LEICESTERS

Canadian Leicester exhibitors had the keenest fight amongst themselves, only one American exhibitor coming to the scratch. Mr. Robt. Taylor, Neb., had a flock of nice quality, but not in it with those from Canada.

Three of Ontario's foremost breeders crossed swords, and with credit to each, making a display more admired than any other, the lovely lustrous, silky wool, sprightly carriage, clean, intelligent looking faces, attracting many complimentary remarks. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, had a magnificent display and was too heavy for his opponents, as will be seen by the division of first prizes, as follows: Smith won first on aged ram, junior shearing ram and junior ram lamb, junior shearing ewe and senior ewe lamb, first for 4 any age got by one ram, first for 2 any age produce of one ewe, first for flock over 18 months, first for flock under 18 months, first for flock all bred by exhibitor, champion ram over 12 months, champion ram under 12 months, and grand champion ram any age, champion ewe under 12 months, reserve champion under 12 months and grand champion ewe any age, grand premier champion, hip for best exhibit by one breeder and the same for one exhibitor. These latter grand championships are the only two in the class drawing gold medals. Messrs. Whitehead, Guelph, were first on ewe over 2 years and first on ewe lamb under six months, and won champion on ewe lamb under 12 months. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., won first on senior shearing ram, first on senior ram lamb, and first on senior shearing ewe.

THE LINCOLN EXHIBIT

was all from Canada, and Mr. J. T. Gibson with his wonderful flock, probably not equalled in the world, swept the list, losing only one first prize to Patrick Bros., of Ilderton, all the championships and grand championships going to Gibson, his own breeding usually beating his imported entries.

DORSETS

There has not been more marked and rapid improvement in any breed than in Dorsets, and we should be proud to know that our prominent Canadian breeders, Col. McGillivray and R. H. Harding, receive a large amount of credit for the grand result. The Dorset of today is a handsome, well-wooled and splendidly fleshed sheep. Canadians won as follows against an exceedingly strong array of competitors. Their first prizes were: Col. McGillivray, US-bridge, Ont., won first on senior shearing ram, senior ram lamb, and also second and third on aged rams and junior shearing rams, and coming second to Harding on junior ram lambs; first on aged ewes, senior shearing ewe, junior shearing ewe, champion ram over 12 months, champion ram under 12 months and grand champion ram any age, champion ewe over 18 months and grand champion ewe any age, first for flock over 18 months, first for flock under 18 months. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., won first on junior ram lamb, first on senior ewe lambs, champion ewe under 12 months, and some of the best wether prizes.

OXFORDS

There was no better show any place than in the Oxford class. Several of the American exhibitors as well as the Canadian exhibitor, H. Arkell, Arkell, Ont., had brought the best they could get across the water to strengthen their home flocks and a great show was the result. Mr. Arkell got a good placing in such strong classes, third with aged rams, second senior shearing rams, first in junior shearing ram, first with junior ram lamb, first with junior ram lamb, and a share in champion and first prizes.

IN COTSWOLDS

Canadian exhibitors were very strong. T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and E. Park, Burgessville, Ont., winning most of the good prizes. Shore was first on aged ram, and first for flock bred by exhibitor. Ross was first on senior shearing ram, first on junior shearing ewe, first on senior ewe lambs, also the championship for ewe under 12 months.

A Prolific Sow

Prof. Thomas Shaw, formerly of the Minnesota Agricultural College, is authority for the statement that a sow owned by him—a Tamworth—farrowed on May 9th of this year a litter of nine pigs. She nursed these until May 19th, and on that date farrowed another litter of nine healthy and strong pigs, of which she has six at the present time. Prof. Shaw states that the sow was given but one service at the time of mating. His statement of the case is direct and positive, and he offers to substantiate it with the testimony of other witnesses.

The Effect of Teaching

Uncle Josh—"You've heard of them agricultural colleges, haven't you?"

Uncle Silas—"Yes, but what do they amount to? I read one of them once. They graduated a lot of fellers the other day and not one of them is willin' to take up farmin' as an occupation."

Uncle Josh—"Well, that kind of looks as if they'd learned a good deal about it."



Yearling Bull Calf, Woodbrooks Prince, recently imported by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Buying Steers for Feeding

By PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., GUELPH

It is becoming a serious question with many farmers whether, after all, it pays to feed steers for export. The demand for feeding steers during late years has been such as to maintain the price at almost prohibitive figures, and it would be small wonder if there should be a falling off in the number of cattle finished for export. There are certain facts, however, which it is well for the feeder to bear in mind, and the object of this paper is to present a few of these for consideration. Let it be understood, however, that no attempt will be made to compare cattle feeding as a business with dairying, or with feeding other classes of stock. There are many men who are, by inclination or by circumstances, practically debarred from taking up other lines of animal husbandry, and it would be a waste of time to attempt to prove to such men that other lines of stock feeding or breeding can be made more profitable than the one in which they are engaged.

In the first place, as everybody knows, it costs more to produce a pound of increase in the weight of a steer than that increase is worth upon the market. If all foods are valued at present market prices, a pound of increase in weight will cost about twice as much as it will sell for. If there is to be a profit, therefore, it must be made by increasing the value of the live weight purchased. This brings us face to face with a very difficult problem, viz.: at how much advance upon the cost price per pound should a steer be sold, in order to make steer feeding profitable? There are so many factors entering into the problem that a definite answer is impossible, but a discussion of these factors may lead to clearer thinking upon the subject.

GROWING ONE'S OWN FEED BEST

It makes a great deal of difference whether the feeder grows his own food, or whether he has all, or a considerable portion of it, to buy. The average farmer feeds a good deal of material to his cattle which has very little market value, and which might be wasted, so far as its food value is concerned, if he were marketing his crops in the ordinary way. In this way, he is able to reduce the cost of feeding to a considerable extent. There is another, and a more important consideration, how-

ever. The man who grows his own feed has a certain amount of grain, roots, hay, etc., which he must turn into cash, and he has the option of selling these on the market as such, or of feeding them to animals and marketing them in the form of finished product. We will suppose that he buys steers, feeds his different crops, and sells the steers when fattened. This man has received cash for his crops, and has probably sold a good deal of material that would have but little value in its original form. If he buys his cattle too dear, or sells them too cheap, it amounts to the same thing as selling his crops at less than market price. Of course, cases have happened where men have paid more per pound for their cattle than they received after fattening them.

In such cases the feeder practically gives away his feed; but these cases are rare, and may be left out of consideration, for we must assume that the feeder is a reasonably shrewd buyer. If we take the case of a man who has to buy his feed, we find different conditions. He has to pay market prices for the foodstuffs used, and unless he can realize more than market prices for them, he can have no profit upon the transaction. If he realizes less than market prices for the foodstuffs, he sustains a cash loss, unless he can market the manure for sufficient money to make up the deficit. It is not difficult, therefore, to see the difference between the position occupied by the man who grows his own feed and the man who has to purchase all he feeds. If there is any profit in raising farm crops and selling them at or about market prices, the first mentioned man has that profit. If he makes more than market prices for his crops, he has this surplus as an additional profit. The other man, however, has only the one source of profit: he must realize more than market prices for his foodstuffs. If the reasoning is sound up to this point, it follows that the farmer who grows his own feed can afford to fatten cattle at a smaller margin between the buying and selling price per pound, than the man who has to purchase feed.

VALUE OF THE MANURE

Another point which has a bearing upon this question of margin between buying and selling price is the vexed

question of the value of manure. It is well to bear in mind that the selling price of an article does not indicate the profit realized thereon. Profit or loss is the difference between the cost and the selling price. Let us suppose a case of two farmers, A and B. For years, A has made a practice of selling most of his grain, hay, and roots; while B has always fed these upon his farm. Suppose, too, that during a certain year A received the following prices for his crops: Oats, 33c. per bu.; barley, 48c. per bu.; hay, \$10.00 per ton; and roots, 10c. per bu. After selling his steers, B reckons up what he has fed them and finds that, owing to a bad market for cattle, all he got for his crops was about as follows: Oats, 28c. per bu.; barley, 42c. per bu.; hay, \$7.00 per ton; and roots 9c. per bu. According to the way many people look at such matters, B has lost money as compared with A, but there is another side to the question. Owing to the system followed by A, his farm has been growing poorer, while B's farm has been holding its own, if not increasing in fertility. A's oats would yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre, while B's yield is 55 to 60 bushels. Thirty bushels of barley per acre would be a fair crop for A, but B can grow 45 bushels. A's meadow would give him a little less than 1½ tons per acre of hay, but B's runs nearer 2½ tons. A thinks himself lucky if he gets 400 bushels of turnips per acre, but B does not consider 700 bushels an extraordinary yield. Those who wish to do so, may figure out the exact financial standing of the two men at the close of the year in question, but a man's glance over the figures presented will suffice to convince one that, in spite of a bad year, B has not done so badly after all as compared with his neighbor, A. The point of the whole matter is that B's system of farming has enabled him to reduce the cost of producing crops, and, therefore, he can sell them at a lower price per bushel, or per ton, and still make a greater profit than A. It also follows that the man with the most productive farm can afford to feed steers at the smallest margin between the buying and selling price per pound.

WEIGHT AND CONDITION OF FEEDERS

The most important factor, however, which influences the margin required between the buying and selling price per pound, is the weight and condition of the steers at the time of purchase, and the number of pounds increase in weight necessary to fit them for market. A steer which requires to be increased in weight only 200 lbs. in order to be fit for market, is worth more per pound than one which requires to be increased say 300 lbs., even though the cost of producing a pound of gain and the selling price per pound should be the same in both cases. Perhaps this may not be clear to some, so the following example is appended: Suppose we have two steers, one weighing 1,000 lbs., and another of about the same sized frame but fleshier, and weighing 1,100 lbs. Suppose, further, that each of these steers is fit for market when it weighs 1,200 lbs., that they were each bought at 4c. per lb. and sold at 5c. per lb., and that in each case it cost 10c. to produce a pound of gain. The financial statement for each steer would be as follows:

Steer No. 1—	
1st cost of steer, 1,000 lbs. at 4c.	\$40.00
Cost of increase in weight, 200 lbs.
at 10c.....	20.00
Total cost	\$70.00
Selling price, 1,200 lbs. at 5c.....	65.00
Loss	\$5.00

Steer No. 2—	
1st cost of steer, 1,100 lbs. at 4c. \$44.00	
Cost of increase in weight, 200 lbs.	
at 10c.....	20.00
Total cost.....	\$64.00
Selling price, 1,300 lbs. at 5c.....	65.00
Profit.....	\$1.00

In this particular case there is a difference of \$6.00 in favor of steer No. 2. In order to give the same result as steer No. 2, the first steer would have cost only \$3.00 per cow. It is easy to see how this works out. In each case a pound of gain in weight cost 10c. and sold for 5c., therefore, there was a loss of 5c. on every pound of gain in weight. Since the first steer had to gain 300 lbs. there was a loss of \$15.00 to be made up by the increase in value of the original 1,000 pounds purchased; whereas the second steer had to gain only 200 lbs., and consequently gave a loss of only \$10.00 to be made up by the increase in value of his original weight.

HEAVY AND LIGHT STEER

All other things being equal, a somewhat heavy steer is worth more per pound than a light one. For example, if we take two steers, one weighing 1,000 lbs. and the other 1,200 lbs., and assume that each is ready for market after gaining 200 lbs. and that this gain in weight costs 10c. per pound in each case, then, if we pay 4c. per pound and sell at 5c. per pound, we will break exactly even on the lighter steer, but on the other we will have a profit of \$2.00.

Of course, the figures given above are purely arbitrary, and some things have been assumed which do not always hold good in practice. They serve to illustrate certain general principles to be observed in buying steers for feeding, but while we are watchful regarding one point, we must be careful that we are not thrown off our guard in connection with others of equal importance. For the purpose of dealing with one point at a time, it has been assumed in the examples employed, that the cost of producing a pound of increase in weight is the same in all the steers. As a matter of fact, however, steers will usually put on their first 100 lbs. of increase at considerably less cost than the second 100 lbs., and the increase in weight just at the finishing period is generally the most expensive. This fact would tend to bring the two steers used in the first example a little nearer together, though the more fleshy steer would still be worth more per pound than the thinner one. Neither must we be led astray by the matter of mere weight. Young steers of the deep, thick-bodied type, showing breeding and quality, are worth more per pound than rough, slab-sided, "oxy" looking fellows, though the latter may possess the advantage in weight. The former will make cheaper gains, and be worth more per pound when finished than the rough steers, and in this way more than compensate for their lack of weight.

WHAT IS A FEEDING STEER WORTH

It would be a very desirable thing if a set of rules or tables could be prepared, showing exactly how much should be paid per pound for a steer in order to realize a profit at a given selling price. Unfortunately, however, the great variation in quality, condition, breeding, and feeding qualities render such an undertaking impracticable. With some steers, the feeder could get along fairly well with less than a cent per pound difference between the buying and selling price, while in other cases he would require 2c. or even 3c. before he would be safe. This is why ex-

perience and skill are so necessary in buying steers. The inexperienced buyer is almost sure to burn his fingers, or rather his money. Some men are making money through feeding steers under existing conditions, while others are losing. It is a business requiring the closest study, and the most careful thought. All that can be accomplished in an article such as this, is the furnishing of food for thought. It may serve as a sort of foundation, but the superstructure must be laboriously constructed by each man for himself, with materials purchased piece by piece at the mill of experience. How and what to buy, is the first and most difficult lesson for the feeder to learn, and upon his skill as a student depends his success in the business.

Is the Quality of Beef Deteriorating?

The following from a recent issue of Wallace's Farmer upon the subject of deterioration in the quality of beef cattle in the United States should be read carefully by the Canadian cattle raiser. The advice given will apply to Canada as well as to the United States:

The Breeders' Gazette, in a recent issue, published an interview with Mr. William Wyness, who is the buyer on the Chicago market for the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York, which takes only the very best cattle. He has no hesitation in saying that there has been very great deterioration in beef cattle in the last ten years, which he attributes to several causes, among them the great drought of 1896 (Was it not 1894?), which practically depleted the fine beef cattle herds of the Missouri valley, and the consequent inevitable sowing of corn belt feed lots with western steers; second, the all-pervading and rapidly widening use of the dairy bred steer.

Our older readers need only shut their eyes and think five minutes of the class of cattle that were available for the feed lots fifteen and twenty years ago. Then could be found almost anywhere in the Missouri valley whole herds of high grade Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, and other improved cattle of equal quality to the majority of the herds of registered cattle today. In fact, in those days it was almost impossible to tell a high grade from an animal entitled to pedigree. Many of these herds were really pure-bred. Their pedigrees had been dropped, which, however, did not decrease prepotency of either sire or dam. These herds furnished magnificent feeding steers. In fact, we have often wished ourselves that we could buy for our feed lots cattle of as fine quality as we sold in the 80's and early 90's at from 3 cents to 3.25 cents per pound, and then thought we were getting a pretty good price.

In our judgment, the drought of 1894 was not the sole cause of this depletion. The depletion of these feed lots has been going on for some time. Many farmers, when times were a little pressing, preferred to sell the best and keep the poorest, not merely in cattle but in horses. Then came the drought of 1894, which compelled the sale of most of the rest of these herds of practically pure-bred cattle, and they have not since been replaced. Nor is it likely that they will be replaced very soon for the reason that it no longer pays in eastern Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois to keep a cow a year solely for the chance of a calf.

Another reason why the quality has not been kept up has been that the farmer has allowed the ranchman to buy the best bulls, and have been satisfied with the inferior ones which he thought he could buy cheap. Hence

the wonderful advance in the grade of range cattle covering the same period of time that the decline in states cattle, or the cattle in the corn belt, has been going on.

We doubt whether the dairy bred steer has had as much to do with the deterioration of the range cattle as Wyness seems to think. Any touch of special purpose dairy blood is instantly recognized by the experienced feeder, and he does not buy them, or if he does, he does so at a cheap price, so that he can sell them as butcher's stuff and still make a profit. The patron of the creamery selects Shorthorns or Red Polls such as he believes will get calves that will make him good dairy cattle, but a matter of fact the general patron selects the same class of bulls that he would if he were keeping a cow solely for the chance of a calf. Ever since there has been agricultural literature bearing testimony to this fact, that the average dairymen selects a bull more with reference to the getting of a calf than the kind of calf he expects to get. Almost anything would do. We think in late years there has been an improvement in this practice and hence the degeneration of cattle is not due to the patron of the creamery so much as to the causes which we have previously mentioned. The farmer has objected to the last three or four years that he could not pay the price asked by the breeder. The ranchman has so far outbid him that he has as a rule been taking the inferior cattle, as he has done for the last ten or fifteen years.

How are we to get back the herds of first-class cattle that covered these corn states in the 80's? It is quite probable that the high price of land will prevent us from getting them back as fully and completely as we did before. It is one thing to say that we can have \$30 land and quite another thing to grow them on \$75 or \$100 land. This, however, can be done with profit to all concerned. Well-to-do farmers, whether they patronize creameries or not, and better if they patronize them than if they do not, can take advantage of the very cheap prices now prevailing for registered Shorthorn, Red Poll, or Polled Durham cattle and buy a very registered cow, selecting those that give promise of being milkers. Then mate them properly, milk them just as they do their other cattle, keeping a record of their milk production so that they will be able to state approximately the number of thousand pounds of milk or hundreds of pounds of butter fat that each cow has produced in the year past. Then if they will feed them properly they will be in position to sell bulls at a very high price, to say \$100, and still make some money, and thus lay the foundation for a class of cattle that will be worthy of these corn and grass states.

There is no other way in which this can be done, and we speak of it now because now is the time to do it. Good Shorthorn cows can be bought at not over one-half the price that they could three or four years ago. There need be no hesitation in buying them at almost any sale at current prices. If they are well taken care of they can not lose the buyer any money. The female progeny will all be needed on the farm. The best of the males can be sold to neighbors for breeding purposes, or to the milkers of the excellent steers for the Chicago market, or any other market, and bring, if properly fed, within 25 cents of the top price.

Our readers who are neglecting to buy registered cattle at current prices are making a big mistake. The ranchman is buying buyers when the next advance comes (as it surely will) they should be sellers.

Our English Letter

The Season—Scottish Conference—Irish Fruit—Future of Royal Show—Interesting Items

London, Nov. 5, 1904.

The season has been a favorable one for the farmer in this country; October was fine and dry and great progress was made with all tillage operations. The state of affairs was very different a year ago, when the corresponding month was the wettest period of an exceedingly wet year. An interesting letter reached me this week from a valued correspondent who farms a large acreage in Buckinghamshire, and I cannot do better than give his own words.

"We have had a most favorable time for getting up the mangolds and carting them off the land. They are a variable crop—some small and some thin on the ground, but of good size, the latter were scarcely ripe, but the weather being so good most people got them up although they were still growing. Swedes and turnips and all green crops have improved greatly during the past month. Cattle have done well in the pastures, when they have had a little assistance, and still we have plenty of good grass in this district. I hear very bad accounts of the yield of grain, especially on the

points pressed upon his attention at Glasgow, and in that case the conference may yet bear good fruit in good season."

THE SEASON IN IRELAND

Irish farmers have had a good season for a digest of the harvest reports from the various provinces are all good except from Connaught, where the weather has not been so favorable. In the south and southwest the harvest has been an excellent one. Potatoes are an exceedingly good crop, although the yield is not so large as in the last two years, a feature of special interest is that there is practically no disease. O's in most cases were removed from the fields in good time, and a good average yield is anticipated. Cattle everywhere, even in the poorest parts, are in splendid condition, a fact which points to the healthy state of the grass lands as a result of the favorable weather.

The Irish Department of Agriculture organized a capital fruit show, which was held in Dublin, where there were over 2,700 entries, the majority of which

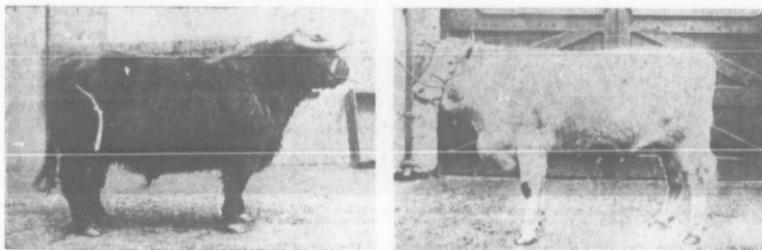
ward and pledge it against any loss. Various rumors have been in circulation about the financial state of the society, but according to Sir Nigel Kingscote if all the assets were realized there would be a cash surplus of £13,000, the claims of the life members, however, are conveniently ignored in this estimate, so it is to a certain extent incomplete. Steps are already in progress to obtain a supplemental charter to allow more popular election to the council, while internal economies of a substantial character are also announced.

VARIOUS ITEMS

Another undesirable alien has made its appearance on these shores. This time it is a new potato disease which has arrived from Germany, where it has caused great trouble among the tubers. The skins rot away at an early stage, and consequently the yield is limited. The Board of Agriculture have taken steps to spread information concerning the trouble, so it is to be hoped its devastations will be limited.

The potato boom shows signs of coming to an end; there will always be a good demand for new varieties of proved worth, but many of the fancy sorts placed on the market last year have been weighed and found wanting, hence growers are shy of paying the huge prices asked.

The agitation in favor of compulsory



Some types of cattle to be seen at the great Smithfield Show, London, Eng.

heavy ground, but wheat seems of good quality. Barley, however, is very variable. Fallow wheats seem to be coming through on the heavy lands, but I fear on the light lands it will not come so well, as it was put in too dry. The prices for wheat are a little better than last year, but there does not appear much trade in barley at present. Beef is a shocking trade at ruinous prices, but good quality mutton makes a fair figure."

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURISTS IN CONFERENCE

Lord Onslow, the Minister of Agriculture, has made his annual pilgrimage to Scotland and been in conference with the Scottish Chamber. The meetings were of a most harmonious character, while the subjects discussed ranged over a very wide area, comprising railway rates, re-importation of Canadian store cattle, compensation for tuberculous carcasses, prohibition of preservatives in milk, analysis of manures, rating, abortion in cattle, dipping sheep and small holdings. Such a miscellany was calculated to gratify all palates, but the net result was nil. The suggestions and remarks made were received by Lord Onslow in a sympathetic spirit and he promised that they should be considered, but surely the state of affairs was summed up by the leading Scottish agricultural journal in the sentence: "Lord Onslow will no doubt fulfil his pledges to give careful consideration to all the

we are apples. This department for the past five or six years has been enquiring into fruit growing in Ireland and they sent experts to see what had been done by farmers in the north of Ireland. The reports of these experts bore excellent testimony to the enterprise and industry of the farmers in many parts of Ulster. Some of the ideas of the good, done may be formed from the fact that from the single station of Annaghmore, county Armagh, the consignments of strawberries have risen by steady annual increases from 100 tons in 1898 to 700 tons in the present year. The departments are doing good work in this direction, more especially in the production of soft fruit. Vegetables, etc., are notoriously dear and scarce in Ireland and not only will their increased production be profitable, but their consumption will have a beneficial effect upon the national health.

FUTURE OF THE ROYAL SHOW

Lord Middleton, the president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, sent out about a fortnight ago an appeal asking for funds to enable the next show to be held at Park Royal; already £3,400 has been obtained and the subject has been left over for decision early in December. It seems evident that if a guarantee of £10,000 is not obtained it will not be possible to hold a show next year, so it is to be hoped that those interested in the society will come for-

dipping to cope with the sheep scab trouble is growing in favor and in the near future we shall hope to be free from this annoying and unnecessary trouble.

Canadian cheese had an excellent testimonial in a recent police case at Hastings, when a local grocer was summoned for selling cheese containing 20 per cent of fat not obtained from milk. The government's analysis showed that the cheese was every thing that could be desired, as it contained 43 per cent of milk fat, quite an unusual quantity. Trade in the provision markets is slack just now. Bacon is in large supply, but moves off only fairly well. The demand for cheese is falling off, as is usual at this time of the year, but prices remain firm.

A new system of preserving meat was recently tested at Buenos Ayres. As soon as the animal has been killed, disembowelled and skinned, a cetic acid is injected into the arteries and veins by a patent process. Meat so preserved has been sent from Europe to South Africa and back, passing the equator twice and being at sea three months. The meat when cut presented all the appearance of fresh meat, while the flavor was unimpaired.

She—"Did you ever take your automobile apart to see how it worked?" He—"Well, not exactly. I have taken it apart to see how it didn't work."

Forestry on the Farm

By C. W. NASH

REPRODUCTION CUTTING—Continued.

The mistake that is most frequently made in the management of the farm wood lot is that trees are cut without any regard to their future reproduction. In order to keep the wood lot up to its highest standard in the quantity and quality of its product, constant foresight must be exercised as to its future composition; every portion of its area should be kept as fully occupied, as far as possible, by valuable species of trees in various stages of growth, so that the land may be made to yield the necessary amount of wood for all farm purposes from time to time as required. There are several systems of cutting which may be practiced to attain this end. Where only firewood, post timber, and such like small stuff is required, and the wood lot is composed of deciduous trees only, the copse method already discussed, will do very well, but if dimension timber is desired or a growth of pine, spruce, hemlock, or other coniferous trees is to be encouraged, the copse system is not

may require, the cutter may so regulate the light as to suit trees of any size or kind, and at the same time maintain a sufficient soil cover. Local conditions vary so greatly in this province that it is hardly possible to lay down any hard and fast rules which will apply to all wooded lots; careful observation and good judgment are required to be exercised by the cutter under this or any other system, if the best results are to be attained. There are, however, certain general principles governing the re-production of trees by natural seeding under almost all circumstances, and these require to be borne in mind when cutting. If, for instance, cutting is to be done in a wood lot in which a thrifty growth of young trees of mixed species already exists, the best plan is to remove groups of the old trees standing over them in such a way as to provide the necessary amount of light required by the saplings, without deteriorating the soil cover. The size of the opening to be made, therefore,

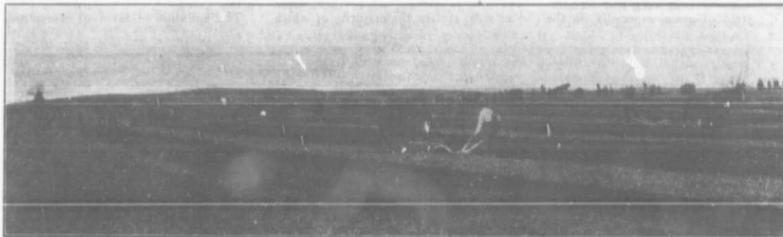
in order to protect the interior of the lot from the injurious effects of drying winds; where openings occur in this wind-break they should be filled by planting trees which retain their branches low down for a long time, such as the spruce or beech. The smaller the lot the more carefully this wind-break should be preserved intact, not only to protect the interior as stated, but also to prevent the entrance of side light to too great an extent, which if not cut off would encourage the growth of lateral branches, and thus injure the quality of the timber.

Binbrook Plowing Match

Binbrook's eleventh annual plowing match was held on the farm of George Whitehall on Nov. 8th. There were twenty plowmen in the contest. Some very good work was done considering the dryness of the soil.

Wentworth Plowing Match

The plowing matches are proving unusually successful this season. The Wentworth Pioneer Club held its 57th annual match on Nov. 10th and was largely attended. There were 38 plows in the field. A feature was the large



Scene at Scarboro, Township Plowing Match held on farm of Alex. Doherty. Between twenty-five and thirty were in the field. A son of Thos. Cooperswaite, Milliken, Ont., won a gold watch for best boy's plowing.

available; in such cases, therefore, natural seeding, or replanting are the only sources to be relied upon to keep up the supply. Re-planting is always troublesome and more or less expensive, but may under certain circumstances become absolutely necessary. With this branch of the subject I will deal later on. Natural seeding is by far the least expensive, the most certain, and in every way the most satisfactory method of keeping the wood lot up to its best standard of production. A proper proportion of seed-bearing trees should, therefore, be retained in such positions over the whole lot, as to ensure their furnishing sufficient seed to re-plant each portion of the wood lot as the timber is taken off it. This does not mean the maintenance of a lot of old trees upon the land until they shall have lost their usefulness as timber, but merely until such time as the cleared area surrounding them produces a strong growth of saplings from the seed which they have dropped. Provision for this can best be made by doing the annual cutting upon a regular system, under which the young growth outside of the area to be cut over, will be safe from injury, and the cleared portion will be at once seeded by the bearing trees left for that purpose. Perhaps the most satisfactory system of cutting with a view to re-production is that known as the "group method." This system is adapted to all classes of trees and all local conditions; by making the cuttings large or small as circumstances

would be regulated by the size of the young growth, and its ability to shade the soil, and also by the nature of the young trees to be encouraged, light-needing species being given wider openings above them than the shade-enduring kinds. These openings may be enlarged more or less in accordance with the growth of the young trees and their increasing ability to provide a perfect soil cover.

Where no young growth of valuable trees covers the ground, but a thick undergrowth of undesirable scrub, or weeds has sprung up, this should be cut out, and the thinning of the mature trees be very gradual, until seedlings have fairly started; the first openings made should be of very limited extent, never exceeding in width the height of the trees to be left standing as seed producers.

It sometimes happens that owing to the soil having been compacted by the trampling of cattle, the germination of tree seed would be difficult or even impossible, and the same condition of things might arise by reason of a thick growth of grass. In such cases the surface must be broken up in order to provide a seed bed; where it is impossible to do this by hoeing or ploughing, a drove of pigs may be turned in to root over the ground. This will generally be sufficient to enable the seed to germinate and obtain a root hold.

A strip of thrifty trees should be carefully maintained around the outside of the wood lot, and the undergrowth in it kept as close as possible

number of Indian contestants. The land was in fair condition, and an excellent showing was made.

Toronto Township Plowmen

On Nov. 11th the Toronto Township Moulboard Association held its eleventh annual plowing match, and the most successful yet held. Twenty-four teams lined up for the competition. The ground was a light clay loam. The silver cup was won by W. Strosser, Woodhill, Ont. W. E. McBride, Streetsville, is secretary and A. W. Thompson president of the association.

Kemptville Cheese Meeting

Local cheese conventions seem to be the order of the day. A number of successful ones were held in western Ontario recently and now eastern Ontario is being heard from. A very successful meeting, under the auspices of the Kemptville Dairy Syndicate, was held at that place on Nov. 11th. Mr. D. Derbysaire, M.P., president of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, occupied the chair. Those who addressed the gathering were: James A. Sanderson, Oxford Station; R. G. Murphy, Brockville; Instructor M. D. Wilson and Chief Instructor G. G. Pulow. Mr. Wilson, who had charge of the Kemptville Syndicate during the past season, made 149 visits to cheese factories, 251 visits to patrons and made 1,278 tests of milk. Only two cases of adulteration were found. Of the patrons visited over 300 had made a marked improvement in the care of milk.

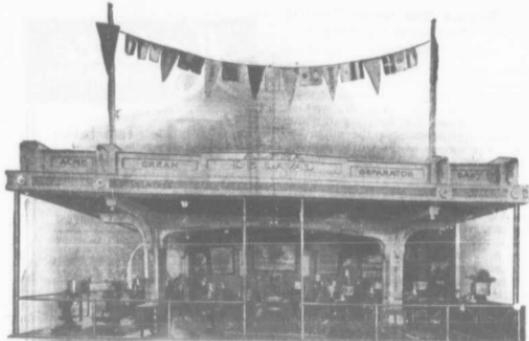


Exhibit of De Laval Cream Separators at St. Louis—awarded Grand Prize

Cream Gathering Creamery Has Come to Stay

Butter Makers Discuss Their Business—Dairy Authorities Give Their Views—The Babcock for Testing Cream

The creamery men of western Ontario met at Palmerston on November 10th to discuss ways and means of improving the butter-making industry. The meeting was called by Chief Instructor Barr. The attendance, though not large, was thoroughly representative, and a very profitable afternoon was spent. Mr. John McQuaker, Owen Sound, occupied the chair.

Mr. Barr, in his report of the work of the year, stated that two butter instructors had been employed, who had visited 62 creameries during 1904, or several more than in 1903. In all about 180 visits of two days' duration were made, and also about 1,000 visits to patrons' farms. The cost of this work was about \$3,800, while the total receipts from the creameries were only \$175. This was hardly fair, and Mr. Barr strongly emphasized the need of the creameries paying more toward the cost of the instructors. All the creameries in the west were visited at least once, and those which paid the \$5 fee offered. Of the 220 cheese factories in western Ontario, 108 were under instruction, and paid an annual fee of \$10 each.

In the discussion which followed some of the creamery men asked that the instructor spend five or six days at a creamery during one visit. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, thought this would be the best plan if it could be worked. It had been practiced in New Zealand with good results. Mr. Barr, however, thought it would be most difficult to carry this out unless a very large staff of instructors were employed.

THE CREAM GATHERING CREMERY

Mr. Ruddick, in his address, dealt chiefly with the cream gathering creamery. There was nothing inherent in this system to prevent good butter from being made. Part of the butter-maker's duties were extended to the patron, who should be carefully instructed how to handle the cream. The cream gatherer should be one of the staff, unless all cream can be delivered sweet, which is impossible, or the cream delivered in iron cans, so that the butter-maker can

examine each patron's cream. If these conditions cannot be complied with, then the cream gatherer should be a practical man, who could reject poor cream if necessary. There has undoubtedly been a falling off in quality where a change has been made from the whole milk to the cream gathering system. There was no need of this being so. Every cream gathering patron should put in ice and cool cream just after separating. The separator agents should sell a small cooler with every separator sold. If properly handled the cream should be delivered in better condition than the whole milk.

Speaking of butter-making, Mr. Ruddick stated that the weakest point in our system was the handling of the butter after it is made, and the temperature in which it was kept. New Zealand was far in advance of Canada in this respect. Refrigerator cars are not a cold storage. Often butter is put in at 60 degrees, which never gets cooled down en route. Complaints regarding the carriage of butter should be made to the general freight agent rather than to the local agent. The refrigerator car service is for the export trade. Other butter is taken, if it does not interfere with this trade.

COOLING CREAM

Cooling cream at cream gathering creameries formed the subject of an interesting address by Mr. J. A. McFeeters, of Owen Sound. He described a new cooler in use at his own creamery which had given splendid satisfaction. It would cool cream at the rate of 4,000 lbs. per hour from 60° or 70° down to two degrees above churning temperature. This effected an increased yield of butter, an improvement in quality and a saving in labor. The cooler cost \$110, and effected a saving of 2-10 to 4-10 per cent. in butter fat.

PASTEURIZATION.

Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, emphasized the need of butter-makers giving more attention to pasteurization. Pasteurization and pure culture account for Denmark's success in butter-making.

Pasteurizing the whole milk made better butter and improved the flavor. Such milk was easily separated, but left the separator hard to clean. This season he had made a test of pasteurizing cream and skim-milk after separating. At first there was not much difference, but as the product aged the quality was not so good as butter made from pasteurized whole milk. There was not much difference in the quality of butter from pasteurized sweet and pasteurized ripened cream. The cream gathering creamery should endeavor to get the cream delivered in a sweet condition. The people are now demanding cream gathering creameries, and we must endeavour to make the best of it. Pasteurizing ripened cream means loss of fat. Making butter from sweet cream had been tested at the College, and found to give good results. There was, however, a tendency to greater loss of fat in the buttermilk, and it brings the churning in the middle of the day, but these were more than balanced by the advantages of this plan. Prof. Dean advised inducing the farmer to take a richer cream. This would give him more skim-milk, and there would be less cream to draw.

Supt. Barr stated that cream over 30 per cent. would not pour well. Instructor Fred Dean stated that most farmers run their separators at top slow a speed.

CREAMERY WORK.

Instructors McDougall and Dean gave some valuable information on the creamery work of the past season. The weak points were carelessness in caring for cream on the farm, such as lack of cooling facilities, and cream kept in undesirable places, such as pantries, etc. There was not enough discrimination in the creamery in receiving good sweet cream and poor or bad flavored cream. There was often great loss of fat in the buttermilk from improper care of cream at the creamery. Cream haulers were not as well posted in regard to the condition of cream and the care of it as they should be.

Mr. J. W. Steinhoff, speaking from a dealer's standpoint, stated that the great fault in Ontario butter was that it had a heavy, dead, stale flavor. The finish was not always good, and more care should be taken in the finish of the top of the boxes and in making them more attractive.

Two interesting papers followed, one by W. A. McKay on paying for cream by the Babcock test in a cream gathering creamery, and another by A. McLean, Underwood, on the Babcock test versus the oil test device from the patrons' standpoint.

The Babcock Test vs. The Oil Test from the Maker's Standpoint

In taking up this subject I shall attempt to deal as briefly as possible with why we discarded the oil test churn in the Underwood creamery and the results we are having from the Babcock test. Our creamery is run on the cream gathered plan and up till this last season the returns were made the patrons as calculated by the oil test churn, with the result that there was considerable grumbling and fault finding. In 1903 the instructor, Mr. McFeeters, urged upon the president and myself to try the Babcock test. Before placing the matter before the shareholders and patrons, the question was thoroughly investigated, with the result that a motion was passed at our annual meeting adopting the Babcock test for the coming season.

As to the oil test, we had many objections to it, and were fully convinced that it was not as accurate and just a

test as the Babcock. I will only refer to it from a manufacturer's standpoint. The main objection to it was the trouble in getting accurate readings, caused mainly by samples not churning clearly, bottles breaking, corks coming out, etc., also that the higher the percentage of acidity in the cream the clearer would be the reading, hence it rather encouraged the patron to allow his cream to sour rather than keep it sweet.

In operating the Babcock test, the cream haulers take the samples in the usual way as for the oil test, with the exception that a sampling tube is used in place of a small dipper. The tube takes a proportionate sample of the entire lili, which is necessary to secure an accurate test with the Babcock. The samples were carried to the factory in the same tubes and in the same manner as for the oil test, and the cream was measured in the usual way. On arrival at the creamery they were emptied into pint bottles, labelled one for each patron. They were then kept the same way as whole milk samples by the use of a preservative. The testing was done once a month the same as for whole milk, only in s.c. pipette and cream test bottles graduated to 30 per cent. were used. We use a 24 bottle turbine tester.

In paying the patron for cream we sum up at the end of each month the total number of inches of cream sent, multiplied by 4, to convert into pounds. Then multiply the pounds of cream by the test and divide by 100, which gives the pounds of butter fat. Then multiply the pounds of fat by the price per pound, which gives the total credit for the month or whatever period the test covers. We test and pay at the end of each month.

To find the value of a pound of butter fat sum up the total money received during the month, subtract from that the total cost of making etc., which leaves the balance, which is to be divided. Then divide the total pounds of butter fat into the total money to be divided, which gives the value of one pound of fat.

In introducing the Babcock it is necessary to explain clearly to the patrons the difference between butter and butter fat, as the dividends according to the Babcock are reckoned by the butter fat rather than by the butter, as by the oil test. We had that explained as clearly as possible when agitating it first. Then in the spring we had articles published in the local papers dealing with it. We then instructed our cream haulers as much as possible, and had them explain and invite all the patrons to the factory to see the tester in actual operation. Later in the season we distributed Bulletin 135 from the O.A.C.—"The Cream Gathered Creamery"—which we found very helpful in this line. We also invited the patrons to bring in samples of each cow's milk to have it tested, which afforded them a chance to weed out any unprofitable cows in the herd. Quite a number availed themselves of this opportunity during the season, and I consider it time well spent both for the patron and the butter-maker.

In this way the patrons understood the difference between the two tests far well and after one season's use I found them all, or nearly all, much better satisfied with the new way than the old. Also, I firmly believe that through its use we are getting a sweeter and better keep cream; the cream has also a greater percentage of fat than formerly and I think that by another season we will have better results than this, as they now understand the working better, know that they will have a better test by having a nice sweet cream and also that it is a great benefit to all concerned to produce a richer cream.

The Babcock Test Versus The Oil Test Churn, from the Patron's Standpoint

The subject of contrasting these two systems of determining the value of cream from the patron's standpoint must necessarily be short, since the average patron's reasons for favoring the one system in preference to the other are few. The success of the butter industry depends very largely on the confidence the patrons have in the management of the cream. My experience as president of the Underwood Cheese & Butter Co. goes to show that the displacement of the oil test churn by the Babcock test did a great deal in this direction last season.

The variations indicated by the oil test from day to day seem to be a source of dissatisfaction to some of the patrons in every cream gathered creamery. They cannot understand why their tests vary so much, which sometimes leads to the suspicion that their cream is not tested every day. Again some of those who send a very even cream are suspicious that their cream is not regularly tested because the test does not vary more than it does. It has become regularly understood that the samples reach higher from the oil test when the cream is sour or over ripe than they would if the cream were sweeter leaving the farm, and so long as this is the prevailing opinion the cream will never arrive at the creamery in the best possible condition. Another weakness of the oil test, which an occasional patron sometimes takes advantage of, is adulterating the cream to try to catch the butter-maker if possible. They will never attempt to do with the Babcock test.

In our section of the country the oil test was the first system introduced among the patrons and it naturally became the object of the first love, but as time rolled on actual experience pointed out to most of them that there was room for something better in this branch of creamery work. Therefore, from the old oil test churn the patron eagerly casts his eyes in another direction and beholds the Babcock test, with its complications, which he, as yet, does not understand, but thanks to the average patron's fair-mindedness he trusts to science and to the honesty of those in charge of the creamery until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with its principles as he did with the oil test. When the patron gets the test every month he is much better satisfied than before, although he knows that the samples taken from day to day differ in value as when tested every day.

We have had very little trouble in getting a large percentage of our patrons to give a sweeter cream this season, because as I have already stated, the trust that the Babcock test will do them justice in this respect. The tests from about 90 per cent. of our patrons raised considerably in value as compared with 1903. The Babcock test seems to have a silent influence in this direction. For instance, 100 appears very good to a patron in the oil test, while 21 per cent. on the Babcock seems altogether too low. We found it to be as little trouble to get the patron to raise his test 5 on the Babcock test as it was to raise it ten on the oil test. Before making a change it would be well to educate the people in its principles as well as possible, but do not for a moment think that you can get all to understand it before it is brought into actual work in the business.

In this short extract I have endeavored to give you in a brief form how the patron looks on the Babcock test in our section of the county of Bruce, and no doubt you will find people of much the same opinion in different sections.

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Fruit, Flowers and Honey

The First Annual Show a Success—Luscious Fruits— Fragrant Flowers—Sweet Honey

The first Provincial Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, held at the Granite Park, Toronto, Nov. 15-19, was a distinct success, both in point of numbers and quality of exhibits, and in arrangement and effect. The attendance, though not as large as the more sanguine promoters of the show hoped for, was by no means small. On Thanksgiving Day the total attendance reached 3,000. This was the big day, and though the crowds on other days were not so large, yet the total receipts were sufficient to pay all the cost of the exhibition, with the exception of the prize money. This is a good beginning, and those responsible for its success have acted wisely in deciding to continue the show another year.

The show outside of the flower display was essentially an educational one. Especially was this true of the fruit exhibits. Under the direction of A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, demonstrations were given each

day by experts in the grading and packing of apples. The various styles of boxes and packages for fruit were on exhibition. The Ontario Fruit Stations were represented by strong educational exhibits, showing the kind of fruit most profitable to grow in their respective sections. There were exhibits of apples from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, supplied by the Fruit Division, Ottawa. These were most interesting and instructive as showing the kind and quality of apples for which these provinces are adapted. Two years ago British Columbia sent an exhibit of fruit to the Fruit Growers' Convention at Walkerton, that was a revelation to those present. The British Columbia exhibit this year was much smaller, and the apples, though of good quality, were not as large in size. The Women's Institute department had a booth at which Misses Smith, Maddock and Shuttleworth dilated upon the eating qualities of fruits, and how they could best be converted into toothsome and tempting morsels.

The honey exhibit was good, though not as large as it would have been had the past season been more favorable for production. The floral display was of a high order. Never in Toronto

THE MASS MEETING

The Hon. John Dryden, who presided at the mass meeting held in Association Hall on the evening of November 15th, suggested that experts on fruit grading and packing be brought in to instruct in proper methods. Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa, and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, were the speakers of the evening, and delivered instructive and entertaining addresses.

THE FLOWER GROWERS

Important meetings of the flower growers of Ontario were held during the show. The addresses and discussions dealt more or less in a technical way with the growing of flowers and were most instructive to those who

changes in the agriculture and arts act might have a bearing on such action, the committee should report definitely at next year's meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Co-operation the Keynote to Successful Fruit Culture

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held their annual meeting this year in Toronto, on Nov. 17 and 18. The attendance was confined to practical fruit growers from all parts of Ontario, the local crowds seen at conventions held at other points were absent. Perhaps this was well, as the convention could attend strictly to business, confining itself to subjects of vital interest to the fruit grower. The people in the country generally interested in fruit culture could be best reached by local meetings. However this may be, the convention this year, though not as largely attended, did a lot of good practical work, which if carried into effect cannot but be of value to the fruit interests of the country.

The opening session was given up to the address of the president, Mr.



The Fruit Exhibit—Fruit, Flower and Honey Show. His Honor Lt. Gov. Clark and Lady Clark are shown in the foreground, with W. H. Bunting, President Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to the left.

heard them. Among those who addressed the meeting were: Prof. H. L. Hunt, Guelph; W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; A. K. Goodwin, Cayuga; H. B. Cowan, Toronto; R. Cameron, Niagara Falls; South; R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph; C. W. Nash, Toronto; H. H. Groff, Simcoe, and J. C. McCulloch, Hamilton, Ont.

The most important subject discussed during the convention was that considering the advisability of forming a distinct provincial association instead of having the local horticultural societies continuing, as at present, affiliated with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. A committee was appointed to deal with this question, and they reported in effect that the agriculture and arts act be amended because it permits of an unjust distribution of government grants, and in many districts works to the disadvantage of horticultural societies; that the committee be empowered to wait on the Minister of Agriculture to urge this improvement, and to ask that horticultural societies be placed on a footing separate in every way from township and agricultural societies, and that the formation of a provincial association was desirable in the best interests of the horticultural societies, but that as

W. H. Bunting, and to the reports of the various standing committees.

PRESERVING FRUIT

At the second session, Mr. G. H. Powell, of the Fruit Division, Washington, U.S.A., read a most valuable paper upon cold storage in its application to the fruit industry. In the United States the system of handling and caring for the fruit product had undergone a radical change in recent years. There are nearly 1,000 fruit warehouses in which last year were stored 2,500,000 bbls. of apples. Formerly growers were obliged to place their fruit on the market at once, and consequently, suffered great losses. The warehousing of fruit has remedied this. The cold storage warehouse, however, while it will accomplish a great deal, is only a link in the chain. Cold does not prevent fruit from ripening, but may check disease. Cold does not obliterate defects when fruit is put into a warehouse, it only retards normal differences. Abnormal fruit, such as that grown on young trees or on too rich soil, continues to ripen quicker in cold storage than fruit grown under slower conditions. In

the United States the best colored fruit was got from sandy land. The best keepers are those which have attained to full size and are still firm. Green fruit ripens when then packed than fruit fully matured. Premature picking makes fruit more susceptible to scald. The average apple grower does not allow his fruit to hang on the tree long enough. Mr. Powell advised pickers fruit at intervals of from ten days to three weeks, taking only the ripe fruit. The fruit on the outside and upper branches ripen first. Too many leaves prevent the proper ripening of the fruit. Fruit keeps best if packed as soon as picked and put in cold storage warehouses. There was no need to have fruit sweat before packing. The farm grower to keep fruit and hold it for sale later on. It would prove of very great value to the grower of perishable fruits. The most serious rots in fruit are due to bad handling.

An interesting discussion followed. Mr. Macoun thought pruning was not the essential thing in fruit growing. High cultivation and spraying were the essential things. Mr. Dempsey was of the opinion that the best colored fruit grew on sandy soil well fertilized. Mr. Morris advised feeding a tree with bone and potash, and not too much nitrogen, as it injures the keeping quality of the fruit.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS TO WINNIPEG

Prof. J. B. Reynolds reported upon the experimental shipment of fruit to the west, referred to a few issues ago in *FARMING WORLD*. The experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that tender fruits could be carried to Winnipeg by freight. The fruit was in closed packages. It was well matured and of good color, and was put in the car on the California upon arrival at Winnipeg. One car took eight days to go from St. Catharines to Winnipeg. If properly pushed forward freight should go in four and a half to five days. While the bulk of the fruit was No. 1, a great deal was inferior. There was considerable loose packing and generally speaking, the packing compared unfavorably with California fruit which he saw at Winnipeg. Apples, grapes and pears generally carried well. Pears when not picked too green arrived in good condition. Fruit marked at point of shipment as too ripe for shipping arrived in best condition for sale. The plums were practically all sound when they reached the market. The prices realized were good, and showed that a profitable business could be carried on in tender fruits, provided proper packing, car and freight service were provided.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, who with Mr. Carey, had examined the fruit before shipping, stated that there was a great lack of uniformity in the grading and packing of the fruit sent. This could best be overcome by cooperation. He thought that the conditions under which the experiment was conducted could be improved upon.

Mr. A. McNeil, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, stated that the packing and grading of some of this fruit was so bad that there should have been two prosecutions under the Fruits Mark Act of parties for marking fruit XXX instead of XX.

CANNED FRUIT

Mr. W. P. Gamble, O.A.C., Guelph, addressed the convention upon the possibilities of developing a trade in canned fruits in Great Britain. Many dealers there complain of Canadian

canned peaches and pears as being pulp, like mashed turnips. The flavor, however, was good. Canned raspberries take well. There is a growing demand for canned tomatoes and corn. In these it is stated that Canadian manufacturers are not maintaining their reputation for quality. There was only a limited demand for Canadian peas, owing to the color being white.

Mr. McNeil stated that out of 32 samples of Canadian canned fruits examined at Ottawa, 24 were adulterated. We must compel canners to deal honestly or we cannot hope to build up a trade.

THE GRAPE ROT

has played havoc in the vineyards of the Niagara and Essex districts during the past season. This pest was investigated by Prof. Lochhead, of Guelph, who made an extended visit to the Ohio vineyards in search of a remedy. Prof. Lochhead advised the convention that proper spraying with the Bordeaux mixture, six sprays for Delawares, seven for Catawbas, and eight for Concord was the most effective remedy. The mixture recommended was copper sulphate, 4 lbs.; commercial caustic soda, slightly in excess, so that the mixture is alkaline, 1 lb., 2 oz. to 1 lb. 8 oz., and water to make up a barrel (40 gallons). He advised clean cultivation. The blackrot is most severe on sandy soils. Damp weather is suitable for its development.

Following up the discussion, Mr. A. W. Peart, Burlington, stated that fully 50 per cent. of the crop on gravelly loam was affected by rot, and only about 5 per cent. on clay loam.

THE BAY PEST. This is still doing duty in Ontario. It is a most persistent pest. Prof. Harcourt, O.A.C., told the convention about the latest results of spraying for this pest. Tests were made the past season between lime and sulphur and what is known as the McBean mixture. There was no difference in the results obtained. The former, however, only cost 90c. a barrel, and the latter \$1.50. Lime, sulphur and sal soda and lime, sulphur and caustic soda had been tested with little difference in the result, though perhaps the former gave better returns.

COOPERATION

in fruit packing and selling has been frequently referred to in *THE FARMING WORLD*. A whole afternoon was devoted to this subject, and a most important session it was. Mr. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, who has had a wide experience in recent years in organizing co-operative societies in Western Ontario, introduced the question. At Walkerton a cooperative society has been in existence for a few years. Previous to this season each member did his own packing and grading. This season the central packing house plan was introduced, and has proved a great success. Ex-

pert packers were engaged, and the members picked their fruit, drawing it at once to the packer's house, where he received credit for 50 many barrels of No. 1's and No. 2's, as the case might be. Then, when they found that, in his opinion, a cooperative association could not be successfully worked and allow each member to pack his own fruit, as there was not enough uniformity in the pack. The cost of packing in the central packing house was 10c. to 15c. per bbl., and in the orchard 25c. per bbl. Supplies are bought wholesale. There were now some twelve associations with a membership of about 600, which got no assistance from the central organization.

Mr. Johnston, president of the Forest Cooperative Association, gave a short report of what they had done the past season. In their organization the members first tried packing and grading their own fruit, but this did not work, and a central packing house was secured. An agent was sent to the west, where the bulk of the fruit was sold f.o.b. Forest at \$1.75 for No. 1's and \$1.55 per bbl. for No. 2's. They made their own barrels at a cost of 30c. a saving of 15c. per barrel. The packing cost about 14c. per barrel.

Mr. Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines, stated that cooperative spraying worked well in that district. Mr. Peart, of Burlington, said that their association shipped direct to England, where good prices were received for their fruit. They ship under brand, and only use boxes, as they get from 50c. to 75c. more than by shipping in barrels. A strong committee on co-operation was appointed to keep up the good work during the year.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several important resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

That this convention urges upon the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, the advisability of securing such legislation as will give the inspectors under the Fruits Marks Act, or other suitable officers, absolute control over the loading of apples on shipboard for export from Canadian ports; that this convention desires to respectfully but most strongly urge the Parliament of Canada to so amend the Railway Act as to place express rates under the control of the Railway Commission as freight rates are now.

That whereas there is reason to believe that in many cases the returns made to fruit growers by commission dealers do not represent the full amount of the prices realized by such dealers, therefore be it resolved that the Minister of Agriculture for Canada be urged to take such steps as may be necessary to place commission dealers under Dominion regulations, with a view of wholly preventing or largely reducing such fraudulent practices.

A Modest Commencement

You recognize the importance of saving, and you "intend to" begin. But you are waiting till you can open an account with a "respectable" amount. Meantime the smaller sums you might be saving are slipping away and your financial position is probably no better than it was years ago. Don't waste time as well as money. BEGIN NOW. We receive sums of 1c and upward and allow INTEREST the same way. We have some handsome accounts which we began this way. If you do not reside in Toronto, deposit by mail. It is just as convenient. Send for Booklet.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Toronto Street, Toronto



"I have to work like a slave," said a good woman, weary with her sorrows, but the answer came from a more witty-wit comrade: "Oh, but, my dear, you can work like a queen."—Frances Willard.

✪ Popping Corn

And there they sat a-popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter;
John as fat as any ox,
And Susan as fat as butter.

And there they sat a-popping corn,
And raked and stirred the rice,
And talked of different kinds of ears,
And hitched their chairs up nigher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
And John he shook the popper,
Till both their faces got as red
As saucenaps made of copper.

And he haw-hawed at her remarks
And she laughed at his joking,
And still they popped, and still they ate—
John's mouth was like a popper—
And stirred the fire and sprinkled salt
And shook and shook the popper.
The clock struck nine and then struck ten,

And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven and then struck twelve,
And still no sign of stopping,
And John he ate and Sue she thought,
The corn did pop and patter,
Till John cried out, "The corn's afire,
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"
Said she, "John Stiles, 'tis one o'clock,
You'll die of indigestion,
I'm sick of all this popping corn,
Why don't you pop the question?"

✪ Preparing for Christmas

NOW that the green of the leaves has gone, and the soft air becomes more crisp and refreshing, our minds and tongues turn somewhat automatically to the well-nigh worn out question of Christmas presents. Let us look over together this vexed problem.

In the first place, do not try to do too much. Nothing is gained, and one is apt to find herself with a short limit of time and a multitude of unfinished articles on hand. A far better way is to plan for a few, and have them neat and complete. A Christmas present, too, should be received on or before Christmas day, or else half the pleasure is taken from it. Don't get into the habit of saying: "O, that's only for Mary; she won't mind if it isn't finished for a few days after Christmas." Nothing, I may say, so detracts from the value of a gift. It is rude, and it is always well to remember what one wise writer has said: "It is always easy to do a rude thing, but never wise." And to any thoughtful mind it removes all evidence of thought for the recipient, which is the chief thing to be desired in any gift, however small or insignificant. The very meaning of the word "gift," an offering, signifies what it should be, full of love, full of the giver. And yet, how often do we find them not an offering to love, but to vanity, arrogance and pride, anything in the world but its essential characteristics.

Whatever the token to your friend may be let it in some way be char-

acteristic of yours—if. There are very few people, be they rich or poor, who will think less of any person for an inexpensive gift, if it be but dainty and tasteful. Indeed it is often a doubtful honor to bestow a costly present, thus placing a person under an obligation to return it in kind, an act which he may ill afford to commit.

Books are never out of place, and in presenting them the thoughts of the best writers are being placed before the recipient, and may bring forth fruit which will be an everlasting heritage.

To a real friend the following is a thoughtful gift: Buy a large nicely-bound note book and tie it prettily with ribbons to match the binding. Then write in your best hand, extracts from your favorite authors, any quotation which may strike you appropriately.

There is no need of enumerating large lists of possible gifts. All that it is necessary to remember is, that the spirit in which a gift is given counts far more than the intrinsic value of the article itself; then Christmas presents will be sources of joy rather than grief and dissatisfaction.

✪ Married in Two Languages

A curious illustration of the saying that love knows no barriers, is told in the memoirs of Rev. James MacGregor, who was one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers in Nova Scotia:—

"At examinations and marriages," said Dr. MacGregor, "I made it a rule

and the neighbors confirmed it—that they could hardly speak a single word of one another's language."

✪
Better a smile than a tear or a sigh,
Better a laugh than a frown,
Better an upward look to the sky
Than always a sad look down.

The joys we find in each little day
Perhaps may seem few and small,
But better these little joys, I say,
Than to have no joys at all.

✪
Keep faith in the Love that blesses men
As the sunshine does the sod.
Let us do our best and trust the rest
To the Father-herm of God.

✪ The Experiment Failed

Mr. Appleby had read somewhere that a judicious planting of old files in the exposed parts of one's garden would protect it from depredations of chickens.

He decided to give the plan a trial. By visits to all the carpenter and blacksmith shops he succeeded in getting a large collection of old files. These he placed just below the surface of the ground in his garden, with special reference to the spots where an old hen and chickens belonging to his next-door neighbor had been doing the most damage.

A few days later one of his friends who knew of his plan, met him, and asked him how it had succeeded.

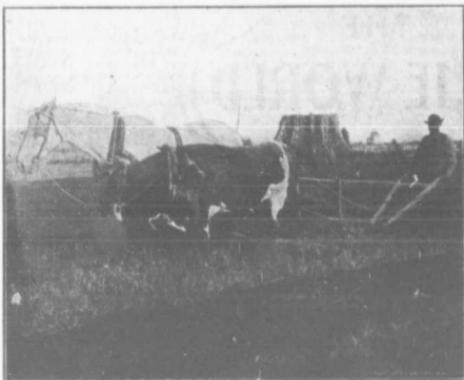


CAN ANYONE SURPASS THIS?

Two record plants grown by Mr. D. Grant, of Singhampton. The one to the right is a begonia, measuring 6½ feet in height and 5 feet across; the other is a pelargonium, 8 feet 9 inches high and 3 feet across, with 153 clusters of bloom.

to speak to those who knew both languages (English and Gaelic) in that which they preferred. In one instance only of marriage had I to speak in both languages—telling the man his duties and engagements in English, and the woman hers in Gaelic. How they managed to court or to converse afterwards I know not; but they declared to me—

"For several days I was a good deal encouraged," said Mr. Appleby. "They didn't seem to know what was the matter with the garden. Then all at once they began to do more mischief with the growing plants than ever before. I watched that old hen, and after a day or two I caught her. She was sharpening her bill on the files!"



How one Quebec farmer did his fall plowing.

THE END OF THE CHASE

IT was one of those dull, gray days of later autumn, which so often brings suddenly to its close a season of summer warmth and brightness. The woods resounded solemnly at every wind, the fields were a dull and expressionless green. There was that unmistakable look of change in everything which affects the sensitive nature as the subtle marks of age might do, noticed for the first time on some familiar and beloved face.

John Houston emerged from the woods and stood absently leaning upon his gun as he contemplated the long stretch of meadowland before him. He dreaded the tramp; undeniably he was growing old. His mirror had affirmed the fact beyond contradiction that very morning—the little square looking-glass before which he had shaved himself in his own room in the one inn of Mapleton. Why had he come to this place? he questioned. Ostensibly for hunting, but what did he care for hunting? The boys would have laughed to see his clumsy attempts at the game. He had been wise enough not to bring any of them along.

He was tired of his friends, wearied to the death of the club, worn to the verge of satiety with travel, and unreconcilable to his bachelor apartments—their hollowness was worse than the hollowness of the woods. He had not even brought his valet, the man bored him so with his automatic attentions. He wanted to go back to his youthful days again, when wealth had been only a dream, but there had been something infinitely better in his life. His physician had said that he was on the verge of a nerve collapse, and that he must have rest. He knew it was not rest he needed, but stir—the stir of life.

Often in these days he was tempted to adopt a child. When Sammy Hous-

ton's wife died he had made a high bid for the little boy—there was something in the child's eyes that made him think of what he had lost out of life—but Sammy wouldn't let the baby go.

"I know I'm poor," the young man said, "but I can take care of my boy. He's all I got to remember her by." He had not urged the matter, although he had felt his life would be more empty than Sam's without the child—Sam had the memory of his love.

He knew the men about town, the young men, all envied him—longed to attain his position, his wealth and social standing. He hoped they would keep on doing so, and never know how small the whole thing seemed to him as he stood at the edge of the Mapleton woods this dark autumn afternoon.

It had been misting at intervals all day, and the thickly strewn leaves that in the morning had drifted on aromatic blasts, first this way, then that, were quiet now, and sodden. The wind was rising again, the mist becoming keenly palpable. John Houston knew it was setting in for a night of long-menaced downpour. The rheumatic chills were creeping with icy clutches up and down his back. He felt he must be moving, for a siege of gout in a place like Mapleton would be unbearable. As he started forward, something—a gray, feathery thing—started up from a little pond just below in the meadow. He put up his eyeglass—it was a goose.

"But a goose is better than nothing," thought he. "I can't go back to that landlord with nothing in my bag." However, while he was collecting his scattered senses the goose flew away, making good time, as geese fly, over the meadow. John Houston started in pursuit. "All my life I have been on a wild-goose chase," he thought, "I won't give up now." Over hillock, over bogs, now

down in the oozy slush, now confronted by barbed wire fences, he kept up his chase after the gray goose. No one seeing this man now would have wondered at the concentration of purpose which had accumulated his immense fortune. Not one of them would have guessed that his purpose had failed in the one thing he deemed of moment in the world.

Suddenly he found himself up against a high board fence with a swinging picket gate in it—the goose had disappeared. It was raining torrents now. He opened the gate and stepped inside. There was a woman there—a tall, slender woman dressed in black, with a big flapping hat. She was feeding the geese. As John Houston looked at her he thought she might be thirty, or even forty, for the hair was a dead gray under the black hat. But she carried the grace and sprightliness of her prime in her little movements and vibrant voice as she called the geese about her.

"I beg your pardon, m'am," said John Houston, "I—"

"Oh!" she said, turning sharply, "are you the man who frightened my geese so?"

"I'm afraid I am," said John.

"But you are wet," she said, quickly, noting the disheveled condition of the man. "It's a perfect downpour. Won't you come in and dry your clothes a bit?"

John Houston did not hesitate. Without realizing it, he was thinking of rheumatism and of the desolate room at the inn. He passed through the neat kitchen into the living room. And such a room! He had never thought to see his life in Mapleton. Long, low, with a blazing fire at one end, it was filled with surprises of easy lounging places, divans and cushions.

"Make yourself at home," said the woman, smiling now at the blazing fire, "and I will have Sarah brew you a warm drink. You are chilled to the bone."

When she came back with a steaming cup on a little tray he was standing before the fire. He had thrown aside his cap and heavy hunting jacket, and was holding in his hand a picture he had picked up from the table. The darkness of night had set in, and with it the storm was increasing. The blaze leaped up from the open wood fire and shone on her as she entered. A woman never shows to better advantage than in the firelight. The gray hair was an illumination as it fell in girlish locks on each side of the face. The face was flushed with a delicate pink; her hospitality had been good for her—she looked almost young.

For a moment John Houston did not speak. There was a look in his face the men in Wall street would have been surprised to see. His lips were a little drawn and white, but when she advanced to set the tray on the table before him he managed to bring a kind of smile. He took a step forward. "Agnes" he cried, impetuously, "Agnes, don't you know me?" The tray tumbled and the steaming liquid poured over the white hand, but she did not mind.

"John!" She was breathless. "John, where did you come from?"

"From chasing your old gray goose," he said. "All my life, since you left me I have been on a wild-goose chase." They seated themselves. Explanations

(Continued on Page 897)

Most people who use Red Rose Tea think no other tea is quite so good. Have you tried it? You might think so.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys

The coal-Black steeds
Two glossy steeds for winter's needs
Are mine to use at will:
Though hills are steep and drifts are deep
They bear me forward still.
"On, Left!" I cry, "the goal is nigh!
"Brave Right, a few steps more!"
Until at last, all trouble past,
We reach the schoolhouse door.

At my command my good steeds stand
Quite noiseless in the hall;
No need to tie—when I'm not by
They never move at all!
When school is out, a merry rout
The laughing children run,
The snowballs fly; my steeds and I
Are foremost in the fun.

I envy not the driver's lot
When jingling sleighs dash by;
I need no reins, I fear no traces
My horses never shy;
They never balk, but trot or walk
At any pace that suits;
Whoever will may ride with skill
A pair of rubber boots!

The Story of a Squirrel

He was small and plump, of a red-brown color, with a beautiful bushy tail curling over his back. Have you guessed that he was a squirrel? Then look up his name in the dictionary and you will find out why he was called Chickaree.

He lived in the trees behind the Brown House, waiting for the butternuts to get ripe. A big butternut tree grew close by the fence. Mr. Squirrel's bright eyes had spied the nuts early in the summer, and he made up his mind to have them—every one. So, as soon as the ripe nuts began to fall with a thump to the ground, Chickaree was to be seen—as busy as a bee all day long, storing up food for next winter.

The two ladies who lived in the Brown House used to watch him from the windows, and were never tired of saying how cunning he was, and how glad they were to have him get the



butternuts. He must have a snug little nest in some tree near by—he would carry off a nut and be back again so quickly. But though they watched carefully, they never could discover where the nest was, and by and by they gave up watching and forgot all about him.

One morning, late in October, Miss Anne came to breakfast rather late and cross, saying to her sister: "Sally, I believe this house is full of rats! There was such a racket last night I hardly slept a wink!"

Miss Sally had slept soundly, and she laughed at the idea. "Rats? There had never been rats in that house. It was just 'Anne's nonsense.'"

Miss Anne still insisted, and was awakened almost every night by the noise. "The rats in the barn have moved into the house for the winter," she said. So the rat trap was brought from the barn, baited with cheese, and placed close to a hole in the underpinning, which looked as if it might be a rat hole. There it stayed till the trap grew rusty and the cheese mouldy, but no rat was caught.

One day Miss Sally brought home a bag of peanut candy—"peanut brittle," she called it; and to keep it cool overnight she put it in the workshop where were kept the hammers and nails, the woodbox, and garden tools. This shop opened into Miss Anne's studio, and had an outside door near the butternut tree.

The candy was forgotten until the next afternoon, when Miss Anne went to get a piece. All that she found was a heap of torn and sticky paper. Every scrap of peanut brittle was gone!

"Those rats!" she declared. "But how did they get in here?"

The "how" was soon explained. Near the outside door they found a hole in the floor.

Miss Sally was indignant, and putting a thick board over the hole, pounded in enough wire nails to keep out a regiment of rats.

As they stood in the open door a butternut dropped at their feet, and Miss Sally, in a flash, exclaimed, "Anne, do you think it could be that squirrel?—the nuts in the candy, you know?"

But Miss Anne thought not. "The noises in the attic—that could not be a squirrel. There are wire screens in the windows—he could not possibly get in."

Couldn't he? That same afternoon as Miss Anne crossed the yard, she saw the squirrel with a nut in his mouth, spring from the fence to the low shed roof, then to the house roof, and suddenly vanish under the eaves. And, looking with all her eyes, she spied a small round hole.

The mystery was explained; this was the candy thief and the "rat" that danced jigs in the garret night after night.—St. Nicholas.

Locating Guiana

Having returned from British Guiana to England, Rev. Mr. Crookall, as he relates in his book on his missionary experiences, visited a public school to tell the children of the foreign land.

"Now, children," he said, "first of all, where is British Guiana?"

A number of hands went up, and the missionary called upon the nearest pupil. "On the map of the world, sir," was the ready answer.

Just Going To

"Why didn't you shut the gate, Peter, and keep the hens in?" asked his father.

"I was just going to when I saw they were all out."

"Why didn't you look after baby and

not let her fall off the porch?" asked his mother.

"I was just going to get her when she fell."

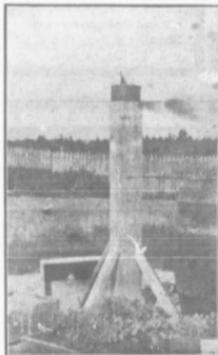
"Why didn't you study your lesson more?" asked the teacher when he failed in reciting.

"I was just going to when you called the class."

"O Peter," his father said, "just going to never gets there."

An Old-time Clock

They used to have very strange timepieces. In olden times the only clock was an hour-glass, similar to the kind now used for timing the cooking of eggs. Another style of timepiece was the sun-



dial. Some of these are still to be found throughout the country, curious relics of former days. The one shown in this picture is at Norway House, away to the north of Lake Winnipeg, and it has an historic interest because it is one of the dials set up by Sir John Franklin in his northern explorations in 1820-1826. It still marks the time as correctly as ever. The sundial never gets out of order, for it consists simply of a sharp pointer, whose shadow is cast by the sun upon a disc marked with the hours of the day. It never fails, and it can endure all kinds of weather though it needs the sun to show the time.

Bein' Sick

When I am really sick abed
It isn't ever any fun.

I feel all achy in my head

And hate to take my medicine.

Th' sheets get stickyish an' hot,

But I am not allow'd to kick

'Em off, er read, er talk a lot

When I am sick.

I hate for all the folks about

To come an' pat me on th' face

An' say, "Poor child! You'll soon be

out."

An' tiptoe all around th' place.

They go when I pretend to be

Asleep—I do it for a trick;

I don't like folks to pity me

When I am sick.

My mother's diff'runt—I don't care

If she sits by me once er twice

An' says, "Poor boy, an' smooths

my hair;

She ain't just tryin' to be nice.

They bring warm squashy things to me

For meals, an' make me eat 'em

quick

I'm mis'tribble as I can be

When I am sick.

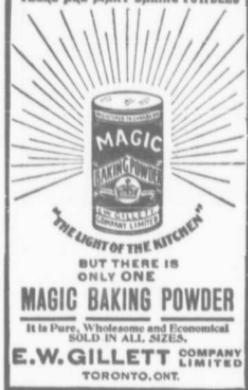
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THE KITCHEN

The Housekeepers' Art

In this bustling, busy life, it seems as if good housekeeping were a lost art. There are so many paths and by-paths to it, that to the modern young housekeeper it is a bit perplexing, as well as discouraging, and to do credit to the young woman of today must have any amount of cheeriness and patience.

Our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, they say, succeeded in this line far better than we of today do, but then housekeeping was not so complicated as it is now; and besides, there, no doubt, were fewer calls from outside.

First of all, one must be systematic for all time. It doesn't pay to do things in routine simply for today and tomorrow, but in order to succeed in good housekeeping, system must be a habit week in and week out, month in and month out.

Next to system comes the quality of promptness. A housekeeper cannot expect her maids to be prompt if she delays herself. Have a convenient hour for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, and unless for some unforeseen reason, do not deviate from those hours, that is, if you want to insure contentment for your household.

Good housekeeping is surely an art, for besides seeing that every room in the house is perfection in every detail, window curtains always fresh and clean, floors spotless, not a fleck of dust anywhere, everything at hand for the toilet—the service must be faultless, your maid in a neat black gown, white apron, white collar and cuffs, her manner deferential when she opens the door for you or waits upon you at the table.

The cooking, of course, has to be delicious, the kind which melts in your mouth, the washing must be unquestionable and the ironing a picture in itself. All these things and many more are simply parts of good housekeeping, and if a woman is able to carry on and control a house of her own in the right kind of way, her work is inferior to no man's, and she deserves just as much credit and oftentimes a great deal more.

Half a Dozen Recipes

DOUGHNUTS.—Two-thirds of a cup of sugar, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of sour milk, three small tablespoonfuls of thick sour cream, spice with nutmeg. These will not keep in our pantry unless they are put on the top shelf where John and the children can't reach.

DUMPLINGS FOR CHICKEN.—One and one-half pints of flour, one egg well beaten, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. Sift powder and a little salt with the flour, then put the egg in the flour and pour over it two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, stir well and wet with water until a thick batter is formed, and drop in the pot with the chicken a large spoonful at a time.

CHEESE CAKE.—One cup of sweet cream, one cup of white sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one heaping cup of flour. For the filling take thick, sweet cream, beat it with the egg beater, and add sugar and essence to suit the taste.

GRISER CHISMS.—Take two cups best molasses, one cup dark brown sugar, one cup shortening, butter preferred. Boil these ingredients ten minutes; add,

while hot, four teaspoonfuls soda, two teaspoonfuls ground ginger (one-half spoonful salt if butter is not used), stir well. Add flour to roll very thin. Bake quickly. Keep closely covered if you wish them to retain their crispness.

STEAMED INDIAN PUDDING.—One and one-half cups of Indian meal, one cup of sweet chopped fine. Mix these and scald with boiling water till about as stiff as hasty pudding. Add one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cup of molasses, one cup of sliced or evaporated apple which has been soaked in hot water five minutes, and one cup of sifted flour in which one-half teaspoonful of soda has been mixed. Steam two and one-half hours in a tin boiler set in a kettle of water. Instead of apple, raisins or any kind of dried fruit may be used if preferred. Eat with spice and sweetened cream or butter.

HURRY PIE.—This pie was simply a round of biscuit dough, split while hot and spread with apple sauce on top and between the layers. Sprinkle liberally with sugar and cinnamon, cut, and just before serving pour over it a cup of sweet cream. Any kind of preserves or jelly may be used, either with or without the cream.

Mince Meat for Christmas

Cover two pounds of beef with boiling water, simmer until tender, and stand aside over night to cool. In the morning chop it. Shred and chop two pounds of beef suet. Pare, core and chop four pounds of apples. Chop one pound of citron, a half pound of candied lemon peel, and a half pound of candied orange peel. Stone two pounds of layer raisins. Pick, wash and dry two pounds of currants, and stem two pounds of seedless raisins. Mix all these together, and add the juice and rind of two oranges and two lemons, two nutmegs grated, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a half ounce of cinnamon, a quarter ounce of mace, and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix again, and pack in a stone jar. Pour two quarts of cider over the mince meat, cover closely, and keep in a cool place. This will keep nicely all winter. When a quantity is needed for use, dip it out and thin with cider.

A Dainty Dish

Puff paste, light and flaky, yields unto the knife, instantly releasing steam with odors rife;

Garnishings of parsley, sauce of rich brown hue, Eggs, hard boiled, a plenty, mushrooms quite a few.

On the bottom of the dish, beef and pigeons lying.

Nor are butter, pepper, salt, missing to the prying.

Pigeon Pie a l'Anglais in the mind doth dwell—

Is it half we'd have you think? Will it please you well?

Eating is the proving, everyone can tell.

To rub rust out of steel rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslacked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

"Royal Household"

makes the Bread used on the
tables of Royalty.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

THE END OF THE CHASE

(Continued from Page 894)

were in order. The hot drink was forgotten.

"Why did you run away from me, Agnes?" John Houston asked.

"Why? You must have known, John. Robert, my brother—he defaulted. We were so proud of him, mother and I. We paid every cent of that awful indebtedness—then Robert died. We came here to bury our grief and our shame. I was afraid of you—even of you, John—afraid of the disgrace."

John Houston rose and stood before the fire again. How handsome he looked—a man is not really old at fifty.

"I have been all my life on a wild-goose chase," he cried impetuously.

She rose, too, the old humorous tenderness on her face and in her eyes.

"But you have found your old gray goose at last," she said.

A Word About Babies

Too much food and too little nourishment is doing a great deal of harm to many little ones. For infants who must be "bottled," milk diluted with barley-water, a grain of salt and a pinch of sugar added, given lukewarm from an absolutely clean bottle and nipple every two hours (never oftener), is, I consider, a perfect food, and a fat, jolly baby will result. But common sense must be used. A mother can soon tell whether her baby cries from hunger or from overfeeding. Don't ask any one; judge for yourself.

For children the simpler the meals the fewer sweets, candies and un-necessaries, the better. For breakfast in the summer give them bread and butter, milk, sliced tomatoes or any fresh fruit but oranges, which would not agree with milk. Fine-apple is indigestible, though the juice is good.

In winter give porridge, and be sure it is well boiled and that too much sugar is not added. The porridge may be made from oatmeal, rolled wheat, cracked wheat, hominy, cornmeal, bread and milk or sliced bananas (no purgative medicine is ever needed if fruit be given in mornings when necessary). On Sunday an egg, poached or boiled.

For dinner give any meat but pork, soup or fish, all vegetables (except corn), a plain pudding, no pie or boiled paste.

For tea give bread and butter, milk or cocoa, occasionally preserves, maple syrup, rhubarb or honey.

The more moderation is exercised in eating, the better. The food should be plain, good and appetizing, and the

children should be given all they want.

If children's appetites are not spoiled by sweets they will enjoy everything put before them.—WOMAN'S JOURNAL, CHRISTMAS, 1904.

The Youth's Companion as a Gift

What can be more acceptable to most people as a Christmas gift than something good to read? A good paper or magazine that keeps renewing itself all through the year. For everyone who would keep his heart young and his mind fresh, the *Youth's Companion* is unequalled, and therefore makes a good present for one's friends.

If you desire to make a Christmas present of *The Youth's Companion*, send the publishers the name and address of the person to whom you wish to give *The Companion*, with \$1.75, the annual

Why She Laughed

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. "She had come, to the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen evenings. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yes, mum, I know," Mary replied, cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday morning."

Her Opinion of Boys

A little girl wrote the following essay on boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas and girls are women that will be ladies by-and-by."



How's this for a baby? A Chinese specimen.

subscription price, stating that it is to be a gift. The publishers will send to the address named, in a parcel to be opened Christmas morning, all the remaining issues for 1904, published after the subscription is received, including the Double Holiday Numbers, *The Companion's* "Carnations" Calendar for 1905, lithographed in twelve colors and gold, and subscription certificate for the fifty-two issues of 1905. Address 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

When God looked at Adam He said to Himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and He made Eve. Eve was a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made, and on the seventh day he rested. Women was then made and he has never rested since.'—Philadelphia Enquirer.



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indicate the appreciation of the many thousands who have tested it and know its merit.

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Farm Dairying, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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Available in any shade. It is a regular \$4.50 waist, but in this variety, packed in crease and a buck point on each side, and with a decorative border, and new sleeves, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed with fine binding ribbon.

In Black Taffeta Silk \$2.25

All other shades, \$3.50; all shades, \$2.25; all shades French Flannel, \$1.75; all shades, \$1.50; all shades, \$1.25; all shades, \$1.00; all shades, \$0.75; all shades, \$0.50; all shades, \$0.25.

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107 KING ST.



SUNDAY AT HOME

A Prayer

O Lord, we acknowledge thy dominion over us; our life, our death, our soul and body, all belong to thee. Oh, grant that we may willingly consecrate them all to thee, and use them in thy service. Let us walk before Thee in childlike simplicity, steadfast in prayer; looking ever unto Thee, that whatsoever we do or abstain from we may in all things follow the least indications of Thy will. Become Lord of our hearts and spirits; that the whole inner man may be brought under thy rule, and that Thy life of love and righteousness may pervade all our thoughts and energies and the very ground of our souls; that we may be wholly filled with it. Come, O Lord and King, enter into our hearts, and live and reign there for ever and ever. O faithful Lord, teach us to trust Thee for life and death, and to take Thee for our All in All. Amen.

Having Patience

Great is the power of patience! We are inclined to believe in the literalness of Erasmus's old quote saying: "He that can have patience can have what he will." Another writer has said with certain truth: "Patience! why, it is the soul of peace; of all the virtues it is nearest kin to heaven; it makes men look like gods. The best of men that ever wore earth about him was a sufferer—a soft, meek, patient, tranquil spirit; the first true gentleman that ever breathed."

Patience is a sign of strength, of power. It proves that its possessor has himself or herself well in hand. The irritable, impatient person is never a success in life. Patience is proof of refinement. It keeps one from doing and saying things one regrets afterward. And when one combines faith and prayer with unwearied patience one can almost "move mountains." God's word is full of admonitions for us to be prayerful and patient. We cannot do his work if we are unmindful of these admonitions. It is true that, "Patience is the ballast of the soul, that will keep it from rolling and tumbling in the greatest storms; and he that will venture out without this to make him sail even and steady will certainly make wreck and drown himself, first in the cares and sorrows of this world, and then in perdition."

Temples of God

A temple is the residence of Deity. The church of Christ is the dwelling place of Jehovah. Here he resides, is worshipped, and displays his glory. But every believer is a temple too. Our bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost. In regeneration God takes possession of us. He enthrones himself in the affections and requires the homage and adoration of all the powers of the soul. Having once taken possession he never resigns it. The Christian is always God's consecrated dwelling place, his living temple. Here he is known, loved and worshipped. The heart is His altar, and prayer and praise the sacrifices he requires as accept. But we are not sufficiently impressed with this fact. We do not live, move, work, and speak under the influence of the idea, "I am the temple of God!" If we did, it would have a very sanctifying effect upon us. We could not go where some Christians

go, nor do what some Christians do. We should often ask ourselves, "Is this becoming in one who is the residence of God? Ought the temple of God to be found here?" Christian, what an honor is put upon thee! How could thy God honor thee more?

If He Came Just Now

What would he find if he came just now?
A faded leaf and a fruitless bough?
A servant sleeping? An idle plow?
What would he find if he came just now?

Sooner or later, his coming's sure,
Say, would he find an open door?
His servants watching, with lamps aglow?
Would it be thus, if he came just now?

What if he came to the garden gate,
Ere sets the sun, or at daybreak?
Would his sweet flowers and lilies be
Growing in beauty, watch'd o'er by thee?

What if he came in your hours of strife?
Found your post vacant, found wasted life?
A scattered flock, and a broken fold,
The fire of love in your heart grown cold?

What if he came ere this hour has flown?
Say, is the task that he gave you done?
Oh! what if you've left it all too late—
Settled your doom, and sealed your fate?

The New Life

One of the greatest mistakes of the newly converted, and one that proves a pitfall to many, is the thought that having entered upon the new life they have thereby severed with one blow all that held them to the old, and are henceforth free from temptation.

Now it is no more supposable that one can at a bound attain the consummation for which Paul strove throughout life than that a stunted bush, transplanted from barren to good soil, can burst suddenly into blossom. Nevertheless, many do seem to think, and the consequence is that when they waver or fall before temptation they immediately decide that they are not worthy the name of Christian; they call themselves hypocrites and perhaps make no effort to stem the tide.

The Bible teaches us plainly that the godliest men did not always do right before God; that again and again they repented in sackcloth and ashes. But it also teaches that they did not stop trying. With God on our side and ourselves on God's side, we must win in the end. No other outcome is possible. But we must guard ourselves strongly and fight on undiminished. Then, with Paul, one can say at the end, "I have fought a good fight. . . I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

If Christian people took one-tenth the interest in the warfare between Christ and the world that they do in the Russian-Japanese conflict, the millennium would soon pass from prophesy to history.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

About Small Wounds

The practice of doing up trivial cuts in their own blood, without washing, is usually a good plan where the cut has been made with a *clean* instrument. This is because the blood, fresh, is of itself a powerful antiseptic, and after coagulation it holds the parts firmly together, thereby placing them in a condition to rest.

Court plaster is very seldom a proper dressing for any but the merest scratches, because it retains and contaminates the secretions from the wound.

Where it is necessary to use it to bring the edges of the wound together, let it be done by using long, narrow strips across the wound, leaving plenty of chance for any secretion to drain away and be absorbed by the prepared dressing before mentioned.

What shall be done with sores that are mattering? These should have their dressing changed just as often as it is necessary to keep the discharge absorbed by the dressings.

To remove dressings that are stuck to the skin by discharge is often quite a painful proceeding, but, by the use of patience and the hot carbolized water, it can be accomplished in comfort; and,

to prevent the new dressing from sticking so, it is usually well to apply carbolized vaseline to the sound skin around the wound. As a rule it should not be applied to the sore itself.

Remember that the most dangerous wounds which can be made are likely to be those made by a *small* object; a dirty pin, needle, nail, sliver of wood or bone—all have caused many deaths by conveying poisonous germs into the flesh.

The external wound being so very minute, instantly closes, leaving the germs to multiply beneath the skin, and as there is no escape for the poisonous secretions they cause, they are absorbed, thereby causing blood-poisoning more or less severe. When the site of a recent puncture begins to throb and become inflamed, be assured that poisonous matter is forming, and have a good, free opening made into it so that the matter may escape and not be absorbed.

Simple Cough Cures

There are few disorders more teasing to the sufferer and to those about him than this hacking cough, and the cause of it should be investigated as

soon as possible, so that common sense may aid in the cure.

Sometimes the uvula, the pendulous part of the soft palate, at the back of the mouth, becomes relaxed and the point touches the tongue, producing a tickling sensation which requires a cough to relieve it.

A little dry tannic acid put in a quill and blown on the uvula will contract it, or half a teaspoonful of the powder mixed with two teaspoons of glycerine stirred into half a glass of warm water should be used as a gargle.

When a severe cold has been taken and there is a cough, with soreness of the chest, great care should be taken in soaking the feet and rubbing the chest with camphorated oil, etc., to avoid an attack of bronchitis. But for the little, aggravating, hacking cough, the prescribed "stern repression" idea is the most common-sense method, as each cough that is "swallowed" or otherwise avoided will give the irritated surfaces (which are kept inflamed by repeated coughing) a better chance to heal.

The Farmer—Your cow must be sick. She doesn't chew her cud.

The Amateur Farmer—She doesn't have to chew her cud. I feed her with predigested hay—Judge.

Cancer Cured by Anointing With Oil

A combination of soothing and balsmy oils has been discovered which readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free books to the originators, whose home office address is Dr. B. M. Hyv Co., Drawer 56N, Indianapolis, Ind.



We present our case to you in all fairness. Our arguments are born out by facts. Our testimony is confirmed by unimpeachable witnesses. We know that Gin Pills cure all Kidney Troubles. We know that Gin Pills cured hundreds whom nothing else could relieve.

Canadians are our judge and jury. Such confidence have we in the strength of our case, that we make this sweeping offer:

Money Back if GIN PILLS Fail.

If you have sharp, shooting pains in the back and through the hips—if the hands and feet swell—if the urine is highly colored and offensive, scanty or too profuse—if you are compelled to get up during the night—if the stomach is bad, the bowels irregular, and the appetite poor—get GIN PILLS. They will cure the sick kidneys, take away the pain, make you eat and sleep, and build up the whole system.

Remember our guarantee: GIN PILLS CURE or your money back. See a box. At your druggist's, or from us direct.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. 4, Winnipeg, Man.

In the Poultry Yard

How to Make the Hens Lay

See that the hen house is warm, well lighted and kept clean. Feed and water the fowls regularly, give them a variety of food, plenty of vegetables, some meat, and ground bone or oyster shells. Spread ashes on the floor of the hen house after it is cleaned. Shut up the male birds by themselves for a while. Dust the hens with sulphur every week, as a precaution against lice. Wheat and buckwheat are excellent to make hens lay. Give them some every day. Don't overfeed nor underfeed. Ventilate the hen house. Give the fowls, good attendance.

A. R.

Led in Poultry at St. Louis

The Canadian Poultry exhibit at St. Louis attracted no small amount of attention. The St. Louis papers commented upon it very favorably. The following from The Republic will be

poultry business with several Golden-Spangled Hamburgs. He has won prizes with his chickens ever since he began to raise fancy stock, and in the last decade has made more winnings than any other man in America.

At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 he captured three medals, one silver and two bronze. This was his first big success, and was only the beginning of greater ones to follow. He won 113 prizes at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, more than any other competitor. His exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo brought him 110 prizes, and again he had the largest exhibit.

At the poultry shows in Boston "Uncle Billy" has captured many big prizes, and it is said that he has taken more honors there than any other three competitors.

not get to their animals; but the poor hen has to roost for months and months, over a pile of filth."

"And it's just the hen that would pay best on the ranch, if given a chance. As a matter of fact you certainly have no animal on the place that would pay half so well as the often despised, neglected and not cared for hen. My advice is to separate the sick from the healthy, to clean out the hen house and thoroughly disinfect the premises with a liberal quantity of air-slacked lime, or still much better, with a solution of creolin or napaerol. Then mix grease and kerosene together and before the hens go to roost saturate the roosting poles with it. You should do that twice a week and continue till the lice disappear. For roup, get the following: Tincture of aconite 10 drops, tincture of begonia 10 drops and tincture of spongia 10 drops. Add alcohol to make one ounce. Then mix thoroughly and give for a dose 1 teaspoonful to a quart of water and allow the hens no other drink during treatment. Roup is caused

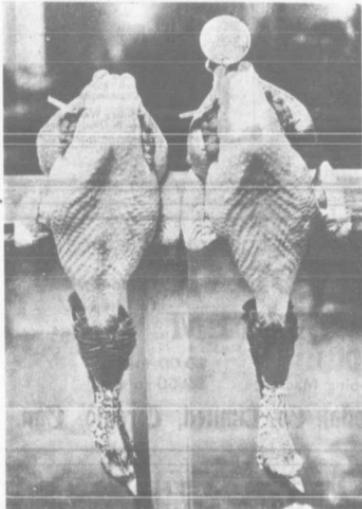


Table Poultry Show, Smithfield, 1903. Pair of Turkeys, winners of 2nd prize.



Table poultry—A couple of Dorkings, 1st and cup winners, Smithfield Show, 1903.

found of interest to all poultry fanciers:

William McNeil, of London, Ontario, has won more prizes at the World's Fair Poultry Show than any other competitor, having received 131 awards out of 128 entries, 59 first prizes, 33 second prizes, 13 third prizes and 18 minor awards.

Mr. McNeil, who is called "Uncle Billy" by all who know him, is perhaps the best known poultry raiser in the world today. He has the distinction of holding executive offices in more than ten poultry associations in the United States and Canada.

He has held the office of president of the Ontario Poultry Association for two years, and has been in other executive offices in the association for the last twenty-five years. The office of president of the London association he has held for more than twenty years.

Uncle Billy came to America from Ireland in 1868, and engaged in the

A Great Lice Factory

A short time ago I was asked by an acquaintance to visit him and see his hens and chickens, as they were not doing well. I complied with his request, and looking at his flock, I said: "I do not wonder that your chickens do not grow, and that your hens are not laying, for your hens seem to have roup and, no doubt, are covered with vermin, and so are the chickens. Let me see into your hen house." He did so reluctantly. "Great Scott!" I exclaimed. "That is the greatest lice factory I have ever seen. Here are bushels of manure and no doubt billions of lice."

"Now, really," I said, "I do not want to trespass upon your feelings, but I must say that there are farmers who never would clean out the cow and horse stables if it were not for their own convenience. As these animals make so much manure, people are compelled to remove it or else they could

by dampness and draught and filthy premises. If you keep your hens in a house free of vermin, dampness and draught they are not likely to be troubled with any disease. I have been in the business for 9 years and never lost a single hen or chicken by disease of any kind."—Hans Voglsang, Mountain View Poultry Yards, B.C.

Old Hens

Farmers' wives, now is the time to fatten up your old hens and sell them. It will never pay you to winter them for they would not be likely to lay, and would devour quite a lot of grain and vegetables. The best way to fatten them is to shut them up in coops for about three weeks. Give them plenty of oatmeal or cracked oats, mixed with skim milk. Don't crowd them, four is enough in one coop. When they are fat kill them. You will have no difficulty in disposing of them then.

A. R.

Extracting Honey from the Busy Bee BEEKEEPERS IN 'ANNUAL CONVENTION— 1904 VERY POOR SEASON

The Ontario Beekeepers held their annual convention this year in Toronto in connection with the show. There was a good attendance. Mr. J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville, presided. The meeting opened with the reading of the minutes of the last convention by Secretary Couse, of Streetsville, a proceeding that might better have been eliminated as the minutes of the last meeting were published in the annual report. Had those present been as economical of their time as the "busy bee" they would have taken the minutes as read. We do not want to appear over critical, but it has been our privilege to attend numerous conventions of farmers and other organizations, and never have we been at one where more time was wasted in useless and trivial discussion than at the Beekeepers' meeting a week ago. In the discussion, while there was much that was useful and practical brought out, too much time was wasted by parties who had some pet theory to ventilate or who wished to force their opinions upon the convention. All discussions should be cut off promptly on time, unless useful and practical information is being brought out.

The president in his annual address referred to the severe winter and the unfavorable summer which followed for honey production. Amendments to the Foul Brood Act are required. The foul brood question is one of serious import. The inspector's annual report on this subject was not what it should be. It gave no information to work on. A detailed report should be presented of apiaries inspected; number of colonies, number found diseased, etc.

EXTRACTED HONEY

This formed the topic of a valuable paper by Morley Pettit, Belmont, Ont. Extracted honey was the main product of the beekeepers. For its production the soil should be moist, but not cold, with plenty of flowers. The standard Langstroff hive was the best. The hive should not be one week without a laying queen. Provide plenty of food in spring, and allow no early swarming. Remove all the white honey by August 1st, and extract only on dry days. He strongly emphasized ripening the honey in the comb and not in the tanks. As soon as the extracted honey should be sealed up. Honey extracted thin cannot be readily thickened.

The discussion on this subject was rather prolonged, and drifted into other lines. A motion to reduce the Board of Directors from twelve to five was voted down, as it was felt that better representation could be had with the larger board of directors.

DISEASES OF BEES

Prof. F. C. Harrison, O. A. C., Guelph, read a valuable paper on the diseases of bee larvae. These might be divided into two groups, contagious and those due to physical causes. Disease is spread by bees entering wrong hives, by bees robbing a diseased colony, by feeding bees on honey from an infected hive, by using a foundation from a diseased colony which has been improperly boiled, by transferring bees into hives that have been inhabited by a diseased colony without first thoroughly disinfecting it, by placing a hive on a stand previously occupied by a diseased colony, by the handling of

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healthy colonies by beekeepers after manipulating diseased hives, by the introduction of diseased queens, and by healthy bees visiting flowers which may have been infected by diseased bees.

THE PAST WINTER'S LOSSES.

"A Summer with Bees and How to Manage Them" was the subject of a valuable address by A. E. Hoshel, Beamsville, in which he emphasized the importance of proper ventilation of the hive in keeping bees during the winter. During the past winter, where proper ventilation had been provided there was less loss from dead bees. "The influence of winter journals," by W. J. Craig, Brantford; "The Past Winter's Lessons," by K. F. Holtmann, Brantford, and "Foul Brood," by H. G. Sibbald, Claude, addresses that were well received. Owing to lack of space we are unable to give any extended reference to them. Mr. Holtmann placed the loss of bees last winter at about 70 per cent. From \$3 to \$4 per colony would be a conservative estimate of this loss in bees and honey. The colonies that survived were too weak to take proper advantage of the honey flow when it came. From a national standpoint there would be a loss to the country of \$500,000 and a blow to the industry from which it will take years to recover.

In conclusion, Mr. Holtmann said: "Not alone will these periodic attacks occur to beekeeping, but the cheapest production and the best goods will not be secured, neither will we have our markets developed to their best until we secure that recognition for beekeeping, and that aid in the development of the industry which has been given to other branches of agriculture. We may bluster, we may make statements that beekeeping does not require such aid, but it cannot be shown by any line of logic that in this respect the principles which govern its development are the best of all branches of agriculture. Dairymen would not go back to the days before it had no fostering care. Fruit growers value the help they are getting; the poultry industry has been put upon a more profitable footing, and so might beekeeping have a new era of prosperity under proper guidance."

Mr. John Fixter, apiarist, Central Experimental Farm, and Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Flint, Mich., gave instructive addresses.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Inspector McEvoy stated that he had inspected 91 apiaries in 1904 and found foul brood in 24 dead brood in many others. The spring was very unfavorable, there being starved brood in nearly every apiary. Set the beekeepers to feeding during April, May and June. He had the assistance of a number of good beekeepers in cleaning up foul brood. With the aid of these he had driven the disease out of the province, and converted foul brood apiaries into productive colonies. If this statement of Mr. McEvoy is true, the association will have no further need for his services the coming season, as there will be no foul brood apiaries to inspect.

The treasurer's report showed total receipts of \$717, and expenses totalling \$678.89, leaving a balance on hand of \$38.31. The secretary's report showed a membership of 155, and affiliated societies to the number of 10. Mr. Sibbald, on behalf of the honey exchange committee, stated that they had advised selling barrel honey at 7½c, 60 lb. tins at 8c, 5 to 10 lb. tins at 8½c, to 9c. per lb. wholesale and comb honey at from \$1.05 to \$2.25.

OFFICERS FOR 1905.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, H. G. Sibbald; first Vice-President, R. H. Smith; St. Thomas; Second Vice-President, E. J. Miller, London; Treasurer, Martin Emich, Holbrook; Secretary, W. Couse, Streetsville; Directors—W. J. Brown, Pendleton; J. K. Darling, Almonte; M. B. Holmes, Athens; J. Lowrey, Cherry Valley; J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville; H. G. Sibbald, Claude; J. Alpaugh, Galt; Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside; B. H. Smith, St. Thomas; Geo. A. Deadman, Brussels; J. F. Miller, London; and Dennis Nolan, Newton-Robinson. Representatives—O. A. C. Prof. F. C. Harrison; Canadian National Exhibition, E. Grainger, Deer Park; Western Fair, F. J. Miller, London; Ottawa Fair, J. K. Darling, Almonte.

3

Prince Edward Island

We have had several reminders of winter recently. Some heavy rains and snowflurries between the 1st and 18th of Nov. On Nov. 14 a terrific hurricane set in accompanied by a heavy downfall of snow and sleet. It is stated that at times the wind blew at the rate of 40 miles an hour, average 32 miles an hour. The quantity of snow and sleet was about 1½ inches on the level.

The storm was especially severe in the western part of the province. A number of telegraph posts along the railway line were torn up, and some broken off at the ground. Some bridges were damaged. Tides were high.

There was a fair attendance at the market on Nov. 18, considering the very disagreeable weather. A large amount of poultry was offered.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qr. per lb. 4 to 5½c, lamb 5 to 5½c, pork 4¼ to 5c, wholesale; mutton, per carcass, 5 to 6c; fowl 7 to 8c, per lb.; geese 80c. to \$1.00; turkeys \$1.25 to \$1.50; ducks 40 to 50c; butter, fresh, 23 to 24c. — per lb., tub 18 to 20c.; eggs 25c. per doz.; flour, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$2.80; oatmeal, per lb., retail, 3c.; potatoes 20 to 22c.; beets, per peck, 15c.; apples, per bu., 50 to 60c.; cranberries 8c. per qt.; lard, per lb., 12c.; carrots, per bu. 40 to 50c.; parsnips, per peck, 20c.; cauliflower, per head, 8 to 10c.; squash 15 to 20c.; hay, per cwt., 75 to 80c.; oats, per bu., 41 to 42c.; straw \$8 to \$9 per ton; fresh codfish 10c. each.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Beef carcass, per lb., 5 to 5½c; barley, per bu., 40 to 45c.; straw, per lb., 17 to 18c.; eggs, per doz., 18 to 19c.; haddock, per ton, \$12 to \$13; butter, pressed, \$5 to \$6; hides, per lb., 5½ to 6c.; flour \$2.50; oatmeal, per cwt., \$2.25; oats, black, per bu., 37c., white, 35c.; wheat, per bu., 90c. to \$1.00; pork 3½ to 6c.; potatoes 20 to 22c.; turkeys 15 to 16c.; geese, per lb., 8 to 10c.; ducks 8 to 10c.; chickens 6 to 10c.

Three carloads of hay imported by the provincial government arrived on Nov. 14, also two carloads from Quebec on Nov. 15. We are informed that this hay will be sold to the farmers at cost on account of the scarcity of fodder.

Davis & Fraser reduced the price of dressed hogs ½c. per lb. on Nov. 15. This is owing to the large quantity they are daily receiving.

One of the finest and best young sheep ever brought here is the handsome Cotswold lamb purchased by Mr. J. Tweedy from Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. This animal was shown at four exhibitions in Ontario this fall, and took first prize each time. Mr. Tweedy has also a number of splendid Holstein cattle.

A. R.

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It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as: An-Abelaid Hitchin, M. Forest, Ont.; Mrs. Wells Ranford, Wolf Island, St. Lawrence, Ont.; Ashle Rose, Cranfills Cr. Que.; W. J. Cooper, Chatham, N. B.; H. Heyields, Norham, Ont.; Mrs. T. P. Frankfort, Collingwood, Ont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to The Turbeck Medical Co., 2944 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details and no duty is involved, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for your free offerings. Do so today, sure, for you cannot tell how long you may have to wait. We have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

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When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfil the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide, certain that it will subvert on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs

are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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Consumption	Pile Hemorrhoids
Whooping Cough	Pinworm—Quinea
Constipation	Rheumatism
Cataract—Ocular	Scurvy—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Stomach Diseases

Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lump on Stifle Joints

I write you as regards a two-year-old colt of mine that has quite a lump on front of stifle joint. The lump first appeared about six months ago, and came to be about the size of a man's fist, but does not seem to be growing much more. It does not seem to be very hard and feels much like a muscle, as you can shift it around. Please let me know what will benefit it.—S. R. G., Chilliwack, B.C.

The lump is in the neighborhood of a bone that plays over the stifle joint called the patella, but whether the lump is on the patella or an enlargement of it or of the capsular ligament beneath it is impossible to say from the description given. To make sure of the location it might be well to have some qualified veterinary surgeon examine the horse. Often lumps on the stifle joint are of a permanent character. The usual treatment in cases of this kind, especially where the lump is caused by a bruise or other injury, is to blister and give the animal a rest, though this treatment is often unsatisfactory unless one knows exactly where the trouble is located.

Defective Test

In the spring a number of warts appeared all over the body of one of my cows, also on the teats, by a bruise or other injury, is to blister and give the animal a rest, though this treatment is often unsatisfactory unless one knows exactly where the trouble is located.

Warty and fibrous growths like the above are frequently met with inside the passage of the cows teats, and are very troublesome and hard to deal with. We would recommend milking the affected teat as well and as long as possible by hand and without the aid of a teat siphon or tube. Of course, the milk can be readily drawn off by putting up the passage of the teat a siphon, but as this has to be passed up the teat and removed at each milking, inflammation, as a rule, is soon set up, and in time the quarter of the udder affected is lost. If the siphon is used it should be thoroughly sterilized and kept scrupulously clean when used. It is, however, worth considering whether it would be worth while, owing to the difficulty in getting the milk away, to leave off milking the affected teat altogether, and let the quarter dry up, which it soon does, and causes little or no disturbance or inconvenience to the cow.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Occupation of Land

Q.—A owned one hundred acres of land. He gave B, his brother-in-law, who was never married, liberty to build a house on the corner and clear and fence a garden. B has been living on the place and paying taxes for forty years. A died about twelve years ago,

and willed the hundred acres to his son, who sold it without reserving the house and garden occupied by B. 1. At B's death can A's family claim the part occupied by B?—J. A. G. H.

A.—1. We assume that B died after the date that he occupied the land up to the date of his death. In that case his family would be entitled to claim it at his death as against the purchaser from A's son. A's family would of course not have any right to it, but if it were proven that A merely allowed B to live on it, he to pay the taxes, as long as A lived, or as long as B lived, then B could never acquire a title by possession, since he would not be holding adversely to A. If that is the true statement of the facts, the purchaser from A's son would be entitled to the land, unless that part were reserved some way in the will. But if B lived on the land for twelve years after A's death, he would have acquired a title by possession which would pass to his heirs.

Commission for Buying Apples

Q.—Two years ago this fall A was working for B. B told him he would pay him ten cents per barrel commission for all the apples A could buy for B. B's son and B's wife also told A the same. A bought seven hundred barrels of apples for B, and B's wife paid A for picking and packing them and for other work done, but B, the son, and B's wife refuse to pay A the commission. B is a farmer and apple buyer, but owns nothing as everything is in his wife's name. 1. Can A claim the commission; if so, how and from whom?—G. R. S.

A.—1. The fact that B's wife paid A for work done for B would be strong evidence to show that the property and the business is really B's or that in making contracts and doing business he acted as agent for his wife, and that

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she was to be responsible for the obligations contracted by him in that way. We think the best plan would be for you to sue both B and his wife. Make them both defendants in the same action. If B's wife promised to pay him the commission then of course there would be no doubt as to her liability.

Furious Driving

Q—A is employed by the B company as a driver for one of their wagons. About two weeks ago he was racing with the driver of another company and ran into and injured C's wagon to the extent of about \$50. A was brought before the magistrate and fined \$30 for furious driving. The magistrate directed that the money be paid to C, who was a witness in the case, to cover the damage to his wagon. C has got this money, but finds that it will cost him \$50 to repair his wagon. 1. Can he sue A or the company for the difference? —C. A. L.

A—1. Not now that he has accepted the \$30. If he had not taken this money he could have sued A or the company.

Contract of Hiring

Q—G agreed with T to come and work for him as soon as he was through the job that he was then at, and he agreed to stay with him for a year, i.e., a year from the time he started to work for him. G wanted him to help on the farm, and counted on his being there to help him plough and seed in the fall. He was through with his job in plenty of time to do this, but he got a better offer from another farmer, and refused to come. By reason of his not coming as agreed, G did not get all his seeding done. 1. Can G recover from T the damage which he has so sustained? —G. L. G.

A—No, the contract being for more than a year from the time of making it should have been in writing.

Injury to Hired Horse

Q—If a man hire a horse from a livery keeper and it stumbles and permanently injures its knee when he is driving it, can the livery keeper make him pay the damage?—T. A. McN.

A—Not unless he was negligent in driving him, as if, i.e., he drove him too fast down a hill. The livery keeper can only make him pay if it was his (the driver's) fault that the horse stumbled and hurt himself.

Horse Deal

Q—I bought a horse from B. I told him at the time I purchased it that I wanted a good quiet horse that my wife and children could drive. He told me that this was just the horse I wanted, that it was sound in every way and quiet that anybody could drive it, and that if it didn't suit me to send it back. I had one drive behind it; B was driving. The horse seemed to go all right then, and he sent it down to my house and I paid for it. When I hitched it up it refused to go at all, and then started off on the gallop. It has never gone right, and I can hardly drive it myself, let alone my wife and children. I offered him the horse back, but he won't take it. 1. Can I make him give me my money back?—S. C. S.

A—1. Yes. Tender the horse back and demand your money, and if he refuses to give it to you, sue him.

Shows a Profit

Friends of the Central Canada Exhibition Association will be glad to learn that the successful exhibition of that organization held last September, shows a substantial profit. The total receipts were \$42,005.65 and disbursements \$41,939.62, leaving a balance of \$66.06.



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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 importation 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 editors reserve the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. H. Snell, of Hagersville, has for the past ten years been favorably known in his own locality as a breeder of fine Yorkshire swine, one who always selects his breeding stock from the best herds in Canada, and whose care and selection have resulted in remarkable uniformity of type and good feeding quality. His sows are the progeny of famous prize winners and producers, one of the present ones being sired by the well known boar Look Me O'er, her dam being Summerhill Holywell Daisy imp. Another is Valley Queen, by Tank Lodge Ottoman, dam by Look Me O'er. One of her litter by Summerhill Knight is Walpole Jessie, a fine young breeding sow. The present herd boar is Summerhill Dalmeny Topman, bred by Lord Roseberry, sire Borrowsfield Topman, dam Dalmeny Long Lass. A few fine young sows are offered at the present time.

Mr. J. Fleming, of Nelles Corners, has again a fine crop of young Shorthorn stock to offer. Among his recent sales is a good bull calf from his herd bull Grange Ideal, purchased by Mr. W. Templar, of Jerseyville, Ont. The dam of this calf is Rose of Pine Grove, a cow of remarkable qualities.

Ira Johnston has some well-bred Yorkshire swine to offer at a reasonable price. Among his Shorthorns offered for sale is a good 12 months' bull calf sired by Christopher's Heir, and of Britania breeding on his farm's side; and a good 8 months' calf by Rosierusian of Dalmeny. The dam of this calf was sired by the well known bull Trout Creek Guard imp., by W. D. Platt.

Jas. Douglass, of Calumna, again offers to readers of THE FARMING WORLD his trop of choicely bred Shorthorn calves. The herd is keeping well to the front and a better lot of young bulls and heifers than ever are offered for sale, the most of them being sired by his imported bull Rosierusian of Dalmeny, who is proving a worthy successor to the renowned Sir Christopher.

In sending in his change of advertisement Mr. J. H. Hogg, the well-known importer of Shire and Clydesdale stallions, announces several sales in different parts of Ontario and Quebec, with an unusually brisk inquiry after the right kind of horses.

Mr. Amos Smith, of Trowbridge, Ont., who has for the past fifteen years been well and favorably known as a breeder of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns, offers for sale in his issue of THE FARMING WORLD a splendid crop of calves from his grandly bred imported bull, Golden Conqueror (imp.)—36040—Mr. Smith began about seventeen years ago, and very soon, with characteristic enterprise, decided that the best was none too good for him, and added to his herd such individuals as Veronica, a granddaughter of Vain Maid (imp.) and Camilla, sired by Prince Albert, g.d. Countess 5th (imp.). Later was added to the herd Clara F. 3rd (imp.), of straight Clara breeding and a beautiful roan of exceptional character. Another good Mina cow, Amine 6th (imp.), a granddaughter of the famous Scottish Archer, with her daughter sired by

Senator Cochrane's famous Lord Mountstephen (imp.)—45195—, make a herd, which, if not large, comprises everything else desirable. Welcome Bell, dam Welcome Honor (imp.) (31172), sire Scottish Beau (imp.) (36099), a bull that was sold a short time ago for \$1,200 is another creditable member of the herd. In Mr. Smith's able and careful management success has been assured and there are few places in Ontario where one can see a thrifter, better backed or better fleshed lot of calves than at the Springbrook farm. At the present time there are to offer several choice young bulls, and two or three grand young heifers, sired by the imported Duthie bred herd bull Golden Conqueror, whose sire was Bapton Conqueror (73981).

Messrs. Graham Bros., of Claremont, have disposed of their fine Clydesdale stallion, King Crest, to Messrs. MacMillan & Colquhoun, of Brandon, Man. This horse was winner of second place in the four-year-old stallion class at Toronto and Ottawa this year, and was a strong favorite with the horsemen of Ontario. This should prove a valuable acquisition for the west and these gentlemen are to be commended for their purchase.

Mr. W. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, has on hand a number of fine Clydesdale stallions whose breeding and merits should claim the inquiry of horsemen desiring something in that line. For the past thirty years Mr. Colquhoun has stood right in the front rank of Ontario's horsemen and has to his credit the importing of a number of what have proved Canada's best.

Mr. W. Thompson, of Hollymount Farm, Mitchell, Ont., has added still further to his already fine stock of imported Shorthorn cows by seven head of choice imported heifers purchased from Mr. Alex. Isaac, of Cobourg, Ont. Mr. Isaac contemplates the acceptance of the position of herdsman for the Hon. Thomas Greenway, at Crystal City, Man., a position which his long and successful experience eminently qualifies him to fill.

Mr. W. B. Roberts, of Sparta, Ont., is offering a special price on some fine young Berkshire and Yorkshire swine. Those in need of something good at a low price would do well to communicate with him at short notice.

Gossip

Mr. G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., writes:

"My herd of Shorthorns are entering winter quarters in good condition. Nearly all the heifers are well advanced in calf to my imp. bull 'Director 2nd.' I am offering the foundation stock for good future herds very cheaply.

"My flock of Mansell Shireps are in nice condition, and now being mated to one of the best imp. Mansell rams. All my shearing and ram lambs are sold and away, but I can spare a dozen ewe lambs from imp. ewes and rams, and also a few shearlings at moderate prices.

"Clydes are in good demand. I am now offering my Baron's Pride

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.

Prepared exclusively by GOMBAULT, Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.



SUPERSEDES ALL CALTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any sore or Hemorrhoids. The safest test Histry ever made. Takes the place of all liniment, for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses of Color.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Stave Trovans, etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment in cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use, send for descriptive circulars, containing THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS COMPANY, Montreal, Quid

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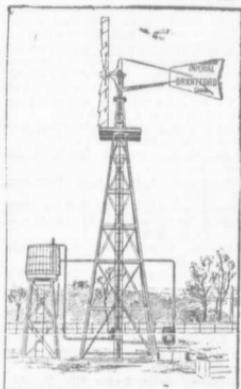
Save the animal—save your hard-earned every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—see

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Notorious—rub thin. No risk—noir money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and remedies of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 33 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

WINDMILLS



Brantford Steel Windmills are in a class by themselves. There is only one Best—that's ours. Write for Catalogue. We also manufacture IDEAL GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited BRANTFORD, CANADA

imp. mare with imp. filly colt by side, mare again safely in foal. There is a bargain here for some one."

Mr. J. B. Kitchen, superintendent, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., writes: "Among our sales during the past four months have been: Bull to William Willis, Newmarket, dam Nunthorpe's Susanne; sire Arthur's Golden Fox; bull to E. C. Beman, Newcastle (and third bull sold to him), dam Mon Plaisir's Cowslip; sire Arthur's Golden Fox; three Guernseys to G. H. Hadwen, Duncan's, B.C.; our imports, Ayrshire bull, 'A1' to W. D. Horton, Mendon, N.Y.; also Imp. Experiment. This is the third sale to Mr. Horton. A very nice yearling Ayrshire heifer to Alexander Hume, Menie.

"Gusste, the Jersey that won second at Toronto, 1903, and three years old this year, and when shown at the Western, London, won sweepstakes, we sold to Mr. D. Duncan, Don, an exceptionally nice Jersey bull calf to Mr. D. D. Rogers, Kingston; an imported cow, Quarantine of Dentonia, to Reverend J. C. Carberry, Schomberg. The cow that won first in the aged cow class, 1901, Fancy Maid of Dentonia, was in grand show form this year, and a very tempting offer was received from a local breeder for her. We sold her bull calf, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, to Mr. D. Duncan, Don.

"The heifer, Brunette, that as a yearling in 1902 and a two-year-old in 1903, created such a sensation, was fresh again this season, dropping a heifer calf. All who have seen her say that she is in better form this year than ever before. Many Jersey fanciers were very anxious to have this heifer sent to St. Louis. We sold two Guernsey cows to L. W. Paisley, Chilliwack, B.C.

Sale of Shire Fillies

The sale of Shire fillies at the Repository, Nov. 22nd, when the consignments of Mr. I. Chambers, of Holdenby, Northampton, Eng., went under the hammer, was well attended. Bidding was keen and an average price of \$341 was reached. The mares and fillies were, on the whole, a good lot, with some extra fine ones. They were of great scale, and brought out in fine condition. A few aged mares, who had nursed foals and helped take off the English harvest before shipping, were contrary to what one would expect, in as good condition as any. The stallions offered did not realize near their value. Two of the consignment died on the voyage. The following is a list of sales:

Caria, brood mare, J. W. Forrester, Messina, Alta., \$350.
Leda, brood mare, W. Laking, Hamilton, Ont., \$325.

Dorcas, brood mare, J. W. Forrester, Alta., \$410.

Gwen, brood mare, W. Laking, \$360.

Besor, brood mare, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., \$385.

Minerva, brood mare, W. Hendrie, Hamilton, \$450.

Holdenby, 3-year filly, W. Laking, \$240.

Molly of Holdenby, 3-year filly, W. Harris, Toronto, \$235.

Abigail of Holdenby, 3-year filly, J. W. Forrester, \$305.

Alice of Holdenby, 3-year filly, J. W. Forrester, \$415.

Holdenby Belle, 2-year filly, W. Allcock, Swinton Park, \$300.

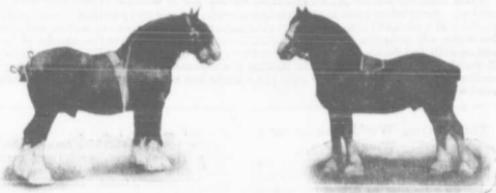
Eadie of Holdenby, 2-year filly, W. Pearson, Hamilton, \$250.

Judy of Holdenby, 2-year filly, J. W. Forrester, \$285.

Holdenby Sall, 2-year filly, J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, \$375.

Reasons Why CAIRNBROGIE

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their



Idols and Ideals in Clydesdale Perfection

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:—

Stallions—4 years old and over, 1st and 2nd Prizes	Mares—2 years old and under 3, 2nd Prize
Stallions—3 years old and under 4, 1st and 2nd Prizes	Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breeds, 1st Prize
Stallions—2 years old and under 3, 2nd Prize	Sweepstake Stallion—Any age
Stallions—1 year old and under 2, 1st Prize	Sweepstake Mare—Any age
Mares—3 years old and under 4, 1st Prize	On ten head we won five firsts, four 2nds, three grand Champions

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian breed classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirie's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Claremont Ont., P.O. and Sta. G.P.R.

Long Distance Telephone.

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES
Choice young stock, imported and
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Shire and Clydesdale
Horses, Shorthorn Cattle
and Leicester Sheep

Some splendid offerings in Leicesters. Choice stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed. Phone J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

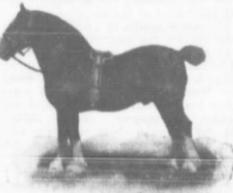
International Importing Bars

SARNIA, Ont. Branch Bars at Lennoxville, Que.

J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.
300 imported stallions, bred by the best sires of Scotland and England. Several of them top horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen outside, we sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write, or better, come; we will save you money. Terms to suit. Address:

J. B. HOGATE,
Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Que.



CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of Clydesdale Stallions has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Stud in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.

Flower of Holdenby, 1-year filly, H. George, Brampton, Ont., \$215.
 Maudie of Holdenby, 1-year filly, J. W. Forrester, \$310.
 Pinder, 3-year stallion, J. W. Forrester, \$510.
 Alake, 2-year stallion, S. J. Rasbury, Hamilton, \$355.
 Thornton Tip-Top, aged stallion, J. W. Forrester, \$425.

Flatt's Fillies Sell Well

The sale of Clydesdale fillies imported by W. D. Flatt, held in the stock pavilion at Hamilton stockyards, was attended by a very large number of horse lovers in Ontario. The fillies offered were a very fine lot, bidding was lively, and prices realized were on the whole satisfactory. A novel feature of the sale was bringing the fillies into the ring in matched teams, a circumstance that was keenly appreciated by several buyers and occasioned spirited bidding at times. A handsome pair of three-year-olds, by Acme and Garbancr were bought by Mr. D. Gunn, of Toronto. T. Mercer, of Markdale, purchased five head of good ones, among them a filly of the showing kind, Kate's Fashion, by Fashion Plate. The foals of Stately City showed up well in the company, a yearling by him being among the sweetest in the string and going to M. Lyons, of Dundas, a long bargain at \$500. The average of the entire sales was close to \$300. The following is a list of purchasers:

Lavender, Vol. 24, 3 years, D. Gunn, Toronto, \$505.
 Bramble, Vol. 24, 3 years, J. Sharp, Millgrove, \$480.
 Marie Corelli, Vol. 27, 2 years, A. R. Fierheller, Mount Elgin, \$340.
 Tommie's Princess, Vol. 25, 2 years, T. Mercer, Markdale, \$255.
 Maggie, Vol. 25, 2 years, J. Hyslop, Stratford, \$300.
 Vesta Tilly, Vol. 27, 1 year, W. Woodley, Dundas, \$245.
 Royal Kate, Vol. 27, 1 year, D. C. Flatt, \$165.
 Graceful Girl, Vol. 27, 1 year, M. Lyons, Dundas, \$590.
 Juliet, Vol. 27, 1 year, T. Mercer, \$245.
 Marie Studholme, Vol. 27, 1 year, T. Martin, Duncreef, \$290.
 Etta, Vol. 27, 2 years, A. S. Rodgers, Toronto, \$250.
 Begonia, Vol. 27, 1 year, E. G. Maddock, Walnut, \$265.
 The Bride, Vol. 27, 1 year, J. Hill, Wellesley, \$250.
 Queen of the Roses, Vol. 27, 1 year, Fred Howe, Ingersoll, \$305.
 Chaplet, Vol. 27, 2 years, E. B. O'Malley, Wolverson, \$260.
 Blossom, Vol. 26, 2 years, D. Gunn, \$405.
 Kate's Fashion, Vol. 25, 2 years, T. Mercer, \$270.
 Lady Fashion, Vol. 27, 2 years, T. B. O'Malley, \$255.
 Wee Jeannie McGregor, Vol. 28, 1 year, Dr. J. B. O'Neil, London, \$300.
 Flower, Vol. 27, 3 years, M. Lyons, \$375.
 Mollie, Vol. 25, 2 years, Stewart, Irvan, \$330.
 Flora Forde, Vol. 17, 1 year, Dr. Ade, Simcoe.
 Bedelia, Vol. 27, 1 year, A. Ronald, Galt, \$270.
 Marie Lloyd, Vol. 27, 3 years, A. R. Fierheller, \$400.
 Beeshorough Princess, Vol. 24, 3 years, W. J. Evans, Iona Station, \$280.
 Jubilee 2nd, Vol. 27, 3 years, W. J. Evans, Iona Station, \$285.
 Gracilis, Vol. 27, H. Dymont, Dundas, \$210.
 Beashorough Princess, Vol. 27, 1 year, M. Hahn, Hawkesville, Ont., \$205.
 Cleopatra, Vol. 27, 2 years, T. Mercer, \$300.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale Horses and
 Shorthorn Cattle
 New Importations of Grand
 Clydesdales just arrived.



STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin,
 G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles
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Can be found a choice selection of Imported
 CLYDESDALE, Percheron **STALLIONS**
 and HACKNEY

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Agent for Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville,
 Wis., and Brandon, Man.

Horses, Prices, Terms and Guarantees all
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DEALER IN

CLYDESDALES,
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 STALLIONS

25 head now on hand, including noted premium horses
 in Scotland.

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Ontario Provincial WINTER FAIR

A combination exhibition of both Live and Dressed

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY

Also a DAIRY SHOW will be held at GUELPH, Ontario,
 December 5th to 9th, 1904.

Over \$8,000 offered in Prizes. Live Stock Entries close NOVEMBER 19th.
 Poultry Entries close NOVEMBER 21st.

RAILWAY RATES—Single Fare from all points in Ontario.

The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen.

For Prize List, Entry Form, Programme of Lectures, or other information,
 apply to

A. W. SMITH, President,
 Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Candace, Vol. 27, 1 year, T. Mercer, \$210.

Edna May, Vol. 27, 1 year, Miss Van Wagner, Stony Creek, \$205.

Victory, Vol. 27, 1 year, A. Young, Gianford, \$205.

Dandie, Vol. 27, 1 year, W. P. Ronson, Cortland, \$200.

Queen's Maid, Vol. 27, 2 years, S. Peart, Rockwood, \$265.

Peerless Madge, Vol. 25, 2 years, I. Devitt, Freeman, \$295.

Lady Acme, Vol. 25, 2 years, D. Gunn, \$295.

Attractive Meg, Vol. 25, 2 years, J. Hall, Strabane, \$480.

Maggis 3rd of Harleyholme, Vol. 26, W. G. Pettit, Freeman, \$310.

Royal Agnes, Vol. 27, 2 years, T. B. O'Malley, \$340.

Lady Simon, Vol. 27, 1 year, Dr. O'Neil, \$300.

Miss Mitchell, Vol. 27, 2 years, G. Belton, Thornsdale, \$305.

Lady Provost, Vol. 27, 1 year, A. S. Rodgers, Toronto, \$225.

Acme Heires, Vol. 26, 1 year, J. Gross, Inverhall, \$225.

Miss Lawrie, Vol. 27, 2 years, W. E. Hambley, Rochford, \$300.

Acme Princess, Vol. 25, 2 years, J. Innes, Woodstock, \$330.

Handsome Rosa, Vol. 27, 1 year, D. C. Platt, \$325.

Miss Scott, Vol. 27, 1 year, J. W. Innes, \$300.

Royal Mary, Vol. 25, 2 years, Jas. Robson, Birr, \$300.

Blue Stocking, Vol. 25, 2 years, J. Hall, \$400.

John Bright's Sale

John Bright's big sale of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle on Nov. 16th drew practically all the well-known stockmen of Ontario county, besides a large number from a distance. In addition to the Clydes and Shorthorns a number of second-hand implements were disposed of at the buyers' prices. The following is a list of registered horses and cattle sold:

CLYDESDALES

Mare, five years old, sired by Erskine and in foal to Michaboe, Smith & Richardson's imported stallion, sold to S. J. Beacock, Myrtle, for \$365. He also bought an eleven-year-old mare, bred to same stallion, for \$167.50, and a Canadian filly for \$225.

Two-year-old filly, imported, bred to Michaboe, to S. T. Devitt, Cartwright, \$300.

Imported filly, two-year-old, with three registered dams, bred to Michaboe, to Thomas Porter, Ashburn, \$295.

Imported filly, same age and bred to Michaboe, John Elson, Brooklin, \$307.50.

Filly, two-year-old, bred to Michaboe, Luther Lick, Oshawa, \$200.

Canadian filly, John Gordon, \$270.

Yearling filly, Ed Doris Keane, \$125.

Yearling filly, Frank Brown, Myrtle.

SHORTHORNS

Imported bull, Darnley, eleven years old, Robt. Ashton, Columbus, \$55.

Imoge, roan cow, sired by Oxford, A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge, \$115.

Heifer calf, sired by Darnley, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, \$50.

A Princess cow, a good milker, James Hortop, Balsam, \$70.

A four-year-old cow, bred to Darnley, Ralph McIntyre, \$60.

Bull calf, by Ben Lomond, calved Feb. 9th, G. V. Stewart, Kingston, \$72.50.

A six-year-old cow sold at \$90 and her heifer calf, by Ben Lomond, sold for \$92.50.

George Jackson, Port Perry, and L. Farnham, Whitch, were auctioneers. The bidding was on the slow side, and the prices realized not what they should have been.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before the end of this year, the following:

3 **Berkshire Boars**, 3 months, of the best bacon 1739.

1 **Shorthorn Bull Calf**, 9 months, from good milking strain.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM,

Sta. St. Thomas. W. B. Roberts, Sparta

HAWTHORN HERD

Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns. Deep milking strains. Some splendid young stock of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Prince Mistr, \$384, by Prince Patriot, imp., 17144, -2390, -dams, Mistake imp., -4192.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Lonsdaleboro P.O., Ont.

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD

OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge (imp.), Well-bred Lincoln shorns. Also Barred and White Back Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY,

Bolgrave P.O. and Wingham, Ont. Sta. G.T.R. C.P.R.

SPRINGBROOK STOCK FARM.

A few splendid bull calves by imported sires and dams; also two fine young heifers. Herd headed by Golden Conqueror (imp.) 36049. Write for prices, or call on

AMOS SMITH, Huron Co., Trowbridge P.O., Listowel Station.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1852

Some splendid offerings in young Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Prices right.

JAS. DOUGLASS, Caledonia P.O. and Sta.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS

CAMPBELLFORD STA., G.T.R.

WARKWORTH, P.O.

Breeder of SHORTHORN and AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Young stock of all ages and both sexes for sale.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale 3 YOUNG BULLS of various ages, sired by some of the best (imp.) bulls in country, and out of good Scotch dams. Also several YOUNG HEIFERS bred to (imp.) Old Lancaster. Several young Yorkshires of good breeding.

Geo. AMOS & SON,

Model P.O. and Station C.P.R.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN SHEEP

For Sale at

MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM

If you want either, write us today.

Telegraph, Post Office, R.R. Station.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, BOX 35, LUCAN, ONT.

Imported and Home-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

from imported sires and dams. Best strains and breeding. Correspondence solicited.

ED. ROBINSON, Markham P.O. and Station Maitland.

Clayfield Stock Farm

Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep.

Prize-winning pure-bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P.O. and Sta., Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and home bred. Call us or write to

H. CARGILL & SON,

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

JOHN CLANCY, Mgr.

Union Stock Yards Fat Stock Show
The second annual Fat Stock Show of the Union Stock Yards Company will be held at their yards, Toronto Junction, on December 12th next, judging to commence at 10 o'clock.

By the inauguration of this show the Union Stock Yards Company have shown their desire to co-operate with the stockmen and others interested in making this point the centre of the live stock trade of the whole Dominion. It is only by having recognized centers of this kind that the live stock industry can reach its highest development. Chicago furnishes a good example of this. The stock yards and the great International Show exercise a great influence on the live stock industry of the United States, if not on the whole world. If Toronto is to occupy a prominent place in the live stock development of Canada it can only be attained by the immediate and active co-operation of all those interested in centering the trade here.

With this end in view the directors of the Union Stock Yards Company have gone to considerable expense in providing accommodation and prizes for the show and they are willing to continue to extend this liberality towards securing its highest success hereafter. In this we feel sure they will have the hearty co-operation of all stockmen and every-one interested in the fullest development of Canada's live stock trade. The show coming on the Monday after the Guelph Winter Fair should be largely patronized.

Canadian Stockmen at Chicago

The total entries for the coming International Live Stock Show at Chicago, other than horses, are 2,029 as against 2,175 in 1923 and 2,851 in 1922. Pure-bred breeding cattle will number 90 head fewer than last year, but the fat steers show a comfortable gain. Breeding sheep are fewer, but fat sheep are entered in larger numbers. The class for breeding swine has been done away with, and only fat barrows will be shown. This change has caused the greatest falling off in the number of entries.

Among the Canadians who have entered are: W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., in Shorthorns; James Bowman, Guelph, in Aberdeen Angus; W. D. Platt, Hamilton, fat Shorthorn steer; James Leask, Greenbank, fat steer; John Campbell, Fairview, J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Telfer Bros., Paris; and Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, in Shropshire sheep; George A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., and Telfer Bros., in Southdowns; Telfer Bros. in Hampshires; R. H. Harding, Thornedale, in Dorsets; E. F. Park, Burgessville, and J. C. Ross, Jarvis, in Cotswolds; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and J. H. and E. W. Patrick, Ilderton, in Lincolns; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and Dunit Bros., Clambrossel, Ont., in Leicesters. All the sheep exhibitors named have entered in the fat wether class of their respective breeds.

In the horse classes, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., has entered a string of eleven Hackneys, which will be heard from. Graham Bros., Claremont, will be on hand with an exceptionally strong entry of Clydesdales that will again land the championship for the Cairnbroe stables.

Willie Peebles: "The horse was 'win'—"
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Another Fine Lot

On Saturday, 8th October, the Donaldson Liner sailing from Glasgow had on board a valuable shipment of Clydesdale horses for Canada. Some of these were referred to last week. The largest shippers were Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., and Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., who had eighteen head each, with a yearling Clydesdale filly for Mr. D. Gunn, merchant, Toronto.

With the exception of three purchased at the Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) sale last month, all the rest in the thirty-seven were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcubright. Mr. Sorby is an old fancier of the Clydesdale. Many a good horse he has shipped to Canada, and few men have better accommodation for carrying on a good Clydesdale trade there. In his lot were quite a number of horses got by the champion Baron's Pride (9122). One is a five-year-old, whose dam was got by the Prince of Wales horse Patrician (8695), which gained first prize at Ayr when a three-year-old, while his gr-dam and gr-gr-dam were two of the fine mares formerly owned by Mr. Brockbank, which sold at well into the three figures at his dispersion sale. Another five-year-old is by the Rhins of Balloway premium horse Prince of Quality (10116). This horse was a prize winner at Aberdeen, and is a big, solid, well-colored horse of the kind Canada always wants. An uncommonly well-bred four-year-old horse bred at Glamis was got by the H. and A. S. champion horse Benedict (10312). Mr. Sorby's three-year-olds are a particularly well selected lot, and their breeding is of the best. Several are by the champion horse Drumflaver (10537), exported this season to Australia, the H. and A. S. and Royal first prize horse MacLachran (9792), the Glasgow prize horse Cawdor Cup (10045), that excellent breeding horse M'Ilroy (9795), the big massive horse Lord Columbine (10582), whose sire was the £1300 Lord Colum Edmund, that famous breeding horse Royal Favourite (10620), whose stock have taken a large share of prizes during the past few seasons, and the great H. and A. S. champion horse Prince Thomas (10262), unfortunately now dead. These three-year-old horses are several of them out of mares of specially good breeding and pedigree. Among Mr. Sorby's two-year-olds are gets of the H. and A. S., Glasgow, and Bute premium horse Prince of Blacon (10637), winner of many first prizes, and sire of very superior stock; his sire, the champion Baron's Pride; that horse's full brother, Springhill Baron (10652); the good

breeding horse Black Rod (10509), whose sire was Baron's Pride, and his dam by Prince of Wales (872); and his great breeding and H. and A. S. first prize horse Moncreiffe Marquis (9953). One or two of these two-year-olds were winners at Bute and other shows. They are a well selected, evenly balanced lot of young horses, and before long will be making their mark in Canada. Mr. Turner's shipment consisted mainly of two-year-old colts, with three mares or fillies. Besides several colts got by Baron's Pride Mr. Turner had two got by that horse's son, Emperor of Bombie (10738), the Gatehouse premium horse, and own brother to that celebrated prize filly Empress, which was hardly ever beaten when owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point. Another was by the Rhins of Galloway and Glensken premium horse Ornament (10603), a son of Baron's Pride, while the dam of the colt was a gr-daughter of the celebrated Bariae Doll (944). Mr. Turner also drew upon the superior stock left by Pride of Blacon in Bute, and he had a very promising thick colt got by that great premium prize horse Acme (10455). Even when a generation further removed, Baron Pride's blood is in evidence in this great shipment, a useful thick colt being got by Crown Derby (10472), one of the colts through their dam, is the blood of the great Cawdor Cup champion horse Royal Garty (9844). At least four are out of mares got by this great horse. One of these is by the big, good breeding horse Up-to-Time (10475), perhaps the best breeding horse got by Baron's Pride. An uncommonly good colt is got by the Morayshire horse Pearl Oyster (10857), and his dam is the noted mare, the Orissa Dean (4653), one of the best of the produce left by Macgregor (1487). Another is by the H. and A. S. champion horse Sir Christopher (10296). Other colts in the lot are by Sir Evelyn (10918), the Fyvie and Turf premium horse; Mr. Crawford's Full of Promise (10752), which has been in the Glasgow short let; the H. and A. S. champion horse King of the Roses (9927), and that very successful breeding and prize horse Lord Fauntleroy (10370). Mr. Turner has a good yearling colt purchased at Seaham Harbor, and got by the good breeding horse Sir Thomas (9681), the sire of the great horse Prince Thomas. The dam of this yearling is a very well bred mare by Macgregor. The mare purchased at Seaham Harbor is a five-year-old got by Baron's Pride (10242) (5353), sire by the famous Sir Evershed, and many other good horses, also of the great champion mare Lady Margaret, which took the H. and A. S. champion and Cawdor Cup in 1904. His three-year-old filly is by Up-to-time, out of a mare by the champion Royal Garty (9844).—Scottish Farmer.

Judging Competition at Guelph

Among the new features at the Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, will be a live stock judging competition. The competition will be limited to persons 25 years or under on December 1st, 1904, and no competitor will be allowed to enter in more than two classes. Over \$500 will be offered in prizes.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association

A conference of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held in the City Hall, Guelph, on December 7th at 3 p.m. Prof. Robertson, president of the association, will be present. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, will preside. Everyone interested in better seed should be present.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1904.

WHEAT

The condition of the fall wheat growing crop in the United States has been figuring a little in the market. Though there is a deficiency of growth as compared with ordinary conditions at this period, yet when the nature of the growing plant is taken into consideration there is nothing of a discouraging nature. The market has dropped a little since last writing, due largely to the fact that for the past month or two the market has been maintained by influences more speculative than natural. The situation, however, is strong and the recent depression need not be looked upon as the beginning of a downward course greatly below the drop already reached. Owing to the poor wheat crop this year in this province a great deal of the wheat being marketed is of light weight; the millers' association are agitating for some new regulations. The suggestion is being considered that when the grain is one or two pounds above or below the standard weight one cent a pound should be deducted or added to the contract price. The millers would like to have a regulation that when the grain is more than two pounds below the standard the miller should be given the option to refuse it. Quotations here run at \$1.02 to \$1.03 for red and white, spring 95c. and goose 90c. per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is firmer and prices are higher and considerable business is being done. Other coarse grains are on the slow side. Peas are scarce and the market rules steady at quotations, both for these and for barley. Corn is weaker. At Chicago last week December corn sold nearly 2c. per bushel lower than the week previous. Canadian corn is quoted here at 45c., and new American yellow at 45c. Old American is quoted at from 64 1/2c. to 67c. on track, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

A good demand is reported for hay at Montreal from local and Nova Scotia buyers. There has also been a fair amount of business done for export and the market there rules steady at from \$7 to \$9.35 as to quality. Pure clover is quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.75 per ton in car lots. Here hay is moving well at \$8 for No. 1 Timothy with \$6.50 to \$7 quoted for clover in car lots on track. Straw continues scarce at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton for baled in car lots.

SEEDS

The seed market generally speaking rules quiet. The following are the quotations per cwt. at Montreal: Timothy \$2.50 to \$3, red clover \$8.60 to \$12, alsike \$9.50 to \$13, flax seed \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There appears to be plenty of potatoes in the country, though arrivals of late show a considerable number of frosted potatoes. On the whole the market is firmer, especially here where car lots are quoted at 65c. to 70c. per bag.

The movement of beans is not heavy. At Montreal they are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, and here \$1.45 to \$1.50 for hand picked, and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for primes.

EGGS AND PULTRY

The demand for fresh eggs keeps strong and dealers find it very difficult to get supplies. At country points 20c. and 21c. have to be paid for fresh eggs

in case lots, which makes values high on arrival in the city. Quotations here are 22c. to 23c. for new laid, 20c. to 21c. for fresh and 20c. for limed. Montreal quotations are about 1c. higher.

The poultry market holds steady under a good demand. At country points last week from 14c. to 15c. per lb. were quoted as being paid to farmers for turkeys. Some odd lots were picked up at 2c. to 12 1/2c. It looks as if turkeys would be very high at Christmas. Ducks seem to be very scarce. Quotations here are 5 1/2c. to 9c. for chickens, 5c. to 6c. for hens, 8c. to 8 1/2c. for geese, 8c. to 8 1/2c. for ducks, 12 1/2c. for young turkeys and 9c. to 10c. for old turkeys.

FRUIT

So far as the average grower is concerned the apple crop for 1904 is pretty well disposed off. The quantity to sell now is in the hands of the dealer and a few large growers. The export demand keeps good for fine quality, especially in the London market. On the local market here apples are quoted at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cable reports quote the English cheese market as dull and likely to continue so for some time. Choice is quoted at 48s. to 49s., and finest at 46s. to 48s. The local markets are pretty well over for this season. Though factories are pretty well sold out the price does not get above 10c., and from present indications is not likely to be a better one.

The export butter market is getting in better shape. The arrivals of Canadian in Great Britain seem to be falling off, and there is an increasing demand upon the cold storage supply which may deplete this stock earlier than it did a year ago. Choice Canadian is quoted at 94s. to 96s. and finest at 90s. to 92s. Finest creamery grades are quoted at Montreal at 20c. to 20 1/2c. Creamery prints are scarce and higher here at 21c. to 22c. and tubs at 19c. to 20c. Dairy pound rolls bring 16c. to 17c. and tubs at 15c. to 16c. in a jobbing way.

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LIVE STOCK

The market situation in live stock has changed little since last writing. A keen demand continues for really choice stuff, both butchers' and exporters. This applies to American markets as well as Canadian. At Chicago last week all quality below prime grades dropped from 15c. to 25c. per cwt. Choice exporters are quoted on Toronto City market at \$4.40 to \$4.75, and good medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40, and cows at \$3.25 to \$4. Choice butchers' cattle sell well at \$4 to \$4.65, fair to good at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common to medium at \$1.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. Feeders sell at from \$2.50 to \$4.25 per cwt., choice short keep feeders bringing the latter figure. Stockers bring all the way from \$1.50 to \$3.25 and bulls \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt. Milch cows are quoted at from \$30 to \$50 each and calves at \$2 to \$10 each and \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. Trade in sheep has a dull tendency, though prices remain firm at quotations.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	29	29	26	26	26
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 03	\$ 08	\$...	\$...	\$ 03 1/2
Oats, per bushel.....	33 1/4	40 1/2	43	43	32
Barley, per bushel.....	45	58	52	53	38
Peas, per bushel.....	68	70	76	70	...
Corn, per bushel.....	67	56	66	61	...
Flour, per barrel.....	4 45	5 00	5 85	5 00	...
Bran, per ton.....	17 00	16 50	21 50	22 00	19 00
Shorts, per ton.....	20 00	20 00	22 00	23 00	20 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	70	65	60bu	30bu	80
Beans, per bushel.....	1 45	1 45	1 60	1 70	1 55
Straw, per ton.....	8 00	9 35	13 50	13 00	9 00
Eggs, per dozen.....	23	24	22	22	23
Chickens, per pound, d.w....	9	12	per 160	60	per 12 1/2
Ducks, per pound, d.w....	1 1 1/2	1 5	1 70	75	1 16
Turkeys, per pound, d.w....	8 1/2	8 1/2	15	15	11
Geese, per pound, d.w....	8 1/2	8 1/2	15	15	11
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	3 50	2 50	2 50	3 50
Cheese, per pound, d.w....	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Butter, creamery, per pound.	22	20 1/2	22	23	23
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	17	15 1/2	19	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 75	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.....	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 50	3 50
Hogs, per cwt.....	4 80	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 25
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 25	5 00	4 50	4 50	...

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FOR SALE—150-acre farm in Norfolk county. 1 mile from Hartford post office, 1 mile from school and church, 12 miles from city of Bradford. Good brick home, 10 rooms, bank barn 64 x 52; stable 40 head cattle; drive house, 40 x 16; 100 house, 2 x 31; orchard, 2 wells and spring creek. Write for further particulars or call upon R. G. HEAD & SON, Bradford, Ont.

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especially for export sheep, which are \$2.50 to \$3.75 per cwt., with culls selling at \$2 to \$3. Lambs are firm at \$4.25 to \$4.85 per cwt.

There is no material change in the hog market, nor need any be looked for till after the holiday season. Prices here rule steady at \$4.80 per cwt. for select and \$4.60 for lights and fats.

HORSES

Trade in horses is quieter. At the Repository last week owing to the big Shire sale not many were offering. The highest sale last week in the regular run was \$152.50, paid for a fairly good delivery vanner. Other sales were of the cheaper sort. Few, if any, heavy drafts are offering.

TORONTO JUNCTION

Trade has been brisk at the Union Stock Yards the past week or two. Receipts on Monday last were not as large as usual. Trade early in the day was dull, but improved later. Some fairly good exporters were offered and sold at from \$4 to \$4.65, with the bulk going at \$4.25 to \$4.40. The best butchers' cattle sold at from \$4.25 to \$4.40. Fairly good loads brought from \$3.45 to \$4, common from \$3.25 to \$3.65, and rough to inferior from \$1.50 to \$3 per cwt.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, Nov. 24th, 1904.

There have been very heavy arrivals of P. E. Island produce by schooners and the market here is consequently overstocked, especially with potatoes and turnips. In former years when produce was rushed over in the fall just before the end of navigation at P. E. Island ports, our merchants bought largely to tranship to Boston by steamer during the winter and spring. This year the big crop of potatoes in the United States and low prices have prevented the usual speculation and so all the potatoes arriving must go into local consumption. The price has declined to 30 cents per bushel in 5-bushel lots, and will probably go lower before cold weather sets in. Oats are very firm and we are able to get very little from the Island, and have to depend instead upon the Ontario supply. Quite heavy orders have been placed in the upper provinces, and the price is fully 5 cents higher than last year. Hay is a little firmer, owing to an advance in Quebec, which is now our chief source of supply.

A little better of sugar is now obtained in England for our winter apples, but buyers in the Valley only offer about \$1.50 per barrel. A good many farmers themselves rather than the English market are placing their orders for this figure. The Nova Scotia Government has appointed Professor Melville Cumming, of the Guelph College, to the principalship of the new agricultural college just erected in Yuro. The college proper will not be opened for some months but in the meantime short courses in animal husbandry and other subjects will be put on.

The trade outlook in Nova Scotia is improving. Farmers on the whole had short crops and will have low prices this winter, and owing to the low price of spruce deals a number of our economists will lose their accustomed winter's work in the woods. Merchants, however, believe that conditions are brighter than a year ago, and look forward with confidence to 1905.

Ontario Crops

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued its crop report for Nov. 1st. Fall wheat is smaller in yield than usual, but also light in weight. Rrust did not injure spring wheat as

much as fall wheat. Goose wheat was an excellent sown. The acreage of new fall wheat sown is large, and was got in a week or two later than usual. On the whole, the crop is looking vigorous, though short on top. The barley crop was one of the most successful in years. Oats were a good crop with a large average yield. The yield and general quality of the pea crop was good. The injury from pea weevil was comparatively light. Corn generally was poor, both for silo and other purposes. The clover seed corn of the whole was unfavorable. This year's second growth ripened slowly and much of it was caught by early frost. There was from a fair to a large yield of potatoes; the crop on heavy soils or on low-lying land was injured by rot in many sections. Roots generally were good. Sugar beets have turned out well this season. There was a large yield of the fall or non-shipping varieties of apples. The standard winter or shipping apples are scarce. Pastures have been good, and live stock generally are in fine condition. There has been a good make of dairy products, but prices have ruled low. Farm help is still scarce and wages high. Honey production has been light. Farmers on the whole are farther advanced with their fall work than a year ago. The year has been a profitable one for poultry raisers who practice modern methods. Fair progress is being made with farm improvements. Some of the crop averages and yields for 1904 are given as follows:

Fall wheat—605,458 acres, yielding 9,160,623 bushels, or 15.1 per acre, as against 17,247,763 ac. and 25.0 in 1903.

Spring wheat—225,027 acres, yielding 3,471,103 bushels, or 15.4 per acre, as against 4,650,707 and 18.7 in 1903.

Barley—772,434 acres, yielding 24,567,823 bushels, or 31.8 per acre, as against 24,375,817 ac. and 31.8 in 1903.

Oats—2,654,906 acres, yielding 102,173,443 bushels, or 38.5 per acre, as against 109,874,053 and 41.6 in 1903.

Beans—50,899 acres, yielding 918,949 bushels, or 17.9 per acre, as against 978,246 and 18.4 in 1903.

Peas—339,266 acres, yielding 6,629,866 bushels, or 19.5 per acre, as against 8,924,650 and 26.1 in 1903.

Potatoes—131,119 acres, yielding 15,479,122 bushels, or 116 per acre, as against 16,676,447 and 120 in 1903.

Corn for husking (in the ear)—329,882 acres, yielding 20,241,910 bushels, or 61.4 per acre, as against 20,287,888 and 77.3 in 1903.

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Hay and Clover—2,926,207 acres, yielding 5,259,190 tons, or 1.80 per acre, as against 4,326,207 ac. and 1.56 in 1903.

Apples—7,103,566 trees of bearing age, yielding 49,887,423 bushels, or 6.99 per tree, as against 43,659,413 and 6.15 in 1903.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.

78 Yonge St., Toronto.

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