

THE Farming World

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THE FARMING WORLD

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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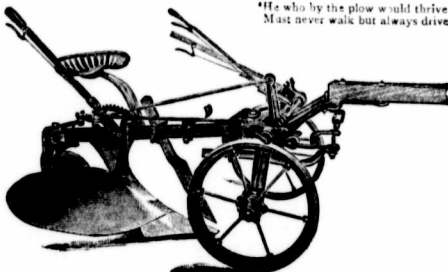
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XIX.

NOVEMBER 19th, 1901.

No. 21

Our Interest in the West.

IT is important that people in all parts of Canada should keep in touch with Western affairs. The great wheat crop of Western Canada has given a new life and a new impetus to trade in that part of the Dominion. Not only that, it has served to direct attention, as could be done in no other way, to our great prairies as furnishing splendid opportunities for settlers. That part of Canada is bound to grow, and the next few years will witness great advancement both as regards population and wealth, west of the great lakes. All this was brought home to us in a trip to the West last summer, and arrangements were at once made for a regular Western correspondent, who would keep the readers of *The Farming World* in direct touch with Western affairs. That our correspondent is fulfilling his duties admirably in this respect a perusal of "Our Western Letter" every week will show. The grievances of the Western farmer, and the conditions of agriculture in the West, are discussed in so impartial a way as to make his letters of special value to every reader of this journal. We will again take occasion to refer to the West and Western affairs, but in the meantime these weekly letters should not be passed by. They will prove of interest not only to Western but to Eastern readers.

The Export Bacon Trade.

The imports of Canadian bacon into the United Kingdom so far this season show considerable falling off. During the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1901, the imports of Canadian bacon into Great Britain were 287,797 cwt. against 424,278 cwt. for the corresponding nine months of 1900, showing a decrease of 136,481 cwt. The imports of Canadian hams also show a similar falling off. For the nine months ending Sept. 30th last, the imports of hams from Canada into the United Kingdom were 91,632 cwt., against 157,629 cwt. for the same period last year, showing a decrease of 65,997 cwt., or a total decrease in these two lines of 202,478 cwt.

According to exporters, there are two causes for this decrease. In the first place there has been a

great scarcity of hogs in Canada, and in the second place this scarcity caused prices to advance to such a price as to make it unprofitable to export the bacon at the prices ruling in England. As to the first, there can be no doubt that there has not been nearly enough hogs in the country to supply the demand; but we are not so clear regarding the second contention. We have been led to believe that it was due to the great eagerness of the packers to get hogs that the high prices of the past few months prevailed. If it did not pay to ship the bacon made from these high-priced hogs, why did the packers continue to buy them?

But, however this may be, the figures we give show a pretty healthy condition of affairs in connection with this trade. There cannot be any large amount of stocks on hand on the other side, and as soon as the holiday season has passed we may look for a pretty active market if it does not come sooner. Even this week's quotations of \$5.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs should leave a good profit for the farmer who grows them.

"Canadian Poultry the Finest in the World"

"Canadian poultry is the finest in the world, and your farmers are themselves to blame if they do not awaken to that fact and make the most of it." This statement was made to a *Globe* reporter last week by James Ruddin, of Liverpool, England, who has spent the past three months in Canada for the purpose of buying poultry for the British market. He is one of the largest dealers in poultry in Great Britain, and buys extensively every year from all parts of the world. This is the first real test he has made of the Canadian market, and so far he has met with fair success, and about the 19th of this month will ship from New York 15,000 cases of Canadian poultry, averaging 12 to 24 birds a case. He also hopes to ship to England for the Christmas season at least 46,000 Canadian turkeys. These figures, according to Mr. Ruddin, are only a small item compared with the trade which might be done in this country if the Canadian farmer can be persuaded to give reasonable attention to his poultry and feed and handle them properly. Referring to the superiority of Can-

adian poultry over that from the United States, Mr. Ruddin said:—

"Plump Canadian poultry sells much quicker in England than United States poultry. The latter, on the whole, is darker in color, and perhaps not so tender. Canadian poultry is whiter and more tender, and suits the English consumer best. Farmers in this country must wake up, though, on the question of feeding and handling. For instance, the majority of farmers feed poultry in a haphazard way, take it to the local stores and exchange it for goods. The storekeeper holds the birds four or five days, and finally disposes of them to the first huckster who comes along. He in turn keeps them for nearly a week, and by the time they reach the dealer they are in a bad condition. I have been compelled to reject hundreds of chickens because of their condition as a result of bad handling. It would not do to send anything but the best to the English market. One bad shipment would be a hard blow to a very promising trade. If the farmer can be persuaded to feed and handle poultry properly, dealing direct with the wholesaler, or to those who, like myself, are shipping to England, he will have no cause to complain as to profits. I am glad to say that there is a steady improvement in the condition of the poultry reaching those branches as compared with the first purchases I made three months ago. The remarks as to the handling and feeding of poultry apply with equal force to turkeys."

These words of Mr. Ruddin's need no extended comment. They show most clearly the great importance of developing the poultry industry of this country along the lines he has laid down. It is most gratifying to know that Canadian poultry stands so high in the estimation of the English consumer. Mr. Ruddin has handled poultry from every country exporting to Britain, and is in a position to speak with authority on these matters.

Several agencies have contributed to bring about this satisfactory condition of affairs, and among them the establishment of poultry fattening stations by the Dominion Government, under Prof. Robertson's direction. The shipping of properly fattened poultry from these stations to England has shown the English consumer what we can do, and whetted his appe-

tite for more of our high-class poultry. These stations not only serve to draw attention to our poultry in Great Britain, but prove of great advantage in directing the attention of the Canadian farmer to the possibilities of this trade. They serve as elevators, and enable poultry raisers to estimate the profits of feeding and fattening poultry. We have a good example of this in the station at Renfrew, from which some 1,000 have recently been pulled. About 150 Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandotte spring chickens, without black or barred legs have been

selected for a five weeks' feeding experiment. The food consists chiefly of ground oats and skim-milk. Ten bushels of oats and 175 lbs. of skim-milk were consumed the first week of the test, when the total gain in weight was 77 pounds.

The poultry question is deserving of most careful consideration by every farmer. There is money in the business when managed and handled in the proper way. Let farmers give the raising of poultry the same attention they give the other departments of the farm and they will find it a most profitable undertaking.

Our Western Letter

Lots of Wheat Yet Unthreshed; Grain Buyers' Ways; Better Weather; Farmers' Institutes.

Winnipeg, Nov. 17th, 1904.

The principal feature of the situation here this week is the existing but only partial threshing of wheat by farmers, grain dealers, and grain elevators, to secure the delivery of threshing machines. As mentioned in last week's correspondence, a movement has been started for the transfer of the wheat which has not been threshed from the territories to the provinces where they are needed. The Board of Trade, the Territorial Government, and a representative of the United Grain Growers have secured from the railways a special rate for the territories, which is now in effect when Northrup's grain elevator company starts to operate, and the Canadian Pacific will charge only half the regular rate. This movement is being carried out in the territories, and the Board of Trade in the provinces is making every effort to secure elevator space, and to get the wheat west of the Rocky Mountains to the west coast of the province of Alberta. Three large outfits are already on the way to Winnipeg, and one to Buffalo. From all parts of the Territories comes the average of threshing only one-fourth of one-third done. Hon. G. H. V. Bulver states that in the Moose Jaw district alone there are 1,000,000 bushels of wheat still to thresh.

In Eastern Manitoba the threshing may be said to be finished. In the western part of the province from fifty to sixty per cent. is threshed. In the Territories not over forty per cent.

One of those "exposés" of the rascally ways of the grain buyers, which are an almost yearly occurrence, is now occupying the public mind in this part of the world. It has just been "discovered" by a Manitoba M.P. that the elevator companies have a private arrangement regarding prices, and that they have agreed not to outbid each other. It seems somewhat peculiar that any well-informed man should only now learn what the farmer has known for years. Of course the elevator companies will not cut each others' throats.

That would be equally as foolish as for a fish to cut its own. Both have money, both want as much wheat as they can get, and that money, so they organize to get it. This explains the fact that at many points in the province wheat sells a few cents higher, without any advantage or right to do so, than such a similar price in the neighboring States. Whether it is the grain, the individual, or the companies, is immaterial, the result is the same. Whether the farmer is to shut out the competition, or the elevator companies are to do so, is immaterial, the result is the same. The farmer is poorer and the elevator is richer. The only way to get the wheat to the provinces is to get the grain buyers to stop their rascally ways.

At the present time the principal complaint is against the grain buyers. At the same time, the grain elevators are also being complained against. The grain buyers are the ones who are the most responsible for the existing situation. They are the ones who are the most responsible for the existing situation. They are the ones who are the most responsible for the existing situation.

Saturday, November 10th, the birthday of His Royal Majesty, brought to a close a week of the most weather that can be imagined at this season of the year. Just below the freezing point at night and merely softening the snow at midday, sunshine from slightly after seven up to nearly five. This is a brief summary of each day of the past week.

Farmers' Institute meetings and meetings of Agricultural Societies will occupy the first three weeks of December. The Department of Agriculture is now preparing a programme and will send out speakers to address all meetings. The names have not yet been announced, but it is understood that none but local, or rather Provincial men, will be employed. The agricultural societies are now settling up their accounts and paying prizes, the Government grants having been paid on the 1st inst. The grants to these and to Farmers' Institutes, outside of expenditures for lecturers, printing, etc.,

will, I am informed, come close to \$16,000 for the current year.

Farmers are complaining that the elevator companies are favored with cars when none are supplied at the loading platforms. Considering the fact that an elevator will load a train in the twenty-four hours, that are permitted to the farmer for loading one car, one can understand that the railways are more energetic in supplying cars to them than in filling orders for farmers. It is indeed fortunate that such is the case; were all the grain loaded in this antiquated manner, one crop would not be moved before the next were harvested. The effect of such a state of affairs upon the farmers and upon the country, as a whole, can better be imagined than described. The present unsurpassed system of elevators is of a value to the country, only rarely represented by the amount of capital invested.

Wheat prices advanced 2 cents this week, closing on Saturday, November 13th, as follows: No. 1 hard, 75 cents; No. 2, 74 cents; No. 3, 73 cents; No. 4, 72 cents; Northern 65 cents. Winnipeg prices.

Professor Harcourt.

In announcing the resignation of Prof. Shuttleworth from the Farming World, Nov. 10th, we made some



PROFESSOR HARCOURT.

reference to the qualifications of Prof. Harcourt, who has been appointed to succeed him at the head of the Department of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College. We have pleasure in this issue in presenting our readers with an excellent photograph of the new professor.

Prof. Harcourt is a graduate of the College, having received his degree of B.S.A. in 1893. Previous to entering the College he worked on his father's farm in Welland County. After completing his College course he spent the summer in studying the practical part of cheese-making, and was appointed assistant chemist at the College in the fall of 1893. From that date till his recent appointment he had been associated with Prof. Shuttleworth, and that he performed his duties well is evidenced by the fact that he has been raised to his present responsible position.

The Fruit Awards at Buffalo.

Ontario Wins 90 Medals, and 89 Honorable Mentions.

The official awards in Horticulture at Buffalo were made public last week. As was to be expected, Ontario makes an excellent showing, being excelled in the total number of awards received by only one State, New York, which had a much larger number of varieties on exhibition. While Ontario obtained 20 gold medals, no State outside of New York secured more than 12 in this class. The following table shows the number of awards to several of the leading States, including Ontario and Nova Scotia, shows the relative position of this Province as compared with the leading fruit-growing States of the union:

	Gold Medal.	Silver Medal.	Bronze Medal.	Hon. Mention.
New York	42	47	103	173
Ontario	20	33	38	89
Oregon	12	11	49	14
Washington	12	11	16	17
Illinois	12	5	20	14
Michigan	5	10	18	26
Florida	5	5	5	8
California	6	3	6	6
Missouri	8	2	82	8
Wisconsin	3	4	17	14
Nebraska	3	2	2	3
Delaware	3	5	19	13
Connecticut	3	2	14	8
Idaho	3	2	8	11
Maine	2	1	12	3
Virginia	2	3	22	11
Minnesota	1	1	6	8
New Jersey	1	1	13	7
Nova Scotia	1	1	3	3

GOLD MEDALS, 20.

Province of Ontario won gold medals as follows: For display of wines, display of apples of 1900, October 12; display of eight cases different varieties of apples as put up for export and held until August 17th in storage, opened up 97 per cent. good; display of 163 varieties of apples of 1901; display of 33 varieties of strawberries of 1901; display of 76 varieties of plums of 1901; display of 71 varieties of peaches of 1901; display of 68 varieties of pears of 1901; display of outdoor grapes, 117 varieties; display of house-grown grapes. General display of fruits of superior quality and excellence: Brennan & Son, Grimsby; display of peaches; Dempsey, W. H., Trenton, display of apples; Orr & Son, Fruitland, fruits of superior excellence; Pay, A., St. Catharines, display of fruits of superior excellence; Railton, A., Fonthill, display of fruits of superior excellence; Stewart, F. G. Homer, display of grapes of superior excellence; Titterington, James, St. Catharines, display of

fruits of superior excellence; Woolverton, L., Grimsby, general display of fruits.

SILVER MEDALS, 33.

Armstrong, Wm., Queenston; Boyt, Geo., St. Catharines, for asparagus; Beattie, Thos., St. Catharines; Bunting, Gordon, St. Catharines; Burlington Horticultural Society; Central Experimental Station, Ottawa; Collinson, S. and W. H., St. David's; Dempsey, H. Rednersville; Freed Bros., Niagara; Griffin, Alfred, St. Catharines; Graham, R. J., Belleville; Huggard, R. L. Whitby; Merritt, T. R., St. Catharines; Pay, A., St. Catharines, for asparagus; Peck, Francis, Albany; Purdy, C. F., St. Catharines; Pettit, M., Winona; Peer, Geo. N., Burlington; Rickard, Wm., Newcastle; Read, M. A., Port Dalhousie, seedling grape, Lincoln; Secord, C. E., St. Catharines; Shepherd & Son, Queenston; Shuttleworth & Harris, Brantford; Stephens, C. L., Orillia; Smith A. M., St. Catharines; Twedde, Jos., Fruitland; Thompson, Robert and Son, St. Catharines; Ontario Experimental Stations. Province of Ontario.—Fruits in solution; display of canned fruits and vegetables; installation and display of exhibits.

BRONZE MEDALS, 38.

Adams, E. P., Queenston; Bradley, H. C., Queenston; Bartlett, John, Oshawa; Currie, Robert, Niagara; Culp, S. M., Beamsville; Cockburn, J. P., Gravenhurst; Chaplin, W. H., Newcastle; Dunn, Joseph, St. David's; Fallis, R., Harriston; Fisher, C. E., Queenston; Graham, R. J., Belleville; Horning, Geo., Burlington; Hagarman, T. C., Oakville; Hambley, J. E., Cedar Springs; Hilborn, W. W., Leamington; Hopkins, W. V., Burlington; Honsberger, Chris., Jordan; Jackson, W. K., Niagara; Kivell, T. H., Bridgeburg; Leckie, J. A., Clarkson; Law, Geo., Niagara Falls; Lowery, Chas., Queenston; McGregor, J., Whitby; Morden, E., Niagara Falls; Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill; McLaren, J., St. Catharines; Oyster & Son., Bloomfield; Peart, Edwin, Burlington; Peart, A. W., Burlington; Pattison, J. A., St. Catharines; Randall, J. De W., Niagara; Scott, John, St. Catharines; Sexton, John, St. Catharines; Shepherd, R. W., St. Como; Vanduzer & Griffith, Grimsby; Caston, Geo. C., Craighurst, fruits in solution; Hutt, Prof., O. A. C., Guelph, fruits in solution; Woolverton, L., Grimsby, fruits in solution. For Horticultural Literature, Province of Ontario, bronze.

HONORABLE MENTIONS, 89.

Allan, W. J., Homer; Ambrust, H. J., Pelham; Arnold, E. & Son, Queenston; Anderson, Dr. H. L.,

Niagara; Ashbaugh, C. D., Mohawk; Andrews, Rev., Beamsville; Adams, E. E., Leamington; Brown Bros., Fruitland; Brown, H. J. & Son, Niagara; Bruner, John, Rathburn; Bruner, Thos., Kingsville; Bell, Jos., Whitby; Backus, M., Chatham; Black, Geo., St. David's; Bennett, G. H., Walkerville; Biggar, G. C., Niagara Falls; Bromley, J. E., St. Catharines; Bulton, C., Niagara; Clement, John, Brantford; Campbell, Chas., Queenston; Coatsworth, G. M., Kingsville; Collins, H. E., St. Catharines; Cameron, R., Niagara Falls South; Cartv, James, St. Catharines; Craze, Jas., Niagara; Dunn, L., St. Catharines; Ellis Bros., Stamford; Ellis, Wm., St. David's; Freeman, W. H., St. Catharines; Freeman, J. S., Freeman; Freshwater, A., Grimsby; Fisher, J. O., Virgil; Fisher, W. F. W., Burlington; Fisher, Geo. E., Freeman; Grobb, J. C., St. Catharines; Ghent, T., Burlington; Griffin, A., St. Catharines; Havens, J., St. Catharines; Haynes, A., St. Catharines; Haynes, L., St. Catharines; Hague, Jos., St. Catharines; Hendershot, W. M., St. David's; Hunsberry, W. A., Jordan; Hurd, H. H., Burlington; Hunter, Charles, Niagara; Hiscott, Major Jos., Virgil; Jones, Harold, Maitland; Johnson, Geo., St. David's; Kane, W. J., Niagara; Lampman, Joseph, St. Catharines; Lawlor, B. A., Whitby; McIntyre, E. J., Niagara; McCalla, W. C., St. Catharines; Mitchell, J. G., Clarksburg; Myerscough, Thos., Caledonia; Myles, A., St. Catharines; O'Malley, D., St. Catharines; Parnall, E. E., St. Catharines; Parnall, Jas., St. Catharines; Painter, Richard, Jordan; Pritchard, J., Harriston; Pattison, F. G. H., Grimsby; Prest, Percival, Stamford; Pendergast, John & Son, St. David's; Pettit, A. H., Grimsby; Pettit, A. C., Southend; Pettit, C. C., Fruitland; Pettit, C., Niagara Falls; Ramsay, Allen, Niagara; Robertson, Geo. A., St. Catharines; Robinson, Jos., Niagara; Springer, D. W., Pt. Nelson; Slingerland, M., Niagara; Symington, James, Port Dover; Shepley, Isidore, Kingsville; Sandham, James, Queenston; Stephenson, E. B., Jordan; Stewart, Alex., St. Catharines; Smith, E. D., Winona; Shearer, Sam., Niagara; Vrooman, W. H., Queenston; Wilkins, O. F., Bridgeburg; Woodruff, H. C., St. David's; Warner, W. A., Trenton; Watt, Dr. T. H., Niagara; Wyld, Mr., Hamilton; White, C. E., St. Catharines. Fruits in solution. E. B. Stevenson, Jordan, and Mrs. A. Myles, St. Catharines.

WILDER SILVER MEDALS, 3.

Ontario Experimental Station; Pettit, M., Winona; Pay, Albert, St. Catharines.

Those farmers who say that beet culture is not profitable are the ones who neglected to take the necessary care, for the prices paid by the factories are remunerative.

Intensive Cultivation of Fruit

By John B. Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

A very prevalent error at the present time, and one into which many of our horticulturists fall, is the occupying of too great an acreage; so great in many instances that much of the land receives but little attention and cultivation, and oftentimes whatever is done along the line of cultivation is not done in a thorough manner. On passing through any section of country, there is nothing that one can more easily detect than the evil consequences arising from such practice. On every hand one sees enormous less of space, and, as a natural result, farmers and fruit growers are taxing a heavy tax upon large areas of land that are bringing them in little or no returns.

In many instances we see men lay out large sums of money for nursery stock. After careful inquiry and correspondence to find out a reliable firm, which we are sorry to say, are something like F. N.'s teeth—few and far between, they secure the best stock that can be purchased, an act for which they are to be commended, for poor nursery stock is dear at any price; they go to great pains in getting it properly planted, and then they seem to think that all necessary labor is over. As a result of negligence then, we soon see the stock choked up with a mass of weeds of every description and old, tough sod. The trees and vines themselves, from being left untrimmed, have become masses of brushwood, and a general air of negligence prevails. This is a pretty sure indication that in time, and at a date not far distant, this would-be fruit-grower will come forward with the declaration that there is no money in the fruit business, that the much praised industry is not worthy the following and soon he will try to sell out, or will be sold out by his creditors.

That the horticulturist of the future may be successful, as far as finances are concerned, it is quite evident that radical changes must be brought about. The days of "good" prices for any kind of fruit—good, bad or indifferent—are past, and only fruit of a good quality is going to bring us proper remuneration. To make this industry a profitable one, those engaged therein must understand how to produce the greatest amount of good fruit on the smallest area. And one of the means whereby this result may be obtained is practising constant and thorough cultivation of the soil.

The occupying as much land as one is able to spread oneself over does not tend to high cultivation, neither does it exhibit good management. It is a practice, however, that is only too prevalent. Quite often we see a man who will make more money from a ten acre lot than will his next neighbor, engag-

ed in the same industry, from a fifty-acre farm. This is the consequence of every inch of space being thoroughly cultivated, and of good management, and not the result of "luck," as many a fifty-acre man would wish us to understand. In many instances too much land is taken up by old fence lines, and many acres of the best land are so occupied. There is little need of fences on a fruit farm. In some sections where fruit is grown extensively fences are almost entirely done away with, and are used only for dividing lines between farms, and in some cases they are not allowed space for even this purpose.

Very hot, dry summers are seasons of a nature to exhibit the good results of thorough and constant cultivation. During the hot, dry summer months those orchardists who keep the soil thoroughly worked have the satisfaction of seeing their fruits come to proper maturity, while those who have so much land under cultivation that they cannot get the required work done lose heavily from the different fruits dropping in their early stages, and from the inferior quality of that which does come to a ripening state. In the smaller fruits, such as raspberries and strawberries, frequent cultivation just at ripening time is extremely beneficial, often preventing the drying up of a very large percentage of the crop. We have known men who ran the cultivator through their berry plantations regularly after each picking, and the success they have attained in the fruit industry proves that it paid them. There is nothing like thorough and repeated cultivation for maintaining the moisture in the soil.

One of the greatest drawbacks that the growers of large acreage have to contend with, is the securing of sufficient and proper fertilizers. This is a problem that is puzzling all up-to-date orchardists, and far better have ten acres well fed than one hundred acres of starved land, where the soil is not properly and sufficiently fed to keep up a good degree of richness and fertility, there is very little chance of a tree or vine continuing to bear any, let alone good, fruit. The soil must, as a natural consequence, soon become exhausted of certain of its constituents, and as a result the tree must degenerate, and, if the starving process is kept up long enough, become worthless and die. It is a severe tax upon a tree to produce an annual crop of fruit and also grow a supply of new wood for the next year's yield, and in order to meet this demand upon it, it must receive strong and proper nourishment from the soil.

There is another thing to take into consideration when dealing with this question. When one has

but small acreage there is a possibility of getting everything done at the proper time and thereby keeping up with the work. There is nothing more discouraging to any man than to be always like a cow's tail—behind. He can never have a minute's pleasure when entertaining the thought that something or several things that should have been done have been neglected, and this neglect means final loss.

Agricultural and horticultural journals have long taught the principles of high or intensive cultivation, and unless that lesson is learned the orchardists of the future cannot hope for financial success.

Agriculture in the Territories.

Prof. Robertson returned last week from a short visit to the north West Territories. He reports agricultural prospects in the West as most hopeful. Many farmers in the recent crop have allowed their grain to remain in stooks and consequently a large percentage of it deteriorated. Alberta has this year a big oat crop, and Prof. Robertson made contracts for the shipment to South Africa of all that would be available by Dec. 20th, amounting to about 500,000 bushels. There has been an increase in the output of butter at the North West creameries, and the quality is much improved. While at Calgary, Prof. Robertson helped to inaugurate a new manual training school to be opened as part of the public school system.

Rural Free Delivery.

The superintendent of the rural free delivery of the postal department of the United States predicts that within five years every farmer in the Republic, as well as every city dweller, will have his mail delivered at his door. The free rural delivery system is only in its infancy in that country, and yet 6,000 routes are in operation, 3,000 have been established during the year ending June 1st last, and applications for 6,000 more are already on file. These figures show the rapid progress being made to the south of the line, and furnish some evidence in support of the superintendent's prediction. But what is the matter with Canada? Why is not some effort being made to introduce rural free delivery in this country?

"The Good Roads Special."

The above is the name of a train that is to be sent out from Washington, D.C., on the lines of the Southern Railroad this month. The train will stop at ten or twelve of the chief cities reached by the system and aid in organizing Good Roads Associations. The tour will end about January 1st. Sample roads will be built, and every effort made to educate the people in building and maintaining good roads.

Correspondence

"Speltz."

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In The Farming World of Feb. 12th last, appeared a letter from me, giving my experience with "Speltz." For weeks afterwards I received letters by every mail, enquiring where it could be obtained, etc. I replied in every case that I thought Toronto seedsmen could supply it. The seedsmen have since informed me that they all sold large quantities of it. This being the case, I would like to hear from others how they have fared with it. I have no wish to advocate anything that is useless, but when I get something that I find really good I cannot help speaking favorably of it. If those who have tried it will send a statement of the results of their trial to The Farming World, it may be of benefit to all.

Last spring I sowed 2½ bushels on a little less than 2½ acres, and have about 110 bushels, measured in the bin just as threshed. A little over one-quarter of an acre of this was a light loamy soil, sown about the 15th of April, and was good: 18 dozens of large sheaves, bound by hand, as the ground was too hilly to use the binder. The remainder was not sown till the 9th of May, as the snowstorm on the 20th of April came just as I had the ground ready to sow, and even when sown part of the ground was dried hard and part too wet. The soil on this piece was a rather heavy clay. Had I sown about a half more seed to the acre I would have had a better crop, as it was very thin on the ground, although it stood well, 40 to 50 heads to one root being quite common; I counted 57 on one while it was growing. I have had a few bags of it ground for feed and every animal about the place seems to like it. So far I am well pleased with it.

A. W. Forlar,
Malvern, Ontario.

Note.—We would be very pleased indeed to have the experience of any who have grown "speltz" during the past summer. This is a new grain that is highly spoken of by those who have tried it, and any information in regard to it would be of value to our readers.—Editor.

The Price of Hogs

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

A friend of mine wished me to write you about the price of hogs. Oct. 26, the Toronto market is: Choice hogs per cwt. \$6, light and heavy \$5.75. Chicago, Oct. 25:—Mixed and butchers' \$5.95 to \$6.55; good to choice heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.55.

Oct. 28, Toronto:—\$6 and \$5.75; Chicago,—mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.45; heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.45; light, \$5.90 to \$6.15.

Oct. 30, Toronto,—choice, \$6.00; light and heavy, \$5.75; Chicago,—mixed, \$5.80 to 6.15; heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.30.

Now ours are claimed to be away ahead of the corn-fed hogs of the prairies. Can you explain the reason why our price is so much lower for a very superior quality of hogs? I am a producer, and it interests me as well as my brother farmers. I get the credit of the drovers for first-class hogs. I use a Tamworth male, and have my hogs from 170 to 190 lbs. Can you explain why Toronto is so much lower than the Chicago market? Also, Toronto has the advantage of being 500 miles nearer Britain than Chicago.

Yours truly,
William Wright.

Widder, Nov. 1, 1901.

Note.—About the only explanation for this difference in prices is that the Canadians and Americans cater to different markets. The market for Canadian bacon is in Great Britain, while the United States have a large and growing home trade which takes the bulk of the heavy corn-fed bacon made in that country. We are just at the beginning of the season when the consumption of bacon in England falls off, and its place is taken by game and poultry products. When this season approaches Canadian packers have to lower their prices for hogs in order to meet the lower market for bacon in England when the holiday season approaches. The American bacon or hog trade is not affected by this holiday season and, consequently, prices do not drop there for a month or two in the fall as they do here. Had our correspondent made a comparison of prices a month or two ago, when select bacon hogs were selling on Toronto market at \$7.50 per cwt., he would have found that this price was considerably in advance of the Chicago market. For example, on August 31st select bacon hogs sold on Toronto market at \$7.25 per cwt., while the highest price on that date at Chicago was \$6.75. Earlier in the season there would be a wider difference. A factor that has had considerable to do in advancing the price of hogs in the United States, and for that matter other live stock, is the shortage in the corn crop. When the price of corn is high, the prices of the animals fed on this product must also be high.—Editor.

Final Awards at the Model Dairy.

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Many have been the things of interest which visitors to the "Pan-American" have had the privilege of seeing, and not least among these was the Model Dairy. Thousands of interested visitors daily thronged it and it was evident that not only were the agricultural

classes interested in it but people of all classes showed their keen interest in the production of pure milk.

The dairy barn was a model of cleanliness and the cows gave good evidence of the care bestowed upon them.

This has not been a contest of Canadians against Americans, as in the case of the show cattle, but has been a contest of breed against breed. The Guernseys have been winners in the butter fat test, but it is the Guernsey breeders on both sides of the line, and not alone those of the United States from whence the Guernseys came, which will be benefited. Likewise the Holsteins, which won the total solids prize. The Holsteins, it is true, were Canadians, but American Holstein men as well as Canadians will claim honors for their breed.

The Canadians had the most profitable cows it is true, taking them as a whole, but the best dairy breeds were not represented by the United States. They brought out some breeds which Canada could not produce, viz., Polled Jerseys, Red Polls, Dutch Belted and Brown Swiss. The Red Polls and Brown Swiss do not claim to be special dairy breeds while the other two did not distinguish themselves in that line.

Canada, on the other hand, sent three distinctly dairy breeds, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Ayrshire, which, with the Guernseys, formed the only strong competitors for the prizes offered. All the other breeds have more or less merit as dairy cattle. The French-Canadians are a distinctly dairy breed, not large producers, but very economical, and, as family cows, would make a particularly good showing.

The Dutch Belted have some good milkers, but there seems to have been more attention paid to the producing the "belt" than to developing their dairy qualities. Everything has been sacrificed to the "belt," and their cows lack in constitution.

The Polled Jerseys were handicapped from the start as they had in their herd a two-year-old heifer and two cows which had been four or five months in milk. There has been a good deal of in-and-in breeding among the breeders of this class to establish the polled head, and now that they have got this characteristic fairly well established, the breeders are turning their attention more to vigor of constitution and milking qualities of their animals. With the exception of their polled head their principal characteristics are similar to the Jerseys as they are an offshoot from that family.

The Red Polls have made a good impression by their performance in the contest just closed, and they seem to come nearer to the requirements of a "general purpose" cow than any other breed in the contest. This breed, however, is no exception to Ex-Gov. Hoard's contention that "a dairy cow must

THE FARMING WORLD

have the dairy form" to a certain extent, which these Red Polls certainly have and more especially Mayflower, which was the second best cow in the barn. Their persistency in milking, however, is doubtful, as they were falling off considerably before the close of the contest, although it was claimed for Mayflower that she was difficult to dry off and did not go completely dry before freshening previous to entering the contest.

The Brown Swiss did not distinguish themselves in any particular, and from the comments frequently heard from visitors, they do not make very favorable impressions by their appearance. They are sluggish-looking animals with very coarse bone. They are very good milkers, however, but their fat test is rather low. If they have any special characteristics they tend rather towards the dairy than the beef type. Judging from the weights of the cows when they entered the contest and from their weights at the close, it would seem that they were fed a ration rather in excess of what was required to sustain them in flesh.

The Shorthorns made the greatest gains, 803 lbs., which at 3c. per lb., gives them \$24.09 to add to their "Total Solids" profit. Several of the breeds made substantial gains, but none of them anything like as much as the Shorthorns.

One of the valuable lessons learned in this contest is the necessity of giving cows the greatest comfort possible. This is a point frequently touched upon by writers of dairy literature, but we do not see the force of it on paper as we do when we see the results right before us. The effect of extreme heat are among the most difficult to cope with in the summer season and which have a very great influence on the milk production, decreasing the quantity and also the quality of the milk. It has also been clearly shown that the special dairy breeds are the most persistent milkers, which, in a dairy cow, is a very important point. The fact has also been brought out that ordinary farm products with the addition of bran and oil cake furnish a first-class ration for producing milk, while for roughage there is nothing equal to silage as a portion of the coarse feed where cows are confined in the stable. It was always eaten with greater relish than even the green feed which was furnished during part of the hot weather.

In table No. 1 will be found the record of each breed from May 1st to Nov. 1st, giving the total amount of milk, lbs. of fat, value at 25c., value of the feed and the net profit. The Guernseys stand first in this class, but the Jerseys are only \$3.85 behind, which is less than the amount claimed to have been lost on Rexina (Jersey) during the first ten days before she freshened.

No churning was done until the last week in May, and a protest was entered against computing the churned butter for the first three

TEST NO. 1—BUTTER FAT.

	lbs. milk.	lbs. fat.	Value.	Cost of feed.	Profit.
Guernseys	27127.6	1249.42	\$367.21	\$147.86	\$229.35
Jerseys	26987.4	1233.05	363.24	137.74	225.50
Ayrshires	32006.2	1319.5	388.66	140.84	247.83
Holsteins	39359.8	1275.7	375.24	164.14	211.10
Red Polls	25094.9	1142.23	335.78	138.02	197.76
Brown Swiss	30891.5	1123.0	330.35	147.29	183.05
French Canadian	24678.4	938.7	285.44	113.09	172.35
Shorthorns	31874.9	1133.8	334.89	162.18	172.80
Polled Jerseys	29278.9	950.25	279.03	109.41	169.52
Dutch Belted	31893.5	847.4	249.23	132.23	116.02

TEST NO. 2—CHURNED BUTTER.

	lbs. Butter.	Value at 25c.	Cost of feed.	Total Profits.
Jerseys	1247.37	\$311.84	\$137.74	\$174.10
Guernseys	1233.22	308.30	127.86	170.44
Ayrshires	1214.5	303.62	140.84	162.78
Shorthorns	1170.72	292.68	138.02	154.66
Holsteins	1251.57	312.89	164.14	148.75
French Canadian	1028.30	257.07	113.09	143.98
Brown Swiss	1129.57	281.04	147.29	133.75
Polled Jerseys	995.82	248.95	109.41	139.54
Shorthorns	1140.65	285.16	162.18	122.98
Dutch Belted	907.33	226.83	132.23	94.60

TEST NO. 3—TOTAL SOLIDS.

	Total Solids, lbs.	Value.	Profit.
Holsteins	4742.57	\$426.83	\$262.69
Ayrshires	4185.30	376.67	235.83
Brown Swiss	3913.92	351.06	207.67
Shorthorns	4086.18	367.55	205.57
Red Polls	3773.73	339.63	201.61
Jerseys	3769.98	339.63	201.55
Guernseys	3664.53	329.50	191.94
French Canadian	3287.36	295.85	182.76
Polled Jerseys	2831.67	254.79	145.38
Dutch Belted	3066.47	275.94	143.71

TEST NO. 4.—TOTAL SOLIDS PLUS GAIN WEIGHT.

	Profit on Solids.	Gain in Weight.	Value at 3c. solids p. gain	Profit on gain
Holsteins	\$262.69	391	\$11.73	\$274.42
Ayrshires	235.83	199	5.97	241.80
Shorthorns	205.57	804	24.12	229.69
Brown Swiss	207.67	198	5.94	213.61
Red Polls	201.61	349	10.47	212.08
Jerseys	201.55	189	5.67	207.22
Guernseys	191.94	195	5.85	197.79
French Canadian	182.76	288	8.64	191.40
Dutch Belted	143.71	375	11.25	154.96
Polled Jerseys	145.38	185	5.55	150.93

weeks. If the protest is sustained it will land the Jerseys ahead on churned butter by \$3.66.

The butter was computed for the first three weeks by the book keeper, and appears on the office books but in table No. 2 it was deducted, thus showing the amount of churned butter from the commencement of the fourth week in May.

Jas. Stonehouse.

Some Big Figures.

The Secretary of the National Live Stock Association, which meets at Chicago on Dec. 3rd, has supplied us with some very interesting figures regarding the development of live stock in the United States during the past fifty years. They are in part as follows—

"In 1850 the total value of the live stock of every state in the Union was less than \$1,200,000,000; to-day it is \$4,555,827,375, a sum incomprehensible to the mind of man. In the year named there were but 17,000,000 cattle, 21,723,220 sheep, 4,896,050 horses and

mules; to-day the figures are 50,602,414 cattle, 15,623,551 horses and mules, and 50,203,000 sheep. Then the grade of this stock, except in some sections of the extreme East, was of the scrub order, which grew and run wild upon the pastures. To-day no finer blood nor more improved methods can be found than in the United States. The magnitude of this industry can only be comprehended by comparison. All stock yard companies, packing houses, commission exchanges and a large per cent. of the freight income of all transportation companies are merely incidents to, and dependent for success upon the efforts of the live stock growers and feeders, which term embraces every farmer in the Union. Live stock and cereals are the same as cash in hand. Were the former converted into cash it would take every dollar in circulation in the United States and then the commission man would have to borrow \$2,225,000,000 from foreign banks to liquidate the bill."

The Sugar Beet World

Devoted to Sugar Beet Culture in Canada and Allied Industries. Specially
Representing the Farmers' Interests

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Beetlets

The sugar beet crop is the farmers' crop, and is the only agricultural crop that has ever found a ready market at a satisfactory price before the crop was in the ground. Every beet raiser knows before he prepares his ground what he can get for his crop.

The profits of raising sugar beets are so much greater than the profits of raising common crops that the wonder is that farmers are not rushing into the business more rapidly.

It is eminently wise for the farmer to grow beets and sell sugar, because he only disposes of something that comes from the atmosphere, for the pulp is fed to the dairy cow, and everything taken from the soil is restored to the soil, and there is no deterioration whatever.

The by-product contains all the elements of nutrition the domestic animal requires. Taking the sugar from the beet really reduces its feeding quality but little, because the animal gets all the carbonaceous matter it requires in its fodder.

It is only a question of time when the dairymen will discover that the by-product of the sugar mill is valuable for all domestic animals. In foreign countries it is even fed to horses. It will take the place with the western dairymen of bran from the wheat mills and by-products from the oil mills, glucose factories, etc.

It will not be necessary in Canada where sugar beets are grown, to fertilize the lands. Under a system of rotation, which can be practised profitably, the lands can produce a crop of beets once in four or five years without detriment to the soil.

It requires about fifteen days' labor to take care of an acre of beets from the time of plowing to delivery to factory.

In Michigan 30,000 farmers are growing sugar beets and \$5,000,000 worth of land is devoted directly to the crop each year to say nothing of the land in rotation.

The sugar beet factories do their own refining, finishing the product and putting it on the market.

It is but natural that the importing industries and those who have made it a business to refine sugar from imported raw material shall look with disfavor upon this new industry and try to arrest its progress.

Five hundred tons of beets per day is about the average capacity. One factory to a county is enough.

This tends to distribute the industry over a wide territory, and brings the benefits to the greatest number of farmers possible.

The basis of a good paying factory is a sufficiently large supply of beets of the highest possible quality and purity to suit the capacity of the factory, an abundant supply of pure water and adequate supply of fuel (coal, coke, etc.), a supply of limestone of suitable quality, up-to-date machinery, labor at reasonable figures, good transportation facilities, a market in which to dispose of the product and its by-products, and last, but not least, ample capital.

Wherever a beet factory is established an industry is planted which benefits all classes of people, and more particularly the agriculturists. We have an example of it in California where an important section has been made prosperous by the Alvarado beet factory. Years ago, when that factory started in business, the small farmers, who contracted to produce beets, were so poor that they could not rent land or put in crops without first obtaining advances from the company; but they have prospered so well that now they not only work on their own capital, but oftentimes the checks paid them for their beets go uncashed a long time simply because they do not need the money.

If the farmers of Ontario are given an opportunity to grow beets they will soon turn their attention from extensive to intensive farming, and furnish all the raw material needed.

Personals.

Mr. Theo. Hapke, General Manager American Construction and Supply Co., of New York, was in the city during the week on business.

Mr. G. C. McMullen, of Watertown, N.Y., one of the promoters of the Galt sugar factory, passed through the city on his way to visit the scene of his operations.

Messrs. Blain, Flett, Janes and McLaughlin, of the Ontario Sugar Co., have just completed a tour of inspection of the sugar factories of Michigan.

Mr. W. K. Snider, of Sombra, President of the Crystal Sugar Co., is assisting the Warton Sugar Co. to secure acreage contracts on Manitoulin Island and vicinity.

Walkerton.

The Walkerton Provisional Sugar Co. have reorganized, and have decided to take out a charter at once. At a meeting recently held, \$16,000 stock was subscribed, and great efforts are to be made to secure a factory for next season's operations. A deputation was appointed to visit the sugar factories of Michigan.

Berlin.

As a result of the recent trips to Michigan, Berlin voted a bonus of \$25,000 to the Ontario Sugar Co. The result of the voting on the by-law on the 12th inst., was, 196 against, and 857 for,—a majority for the by-law of 661.

Guelph.

The Guelph representatives accompanying the Berlin sugar beet excursion to Michigan have returned and, like all who have preceded them, are enthusiastic over the prospects of that industry. The Guelph party comprised Mayor Kennedy, Ald. Scott, from the Council; Mr. J. A. McCrea, Mr. Jas. Laidlaw, jr., on behalf of the Board of Trade; Dr. Mills, Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. H.

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We are also sole representatives of BUETTNER & MEYER, Urdingen, Germany, manufacturers of the best pulp drier in the world. This drier received the prize of 20,000 marks offered by the "Centralverein für die Rubenzuckerindustrie" in Germany.

K. Cockin, of the Mercury. Dr. Shuttleworth, now with the Ontario Sugar Beet Co., and delegations from Berlin, Waterloo, Galt, Hespeler, Baden, Walkerton and Clinton were also along.

Dr. Mills considers the beet root sugar industry an excellent one, especially from the standpoint of the farmers. The Michigan farmers he met told him the industry paid them "out of sight better than any other crop," to use their own expression. The land and cultivation, he considered, were not so good on the whole as round Guelph, the land being, to quite an extent, light and poor; the farmers, he did not think, were so good as ours. The Germans and Americans held up their end, but the Polacks were not a progressive class. They raised corn principally, some oats and wheat, with a little stock, but the garden truck had been almost altogether displaced by sugar beets. The cultivation of the beets came in a slack month, June, and the men, women and boys engaged averaged \$1 a day. They had not so much trouble in getting labor now, the farmers said, with ten times the crop as they had when they started. The crop rotation in some cases was a three-year one, but the best farmers thought that was too short.

There were four factories at Bay City, with another building, and three factories took the beets from 6,000 acres, and one from 8,000 acres. The Bay City district did not, of course, supply all this; more than half of the beets came by rail, one factory getting 80 per cent. by rail. He saw labor topping beets near Caro which was paid at the rate of \$1.25 a day. The net return ran from \$50 to \$115 an acre, the farmers getting \$1.50 a ton for 12 per cent. beets. The average this season was running 14 and 15 per cent. The Canadian companies could not pay within 50 cents a ton of what the American companies were paying, owing to the high price of coal and the lower price of refined sugar. There was no doubt the sugar beet industry was a very valuable one to all concerned in Northern Michigan.

Essentials of Sugar Beet Culture.

Some Peculiarities.—The first thing is to learn the habits of the plant. It is different from anything else I have ever tried, and does not appeal to the average grain and stock raiser. Sugar beet seed germinates slowly, and the young beets make but little growth for a few weeks. One cannot wait for them to be of good size before cultivating, as the weeds will be too large. They grow into the ground, and the tap root may be two feet long, which enables them to withstand drought and the effects of the weeder without injury. Breaking off the leaves is often a benefit, and abroad they are picked off and fed to the stock.

The effect is to cause greater root growth, and for this reason one need not handle them as he would eggs. It is intensive farming, and the most successful, so far, are foreigners, market gardeners and vegetable growers, who understand the necessity of, and saving in thorough preparation before sowing the seeds.

Suitable Soil.—A soil which is loose, and ten or more inches deep before the harder subsoil is reached, will grow sugar beets if naturally drained enough for crops of corn or potatoes. Fields approaching in color and texture a black muck swamp which have clay loam, or sand enough to make them hold together, so as to form a firm seed bed, are nearest our ideal, but heavier clay loams, with more labor and proper care, produce fine yields. Dry hills, stony, shallow soils and heavy clays are not suitable, and gravel is uncertain. Perhaps the best soil is a dark, sandy loam. Stone and uneven surfaces do not prevent growth, but are objected to because of the inconvenience of working the crop. Sod ground plowed deep, and preferably in the fall, will answer, but my first choice is a corn potato or buckwheat stubble, and it is all the better if it is highly manured. Subsoiling does not pay where one can plow nine inches deep, and the bottom of the furrow is not hardpan or hard clay. Clay loams with solid subsoils are benefitted. The consensus of opinion indicates that farm manure is the best fertilizer for large yields, and phosphatic next. Too much use of nitrogen is often an injury.

A Perfect Seeding.—The profit of the crop depends on getting a perfect stand. They are not worth enough to pay to transplant; and vacant spots, if seeded the second time, give indifferent results. To insure plenty of plants, use plenty of seed, and have the best possible seed bed, the profit of the crop depends also on the cheapness of growing. Thought and care must be given at every point to reduce cost. As soon as the soil is dry enough to work plow and harrow the field. When the weeds have sprouted, harrow and kill them. In a week harrow again. Do this as many times as possible before time to sow, which in this section is May 20. The last two workings harrow lightly. Weed seeds which are three inches below the surface will not grow, and should not be brought up to the top. The aim is to firm the seed bed, and free it from weeds before the beets are sown. All things considered, a grain drill is the best and cheapest machine for seeding with. Use ten to fourteen pounds of seed per acre, and have the rows twenty-one inches apart, or every third tooth. Let the commercial fertilizer run in all but the seed tooth, and if applied in small amounts, in all. Care must be taken not to get the seed too deep, and roll the ground before seeding, so the wheels will run even, and not sink

so deep. Cover the seed to the depth of one-half to one and one-half inches, according to the state of the soil. If very dry and rains not probable they should be planted deeper than if the soil is moist. Should a crust form, or weeds start before the beets prick through to the surface, use the weeder, going once across the rows, about four days before the beets appear. This crust, if hard, especially on clay loam, must be broken.

Must Not Be Crowded.—Prompt action in thinning will save many days' labor, and the blocking out with the hoe can be done faster before than after the first cultivation. While the beets are in the second and third leaf run the weeder across the rows and tear out half the beets. In three days, if there is a good stand, use the weeder the second time, and then cut out seven-inch spaces with a hoe, leaving as small a space as possible in the block, which will contain from one to four beets. With a narrow hoe cut out all but the most vigorous plant in each block. The plants would then average eight inches or more apart. In blocking out save vigorous plants, even if spaces are not regular, but be sure to give space for a large growth. With large beets the yield will be greater, and more easily and cheaply handled. By prompt action in thinning, nearly, if not all, pulling out by the hand can be avoided. The seed required costs but little, and plenty should be used (especially with large drills which may cover a portion too deep) to secure a continuous row. If the drill tooth is set to point back as far as the angle will let it, the neck-yoke straps lengthened so as to drop the end of the tongue lower, and the tooth chains are drawn up a few links and tied, there need be no trouble to sow at any depth desired. Planet Jr. steels an inch wide can be purchased for eight cents each, and their beet-hoe teeth for 25 cents. Either of these can be attached to any cultivator, and are all the tools needed. Two or three cultivations following the thinning at intervals of a week should be sufficient, and work done on them after that time usually adds nothing to the yield unless summer weeds or a crust comes on.

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Will contract to build complete beet sugar plants, including all machinery and buildings; also furnish the necessary technical and skilled help to operate them.

Economy In Harvesting.—With the team walking, one horse each side of the row, run the land side of the plow close to or a little under the beets, and a boy following can lay the beets over out of the way nearly as fast as the team will walk. By using a subsoil plow a number of rows can be loosened ahead before any are laid over. The beets should be laid with the tops all one way, and several rows laid together. A low table or bench is placed by the side of the windrow, on which two men can work facing each other. A sharp hatchet is used for trimming and one stroke is sufficient. Where the beets are laid in regular order there is no turning or pulling them out of a heap, and one gains much time. Where the beets are loosened ahead the boys place the beets directly on the table. The beets are thrown in piles, covered with tops and drawn directly from the field to the car. The tops should be piled immediately in small piles and drawn as wanted for feeding. They will heat and spoil in large piles, or in the barn.—C. E. Chapman, in "The Rural New Yorker."

Dunnville.

The enterprising people of this thriving town are determined to have a sugar factory if energy and perseverance, backed by almost ideal conditions for the successful operation of a factory, can accomplish it. Not being satisfied with the glowing report of one expert, they sent to Michigan for the second one, Mr. Edmund Starke, of Caro, who gives even a more favorable report. In addition, samples of beets have been sent to Bay City and Caro for analysis, with the results as shown by the following letter:

Dear Sir,—Your beet samples arrived O.K., and tested as follows:—

	Sugar.	Pure.
Robert Sheppard, Canboro	15.8	86.0
Warren Bringer, "	15.3	85.1
William Cline, "	12.9	80.5
F. Rettenhouse, Dunnville	16.1	86.2
T. J. Galbraith, "	13.5	82.1
Wm. McQuillan, Moulton	16.4	87.0
Alfred Jones, "	16.0	87.9
James Crumb, "	14.7	85.1
John Hoffman, "	15.2	85.0
R. Hicks, "	15.6	87.6
W. J. Cook, "	14.5	87.8
John Sider, Wainfleet	12.8	82.2
D. J. Swayze, "	11.8	85.3
Jon. Gilmore, "	15.2	87.7
James Gilmore, "	14.5	84.0
A. E. Thompson, "	16.3	88.1

14.8

I am glad to say that this is a very good average. It shows again that Dunnville is a fine place for a factory. It will not only raise good beets in quantity, but also in quality.

Edmund Starke.
Caro, Michigan, Nov. 5, 1901.

A Sugar Beet Lecture Fifty Years Ago.

The following, from the Toronto Globe of Saturday, November 1, 1851, will be of interest to those interested in the development of the sugar beet industry of 1901:

"Dr. Naphegyi, having been re-

quested by the Council of Galt to deliver a lecture on the cultivation of the sugar beet in order to bring before the minds of the farmers attending the annual fair the benefits that the country would derive from the manufacture of beet sugar, addressed a large audience in the Town Hall, among whom were many of the principal farmers of Dumfries and neighboring townships. . . The doctor called the attention of his audience to the sugar beet—a specimen of which, weighing 25 pounds, he exhibited—which from experience he asserted, could be raised with profit in Canada. He was well acquainted with the kinds of soil in which the sugar beet flourishes best in France, Belgium, Germany, Hungary and the United States, and he said that, with the exception perhaps of the State of Kentucky, there is not in any one of these countries a soil better adapted for raising that vegetable than that of Dumfries. The manufacture of sugar from the beet had been tried in Kentucky, and yielded a return of eight per cent. on the capital invested. In Canada we have a high duty on sugar from abroad, so that if a profit of eight per cent. can be made in Kentucky, thirty-eight per cent. can be made in Canada. Fifteen tons from the acre he considered a small crop and had no doubt but twenty-five or thirty could be raised with ordinary care and attention. He would give three dollars a ton for as many as could be brought to his factory in Paris.

True, parties at a distance could not afford to carry them far for that price, but it requires a comparatively small tract of land to raise a large quantity of beets, so that a large number of sugar factories would have to be established and thus bring a market near every farmer's door. The culture of the beet did not tend much to impoverish the soil, and it left the land in a better state for raising wheat. The doctor concluded by making the following proposal to the farmers in the neighborhood of Galt:— If any number of farmers agree to raise among them 200 acres of the sugar beet he will supply them with seed, establish a sugar factory in Galt, and purchase these beets at the rate of three dollars a ton, delivered at his factory. This proposal was received with a good deal of satisfaction, many of the farmers expressing their willingness to give the beet-root a trial. . . .

"A vote of thanks to Dr. Naphegyi for his able and instructive address was moved by James Cowan, Esq., seconded by A. Shade, Esq."

A hard-working Paisley weaver on being reproached by a minister for having allowed himself to be overcome by the seductions of the potent national spirit, said, as the minister expressed his astonishment that he should allow his love for whisky to overcome the better part of his nature, "Ah, meenister, it's no' the whisky, it's the 'Here's t'ye!' that does the mischief!"

The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner Lake and Kirtland Streets, **Cleveland, Ohio** New York Office: 220 Broadway.

Builders of Complete Machinery for Beet, Cane and Glucose Sugar Houses and Refineries.

Bartlett, Hayward & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Designers and Constructors

Beet Sugar Factories

RESULTS GUARANTEED

Works and Main Office: **BALTIMORE, M.D.** Branch Office: **100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.**

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 31st of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

List of Stock for Sale.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Shorthorns.

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—Bull calf, 10 months; 6 heifer calves. Chapman, J. G. & Son, St. Thomas.—2 bulls, 9 and 13 months. 2 yearling heifers, some heifer calves.

Douglas, James, Caledonia.—8 young bulls, 6 to 12 months; young cow and heifer.

Faris, P. M., Bradford.—2 bulls, 8 and 24 months.

Hawkshaw, W. S. & Son, Glanworth.—1 bull calf, 4 months; 2 heifer calves, 9 months.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—Young bulls, cows and heifers.

Milne, David & Son, Ethel.—8 young bulls, 15 cows to calve in January, also heifers.

Ross Bros, Nairn P.O.—2 bulls, 1 year; 1 heifer, 2 years, in calf; 2 heifers, 1 year.

Sibbald, F. C., The Briars, Sutton West.—9 bull calves.

Herefords

Brent, Geo. & Sons, Warwick.—3 bulls, 7 months to 2 years.

Jerseys

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—Bull, 2 years.

Ayrshires

Reid, R. & Co., Hintonburg.—7 bull calves, 1 to 7 months.

Smith, W. M., Scotland.—1 bull, 3 years; 2 bulls, 1 year; 1 bull, 9 months; 2 bull calves, 1 month; 3 cows; 2 heifers, 2 years; 2 heifers, 1 year; 2 heifer calves, 1 month.

Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place.—1 bull, 11 months; 6 bull calves, under 2 months.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Southdowns

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—Aged Shearling and lambs, both sexes.

Oxford Down

Evans Smith, Gourck.—1 aged imported ram; 6 ewe lambs, and 8 ram lambs.

Leicesters

Armstrong, Geo. B., Teeswater.—Aged ewes; shearing ewes and ewe lambs.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—30 head, rams and ewes.

Dorsets

Hunter, John Wyoming.—Rams and ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs, all ages.

Onophrices

Switzer, N. W., Streetsville.—Shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs.

Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place.—1 ram, 2 shears, 4 ram lambs; females all ages.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Yorkshires

Allen, Fred. T., Hampton.—2 boars; 3 sows, 3 months.

Reid, R. & Co., Hintonburg.—Boars and sows, 3 months; young pigs.

Russell, Francis, Cedarville.—40 pigs, 6 weeks to 6 months, both sexes.

Berkshires

Boyd, Archie, Kars.—2 boars, 6 weeks; 1 sow, 3 months.

Jeffs, E. & Sons, Bond Head.—Yearling boars; pigs, 2 months.

Reid, R. & Co., Hintonburg.—Several young boars fit for service; several young sows; young pigs, pairs not akin.

Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.—4 boars; 2 sows, 3 months; also young pigs.

Yuill, J. & Sons, Carleton Place.—1 boar, 7 months; young pigs, both sexes.

Tamworths

Boyd, Archie, Kars.—Boars and sows, 6 weeks.

Hawkshaw, W. S. & Sons, Glanworth.—1 boar, 7 months; 2 boars, 4 months; 4 sows, 4 months; boars and sows, 7 weeks.

Reid, R. & Co., Hintonburg.—Several young boars fit for service; several young sows; young pigs, pairs not akin.

Poland Chinas

Smith, W. M., Scotland.—1 boar, 1 year old; sows all ages.

Curc Jerseys

Smith, W. M., Scotland.—Sows, all ages.

Chester Whites

Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall.—Male and female, 8 weeks.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

A young man wanted, about 17 or 20 years old, to engage by the year on a farm near Toronto. General farm work in summer, attending to stock in winter. Must be willing to assist in milking. Good wages, good home. Board and washing and position for a number of years for a good reliable, trustworthy person. No. 862. a.

Wanted.—A good all-round man, competent to undertake the work of 60-acre farm in British Columbia. Must be able to do ordinary farm work including milking of 8 or 10 cows. Wages, \$300 a year, including board. No. 863. a.

Wanted.—A good trustworthy young man, one skilled in the care of cows and dairy work, and capable of taking charge of a farm in the absence of his employer. Willing and able to do all kinds of farm work. Good moral character. Steady employment and good wages. \$200 a year. No. 860. b.

Wanted.—A man to take charge of pigs and help milk. A middle-aged man preferred. Farm within one mile of Ottawa. No. 861. b.

Situations Wanted.

Position wanted by a good, steady, reliable man, with experience in all kinds of farming. Wishes to begin work about the last of December. No. 954. b.

A position wanted by a young man taking care of stock going over to the Old Country. Is willing

to give services for passage and a moderate wage. No. 955. b.

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

Poultry Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association will be held in the Council Chamber in the City of Guelph on Thursday, December 12th, 1901, at 1.30 p.m.

Every person interested in poultry raising should be present.

A. P. Westervelt,
Secretary.

The Provincial Winter Fair.

The prize lists of the Provincial Winter Fair and the Ontario Poultry Association, to be held at Guelph December 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1901, have been distributed among intending exhibitors. Any one desiring a copy can obtain same by writing to the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SUMMARY OF PRIZE LISTS.

Beef Cattle.—Shorthorns, \$509; Herefords and Polled Angus, \$200; Galloways and Devons, \$150; Grades or Crosses, \$280; Dressed Carcasses, \$230; Export Steers, \$100.

Sheep.—Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxlords, Shropshires, Southdowns, \$105 each; Dorset Horns, Merinos, Hampshires and Suffolk, \$110 each. Special prizes for Shropshires, Leicesters, Southdowns, Cotswolds and Oxlords, \$100, \$25, \$50 and \$10 respectively. Grades, \$142. In each of the above classes are included prizes amounting to \$44 for dressed carcasses.

Swine.—Berkshires, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Essex, Tamworths, Duroc Jerseys, \$129 each. Grades, \$88; Export Bacon Hogs, same breeds as above, \$315; dressed carcasses, \$405.

Dairy.—Shorthorns, \$290; Ayrshires, \$176.50; Holsteins, \$190; Jerseys, Guerneys and Grades, \$90 each. Other specials and sweepstakes in the various departments above amount to over \$500.

Dressed Poultry.—Fowls, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, \$255. Competition for dressed poultry for the British market, \$10.

Poultry and Pet Stock.—Prize list of over \$1,500. Same classification as last year.

A Cold Day for Johnnie.

Little Johnnie found a mirror
And he licked the mercury off,
Thinking, in his childish error,
'Twould be good for whooping
cough.

At the funeral Johnnie's mamma,
Weeping, said to Mrs. Brown,
"Twas a chilly day for Johnnie
When the mercury went down."
—Anonymous.

Farmers' Institutes.

Under this head the Superintendent of Farmers Institutes will each week publish matter relating to Institute work. This will include instruction to secretaries and other officers, general information about Institutes and Institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. He will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way he hopes to give Institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any time desires further information along any of the lines discussed, by applying to the Superintendent he will be put in direct communication with the Institution that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Speaker's Subjects.

The following subjects were received too late for insertion in last week's issue, viz.:

GRAHAM, W. R., Guelph,—"Poultry for Profit," "How to Properly Kill, Pluck and otherwise Prepare Poultry for Export," "How to Get Eggs in Winter," "Hatching and Rearing Chickens Naturally and Artificially."

Evening Subject—"Canada's Opportunity in the Poultry Markets of the World."

MCALLISTER, HELEN C., Coventry,—"Private Dairy Butter-Making," "Practical Hints on Cheese-Making at Home," "The work taken up in a course at the O.A.C. Dairy School," "The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden," "Winter Window Gardening for the Amateur," "The Importance of Organization for Farmers' Wives and Daughters," "Home Influence."

Change in Division 2B Supplementary.

Owing to the special course in poultry extending into February, Prof. W. R. Graham, will not be able to keep his appointment for the beginning of Division 2B Supplementary. Mr. G. R. Cottrell, of Milton, will take his place in the meetings at North Perth, from the 4th to the 8th, inclusive. Prof. Graham will commence at Bluevale on February 10th, and will go through the Division to the 21st, inclusive.

Circular No. 1.

SENT TO MEMBERS OF INSTITUTE
STAFF WHO WILL BE IN THE
FIELD DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY
AND MARCH.

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1901.

Dear Sir,—We are sending you by this mail a copy of The Farming World. In the "Agricultural Gazette," you will find a list of our January, February and March meetings. I have tried to distribute our workers over those parts of the Province where they will do the most good. In some instances in the past delegates have written us that they could have done better work in other districts than where they were sent. In other places the local officers have written to say

they would like the same men back again the next year. We have, however, tried to arrange matters as far as possible to meet the demands of the greatest number, and I hope you will be pleased with the arrangement so far as it concerns yourself.

We have again made arrangements whereby your expenses will be paid to the annual meeting of the Agricultural Experimental Union and the Provincial Winter Fair. The Union holds its sessions at the College on December 9th and 10th, and the Winter Fair in Guelph on the 11th, 12th and 13th. Last year the majority of our speakers informed me that they were well pleased with the instruction given, and more than one of the local secretaries wrote to say that in the speakers' addresses in January and February meetings frequent reference was made to the work of the Union or the Winter Fair.

Our meetings during the coming winter will very largely follow along the same lines as those laid down for last year's work. The poultry industry will again be a special feature, as we have more demands for meetings than speakers to supply them. Cold storage will also be a live topic, and I would be glad if you will inform yourself as far as possible on this important subject. You should also be familiar with the publications of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and should have with you on your trip a copy of the Report of the Bureau of Industries, which gives all our agricultural statistics. If there are any of these reports that you have not received, they will be sent you on receipt of a post card, addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

There is a general agitation throughout the country this year in reference to the improvement of our fall fairs. The work of most of the Agricultural Societies has narrowed down until the principal part is the holding of a fall exhibition, and this has dwindled down to an annual horse race. The most progressive of our people in these societies are anxious to get out of this rut, and this year we had occasion to send expert judges of live and dairy products to some of our fairs. These judges were prepared to state their reasons for awards given, and it proved quite a feature of the fair. At some fairs we also sent men to kill, pluck and dress poultry for the market, and they have been well received and plied with questions. One fair offered prizes to the boys who could name the greatest variety of apples in a miscellaneous assortment. If in the course of your speaking this winter you can throw out any hints of this kind that would be useful to the directors of the Fairs, Associations and Exhibitions, I am sure it will be appreciated. My report of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions is now out and I take pleasure in sending you a copy.

Another feature of the work in which I know you will be interested is Women's Institutes. These have grown beyond our most hopeful expectations. There are now thirty-three organized Institutes, with a membership of 1,602. Five thousand three hundred people attended their meetings last year, and they are now calling for more meetings than we can supply. We have added several more lady speakers to our list in order to keep the work going, and I would ask you to give this part of our Farmers' Institute work your hearty co-operation.

Wishing you a pleasant winter's work, I am,

Yours very truly,
G. C. Creelman.

Circular No. 2.

SENT TO PRESIDENTS, VICE PRESIDENTS
AND SECRETARIES OF FARMERS'
INSTITUTES.

Toronto, Nov. 11, 1901.

Dear Sir,—The Farming World of this week contains a report of all the regular and supplementary meetings of Farmers' Institutes to be held during the months of January, February and March, 1902. The speakers for each Division are also given, together with their post office address, and a list of the subjects upon which they are prepared to deliver practical addresses.

Kindly have a list of the meetings to be held in your district published in your county papers in good time, and change the notice occasionally so that you may reach all the people interested.

We have, by special arrangement with the editor of The Farming World, had a copy of this paper sent to the President, Vice-President and Secretary of all Farmers' Institutes, each week during 1901. If you are an officer and have failed to receive this paper you are respectfully requested to notify me. In this paper is printed the "Agricultural Gazette," which is the official organ of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario. Each week you will find in it something of interest to you, and if you are trying to do your duty by your Institute you will read it carefully.

If you are an Institute officer, however, and do not wish the paper sent, kindly notify me, and I will have your name taken off the mailing list, but if you value it, it will be sent you free of charge as long as you are an officer and as long as the Agricultural Gazette is published in it. By means of this medium I can communicate weekly information I wish to send to Institute officers more cheaply and conveniently than in any other way.

I am pleased to announce to you at this time that the Institutes have made substantial growth. For the year, ending June 30th, 1901, we had received in this office from secretaries, a membership of 20,487. The number of meetings held

was 739, with an attendance of 131,653 persons.

Women's Institutes, which a year ago were practically unknown, are now well established in thirty-three districts, with a membership of over 1,600. You will notice that we have added several new lady speakers to our list this year, especially where they have been asked for. Where our ladies went last year the majority of our Farmers' Institute officers have written us that they found them very helpful, especially in the evening meetings. There is no doubt that a good Women's Institute could be formed in each district if the ladies were only given an opportunity to help themselves.

Commence right away and advertise your meetings. Get all of your directors to help you, and if you think the Institute has aided you in your work get as many of your neighbors as possible to attend the meetings that they may be benefited as you have been.

Yours very truly,
G. C. Creelman.

Institute Workers as Expert Judges.

INSTRUCTIVE TALKS ON FEEDING AND
CARE OF STOCK.

(Continued from November 5th.)

Up in Muskoka the new movement was taken up in a systematic sort of way. The fairs at Huntsville, Bracebridge, Utterson, and Gravenhurst were arranged in a circuit, and Professor Hart of the Kingston Dairy School was able to take up each one in turn, his duty being to judge the dairy stock and dairy products exhibited.

The professor not only gave informal talks as the exhibits passed before him at the different fairs, but at Utterson a special meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held in the evening, and an address was delivered on dairying in general. On that occasion Professor Hart began at the very foundation of the industry—the selection and management of a dairy herd. The speaker referred to the fact that some Holsteins and Jerseys were found in the district, and expressed the opinion that these breeds, under the conditions found in Muskoka, would not do as well as some others.

"For Muskoka," said he, "I would prefer the milking Shorthorn or the Ayrshire. These, I think, will give you the best service, furnishing not only a good milk flow, but fair beefing steers as well, and this district is peculiarly well adapted to the production of beef and mutton. What I would strongly advise against is the crossing of purely dairy and purely beef breeds. Of this there is too much in this country, and the result is never satisfactory. I find a good many silos here, but would be glad to find more. A silo is almost indispensable in connection with dairying."

GOOD BUTTER MAKERS IN MUSKOKA.

Home dairying is a considerable and an exceedingly profitable industry in Muskoka. The district does not produce enough butter for home use.

"In fact," said J. P. Cockburn of Gravenhurst, "tons of it have to be imported."

For good butter there is a good local demand in summer, owing to the presence of summer tourists, and 20 to 25 cents per pound can readily be secured right along. Even in fall, after the summer trade is over, good prices can be obtained, as is indicated by the fact that Mr. Hollingsworth, who is in the neighborhood of one of the few cheese factories in the district, was able to realize \$100 on the product of nine cows after the cheese season ended. This local summer trade, however, calls for a superior article, and that the call is being met is evident from the fact that at Gravenhurst the ten-pound crocks scored from thirty-six to forty-four out of a possible forty-five points for flavor, and only one went as low as thirty-six—the majority were around forty-two and forty-four. Part of the credit for this flavor must, however, be credited to the excellent pasture that is so abundant in Muskoka.

Just here it may be mentioned that Professor Hart, in judging, used a score card all the way through.

"I find," he said, speaking on that point, "that this system gives excellent satisfaction. The people then see just where they fail—whether it be in flavor, texture, color, salting or finish."

SOME FAULTS IN HOME-MADE BUTTER.

Dealing in detail, but in a wholly informal way, with the exhibits at Gravenhurst, Mr. Hart said: "One serious cause of complaint in a good deal of butter is found in the use of coarse salt. A lot of otherwise good butter is spoiled in that way. Only fine dairy salt should be used for that purpose, and the salt must be thoroughly worked in to prevent mottling."

"Here, again, is some apparently freshly churned butter that is already rancid. Apparently in that case the cream was held too long before the churning. In some of the crocks, again, which are made up of different churnings, you will find as many different qualities of butter as there are churnings. That is largely due to variations in temperature at the time of the several churnings. There is too much guess work in this matter. A thermometer should always be used, in order that the temperature at churning may be regulated. The cream should be churned at about fifty-five degrees and washing should take place not above sixty degrees, or fifty-five degrees on a warm day. If the temperature is too high when washing and working takes place the butter will bleach. The first prize ten-pound crock was, apparently, all of one churning and was thus uniform.

(To be continued.)

The Farm Home

A Mother's Love.

When a boy is far away from home.

What pleases him the most?

Why, it's when a letter comes to him

From mother thro' the post!

No matter if the silver hairs

Appear upon his head,

He's still his mother's boy as when

His hair was carrot red!

Tho' thirty years have left their marks

And seared his careworn face,

In mother's eye he's yet a lad

Without Time's tell-tale trace!

Her letter thus begins: "Dear boy:"

It sets his heart athrill

To think that mother knows him as

A little shaver still!

A mother's love is as a charm

The sesame of youth!

One feels that age has naught to do

With Love or Life or Truth,

Whene'er he gets a letter from

His mother far away.

Who sees naught but the guileless child,

Behind the man grown gray.

The Peaceful Country Home.

Here is a mental picture of a peaceful country home as Ellen Richards describes it in the Delineator:

A farm-house, on rising ground, with fine old elms a little distance to the south, allowing free play of light and air; with open and screened doors and windows. The wide hall through the middle gives access to four rooms simply furnished with easily cared for but rightly proportioned furniture, walls painted in harmonious shades, with a few really good pictures and ornaments, even if only copies of photographs. To sink down in the corner of the sofa in one of these rooms is to feel the peace of a well-ordered home surrounding one, and the sounds of the busy but not boisterous life, borne in on the light air, soothe after the harsh buzz of our electrically driven cities. The inviting chambers are also simple in furnishing, without unnecessary toilet articles but with everything for comfort. A few minutes a day and an extra hour twice a week serves to keep them fresh and clean. Dust is not so thick at the week's end as at an hour's end in a city's macadamized thoroughfare.

The house is supplied with running water from a spring on a distant hill; it is brought through a redwood pipe and after being used is carried in a tile drain a quarter of a mile to a corn-field, which returns thanks for the welcome food and drink.

The kitchen is light and airy and

fitted with every convenience for doing the work, but it is not littered with patent devices bought at the door and discarded after the first trial. The pantry has a window to the north and is shaded by a lilac bush which keeps the ground cool and the air sweet. The out-houses, stable, hen-house, tool-house, etc., are at a little distance and kept so clean that the country pest—flies—cannot find enough to live upon. The garden also is well cared for and is not a source of mosquitoes.

But most attractive is the dining-room, where all gather promptly around the family table at the appointed time or else take whatever they find in the pantry. The food is served in two or three courses at each meal, each dish bringing out what is best in the rest, as does each member of a well-selected dinner party. Each viand is from the best materials, cooked to perfection and served at the right moment in the most appetizing manner. This is possible only when the menu is simple and the eaters are on time.

Hints by May Manton.

The Eton jacket is a pronounced favorite of the season. The admirable model illustrated is suited alike to the entire costume and to the separate wrap, and to all suiting and jacket cloths and chevots as well as to taffeta, but as illus-



3760 Eton Jacket,
32 to 40 in. bust.

trated is made of black Kersey in medium weight with trimming of narrow, black silk braid over bands of white peau de soie.

The back is smooth and seamless, just short enough to reveal the belt. The fronts fit smoothly and

are extended below the darts to form rounded stoles, which add greatly to the style, and roll back to meet the collar and form revers. The two seamed sleeves have fashionable fullness at the wrists laid in tucks and stitched and are finished with roll-over cuffs that match the revers. Round the entire edge of the jacket, and running up into the back, is a bias band of white peau de soie overlaid with the braid and stitched on to the cloth.

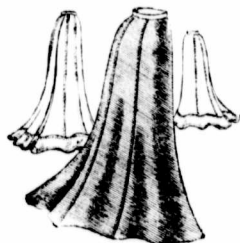
To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 1½ yards 44 inches wide or 1½ yards 50 inches wide will be required.

The pattern No. 3760 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

WOMAN'S SEVEN GORED SKIRT NO 3860

To be made with or without the band flounce.

The seven-gored skirt has certain distinct advantages over every



3860 Seven Gored Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.

other skirt. Its numerous seams provide vertical lines that give an effect of height. It is fitted without hip darts. Withal it is economical, as it requires less material than the models which include wider gores. The excellent model shown is cut on the latest lines,

Only vegetable oils—and
no coarse animal fats—
are used in making

**"Baby's
Own
Soap"**

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it
for Nursery and Toilet use

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

and has the advantage of including the popular band flounce that can be used or omitted as desired. When made plain the skirt has a graceful flare at the feet, but the flounce intensifies that feature somewhat, besides giving an effect of greater finish. As illustrated, the material is light weight chevot, in soft tan color, but any wool or silk material is appropriate, as the narrow gores lend themselves to narrow fabrics with singular effect. The skirt fits with perfect smoothness over the hips, and is laid in an inverted plait at the back, but widens toward the bottom to give the fashionable effect.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32 inches wide, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, will be required without the flounce; $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards 21 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, when the flounce is used.

The pattern 2860 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

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

Household Disinfectants.

Every housekeeper should be familiar with the virtues of the simple disinfectants which should always be within easy reach for emergencies, and some of the most useful which can be easily and cheaply made are:

Carbolic Soap—Shave and melt a bar of mottled castile soap. The melting is best done in a water bath, so there shall be no danger of scorching. Beat into the melted soap, a little at a time, half a pint of carbolic acid solution of 50 per cent. strength. Keep on beating, with the soap still in the water bath for at least a quarter of an hour. Mold into small cakes or balls, and let stand a month in a dry place. Suds made from this soap or scrubbing with the soap itself will quickly make an end of infection in glass, pottery and metal. With wooden vessels burning is the only thing. Carbolic soap suds, however, will destroy germs in woodwork if they can be applied to it boiling hot.

Bichloride of Mercury—The king of all antiseptics is bichloride of mercury—more familiarly known as corrosive sublimate. Dissolve four ounces of this salt in a gallon of boiling rain water. Let it cool before using. For most purposes this can be diluted one-half. It is very nearly the basis of all antiseptics. Surgical instruments are kept covered with the solution to the very moment of using; only thus can they remain in the state known as "surgically clean."

"Why do you talk so much?" Ma cried,

"Reproving little May, I s'pose it's cause" the child replied.

"I've got so much to say."

"I understand, Pat, that you have a big family, dependent upon you?"

"Vis, sor—tin childers, seven gins and the old 'oman."—The Australasian.

Uncle Rob—Hello, Charlie! Where are you going in such a hurry?

Charlie—(aged 5) I ain't goin' anywhere. I've been where I'm going.

FALL TERM

Now Open in all Departments of the

Central Business College

TORONTO

Young men and women are coming in from all parts of the Dominion to attend our school, because they find with us very superior advantages. Our catalogue explains them. Write for it.

ENTER ANY TIME.

W. H. SHAW, Principal
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of Persons are Hastening Towards their Graves as a Result of this Dread Disease.

READ HOW TO SAVE YOURSELF
Full Free Course of Treatment to Our Readers



DR. SLOCUM IN HIS LABORATORY

Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the Value of the New Slocum System of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.

But now known to be curable, made so by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment.

Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practising his teachings.

The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

It is not a drug system, but a system of germ destruction and body building.

Not guess work, but science.

Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.

Made possible only by Pasteur's, Virchow's, Metchnikoff's and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and theapeutics.

In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing.

The Slocum System consists of Four Preparations which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Cheddam Company, Limited, 179 King street west Toronto, giving post-office and express address, and the free medicine (the locuse Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto.

Mention THE FARMING WORLD. For sale by all druggists.

The Farming World.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

Stockers for British Columbia.

Mr. C. H. Hadwin, Secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock Association has placed an order with the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner for the shipment of some eight or nine carloads of stockers. These cattle are intended for the Ashcroft district where ranching operations are carried on with marked success. The country suitable for ranching extends from Cariboo down to Penticton, taking in the Okanagan Valley. Three-year-old beef cattle are worth on an average about \$43 a head, steers bringing \$10 a head more than three years ago. Most of the beef cattle from the British Columbia ranches are shipped to the coast, but Kootenay and the Yukon take a fair proportion. This year about 1,500 head were sent to Dawson City. Mr. Hadwin is on a visit to Ontario.

Seed Grain Competition

1,000 ILLUSTRATION PLOTS ON CANADIAN FARMS.

The reports for 1901 from competitors who are operating a seed grain plot in the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition, show that the systematic continuous selection of seed grain recommended by Prof. Robertson, when given a practical test on Canadian farms, is meeting with the unqualified approval of all who are giving the work careful attention. Farmers are quite as much interested in the work as are their boys and girls. That which at first seemed wholly theoretical

PUBLIC OPINION is strong in favor of Pain-Killer. For over sixty years the foremost household remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

and capable of being followed only by the scientist, when brought into practice on their own farms, has turned out to be even more simple and quite as practical and as necessary to success, as the methods they have long been accustomed to follow in the selecting and breeding of poultry, pigs and sheep.

On the average farm of 100 acres, two acres of land—one for oats and one for wheat—is as much as is required for growing seed for the main crops on the farm. This seed grain land should be specially prepared with a view to forcing a vigorous growth of plants that will give a large yield of grain of good quality. The time required to gather by hand, before the grain is cut, sufficient of the best developed heads to produce enough good seed for an acre of land—the seed grain plot—need not exceed four hours with two persons.

Experiments have been conducted by Prof. Waters of the Missouri State Experiment Station, to determine the effect of a change of seed from one soil to another, and from one locality to another. Two varieties of wheat, three varieties of oats and two varieties of potatoes were used. Many samples of each variety were obtained. The results are remarkable. Here the productive capacity of the seed was accurately measured, and the difference between strains of seed of the same variety, obtained from the same locality, was in many cases greater than the difference caused by variety on the locality from which the seed was obtained. In summing up the results, Prof. Waters says: "The difference appears to be due more to previous treatment of the seed, than to a difference of climate or latitude." "The productive capacity of the seed in several cases, was unquestionably reached before that of the soil."

What the competitors in the seed grain competition are doing, is simply growing seed grain on specially prepared plots of land—one quarter of an acre in each plot—selecting seed each year from those plots to sow on the plot for the succeeding year, by first gathering large well filled heads from vigorous plants before the grain is cut, and when all the conditions of growth may be observed, and then threshing these heads, and by screening and hand-picking, selecting the large well developed grain for seed. To encourage the boys and girls in this work, Sir William C. Macdonald of Montreal donated the sum of \$10,000 to be given in cash prizes, according to plans which were arranged by Prof. Robertson of Ottawa. This work of selecting seed has now been conducted for two years on over eight hundred Canadian farms which are fairly well distributed throughout the Dominion.

PALATABLE AS CREAM.—"The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with the greatest benefit. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

1902

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon on MONDAY, 25TH INST., for supplies of butchers' meat, creamery butter, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, cordwood, etc., etc., for the following institutions during the year 1902, v. z.:

At the Asylum for the Insane in Toronto, London Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brantville, Coburg and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Exception—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Brockville, nor for the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

A marked cheque for 5% of the estimated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of bona fides. Two 5% interest securities will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, or should the tenderer fail to furnish such security, the amount of the deposit will be forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, or to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 11th, 1901.

The P.E.I. Stock Farm

According to Prof. McMillan, the Government stock farm at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has had a good year. With one or two exceptions the different crops grown on the provincial farm have yielded a good average return and in some cases, notably in the case of the corn crop, excellent results have been obtained. The acreage under hay was large, there being upwards of 100 acres under that crop. The yield of first crop was good, much of the older meadow land was fair, while in one or two sections the return was somewhat light.

The area devoted to grain crops was not large, some 27 acres of oats were harvested. The yield of straw was light and as the crop has not yet been threshed no sure predictions can be made concerning the return in grain.

The barley crop was good and gives promise of an excellent yield. Two varieties were grown, the common two rowed and the six rowed mandscheuri.

The pea crop although not yet threshed promises well. Only a small portion, about 2½ acres was sown this year. The results are encouraging, however, and a much larger quantity will be grown next season. The corn crop is excellent, the yield being from 15 to 17 tons per acre by actual weight. The season from the first was favorable and the crop, although not planted

LOCAL OPINION IS STRONG in favor of Piny-Balsam. It cures coughs and colds with absolute certainty. Pleasant to take and sure to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

as early as it might have been, came on rapidly from the start. A field of fourteen acres was sown on May 31st and on June 1st. The weeder was set at work shortly after the plants came up and later the cultivator was used at frequent intervals until the plants became too far advanced to permit of the passage of the machine. On September 26th cutting and placing of the corn in the silo was begun. A light frost on the night of Sept. 25th cut down a few of the upper leaves, but otherwise did no material damage. From that time until October 15th, when the corn harvest was completed no more frosts occurred, and the weather being fine, the crop was gathered in excellent condition. The plants bore a large percentage of ears which were beginning to glaze.

The crop of green fodder on the farm comprising 4 or 5 acres, was fed off during the summer months. The root crop, comprising 6½ acres and consisting of mangels, carrots, and turnips, is a fair one. The yield will not be large as the roots are lacking in size. The dryness of the season has no doubt checked the growth considerably. Preparations have been made for a larger crop next year, the intention being to place a greater area of the farm under cultivated crops each season, and thus to introduce a shorter rotation.

Some Good Dairy Rules.

The Vermont Dairymen's Association gives the following excellent rules or suggestions for the "stable," "cows," "milking" and "utensils."

The Stable—1. Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight floors, walls and be plainly constructed.

2. No musty or dirty litter, no strong-smelling material, and no manure should remain in the stable longer than is absolutely necessary.

3. Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Would recommend using land plaster in manure gutters daily.

4. Feed no dry, dusty fodders previous to milking. If dusty, sprinkle before it is fed.

5. Keep stable and dairy room in cleanly condition.

The Cows—1. Keep only healthy cows. Promptly remove suspected animals. In particular, add no cows to the herd unless it be certain that they are free from tuberculosis.

2. Do not excite the cows or expose them to stress of weather.

3. Feed a good cow liberally with fresh palatable feeding stuffs. Do not change these suddenly. Provide water, pure but not too cold, in abundance.

Milking—1. The milker should be clean and his clothes likewise.

2. Brush the udder just before milking and wipe with a clean cloth or sponge.

3. Milk quietly, quickly and thoroughly.

4. Throw away into the gutter the first few streams from each

teat. This milk is very watery, and of very little value, and is quite apt to injure the remainder of the milk.

5. Remove the milk promptly from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet.

6. Drain the milk through a clean flannel cloth or through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth.

7. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is strained. The cooler it is the more souring is retarded. If covers are left off the cans cover with cloths or mosquito netting.

8. Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor close a can containing warm milk, nor allow it to freeze.

9. Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Such doings violate the laws of both God and man. The chemicals which are used for this purpose are slow poisons. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed.

10. In hot weather jacket the cans with a clean wet blanket or canvas when moved in a wagon.

Utensils—1. Insist that the skimmilk or whey tank at the factory be kept clean, in order that the milk cans may not become contaminated.

2. Wash all dairy utensils daily, thoroughly rinsing in boiling hot water and a little washing soda, scald and drain. Boil strainer cloths daily. After cleaning keep utensils inverted in pure air and sun if possible, until wanted for use.

"I learn ze English langvich in ze books," remarked the foreigner, "but I hear ze people talk and I find out zat a man who iss proud and conceited iss—if I had not forgotten—vair mooch adhere to himself."—Chicago Tribune.

"That boy of mine," said the angry father, "is just a natural born fool."

"Of course," retorted the neighbor, and there was that in his tone that made the father want to climb the fence and go after him.—Chicago Post.

Poultry and Eggs.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders under \$2.00. No display type or cut allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

BROWN LEGHORNS, torry choice cockerels and a few May pullets—Grand birds, early and prolific laying strain, pullets lay at five months. While prolific laying is foremost in breeding standard qualifications, not discarded, as this strain won at Pan-American. Correspondence solicited. Eggs in season. John E. Pettit, Fruitland, Ont.

PURBY MAMMOTH bronze turkeys for sale, of good quality and size, have a fine tom at head of flock bred from Imp. Leo; and also some fine hens, have one that won 1st prize three years in succession, and at West Durham and Darlington Fall Fair I won 1st and did on turkeys. Chickens now will crate safe and ensure safe delivery for \$2.50 for toms and \$2.00 for hens. Samuel Snowden, Box 295, Bowmanville.

BARRED AND WHITE Plymouth Rocks, Silver-laced and White Wyandottes, selected matings from noted breeders in the United States and Canada, including A. C. Hawkins, Lanaster, Mass.

J. W. Newman, Engleisle Farm, Brockville, Ont.

BUFF WHITE and Golden Wyandottes. The people's favorites; splendid breeders; ask for prices. A. W. Graham, Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Leghorn Cockerels; splendid birds; cheap if taken soon. H. D. Norton, Ailston, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—My stock has won first and second premiums at the largest shows in England, Ireland, United States, and Canada. My stock pleases customers, as I have sent out 503 turkeys and only four were dissatisfied. Choice stock now for sale. W. I. Bell, Angus, Ont.

MEN WANTED

To introduce, distribute advertising matter, and take orders for the

Expansive Tree Protector

It proves a good side line for agents engaged in selling other goods. We would like to have some good farmers interest themselves in this during the winter.

Agents also wanted to sell high-grade NURSERY STOCK on most like all terms.

EXPANSIVE TREE PROTECTOR COMPANY Limited

Box 574

TORONTO

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Single—Efficient—Durable

No springs—Eggs cannot break.

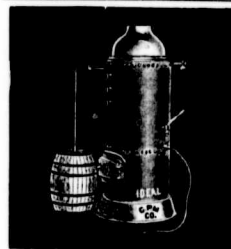
The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc.

Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use.

Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mir, 13

Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



IDEAL BOILER OR STEAM FEED COOKER

Built Like a Boiler

This is a reliable farm boiler for cooking feed, heating water, etc. They are made from boiler iron, and have regular lapwelded boiler flues, making them durable, rigid and strong in all their parts, and will last with ordinary care a lifetime. They are well riveted and calked, and are capable of carrying any ordinary pressure.

Size No.	Diameter of She 1	Height of Steel	No. of 2-inch Flues	Length of Boiler Over All	Shipping Weight	Net Price
1	19 inches	40 in.	9	54 inches	325 pounds	\$26 00
2	19 "	41 "	13	58 "	370 "	28 00

Fitted with Steam Gauge and Water Column.

Creamery Package Manufacturing Co.

Cowanville, Que.

Limited

—Makers of—

Butter and Cheese Making Machinery for Factory or Farm Dairy

Ask for our new Catalogue, just out—Free.

ALWAYS MENTION THE FARMING WORLD WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Mr. James Morrison, Phingask, Fraserburg, has sold a yearling Shorthorn heifer and four heifer calves to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec. These are all highly bred animals, and the price paid for them average £29 per head.—North British Agriculturist.

Supt. Hoxie sends us the economic records of Holstein-Friesian cows from July 6 to November 1, 1901. This class of records are made in connection with official testing by experiment stations. Reports are made of four weeks' feeding, but to economize space we give only that of the last week—the week of the official test. During this week the cow is fed not less than during the previous week, and for the last two days not less per day than during the earlier days of the week.

In the following list the kinds and total amounts of food and products are for seven consecutive days:

Topsy Barber, 46955, age 3 years 7 months 8 days: Food consumed—114.25 lbs. grain mixture (3 parts gluten meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cotton seed meal) and 713 lbs. soilage. Products—Milk, 430 lbs., containing 16.858 lbs. fat.

Clothilde Lundie Artis, 39867, age 6 years 2 months 5 days: Food consumed—49 lbs. soilage (oats and peas), 46 lbs. soilage (oats and clover), 43.82 lbs. bran, 43.82 lbs. pea meal, 11.97 lbs. oil meal, 10.32 lbs. oat meal, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 474.3 lbs., containing 15.933 lbs. fat.

Lady Longfield 3d, 39945, age 6 years 1 month 24 days: Food consumed—186.9 lbs. ensilage, 391.3 lbs. soilage, 56 lbs. bran, 49 lbs. corn meal, 28 lbs. gluten meal, 10.5 lbs. oil meal and 14 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 487.4 lbs., containing 15.517 lbs. fat.

Pietertje Plum, 49781, age 5 years 6 months 20 days: Food consumed—19 lbs. cotton seed meal, 38 lbs. gluten meal, 38 lbs. wheat bran, 344 lbs. green corn fodder, and 140 lbs. green alfalfa. Products—Milk, 391.4 lbs., containing 15.144 lbs. fat.

Lady Longfield 2d, 37842, age 7 years 2 months 29 days: Food consumed—163.9 lbs. ensilage, 270 lbs. soilage, 87.5 lbs. bran, 12 lbs. oil meal and 31.5 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 394.7 lbs., containing 14.001 lbs. fat.

Requisite, 30151, age 9 years 5 months 24 days: Food consumed—69 lbs. soilage (oats and clover), 39.48 lbs. bran, 39.46 lbs. pea meal, 10.71 lbs. oil meal, 36.33 lbs. oat meal, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 485.3 lbs., containing 13.699 lbs. fat.

Wenonda Ray's Spot 2d, 30105,

age 10 years 1 month: Food consumed—14.5 lbs. soilage (oats and clover), 37.54 lbs. bran, 37.54 lbs. pea meal, 10.25 lbs. oil meal, 34.58 lbs. oat meal, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 456.8 lbs., containing 12.982 lbs. fat.

Netherland Hartog DeKol, 50832, age 2 years 26 days: Food consumed—61.75 lbs. grain mixture (3 parts gluten meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cotton seed meal), 20 lbs. soilage, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 409.8 lbs., containing 12.702 lbs. fat.

Salva Phorus, 42079, age 4 years 11 months 10 days: Food consumed—209 lbs. ensilage, 334 lbs. soilage, 56 lbs. bran, 28 lbs. gluten meal, 35 lbs. corn meal, 10.5 lbs. oil meal and 14 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 439.4 lbs., containing 12.528 lbs. fat.

Mercedes Zard Pietertje, 850, W. H.B., age 8 years 4 months 14 days: Food consumed—35 lbs. ground oats, 35 lbs. bran, 35 lbs. ground corn, 37.5 lbs. clover hay, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 414.4 lbs., containing 12.295 lbs. fat.

Clothilde Eva, 56277, age 3 years 3 months 4 days: Food consumed—236.8 lbs. soilage (green clover), 42.12 lbs. bran, 50.46 lbs. pea meal, 31.43 lbs. Omaha Dairy feed, 15.14 lbs. oil meal and 1.5 lbs. ground age. Products—Milk, 390.6 lbs., containing 11.761 lbs. fat.

Pietertje Josephine Abbekerk, 55268, age 3 years 2 days: Food consumed—47.95 lbs. bran, 24.38 lbs. pea meal, 6.65 lbs. ail meal, 22.47 lbs. ground oats, 130 lbs. soilage (green clover), and pasturage. Products—Milk, 340.6 lbs., containing 11.673 lbs. fat.

Hengerveld DeKol Maid, 50827, age 2 years 1 month 17 days: Food consumed—3 lbs. grain mixture, (3 parts gluten meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cotton seed meal), 24.5 lbs. grain mixture (56 parts corn meal, 62 parts oat meal), and pasturage. Products—Milk, 287.9 lbs., containing 11.616 lbs. fat.

Daisy DeHaan Mechthilde, 42833, age 4 years 5 months 22 days: Food consumed—39.66 lbs. wheat bran, 59.5 lbs. gluten feed, 19.84 lbs. cotton seed meal, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 380 lbs., containing 11.334 lbs. fat.

Paula Jewel 3d, 49162, age 2 years 8 months 5 days: Food consumed—321.5 lbs. soilage, 76.5 lbs. bran, 10.5 lbs. oil meal and 4 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 257.5 lbs., containing 10.535 lbs. fat.

Belle Moore Zante, 52126, age 2 years 4 months 28 days: Food consumed—173.2 lbs. ensilage, 266.1 lbs. soilage, 49 lbs. bran, 28 lbs. corn meal, 24.5 lbs. gluten meal

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz.

GOUBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Goubault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest and most effective ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Blisters or Burnticles from Horses or Cattle.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
OR 21 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT



POWER AND PUMPING MILLS
STEEL TOWERS AND FLAG
STUMPS, IRON AND WOOD
PUMPS, MAPLE LEAF GRAIN
GRINDERS, BEE SUPPLIES

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

SPLENDID 300-Acre Farm, 5 miles from Brantford, 240 acres cleared. Three two-story stone houses, 11 rooms, cellars full size. Frame barn 43 x 100, all 3 other barns, 3 drive houses, 2 sheds, 20-acre orchard, 60 rods from railway, excellent soil. For full particulars, address:

S. G. READ,
Broker, 129 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

WYANDOTTES

Buff, White and Golden. The people's favorites. Splendid breeders. Cheap.

A. W. GRAHAM, Nurseryman and Fruit-grower,
St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE

S.C. White Leghorn Cockerels. Cheap, if taken soon.

H. D. NORTON,
Alliston, Ont.



Cramming Machines

Fattening Coops,
Incubators and Brooders

All kinds of Poultry Supplies.
CATALOGUE FREE.

A. J. Morgan, Mir., London.

and 10.5 lbs. linseed oil meal. Products—Milk, 260.2 lbs., containing 9.309 lbs. fat.

May Wdstrip Hartog, 51040, age 1 year 10 months 4 days: Food consumed—23.49 lbs. wheat bran, 35.25 lbs. gluten feed, 11.76 lbs. cotton seed meal, 60 lbs. potatoes, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 307.4 lbs., containing 9.065 lbs. fat. Maggie Beets Lady DeKol, 52500, age 1 year 10 months 23 days: Food consumed—23.49 lbs. wheat bran, 35.25 lbs. gluten feed, 11.76 lbs. cotton seed meal, 60 lbs. potatoes, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 278.3 lbs., containing 8.943 lbs. fat.

Ginger 2d, 44971, age 2 years 4 months 6 days: Food consumed—140 lbs. ensilage, 178 lbs. soilage, 49 lbs. bran, 24.5 lbs. gluten meal, and 10.5 lbs. linseed oil meal. Products—Milk, 273 lbs., containing 8.671 lbs. fat. Second test—Food consumed—168 lbs. ensilage, 72 lbs. soilage, 12 lbs. hay, 61 lbs. bran, 15.1 lbs. gluten meal, 12 lbs. oats and 18 lbs. oil meal. Products—Milk, 259.3 lbs., containing 8.790 lbs. fat.

DeKol Manor Beets 3d, 52663, age 1 year 10 months 26 days: Food consumed—69 lbs. soilage (oats and clover), 29.45 lbs. bran, 29.35 lbs. pea meal, 8.04 lbs. oil meal, 27.05 lbs. ground oats, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 255.2 lbs., containing 8.420 lbs. fat.

Rixa Silva's Last 2d, 49161, age 2 years 3 months 26 days: Food consumed—303.8 lbs. soilage, 52.5 lbs. bran, 10.5 lbs. oil meal and 21 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 252 lbs., containing 8.327 lbs. fat.

Hogs

The Marshfield, New Brunswick, Farmers' Institute has forwarded an order to D. C. Flatt & Son, of Milgrove, Ont., for an improved Yorkshire hog. An order has also been sent to Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., for an improved Yorkshire hog, bacon type. The animals are expected to arrive in about three weeks' time. One of the hogs will be kept in Brackley Point and the other will be located in Marshfield. It has not yet been decided whether a sale will be made or whether the hogs will be kept as the property of the Institute. It will be remembered that the Marshfield Branch of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association imported a hog about four years ago and the result in the improvement of the stock has been wonderful.

Flossie—Mamma, I want some water to christen my doll." Mamma—No, dear; it is wrong, you know." Flossie—"Well, then, I want some wax to waxinate her. She's old enough now to have something done to her."

NO SUBSTITUTE for "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say there is. Recommended by doctors, by hospitals, by the clergy, by everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy, &c. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

LUMP JAW



Lump Jaw means death of the animal and may mean the infection of other herd and pastures. The application of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

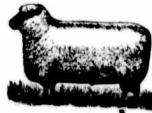
means quick and permanent cure of every case. Can't harm. Leaves no trace of disease. A common sense remedy. Easily applied. One to three applications cure. Endorsed by leading ranchers of the continent. Costs you not one cent if it fails to cure. Sent anywhere by mail. PRICE, \$2.00.

Dear Sirs—Some time ago I bought a bottle of your Lump Jaw Cure and I succeeded in curing a bull which had a very much swollen neck and his whole head was aching on the neck near the ear and his whole head was aching of your remedy. Yours truly, N. J. S. RIVER.

FREE—A practical illustration of use on Lump Jaw sent free to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Room K. 58 Bay Street. TORONTO, Ont.

Oxford Downs for Sale!



1 Imported aged Ram
4 Good Shearing Rams
15 Good Ram Lambs
12 Nice Ewe Lambs
6 Shearing Ewes
The above are all sired by Imp. Rams or 10 aged Imported Ewes

—PRICES REASONABLE—

SMITH EVANS, : GOUROCK, ONT.

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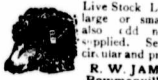


Some good yearling feed rams. Limited number of ram and ewe lambs, splendid type and style. Some aged ewes cheap. Burford Station Telegraph & Phone. H. JULL & SONS, Mt. Vernon, Ont.

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To handle our Aluminum-Mahogany Stereoscope and original Stereographs of the South African War, the Chinese War, and thousands of other standard subjects. Farmers can make \$10 to \$25 per week working during spare hours. Write for particulars to

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD,
Toronto, Ont.



Live Stock Label in large or small lots, also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



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

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,
Burford, Ontario

Stock

The Up-to-date Herd Tamworths

Bred from sweepstakes herd. Young stock of both sexes for Sale.

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for the NEW PICTORIAL STOCK DOCTOR AND LIVESTOCK CYCLOPEDIA, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address—

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FOR SALE

Pure Bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

ANNANDALE FARM,
TILSONBURG, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

Bred from the best Imported Stock.

Also Silver and White Wyandottes.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES

...Young Stock for Sale

ROBERT NICHOL, BRUSSELS, ONT

IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

10 Young Bulls from one month to four months, bred from Wanie R's De Kol.

W. H. SIMMONS,
New Durham, Ont.

Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxfords

Two Young Bulls, by imp. "Precious Stone" and imp. "Blue Ribbon" for sale. Can spare a few more Oxford females.

J. W. WIDDFIELD,
Uzbridge, Ont.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Come and See, or Write for Prices

Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, bred from high-class imported stock

ROBERT HUNTER,
Manager for W. W. Ogilvie Co.,
Lachine Rapids, Quebec

statistics and future prospects seem to cut no figure in the situation. Stocks are being forced upon the market by the banks on both sides of the Atlantic to protect advances and until they are out of the way no advance in prices need be looked for. Present prices are very reasonable and should have the effect under ordinary conditions of increasing consumption. There is no change in the statistical position over a week ago and the tendency of prices at present is in the buyers' favor. Prices at country points rule at from 8½¢ to 8¼¢ and still there is no life in the business at these low figures of prime fall cheese.

Butter

The English market is reported quieter and a little easier. Quotations at London are: Choice Canadian creamery 108s to 112s, fine to finest 102s to 104s. The Trade Bulletin's summary of the situation at Montreal is as follows:

"It should be borne in mind that the recent sharp decline in the price of creamery was due to a change from grass butter to a mixed make of grass and fodder, and the next week's offerings will no doubt be nearly all fodder goods. Some creamery arriving this week had a perceptible stable odor. Sales of finest Eastern townships creamery were made this morning at 20½¢, and some very fine factories sold at 20¢ to 20½¢. Undergrades sold at 19¢ to 19½¢, and 19½¢. Stocks here are light, but the make is pretty liberal, as so many cheese factories have lately started on butter. The cold weather in England and the severe snow blockade in Denmark should help the sale of Canadian butter now on the other side. Whilst the price of butter has declined in this market, it has advanced in New York to 24¢ and in Elgin, Ill., to 23¢ for best grades."

Creamery sells here at 20¢ to 21¢ for prints and 18¢ to 19¢ for solids and is in good demand for prime quality. Good dairy butter sells well and prices are well maintained. Choice dairy lb. rolls bring 16½¢ to 17¢, large rolls 15¢ to 16¢ and tubs 16¢ in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 17¢ to 20¢ and crocks 15¢ to 17¢ per lb.

Cattle.

The cattle market has improved somewhat during the week, especially for exporters. Cables are steady and the outlook good for first quality. Receipts at Toronto cattle market on Friday were large, comprising 881 cattle, 1,593 hogs, 2,880 sheep and lambs, and 60 calves. The quality of the fat cattle offered was poor, and not for some time has there been a worse lot on the market. Trade was fairly good and had there been as good a class of cattle as were here earlier in the week, Tuesday's prices would have been maintained. The arrival of three ocean steamers at Montreal a few days earlier than was expected caused shippers who had engaged space on these steamers to make purchases on Friday, and had there been a better class of

cattle higher prices would have been paid. Considering the quality of exporters the prices paid were good. The highest price paid was \$4.85. There were a few good butchers' cattle offered and these were quickly picked up at prices given below. Choice heavy feeders are scarce and in good demand at quotations. A large number of stockers were offered, many of which were of inferior quality and prices were easy. There were a lot of veal calves offered and many of them were of poor quality.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.40 to \$4.85 per cwt., and light ones \$4.00 to \$4.30 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,450 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.65 to \$3.85, medium at \$3.25 to \$3.50 and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Feeders—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and other quality at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold at \$2.00 to \$3.20 per cwt. Feeding bulls for the byres, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. each, sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Yearling steers weighing 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 and of colors and those of inferior quality at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt. Light stock bulls 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Calves—These are steadier at Buffalo. Good to choice veal brings \$7.00 to \$7.25 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$8 each. Good veals are scarce at Montreal, where they bring from \$2.50 to \$12 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

Though there was a heavy run of sheep and lambs the earlier prices of the week were well maintained. Sheep were firm at \$3.15 to \$3.40 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks. Spring lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3 each and \$3.15 to \$3.40 per cwt. Lambs are quoted at Montreal at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt. and sheep at \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Hogs.

Hogs dropped last week to an even \$5.50 for select bacon hogs, \$5.37½ for fats and \$5.25 for lights. On Friday though receipts were large the market was steady at these figures. At Montreal, owing to light receipts, dealers were paying \$5.75 per cwt. for bacon hogs. The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, for the week ending Nov. 23rd will pay \$5.50 per cwt. for select bacon hogs, \$5.37½ for heavy hogs, and \$5.25 for lights.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Nov. 14th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"The market is firmer and is higher."

FANNIE B. BALSTON,
(showing her
wonderful
improvement.)



**FREE
TRIAL
BOX**

Fannie B. Balston,
825 Lexington Ave.,
Newport, Ky., says:

"When I began using Mme. Balstons complexion beautifiers I did not think it possible to clear my skin. My face was in a horrible condition, literally covered with red spots, pimples, blackheads, moth patches and freckles. My skin is now perfectly lovely, and there is not a blemish or wrinkle anywhere."
It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste, chemicals or poisons of any kind and is absolutely pure.
Write to Mme M. Balstons, 585 1/2 Oak Ridge Cincinnati, O., and she will mail free, prepaid, in a plain sealed wrapper a free package of her wonderful beautifiers and you will bless the day you wrote. Don't fail to write today.

Salt In Butter

When you buy Salt for butter making you want Salt, not lime or other impurity. You want Salt that dissolves quickly, Salt that will give a delicate flavor to the butter. YOU GET ALL THIS IN WINDSOR SALT.

Windsor Salt

A Big Thing

LOOK INTO IT



The Atlantic Refining Company

Manufacturers and Importers of
Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,
Greases and Specialties.

Foot of Jarvis St. • TORONTO, ONT.

Horses

Horses continue dull at Montreal and the only business of any importance doing is on remount account. From 800 to 1,000 are expected to be shipped shortly from St. John. The prices ranged from \$110 to \$140 each. Quotations for other horses are as follows: Carriage horses, \$175 to \$250; heavy draughts, \$125 to \$225; and light roadsters, drivers and saddles, \$100 to \$250 each.

The broncos from Fort McLeod sold at Grand's on Tuesday last brought about \$40 each. They were a specially fine lot and among them some well trained saddle horses in good condition. In the regular lines trade is nearly altogether in selling horses kept by people in the city during the summer and sold off in the fall. These are mostly drivers and carriage horses, with a few general purpose horses. They sell at from \$25 to \$100 each and the quality of some is very good. There is some inquiry here for heavy draughts weighing from 1,700 to 1,800 lbs. each. But they are very scarce, and consequently trade is limited. Good young sound horses of these weights are worth \$200 each at Toronto. Col. Dent will be here on December 1st to buy some more remounts. He will probably remain here during the winter.

Table Talk

The Butter: "I have age and rank."

The Cheese: "I am strong and mity."

The Sugar: "I have plenty of sand."

The Coffee: "I acknowledge my weakness."

"That's a queer name you've selected for your horse, 'Bad Egg.'"

"It's a bully name. A bad egg can't be beat."—Harlem Life.

Teacher: "How many of my pupils can remember the longest sentence they ever read?"

Billy: "Please, mum, I can."

Teacher: "Well, William you may tell."

Billy: "Imprisonment for life."—Tit-Bits.

A boy mourning the loss of an uncle, writes the following letter to his master: "Dear Reverend Sir, I am enjoying my holidays and have only been ill twice, my unkel died with being old in three days larst week, and we have had a pleasant fewneral. I want to work in my arithmetic sir as you sed but it would be wicked if I did it with a ded unkel, my father says if I dont get a prize next term sumthing will happen—I am Your respectabul pupil,
"JOHN."

Equal to the Occasion—Customer (emerging from bargain-counter crush)—"Help! My leg is broken." Floor-walker—"You will find the crutch department, sir, on the fourth floor, in the rear."—"Judge."

**ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR**

A Combined Exhibition of Fat Stock, Dairy Cattle and Dressed Poultry, will be held at

Guelph, Ont.

DECEMBER 10th to 13th, 1901

Every provision made for the convenience and comfort of Exhibitors and their Exhibits.

Entries should be made before Nov. 23. After that date an extra fee will be charged. Positively no entries will be received after Dec. 1.

Single Passenger and Freight rates.

All applications should be made to the Secretary,

A. P. WESTERVELT,
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

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

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Second Hand Choppers for Sale CHEAP

All Kinds and Sizes. Write for Prices, etc.

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Champion Evaporator Construction

The corrugated pan of a Champion Evaporator, placed directly over the hottest part of the fire, is its shaft, boiling heater. The arrangement is such that the first sap entering the evaporator is first made into syrup. Simple in operation, and easy to clean. A boy four-teen years old can handle our largest outfit. Send for circular giving full details of best method for handling a maple sugar camp.

The GRIMM MFG. CO., 84 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

**CHICKENS
DUCKS
GEESE
TURKEYS**

WANTED

We forward empty crates to any express office in Ontario, and pay express charges both ways. As we have a steady demand for all the birds we can procure we would be pleased to purchase poultry at all times of the year and in any quantity. Write to us for further particulars, and if you have any time to purchase for us you will find it a very profitable employment.

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited - Davisville P.O.
Toronto Telephone, North 1030.

TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter

POINTS OF MERIT

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

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED

Fitted with ROLLER BEARINGS, STEEL SHAPING, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.



TOLTON BROS., GUELPH, Ont.

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LOW HANDY WAGGONS



Wide Tire Wheel Made to fit any axle.
Send your address on a post-card for a catalogue, and learn the advantages of a Low Handy Wagon. You can do your farm work in just half the time, which is money in your pocket.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.
9 and 11 Brock Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing
SCALES

Write Today.

C. WILSON & SON

50 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



The Razor Steel

Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw



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

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

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

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

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

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar and lose 2¢ per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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

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A Book of Universal Information
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It consists of over 16,000 terse and original articles on nearly all subjects discussed in the larger encyclopaedias. It is the greatest one volume encyclopaedia in the world, and is a wonder in the immense amount of information contained between its covers. Sent free for four new subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD, or to any subscriber, not in arrears, for \$1.00.

The Ideal Cook Book

Contains Over 1,000 Receipts.

The most practical cook book in the world. The receipts are of a kind that appeal to the common sense of the housekeeper. Grouped together in black-face type at the commencement of each receipt is a statement giving the kind and quantity of ingredients required. The chapter on "The Stock" is itself worth the price of the book. Bound in substantial cloth cover for the kitchen.

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A Classic of the Ages

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By Eveleen Harrison

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