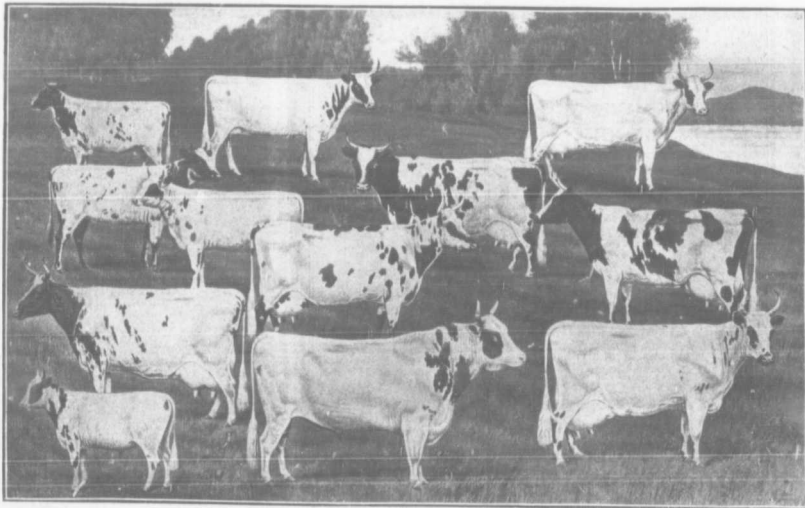


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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

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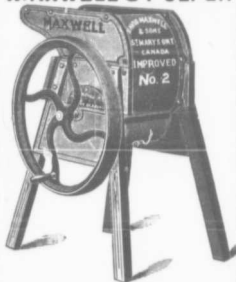
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The Best Route to the Great West

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High-priced Herefords

At the American Royal, held at Kansas City early in October, Onward 34th, the grand two-year-old Hereford bull consigned by J. A. Funkhouser, topped the Hereford sale, the price paid being \$1400. Sixty Herefords sold at the sale and averaged \$216 each.

Shorthorn Averages

At the combination Shorthorn sale held during the American Royal Show at Kansas City, 56 head averaged \$231. The highest price was \$700, paid for Baron Viscount, calved June 1, 1904, sire Scotch Viscount, consigned by Harman Bros. Victoria's Choice by the well known sire, Choice Goods, sold for \$525.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 NOVEMBER, 1905

No. 21

Improving the Fall Fair

THE Ontario fall fair is in a state of transition. What its future will be it is, perhaps, hard to say. If, however, the forces at present at work are allowed free course the fall fair will no longer be a place of mere amusement, often very questionable in its nature, but will become a potent factor in advancing the agricultural interests of the country.

The leaven is working and already has been productive of most gratifying results. The educational idea has taken hold, and the number of fairs to-day that are endeavoring to carry out the spirit of the act and make their exhibitions potent factors for good in improving the agriculture of their districts is by no means small. Over one hundred and fifty fairs employed expert judges this season, which is at least a recognition of the educational idea of the fall exhibition. Some few, such as the Simcoe fair, a report of which appears in this issue, have made the educational idea the mainspring of every department of their shows. The attendance of one hundred representatives from agricultural societies all over the province at the Simcoe fair last week is additional proof that the leaven is working. A society must have an earnest desire to learn something of the new movement when it will send representatives one hundred miles or so to gather information about the methods of conducting a purely educational show. There is, therefore, every reason for encouragement.

To the more eager promoters of the educational idea progress may seem slow. But matters of this kind cannot be hurried. In fact it would be a mistake to hurry them too fast. The fall fair that has been running in one groove for a quarter of a century or more cannot be turned to a better course all at once. Let the change come gradually and it will be more permanent. There have been cases within the past few years where a change was made and the fair went back into the old way as soon as the outside forces promoting the educational features were withdrawn. At one fair we have in mind the horse race had been the special attraction. This was replaced one season by the gymkhana and kindred attractions, and the old methods of running the show entirely changed. That fair to-day has gone back to the old way, and is even on a lower plane than it was before the educational idea was introduced. Had a medium course been followed when the change was made and a little gymkhana sandwiched in with a little horse racing properly regulated we believe that that exhibition to-day would be in a fair way

to being one of the best educational shows in the province.

In taking this view we have no desire to discourage those who are engaged in the good work of improving the fall fair. On the contrary we wish them every success and believe that the time is not very far distant when the mere amusement fair will be the exception, not the rule. But this can best be brought about by a gradual process. There are some features of the old time fall fair that might be retained without in any way detracting from the educational features. Horses are bred in this country for speed and will continue to be so bred, no doubt, for all time to come. Then why not make provision for testing this speed at the fall fair. If the race entries at the fall exhibition were limited to the locality in which the fair is held and the old "ringers" kept

There are without doubt many sections in Ontario and elsewhere in which this or some similar plan of securing the services of a good stallion would be of immense benefit. Places where the services of an expensive and valuable stallion are beyond the enterprise of local horsemen, but far from beyond the needs of the people, could well resort to the principle of hiring a good horse for the season from some of our importers. This is the plan upon which the whole horse breeding of Scotland rests, and has been found eminently satisfactory to the Scottish farmer and breeder.

The arrangement there is simply this: A number of farmers combine together, each contributing one or two dollars membership fees, and each having one or more brood mares. The membership fees, amounting to one hundred dollars or more, are given as a premium, together with the guarantee of one hundred or more mares, to the horse which the representatives of the company select as the most suitable for their district. Few, if any, of our importers and owners will refuse to supply a suitable stallion to any practical offer of this kind. Some years ago a similar plan was tried by a company in the neighborhood of Paris, but owing to the falling values in horseflesh at the time it was abandoned.

The time for the breeding of good horses is now very opportune and the prospects bright. It is none too early even now to begin laying plans for next season. Choice stallions are none too numerous in this country and the best are quickly picked up. If the question is left over until next spring it might be difficult to engage a stallion whose services would be worth a good premium. It is only the choice animal that should command a premium and he should be secured early.

The premium idea is as capable of doing as good work for Canadian horse-breeding as for horse-breeding in Scotland and we would like to see it taken up by several sections next spring. THE FARMING WORLD will be glad to give any information it can on this question.

Guaranteeing Loss for Cheese

The difference in price between Quebec and Ontario cheese is responsible for a somewhat peculiar situation that has arisen among the factories in the former province adjacent to the city of Ottawa, and selling on that market. The makers in these factories guarantee to make a first-class article. The factories board on the Ottawa market and, of course, sell for Ontario prices. But as the buyer can buy Quebec cheese at from $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ below the price for

RENEWAL TIME

Do not forget your old friend, THE FARMING WORLD, when renewal time comes round. A glance at your subscription label will show if your year is up. If it is, an early remittance of your subscription for another year will give us the greatest pleasure.

If you can secure your neighbor as a subscriber we will make the two subscriptions to you for \$1.00. Look up the other special offers in this issue. You cannot afford to be without THE FARMING WORLD.

out, the horse race could be conducted without harm to any one, and with some beneficial results to the breeders for speed in the district.

The Premium Stallion Service Plan

A few years ago the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association appropriated \$500 to be given in premiums to assist in the introduction of good stallions into the country districts. Though the matter was given considerable publicity at the time no applications were received from any parties desiring to take up the grant. So far as we can learn the resolution passed by the association relating to this matter has never been rescinded, though it might, perhaps, need to be reconsidered before definite action could be taken. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the project would be considered favorably were any one to make application for a share of the premium and agree to comply with the regulations laid down.

Ontario goods, he raises some objection when the cheese from these factories reach Montreal, and cuts the price down to what the Quebec price ought to be. The patrons in turn hold that the price should be what the cheese sold for when offered on the Ottawa board, and make the maker put up the loss. As the factories are small the maker is little able to bear this loss and has nothing left at the end of the season.

Whether the difference in quality between Quebec and Ontario cheese warrants the difference in price which they command on the open market or not, the maker should in no sense be held responsible for any loss incurred because of this. If he guarantees to make a first class quality of cheese the Quebec standard of value and not the Ontario standard should be taken as a guide. If the factory salesmen wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the Ottawa market they should not expect the maker to guarantee more than Quebec prices.

But why give a guarantee at all? It is a relic from the past, and should not be demanded from the skilled present-day maker. If the maker is placed under bond to make a first-class article of cheese, the patrons should guarantee to supply a first-class quality of milk, and the factory owner agree to provide the best of equipment for manufacturing cheese. If these last two conditions are fulfilled, a guarantee from a maker, who knows his business, will not be necessary.

It may be said that the patron should have some guarantee for his milk. But is not the experience and reputation of a maker a sufficient guarantee? If the maker had control of all the conditions entering into the making of cheese there would be some reason for demanding a guarantee. But to tie him down to make good all losses, whether he is responsible or not, does not seem fair.

Co-operative Fruit Societies

For no other branch of agriculture will co-operation do more than for fruit culture. Especially is this true for the farmer with a small orchard. It will enable him to handle his fruit in the best way and to market it to the very best advantage. Moreover if the co-operative society fulfils its mission properly the farmer should be able to get material assistance from it in spraying and keeping his orchard free from insect pests.

There are now six co-operative societies in Ontario, located at Walkerton, Forest, Chatham, St. Catharines, Thornbury and Oakville. There is also a society at Burlington, though it may not be strictly a co-operative concern. According to reports received, these societies have all done good work this season. Most of them have already closed up this season's business and sold the fruit at good prices. The reports from these societies will form an interesting part of the program at the fruit growers' convention this month.

Refused to Buy Green Cheese

The Montreal cheese buyers, in refusing to buy any more cheese until it is properly cured, have adopted a course that will mean much to the reputation of Canadian cheese abroad. Of late years the practice of shipping cheese when only a few days old has been growing to such an extent as to endanger the dairy export trade very considerably. Formerly it was carried on chiefly with early spring cheese, but latterly the practice has extended over the whole season.

The trade has taken a very effective means of stopping the practice and it is to be hoped they will stick to their guns. In this and in other ways where the quality of the product is considered, the buyer can do very effective work towards improving matters. If the buyer will not buy green cheese, then the factory will not sell him any. Likewise if the buyer would make a wider difference in price between fine and inferior cheese he would do a great deal towards bringing the quality of the cheese made in the poor and badly equipped factory up to the standard of that made in the up-to-date factory. It is because the poor factory can get as much or nearly as much for the cheese it offers on the open market as the good factory that makes it so difficult to bring about the needed improvement in many factory buildings and their equipment.

Experimental Farm for Clay Belt

In an interview that appeared in the Exhibition number of THE FARMING WORLD the Hon. Mr. Monteith hinted that something might be done experimentally to test the agricultural possibilities of the clay belt. On his return from a trip to the Temiskaming district the other day Mr. Monteith announced that in all probability a small experimental farm would be established north of the height of land in the great clay belt. A grant will be asked for at the next session to cover the expenses of an enquiry into climatic conditions and the best locality for a farm.

There can be no better way of testing the agricultural possibilities of a new district than this. The country north of the height of land is little known agriculturally, and it would not be fair to recommend it as a good farming district without knowing more of its climatic and crop possibilities. South of the height of land agriculture has passed the experimental stage. But there is a tendency to neglect the farm for the mine, where very high wages are paid, which is hampering agricultural progress somewhat.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dairymen in Ireland are still agitating for protection against foreign butter on the ground that it is adulterated. They evidently include Canadian butter, as reference is made to the increased imports from Canada. They should be made to understand that Canadian butter is of the purest kind and is not in the least bit adulterated.

While the co-operative idea will work out well in smaller undertakings such as a cheese factory or where very little invested capital is required, it does not seem to flourish in large undertakings where large investments are required. The Brandon Mutual Binder Twine Co.'s plant, valued at \$65,000, sold the other day for \$15,700. It had never been a paying venture.

There have been large sales of Manitoba wheat in New York recently. The quality of the wheat crop of Western Canada is so good that it is in keen demand. Though the grain movement is active, it is hampered by not enough shipping accommodation.

The wool markets keep very firm. Raw material has advanced higher than the woolen mills expected to pay and consequently many mills in Great Britain and the United States are refusing to fill orders that would mean a loss.

Provincial harness makers are to the front with a proposal to advance prices 15 per cent. over what they were on August 1st. It would seem as if every class had power to advance the price of the goods they deal in except the farmer. When will his turn come?

Something should certainly be done to put a stop to immigration agencies that bring people to this country who have no regular trade or profession and leave them to the tender mercies of the public. The government should devise some means of supervising all so-called agencies and preventing any undue influence being brought to bear on people to come to this country.

This country wants people to work on its farms and settle on its new lands. But people who are not fitted for either, or have not the means to start up for themselves, should be kept at home, especially when the winter season is approaching.

The Inland Revenue Department has published the results of analyses of 88 samples of fertilizers purchased in the open market in April, May and June. Of the total fifty were genuine, ten below guarantee, twenty-four not registered and four doubtful. This is a very fair report. But every concern should be compelled to register and sell only under one brand and name.

Americans are after Canadian sugar beets. Many of the Michigan factories have had to shut down owing to the scarcity of beets. This has led to an agitation to have the duty on beets lowered so that beets can be brought in from Canada. The tariff now is 25 per cent. ad valorem. The U.S. government will be asked to reduce it to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

A Farmers' and Women's Institute has been organized in the Temiskaming country. The Institute is now recognized as an essential part of the farmer's equipment. It is the farmers' school, where he can learn the practice and experience of others.

A company has been organized to establish a factory at Chatham to manufacture twine from flax. This is an industry that should be encouraged. Flax can be grown in this country to good advantage and any industry that will enlarge the market for it should be encouraged.



The Apple Tree in Springtime.

The Apple and the Orchard

Planting the Tree—Cultivating the Tree—Caring for the Fruit

By W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The apple is becoming one of our most important food products, and every year increasing areas are being planted to this fine fruit. If good trees of the best varieties are selected, carefully planted and properly looked after, the apple crop should prove, as it has often done, one of the most profitable crops to grow. The market for the best apples in Europe is practically unlimited, and the prices for such fruit there are usually good.

THE ORCHARD

Site and Soil.—The choice of a site for an apple orchard should be governed largely by the soil, and the drainage it. A poor soil, if well drained and properly supplied with plant food from time to time, will grow better trees and fruit than the richest soil if the drainage is poor, as trees will not thrive where there is bad drainage. The best results are obtained, however, from trees grown in good, well drained soil, a clay loam which does not bake easily being preferable. Sloping ground is usually to be preferred for an orchard, though it is not necessary. The advantages of a slope are that the soil is likely to have good natural drainage, and local frosts are not so liable to occur where the land is sloping as on the level. Where sun-scall is prevalent, a northern slope is better than a southern one, as the trees are not so likely to be affected, but where the winters are very severe the cold is more intense on a northern slope and the trees may suffer more from root-killing. The planter will have to use his judgment in the matter, always keeping in mind that, as a rule, good, well drained soil is more important than any particular slope.

Preparation of the Soil.—The preparation of the soil before planting is very important. If the soil is not properly prepared the trees will, as a rule, make little growth and become stunted, from which condition it is difficult, and often impossible, to bring them. If the soil is well prepared beforehand, the trees, when properly planted, should make thrifty growth from the beginning. To bring it into good condition it should be in cultivation the season before planting. Soil plowed in the autumn after a root crop which has been well manured, and plowed again in the spring and thoroughly harrowed, will furnish the proper conditions for vigorous

growth. It is best to delay planting a year to get the soil in such tith.

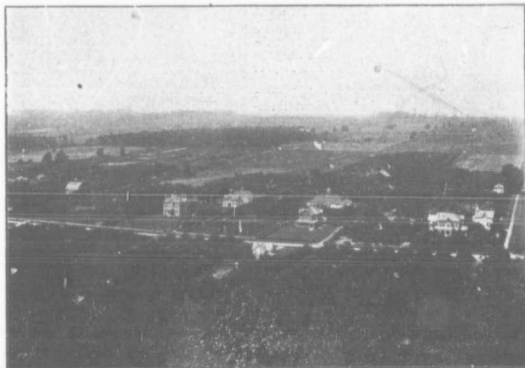
Time of Planting.—The best time to plant apple trees is, undoubtedly, in the spring. If set early the trees will begin to grow very soon and should be well established by autumn. Trees planted in autumn are liable to be heaved by frost, and those that are alive, if not taken out and replanted in the spring, will not thrive. Trees planted in the autumn, also, which are not established before winter sets in are more liable to be winter-killed than trees planted in the spring. A good plan is to get the trees from the nurseryman in the autumn and heel them in, when they may be had as soon as waxes in the spring. To heel them in properly, a trench should be dug deep enough to permit of the roots being well covered with soil. The trees should then be laid in a single row in a slanting position, so that the trunks will touch the edge of the trench. The roots and half, or more, of the trunk should now be well covered with soil, and left until spring

A place should be chosen where water does not lie, where there will likely be a good covering of snow, and where there are no mounds of earth.

Laying out the Orchard.—In the past, trees were often planted too closely together, the result being that in comparatively few years they were touching each other, then interlacing, thus shutting out sunlight and preventing a good circulation of air, which are so essential to the production of large crops of well colored fruit. There are many worthless orchards of old trees which, if they had been thinned in time, would still be producing good fruit. In order to give them proper room for development, apple trees should be planted from 33 to 40 feet apart each way. Good results have been obtained by planting the permanent trees 40 feet apart, each way and planting between them, either early-bearing apple trees, such as Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenburg, and Wagener, or plums, peaches, or cherries, always preventing these trees from injuring the others in any way. In adopting this system, however, the grower must make up his mind to remove the temporary trees in good time. The orchard should be laid out so that the rows of trees will be perfectly straight, as cultivation is then much easier and the appearance much better than where the rows are crooked.

Windbreaks.—Windbreaks are very useful in protecting the orchard from strong winds. The trees should, however, not be planted less than 40 feet from the nearest row of apple trees. One row of trees from 8 to 10 feet apart will furnish all the protection that is desired, unless the orchard is very exposed. Norway Spruce is one of the best trees for this purpose.

Planting.—Two-year or three-year old trees are the best kind to plant; older trees will not get established as readily, and one-year-old trees are too small, unless well cared for. The top should have from three to five main branches at the time of planting, and in pruning to such a top, crotches should, if possible, be avoided. The trunk should be from three to four feet in length except in the most northerly districts, when the trees should branch from near the ground. In digging trenches in the nursery, there is always a greater or less proportion of roots destroyed in planting, therefore, the top should be headed in about one-half to help restore the balance. This can be done best after the tree is set.



Grimsby—one of Ontario's best fruit sections.

When planted, the roots of the tree should not be cramped and a hole should be dug large enough to permit of spreading them out well. In digging the hole the good soil should be kept in one pile and the poorer sub-soil in another; and in filling, the good soil should be thrown in first, so that it will be about the roots of the tree; the soil should be worked in among the roots at the same time and tramped from time to time. When the soil is levelled off at the top the tree should stand about an inch deeper than it was in the nursery. Cultivation—in growing apples, the aim should be to have the tree make strong growth while it is young, so that when the time comes for it to produce full crops of fruit it will be large and healthy. Trees planted in soil and left in it will, as a rule, grow slowly and often become stunted. If it is necessary to grow other crops on the same land with the apple trees, let them be cultivated crops, as the soil will then be kept in a more favorable condition for the growth of the trees than if it were seeded down to grass or if grain were grown. Cultivation conserves moisture and induces thrifty growth, and the conservation of moisture is a very important consideration where droughts are liable to occur, cultivated orchards will, as a rule, give the best results.

(To be Continued.)

Horticulturalist, Ste. Anne's

Prof. W. S. Blair, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., has been appointed to fill a similar position at the College of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. His duties commence on November 1st.

While the hunter looks afar after birds, they fly up and escape at his feet. Why look further and longer for a cure for your sils, while Vite-Ore is right at your feet. Read about it on last page.

The Season in New Brunswick

The farmers of this province have not had the returns from their labors in 1905 that they had good reason to expect in the early months of the summer.

A cold, wet spring, followed by a three months' drought, did not give the best climatic conditions and when coupled with this there is lack of cultivation to conserve moisture and very little provision for a supply of green fodder to supplement the pastures, we can understand why root crops are very short and why our make of dairy products is away below past seasons.

Generally speaking the crop of hay was good. Some counties cut more than ever before in their history, but the Bay of Fundy marshes and the St. John River intervals were light and of poor quality.

Early sown grain has thrashed out a good yield. Potatoes are about three-quarters of a crop. In the northern part of the province and upper St. John Valley the quality is excellent and no appearance of rot, while on the lower St. John there is considerable rot. Potato prices as yet are not high; the St. John market for local demand is paying \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bbl. of 170 lbs. for choice goods. Exporters at country points are paying from 80 cents to 90 cents. The Toronto market last winter took 430 carloads of New Brunswick potatoes and as the demand there seems to be growing it is probable shipments this year will be equally extensive if prices warrant.

THE DAIRY SEASON

has been below the average; the extreme drought, there having been practically no rainfall from the 25th June until the present date, has curtailed pasture growth, and in the absence of suppl-



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The suit illustrated is just a sample of our endless varieties. This is a pure Scotch tweed, single-breasted sack suit, made in either round, square or military front, in the popular dark grounds with fancy stripes, or in invisible overplaid, best Italian hosiery, new convave shoulders—all sizes. A suit you would have to pay \$14.00 for elsewhere.

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P. JAMIESON
TORONTO, ONT.

MONEY ON THE SIDE

Are you a good solicitor? If so, write for the agency of

THE FARMING WORLD
TORONTO

mentary green fodder the milk yield has shrunk to almost the vanishing point. Prices of both cheese and butter should have encouraged our dairymen to do better, but our farmers do not take very kindly to any special effort in stock husbandry.

There is a marked shortage of sheep this year in all three Maritime Provinces and buyers for the United States markets have been paying fully \$1.50 per head more for lambs than in previous years. The loss by dogs and the increased use of wire fences is yearly decreasing our flocks, with great loss to the country.

Hogs also are scarce and the demand is very keen. With no export trade is done our local packing houses are taking everything that offers and will not have enough to supply the home market.

Within the last month J. D. Frier, of Sussex, has brought in from the neighborhood of Howick, Que., a carload of purebred Clyde mares and placed them with Kings County farmers. There are now a considerable number of very good Clyde stallions in the province and heavy horse breeding is certainly on the increase.

THE FARM LABOR

situation, as in the past three or four years, has been acute this season and fall work is suffering in consequence. Each year sees a large number of our young men going both to the Canadian Northwest and to the manufacturing cities of New England. This year about 1200 went from New Brunswick on the C.P.R. Harvest Excursions, and previous to that a considerable number of our farmers with more or less money located in Alberta or Saskatchewan.

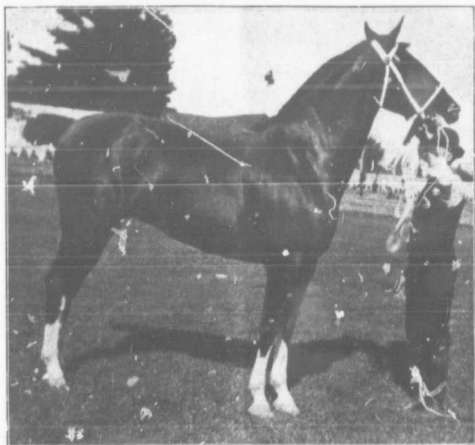
This yearly drain is making its effect felt on our agriculture and it is certainly up to our Provincial Government to take some practical steps to bring immigrants to work on the land. The opportunity is here for the right man and the situation must be grasped with it the province is to advance.

Lumber operators are now pretty actively at work and large numbers of men have gone and are daily going to the woods. The cut this winter is not expected to be quite so large as last, as a great many of last year's logs, on account of lack of water, have not yet reached market. Lumbering is our primary industry and there is no reason why, with good forestry regulations, it should diminish. There is no country known where spruce and other standard lumber trees grow more quickly, and the quality ranks higher in the world's markets.

ROUTE OF THE G.T.P.

We hope to see our lands so administered in the future that the line will be sharply drawn between our agricultural lands and our timber reservations, and thus much of the terrible loss by fire averted.

Surveys of various routes for the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are being made, and New Brunswickers are almost a unit in desiring that the line will follow the St. John River valley to Fredericton, and thus avoid the destruction of the forest which probably result if the route through the centre of the province is adopted. The best policy for New Brunswick is not the opening of new lands for settlement, but the populating and development of the districts already opened and then the conservation of those areas better adapted for forestry than for agriculture. The Intercolonial Railway from Moncton to Bathurst has been an instrument in destroying millions of dollars worth of forest and has induced no settlement worth mentioning and we do not want to see the same result follow the proposed new road. **McADAM.**



Sweepstake Light Harness Mare, Ottawa Fair, 1905. Sired by the Hackney Stallion, Squire Rickell. Property of James Stewart, Moss Craig, Ont.

The General Purpose Farm Horse*

The thought of a general purpose animal is one very firmly fixed in the mind of the average farmer who has not settled down as a specialist. We often hear the specialist say there is no such thing, the general purpose idea is a humbug. We are ready to admit that people often hold to this idea when a special purpose idea would bring them a greater measure of success.

The general purpose farm horse is one that can be well utilized in ordinary farm work of all kinds and can also do the limited amount of road work needed in connection with the working of the medium sized or small farm. A horse called a "clunk" in market, standing fifteen to sixteen hands high, weighing from eleven to fourteen hundred pounds, compactly built, with good feet and legs, a tractable, lively disposition, a good, clean, rapid way of going at walk or trot is in brief the kind of a horse that I would call a general purpose horse. This kind of a horse has a place on the farms of the northwest and we may say is the most valuable class so far as farm work is concerned. As described above you will note that he partakes of the qualities of both the draft and coach or heavy roadster types, in both his conformation and disposition.

This being true the question at once arises how can he be bred with any certainty, and this is a question I must admit is a hard one to answer. I have had this class produced in three different ways: 1st, by a trim, active Percheron sire of fifteen to seventeen hundred pounds in weight bred to grade roadster-bred farm mares of ten to twelve hundred pounds; 2nd, by using a compactly built roadster sire with grade draft mares of thirteen to fifteen hundred pounds; 3rd, by use of the most compactly built coachers and Hackneys of twelve to thirteen hundred pounds.

In my observation and experience these three ways have produced some

very good specimens and some very poor excuses. I have also seen some very good general purpose horses of the heavier class produced by breeding up in draft lines where the sires were of the finer types of the breed, with good nerve and action.

We must admit that no breed has yet been produced that fairly represents the true general purpose type. The true Percheron of thirty to forty years ago came the nearest to it, but breeding for more weight has made him a draft horse instead of a general purpose animal. A breed of general purpose horses can be produced by a careful selection

and combination of different blood lines, and a continuous breeding to a type for two or three centuries, but it seems the shortness of men's lives and small prize to be gained have thus far worked against the development of such a breed.

Very many of our farmers get the idea that all they have to do is to breed their nondescript mares to the juggy, coarse type of so-called coach horses being peddled through the country, to get this useful farm horse. I have seen hundreds of colts from this kind of breeding and must say that not 5 per cent. of them are even fair specimens of the general purpose horse while 50 per cent. or more are failures from every point of view. I have seen much better results where the coach stallion has been a finer and more compactly built one or where a Hackney or American trotter of a compact, smooth, muscular type has been the sire.

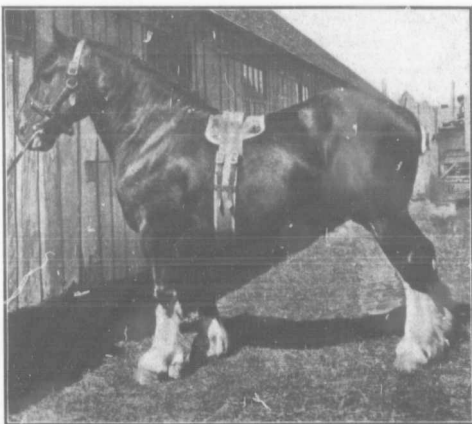
These observations have led me to the conclusion that this latter plan is the surest one to bring some measure of success in producing the general purpose farm horse.

NOTE.—While the views expressed by Mr. McKerrow may not be concurred in in every particular, they serve to direct attention to a very important topic. We hear of the general purpose horse often enough, but he is hard to obtain and much harder to breed. If any of our readers have any opinions to offer as to what constitutes a general purpose horse and how he can be bred, we shall be very glad to have them.—Editor.

Keeping the Feet Right

To have a good pair of feet on the horse is to lay a good foundation for whatever is good or useful above. His usefulness, durability and his value depend first of all upon it. While care is usually taken by the careful breeder to assure himself that his breeding stock is right at the ground, yet the care too often ends there, while proper attention to the feet of the colt and young horse will always repay better than anything else the labor required to give it.

If left to itself, the foot will very seldom turn out to be an absolutely perfect foot. In gravelly countries the hoof will wear off as fast as it grows, sometimes faster, and the wearing will very



Imported Shire Stallion, Harold of Howick. Owned by J. J. Watson, Howick, Que.

*Article by Geo. McKerrow, Supt. Wisconsin Farmers' Institute in Bulletin 127, Experiment Station, Madison.

seldom be even all round leaving the colt to travel the most of the time on an uneven bearing, and such a colt, when grown up used to this, taken to the shop and compelled to wear level feet will be found rather apt to go wrong. Colts that run on soft ground, or are confined a good deal to the stable, will grow the feet too long, the frog will not bear on the ground, and the heel will become contracted. In Scotland it is the custom to shoe the colt with "slippers" at a very early age, and the feet are always carefully attended to. The most that is necessary, however, is to take the colt in once every month or so, and with rasp and knife remove all protruding uneven growth of horn, keeping the foot properly rounded. The horn of the hoof grows much more rapidly at the toe than at the heels, therefore see that the toe does not become too long. It is a mistake to cut horn from the heel, except in pronounced cases, nature will take care of that part of the foot very well, the growth being much slower there than at the toe.

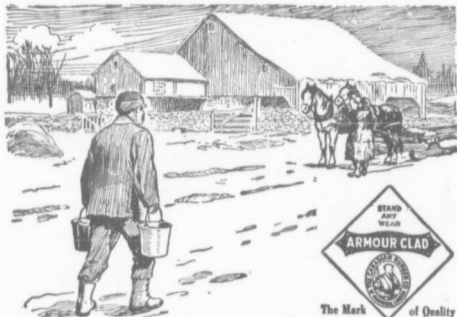
By keeping the foot well trimmed, rounded and level, it is wonderful what improvement will be made, not only in the size and soundness of the foot, but also in the horse's way of going, as the foot that is always kept right is generally handled much better than the one that has been neglected, and many defects of action are corrected or prevented by this care alone. J. W. S.

★ The Canadian Clyde Through American Eyes

The success achieved in the breeding of Clydesdale horses in Canada serves as a good example of what can be accomplished by persistency and expert selection. The Scottish element of the Dominion's population has been partial to the Clydesdale breed and conversant with its good qualities and utility, hence imported Clydesdale stallions of the best character have been largely employed in the breeding operations of that country since the year 1842. Practically speaking, no alien crosses have been made, and the average farmer has been capable of selecting suitable mares and of adequately developing their progeny. The result is that Canada has but one type of draft horses, and it is a good one, showing to a high degree of excellence, all of the breed characteristics of the purebred Clydesdale. This fact becomes evident and is interesting to one who stands on a street corner in Toronto and watches the team horses as they pass. That they are largely uniform in type, color, conformation, weight and action is most striking and speaks well for the intelligence and enterprise of Canadian horse breeders. The same thing is true, to an even greater degree, in Scotland, where the Clydesdale breed predominates and has been developed to a high state of purity, breed, character and utility. On the contrary, if we examine the average team horses of Milwaukee or Chicago, we shall see every possible type and character represented, and plain evidence of mixed breeding, careless selection and incomplete nutrition.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Madison, Wis.

★ Coming Events

Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, Toronto, Nov. 14-18; Ontario Fruit Growers' Annual Meeting, Toronto, Nov. 14-18; Ontario Beekeepers' Annual Meeting, Toronto, Nov. 14-18; Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Dec. 5-8; International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Dec. 2-9; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 12-16.



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Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

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is creating a great stir in opposition camps. This is the **New Machine** that we are manufacturing for the farmers to cut their 1906 harvest with. **Don't** let an opposition agent talk you into buying his machine until you have learned more about **THE IMPROVED No. 3**. We will have samples and advertising matter ready in a short time.

The Improved No. 3 has a **light steel frame** very accurately and substantially built—one which will stand **hard work on rough land**.

The draft is light and there is no neck-weight. The farmers who have used this machine state that these two features are particularly noticeable on the Improved No. 3.

You can always cut a **full swath** with it whether your machine is a 5', 6' or 7' cut. We cut a full swath in grain last harvest that other machines **could not get through at all**, though cutting a narrower swath.

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Gentlemen,—

Smiths Falls, Sept. 19th, 1905.

I put your New Binder on a very rough field of Oats which was badly down. It is by far the best machine I ever worked. The field was so rough that it would not give any machine a fair show, but still the No. 3 cut and tied it all.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JAS. S. BLACK.

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One of the original types from which our improved stock has been produced.

Variation in Cattle Breeding*

The first and most important of all the natural laws which affect the production and distribution of animal life is that which permits and regulates the variations from ancestral type—both in form and in habit—which is so remarkable among our domesticated animals. It is by reason of the operation of this law, that we have been able to produce from the original wild cattle of Europe the widely divergent and highly specialized breeds we now have on our farms. This law it must be understood, however, does not operate solely on animals in a state of domestication, but has been always, and still is, the chief factor in providing for the distribution of animal and plant life over the world. As an illustration of this, I would instance the wide divergence from a uniform type, which is to be found in the human race. If we accept the generally received doctrine that all mankind are descended from a common parentage, it is obvious that the differences which exist between the various races of men, inhabiting the different regions of the earth, must be the result of some law which brings about such changes, both in structure and habit, as to best fit them for the conditions which surround them. Climate and food supply both exert powerful influence in producing such changes in all forms of life. High, dry plains, mountain ranges and low marshy lands each affect physical development, either favorably or unfavorably, so much so in fact, that it is almost impossible to prevent our carefully produced breeds of domestic animals of all classes from rapidly deteriorating when exposed to conditions widely differing from those under which they had attained their highest excellence, thus a knowledge of the effect of change in climatic conditions or in food is of great importance to a farmer in enabling him to decide upon the class of stock best adapted to the district in which his land is situated.

Another cause of variation which is of great importance to practical breeders, is the increased use or disuse of parts, thus we find as an effect of this that the bones in the wing of the domestic duck weigh less and the bones

of the leg more, in proportion to the whole skeleton, than do the same bones in the wild duck; this change having undoubtedly been brought about by the tame duck flying much less and walking more than its wild ancestors. The great and inherited development of the udders in cows which are habitually milked in comparison with those which are not, is another instance of the effect of use.

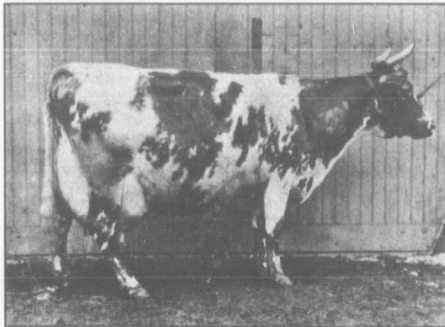
The laws of variation and the results of their operation are remarkably complex and as yet, not fully understood; enough, however, is known to enable skilful, scientific breeders to produce animals and plants adapted to all climatic conditions and for all the requirements of mankind, either to please the fancy or serve some economic purpose. It would seem, that when an organic being once has begun to vary it will continue to do so indefinitely. There may be, probably must be, a limit in any one direction, as for instance, to the size and speed of horses, the milk producing power of cows, etc., but as we know, that limit has not been reached yet, and when it is, if ever, then other variations by way of improvement will be brought about and perpetuated, in directions not dreamt of now. Should some breeder arise as skilful in taking advantage of

variation in animal life as Burbank is with plants the domestic animals of one hundred years hence will differ widely from our present ideals. It was said of Bakewell, one of the first great improvers of live stock in Great Britain, that he regarded the animals upon his farm as wax in his hands, out of which in good time he could mould any form that he desired to create, and his record shows that this was not entirely a vain boast, the fact being that all our domestic animals of the modern purebred classes, so-called, have been to a great degree moulded and fashioned by the hand of man, which simply means that all beneficial variations occurring from time to time were by judicious making and selection, through several generations, ultimately fixed and so became transmissible.

It is only during the last one hundred and fifty years that the practice of breeding live stock has been reduced to a system and founded upon scientific principles. Prior to that, the various races or local breeds which existed under domestication in Europe had been formed by a process of natural or unconscious selection, aided only by man to this extent, viz., that the owners of the various flocks and herds bred as far as possible from the best animals of the local type available to him when required. These local breeds were of course admirably adapted to the conditions which surrounded them at the time. Thus we find the Highland cattle and mountain sheep not only existing but flourishing under conditions which would be fatal to Devons of the heavier and less hardy breeds which had become established in various parts of the south. It is from these local breeds or races so established that our present improved types have been produced, but in their production some definite plan has been followed; the breeder has had in mind an ideal and has built to that. What was done by these men in producing our specialized types from inferior and local races can be done in Canada to-day by any farmer, and much more readily, because the ideal has already been found for us and the necessary material is easily available to enable us to breed to any ideal if we but follow natural laws in doing it.

New York State Winter Fair

The New York State Breeders' Association will hold a Winter Fair at Syracuse on Dec. 19-21, 1905. Fat stock and dressed carcasses will be leading features. Prizes will also be given for dairy cattle. tario's Winter Fair. We wish them every success.



Modern type of dairy cattle.

*This is the second of a series of articles on cattle breeding by C. N. Nash. The first one appeared in our Exhibition Number. Others will follow later.

ANOTHER TEST OF DAIRY COWS

As previously noted in our columns the Dairy Commissioners' branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of 30-day tests of individual cows in herds supplying milk to certain factories in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Following are the results of the third test for 30 days ending July 24, 1905, at Mountain View, Ont.:

Herd No.	No. of Cows.	Average per Cow.			Highest per Cow.			Lowest per Cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.
41	30	1012	3.6	36.6	1250	3.7	46.2	800	3.1	24.8
42	15	791	3.7	26.0	1000	3.5	35.0	595	3.2	16.1
43	25	1121	3.5	40.0	1530	3.4	52.0	1040	3.0	31.2
44	7	859	4.1	35.3	890	5.2	46.2	620	4.4	27.9
45	16	739	4.0	29.5	1090	3.6	38.1	460	4.0	18.4
46	10	993	3.4	31.3	1315	3.4	44.7	740	3.1	22.9
47	12	930	3.5	33.3	1120	4.0	44.8	610	3.4	20.7
48	5	908	3.0	33.5	1110	3.6	39.9	720	4.1	29.5
49	10	799	3.8	30.6	920	4.2	38.6	570	4.0	22.8
50	9	1032	3.4	35.7	1230	3.7	45.5	810	2.8	22.6

Average of 139 cows—334 lbs.; 3.6 per cent.; 34.0 lbs.

Locating the Sheep Barn

In building a suitable pen, as in other successful farm operations, notice should be taken of the preference of sheep for resting on dry roads as compared with grassy plots. This characteristic demonstrated that the building site of a sheep barn cannot be too high and dry for the best comfort of the stock, for if there is one thing more than another that sheep do not like it is dampness, and to insure perfect dryness in a pen it must be well lighted.

Another characteristic of sheep to remember when building a house is that they require a lot of exercise during their whole lives. Notice how well lambs grow on the roadside, where they have to follow the dams over considerable distances. Especially do pregnant ewes require exercise. These are points to bear in mind in selecting a site for building.

The house itself can then be built of the desired material, but wooden walls are to be preferred. The place must not be made too warm and must be well ventilated, else the sheep will show their disapproval of arrangements by sleeping out in the yards. The feed racks may vary, according to the variety of stock kept. With the short-wooled sheep the side of the rack from which the sheep feed should be perpendicular, to prevent the chaff getting into the wool. Beneath this rack there should be a trough for feeding grain and roots. Mangels should never be fed to pregnant ewes, and never more than two pounds of turnips per day to the smaller breeds, nor four or five to the larger breeds, gradually accustoming them to this amount.

Always look well to the water supply, in order to prevent the sheep acquiring an appetite for snow. Clean the pen out frequently, if roots and other succulent foods are fed.—John Campbell.

"Seed" Train

Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, has arranged for a "seed special" from Edmonton over the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways. Four meetings per day will be held at towns along the route. It is reported that about two hundred and fifty places throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will be visited by a staff of experts, who will give a series of lectures on questions relating to the cultivation of the soil, the growing of cereal crops and the best methods of eliminating noxious weeds.

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If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Butters are **safer than gold mines**, yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent for to stock. **Are you wasting cream?**

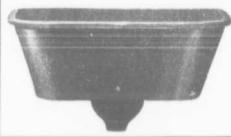
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Stock Watering Basin



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They are strong, durable and easy to install. They are made of cast iron and either coated or galvanized.

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You know the value of a piece of gold or silver by its stamp or brand—the stamp is the government's guarantee of its worth; without the stamp you would doubt its value, and would not accept it.



Stamped Coin, showing exact value

Leather values, unstamped, are just as deceptive as gold or silver values unstamped, and in order to protect the people who buy and wear our goods, we have stamped our name on every article. Our stamp means our guarantee of value to you, just the same as the government's stamp.

If you insist on buying gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., with "Clarke's" stamp you will know exactly what kind of leather you are buying, and have our guarantee of its value.

Only the best materials, finish and workmanship are used in "Clarke's" lines.

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Canada
Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc.,
for outdoor hard wear

The World's Most Famous Market

If there is one market that has earned world-wide fame more than another London can claim it. Covent Garden is known at all events by name to the uttermost parts of the earth and growers of fruit in widely separated countries and vastly different climes follow with interest the course of prices in the British Metropolis. The traveller who would enjoy one of the most interesting sights London can afford must rise with or rather before the lark at this period of the year between four and seven is the best time of the morning to see the market in its prime. Long before sunrise, however, it presents a scene of great animation. As you approach the market the by-ways within half a mile radius are thronged with heavily laden carts and wagons of all sorts, sizes and descriptions. Business seems to be the one topic and in the incessant rush visitors need to have their eyes wide open if they are to avoid coming into im-

them being home-grown or from the French Riviera.

Now a word as to the present market buildings, which cover an area of three acres. These were erected in 1830, but are quite inadequate for the volume of business now transacted, hence the necessity of traders using the adjoining streets. No part of London has been more famous for its coffee houses and taverns than Covent Garden, and from the end of the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century it was the best known rendezvous of gentlemen visiting the Metropolis. The present day value of the ten acres—Long Acre and Covent Garden—must be fabulous, the market tolls alone being worth more than \$500,000 a year.

A. W. S.

Selling Milk and Cream

In a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman Professor Farrington, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, figures out the comparative profit of

3½ cents during the other half of the year, the 4,000 pounds of milk may be divided into two parts of 2,000 pounds each. Assuming, then, that 2,000 pounds of milk test 4.0 per cent. fat, this will make eighty pounds butter fat, which, with the overrun of 10 per cent, will make eighty-eight pounds of butter; multiplying this by twenty-five cents a pound gives \$22 as the gross receipts for the butter. If 4 cents a pound is charged for making, this would amount to 88 times 4, or \$3.52, which, subtracted from the 22, leaves \$18.48, the money that will be received when the overrun is 10 per cent.

"With an overrun of 15 per cent, the amount of butter made from the eighty pounds fat will be ninety-two pounds. Multiplying this by 25 cents gives \$23; subtracting the cost of making, or 22 plus 4, gives \$1.08, and the amount of money received by the patron for this butter is \$19.32. If the overrun is 15 per cent and 3½ cents per pound is charged for making, the net receipts by the patron will be \$19.78, so that from the whole milk creamery standpoint the 2,000



Covent Garden Market, London, Eng. The floral hall where fruit and flowers are sold is in centre of picture.



Covent Garden Market. The old market buildings are to the left of the picture.

pleasant contact with the small army of porters fleeing hither and thither with miscellaneous consignments in the shape of sieves and bones piled high on their heads.

The bustle continues until long past mid-day and we cannot but help admiring the huge stacks of vegetables, some of home produce, others from France, Jersey, Belgium, Holland, and even some from Italy. Then, too, there are tier upon tier of choice fruits, apples from Canada, Australia, France and the States; pears and plums from California, grapes from Jersey, bananas from Jamaica and the Canary Islands; oranges from Spain, etc. Abundance of cut flowers are also in evidence, most of

selling cream. He bases his figures on the assumption that when the milk is sold the creamery makes it into butter for 4 cents per pound during six months of the winter season and 3½ cents during six months of summer. In the case of the cream separated on the farm and delivered to the creamery, the latter makes the butter for the overrun, paying butter price for the fat in the cream. Professor Farrington figures it out as follows:

"We will assume that a cow gives 4,000 pounds milk in a year and that it tests 4.0 per cent. fat. If a creamery charges 4 cents per pound for making butter during six months and

pounds of milk will yield the patron \$18.48, \$19.32, or \$19.78, according to the conditions named.

"If the patron separates his milk at the farm and takes the cream to the factory where the butter is made for the overrun, the receipts may be figured out in the following way: The same weight of butter can be made from the cream skimmed from the 2,000 pounds of milk as from the milk. There should not be much difference in the weights of butter obtained at either the separator creamery or the gathered cream factory. The eighty pounds of butter fat from the 2,000 pounds of milk will not, however, all be delivered to the

England's Butter Importations for Ten Years, Ending June 30, 1905

The following table will be found of interest to all dairymen.

Year ending June 30	COLONIAL BUTTER					FOREIGN BUTTER											
	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	Total Colonial	Argentina	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Holland	Norway	Russia	Sweden	United States	Other Countries	Total Foreign	Total Imports
1896	8,390	2,160	2,580	12,940	699	1,795	61,836	23,342	6,651	7,110	16,358	5,022	105	133,389	146,118		
1897	9,978	1,567	3,576	15,111	541	1,949	63,490	22,343	3,203	13,430	1,331	8,078	15,120	8,519	130	138,890	156,911
1898	7,837	9,033	17,718	34,588	967	1,369	60,651	22,552	2,111	13,543	1,332	9,320	13,344	6,712	129	141,439	159,268
1899	9,764	8,231	4,528	22,443	960	3,321	74,977	19,301	1,933	13,741	1,071	2,704	13,745	5,793	97	147,103	166,036
1900	17,633	11,022	7,949	36,531	1,361	3,754	71,708	16,677	1,830	14,354	1,321	7,268	10,420	4,370	545	133,367	171,491
1901	15,591	7,532	8,912	32,049	1,652	4,095	73,984	15,380	1,711	11,864	1,260	13,016	9,899	6,000	379	143,459	173,459
1902	7,449	11,491	8,295	27,235	1,529	3,777	81,757	16,882	1,324	15,849	1,425	22,468	8,718	4,894	131	160,672	187,907
1903	1,613	13,288	9,515	23,999	4,181	4,289	88,900	22,093	798	19,924	1,169	22,180	16,374	4,481	116	176,230	200,186
1904	10,655	9,879	13,839	34,370	4,435	3,398	88,151	22,225	211	13,804	1,343	24,849	10,871	2,100	98	173,373	218,943
1905	23,368	12,847	13,697	51,882	3,575	2,917	81,520	17,055	89	10,845	1,345	20,150	9,708	2,367	235	152,015	203,897

An Educational Fair

No fall fair in the province has attracted as much attention in recent years as the Norfolk Union Fair, held each year in the historic town of Simcoe. It has attracted this attention because it has singly and alone for a decade or more endeavored to carry on its fair along the lines laid down in the agricultural and arts act. During these years it has been a purely agricultural show, catering neither to the fakir nor to the fellow who likes to be faked. Nothing has been allowed within its gates of a questionable or immoral character. Even the old time horse race, which so many fall fairs think they cannot do without, was eliminated and the race track allowed to "go to grass."

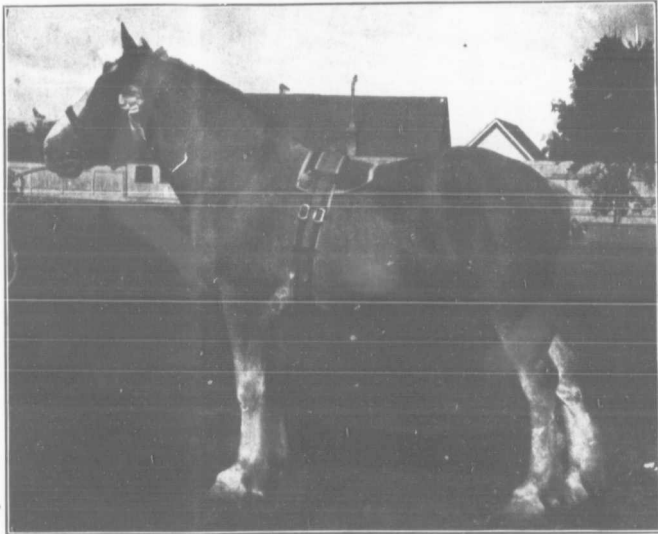
When the movement for the improvement of the fall fair began a few years ago, the Norfolk Union was singled out as a fair that others might well imitate.

tures not usual even at the Norfolk Fair. Moreover, he had sent invitations to all the agricultural societies in the province to send representatives to see and learn what could be done in the way of an educational show, and they turned out in large numbers, taxing the hotel capacity of the town to accommodate them.

Because of these things the fair this year had more than local significance. The management had put forth every effort to make the occasion a notable one. The grounds and buildings were in the best of trim and everything done to make every feature show off to the best advantage. The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, was there to formally open the show. But it rained, not an intermittent shower, but a steady downpour that began on the morning of the 18th and continued, with

if nothing unusual were happening. The high school cadets all gave a creditable performance under difficulties. After the address of welcome by President Groff and the reply by the Hon. Mr. Monteith it was decided to forego the balance of the afternoon program with the hope of better weather in the morning which we are sorry to say, did not materialize. The part not carried out was the gymkhana events, which the delegates from a distance were very desirous of seeing, with a view to introducing some of them into their own fairs next year.

The balance of the first day was spent in the buildings, which, by the way, are models of neatness. They had an air of permanency about them and looked as if they were built for the convenience of both exhibitors and visitors. The main building had cement floors and neat iron railing enclosing the exhibits, which added greatly to the attractiveness of the exhibits. In the buildings was displayed as fine an exhibit of agri-



Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion Drumboire Chief, sire Primate, third prize at Toronto and first at OHAWA, 1965. Imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus. Recently sold to J. W. King, Huelvick, Ont.

Its methods were approved of by those in authority and its fair soon became known throughout the length and breadth of the province. Not only did it adhere to the spirit of the act, but it proved that by adhering to the principle of an educational show a fair could be made successful both financially and otherwise. The Norfolk Union has today, perhaps, the best buildings and grounds of any fall fair in the province, and what is more they are all paid for with the exception of a few hundred dollars incurred in replacing a new building destroyed by fire a year ago.

A FAIR FOR FAIR MEN

It was to Simcoe that a FARMING WORLD man wended his way on October 18th and 19th, when the annual Norfolk Union Fair for 1965 was held. The occasion was of special significance, as the Superintendent of Fairs, Mr. H. B. Cowan, had arranged a few "special attractions" in the way of educational fea-

a dry hour or two, till the close of the fair.

CHILDREN'S DAY

But, nothing daunted, Secretary Murphy and his energetic staff opened the gates and prepared to do business. A few brave ones paid the fee, but they were a sorry lot as compared with the bristling crowds of eager sight-seers of former years. The delegates who were there for a purpose helped to swell the numbers. At 2 p.m. the performance before the grand stand began. It consisted not of the high-kicker or the circus actor, but of a school children's competition, followed by a gymkhana. Two schools faced the storm. They came in two wagons drawn by four horses, the wagon, the children, and the horses being gaily decorated with bunting, an outfit very suitable for a dry day, but for a wet one—well, perhaps, the least said about it the better. The children were brave and went through their drills and exercises as

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

cultural products, etc., as one would wish to see. The root, grain and corn displays were especially fine, and also the honey, which was pronounced by experts to be of very fine quality.

But the educational features in and near the buildings were, perhaps, the chief attraction. Mr. F. C. Eford, Chief of the Poultry Division, assisted by Mr. Foley, Bowmansville, had under canvass an educational poultry exhibit consisting of fattening crates, trap nests, assorted and unassorted eggs, etc., similar to the one shown at Toronto Fair and described very fully in our October 1st issue.

In the Agricultural Hall Mr. T. G. Raynor, Seed Superintendent for Ontario, had a display of weeds, seeds, etc. Twenty-three weeds mentioned in the seed control act were shown, also a plan for testing the germinating power of seeds. The value of seed selection was shown in samples of corn. One ear

shown by Mr. Raynor if grown 3 in each hill would yield 100 bushels per acre of shelled corn. The Department at Ottawa has prepared samples of weed seeds for the use of seedsmen, which everyone interested should have. They cost \$1.25 a set.

In the same building, Fruit Inspector Gifford had an exhibit of fruit, apple packing, etc., prepared by the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Export and other varieties were properly labelled for the benefit of visitors. Dishonest and honest packing of fruit was shown.

A display of filled cheese, cheese waxed and unwaxed, etc., was prepared by the Montreal cheese exporters, and was in charge of Mr. N. G. Somerville, Brockville. A special exhibit prepared by the Ontario Agricultural College showed beneficial and injurious insects, nature study exhibits, etc., and attracted no little attention. It was in charge of Mr. Jackson, of the college staff.

The women had their innings also. In a large room, Miss J. Grey, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, gave demonstrations each day in cooking, and it is needless to say they were much appreciated by those present. In another tent was an exhibit showing labor saving devices, the motive power of which was a gasoline engine, and last but not least were the demonstration or experimental plots, a feature not uncommon at a number of Ontario shows. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, explained the nature of these, pointing out the good and poor varieties, as demonstrated in the plots.

LIVE STOCK

As a fall fair, the Norfolk Union excels more, perhaps, in the character and extent of its live stock exhibits than in anything else. The management, recognizing this as an important feature, have provided very convenient and commodious stables and pens. The sheep pens impressed us as being specially adapted for a fall show. New ones have recently been erected. They consist of two pens of one side, facing each other. Provision is made to have the space between these covered over at some future time. The Norfolk Fair was the first in the province to employ single judges, who are experts in their particular line, to place the awards in the live stock classes. That it has worked out successfully is shown by the gradually increasing exhibits of live stock.

The judges this year were: A. W. Smith, on beef cattle; W. W. Ballantyne, on dairy cattle; Mr. Whitelaw, on sheep; H. J. Davis, on swine, and Messrs. McIntosh, Bishop and Hetherington on horses. The show of stock on the whole was not up to that of other years, the very bad weather preventing many from attending.

Horses put up the best display, especially in light horses. There were some very fine harness horses shown, chiefly from the stables of Messrs. A. Yeager and Wooley & Davis, Simcoe, with the former capturing the lion's share of the prizes. The heavy drafts and agricultural classes were a rather mixed lot. Geo. Smith, Tyrell, H. Downing, Simcoe; R. Emerick, E. B. Tyrell, Jarvis; S. N. Culver, Simcoe; F. W. Smith, Scotland; A. Smith, Simcoe; John Gundry, Simcoe; Frank Barker, Villa Nova; John Andrews, Renton; S. Steckey, Port Rowan; and Geo. Hutchison, Rockford, were among the prize winners in the heavy draft and agricultural classes. Wm. Irwin, Hagersville, showed a draft team that would do credit to any show ring. They were three-year-old Clyde twins, and near alike as it is possible to get them.

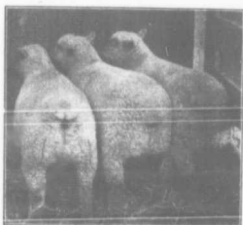
The Shorthorns were a rather ordi-

nary lot and had very little fitting for the showing. Wm. Dawson, Victoria, and F. W. Smith, Scotland, were the only ones who faced the judges, and divided the prize money. John Baker, Simcoe, arrived with an exhibit after the awards had been placed. In the other breeds there was little, if any, competition. Herefords were shown by R. H. Penhall, Villa Nova. Geo. Sandon and Tom Hamblly, Simcoe, showed Jerseys; Wm. Thorn, Lyndock, and Smith & Wilson, Simcoe, Arystires, and J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe, Holsteins.

The Leicesters led both in quality and quantity of exhibit in sheep. Frank Kelly, Aylmer; John Haggard, Ranelagh, and Jno. Wright, Mohawk, having some good ones to the front. Kelly's exhibit was very favorably commented on. Cotswolds were shown by J. C. Ross, Jarvis; Southdowns, by Geo. Baker, Simcoe, and F. W. Smith; Oxford by S. C. Kitchen, Simcoe, and J. W. Lee & Son; Dorset by A. Deming, and Shropshires by D. G. Hamner, Burford.

The swine display was the smallest of the lot, there being little competition in most of the classes.

On the afternoon of the last day the rain ceased for a couple of hours and the people of Simcoe and vicinity show-



A trio of fine Southdowns.

ed their sympathy with and appreciation of the efforts of the management by turning out in large numbers. It showed visitors from a distance what would have been the result had the weather been fine throughout. The people are loyal to the show that best serves their interests.

METHODS DISCUSSED

On the evening of Oct. 18th a public meeting was attended by the fair delegates present and a number of others. The meeting was ably presided over by the Hon. Mr. Monteth, who in his opening remarks impressed upon his hearers the importance of keeping the agricultural features of the fall fair to the front.

Mr. H. H. Groff stated that the reasons why the Simcoe fair had succeeded so well were that it had a good secretary,

there was active sympathy and interest between town and country, and they were a unit in supporting the fair. The success of Norfolk Union Fair had not been so much the result of what they did as what they did not do, referring of course to keeping out objectionable features.

The discussion which followed, considering the importance of the gathering, was not very productive of ideas regarding the management of the fall fair. It lacked point and the delegates seemed to hesitate about expressing their real views.

Supt. Cowan outlined the defects in the existing act as follows: 1. Fixed grants to districts. 2. Distinction between district and township shows. 3. No limit to the number of societies. The essentials of a good show are: 1. To be located in a good agricultural section. 2. To have the support of the best people. 3. Pushing directors. 4. Agriculture its main feature. 5. A good management.

He emphasized the need of more printers' ink in connection with shows and exhibited a cheap printing outfit that could be used to advantage in printing cards for labelling exhibits.

Entomological Society

The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at Guelph on October 18 and 19. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held by the society. The subjects dealt with covered a wide range, many of the more important insects in America being dealt with.

Among the chief speakers were Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa; Prof. Smith, New Jersey, and Prof. McCready, Guelph. It was pointed out in some of the addresses that farmers by a little care and by the judicious use of the proper remedies could eradicate the insects which play havoc with their crops and result in serious financial loss.

Officers of the society were elected as follows:—President, John D. Evans, Trenton; Vice-President, Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, J. A. Balkwill, London; Directors, C. H. Young, Humsands Bridge; C. E. Grant, Orillia; J. B. Williams, Toronto; George E. Fisher, Burlington, and Prof. F. Sherman, Guelph; Librarian and Curator, Rev. Dr. Bethune; Auditors, W. H. Hamilton and F. A. Stuart, London; Editor of Canadian Entomologist, Rev. Dr. Bethune; Editing Committee, Dr. Fletcher, H. H. Lyman, J. D. Evans, G. E. Fisher, J. B. Williams, Prof. Lechler, and C. W. Williams, Delegate to Royal Society of Canada, A. F. Wynn, Montreal.

Blueberries

The blueberry crop in the neighborhood of Kenora (Rat Portage) amounted this year to about 125 tons, the price varying from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

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POUNDED TWICE EACH YEAR.

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THE HOME WORLD



Pleasant smiles, gentle tones, cheery greetings, temper sweet under a headache, or a business care, or the child's noise; the ready bubbling over of thoughtfulness for one another—and habits of smiling, greeting, forbearing, thinking in these ways. It is these more all else which make one's home—a building of God, a house not made with hands; these that we hear in the song of "Home, Sweet Home."

The Last Robin

BY ETHELYN WETHERALD

The spring was red with robins.
The summer gay with their song,
What doest thou here at the bleak of
the year,
When the frost is sharp and strong?
When even the red of the leaves has
fled,
And the stormy night is long.

Silent, alone, thou givest
An April gleam to the lane,
A sense of spring in the sorrowing
Of autumn wind and rain,
Dear gleam, good-bye—the dark is
nigh—
Good-bye! Come back again!

A Canadian Woman Writer

Marshall Saunders, the author of that mimitable dog story, "Beautiful Joe," and the friend of all living creatures, is one of the most interesting of our Canadian women. At her childhood's home in Milton, N.S., the sympathies of the little brown eyed maid were first enlisted on behalf of the four-footed and feathered pets who were her earliest playmates. From the beginning her attitude towards them was wholly original. To her mind each of them possessed as distinct an individuality as did the people about her, and with this belief as a working basis she acquired, all unconsciously, a peculiarly intimate knowledge of their characters and ways, which later on stood her in good stead. In more mature years, when she realized that the gift of the ready expression of thought was hers, she at once began to write on the subject in which her own quick perceptions had already made her a specialist. Thus it was that, coming straight from her heart, the story of "Beautiful Joe" went straight to the hearts of thousands of boys and girls of many countries and of many tongues.

Her summer home, in Meadowvale, Nova Scotia, is a quite charming retreat. Here, surrounded by her pets, she continues her close observations of their doings—observations which are none the less sympathetic than those of her childhood's days though they are now made with an almost scientific accuracy.

For the past three years she has devoted her time and attention to the study of birds, and the care of her aviary and its inmates, though of necessity entailing much hard work, has been a never-failing source of pleasure to her. Her latest book, "The Princess Sukey," the truthful history of a pigeon which has mothered since it first chipped through the egg, is one of the results

of these aviary studies. Sukey is her inseparable companion. She haunts her bedroom, hops familiarly about her desk, perches on her shoulder and coos companionably in her ear. It is a pretty sight to see the intelligent bird accompanying her mistress on her walks, skimming the ground behind her, flying ahead and resting on a fence rail until



MISS MARSHALL SAUNDERS

her mistress comes up with her, or waiting by some doorway while a neighborly call is being made.

Borrowing and Lending

Borrowing is a mania with some people. How often many of our cherished possessions are borrowed and care-

lessly treated and if returned, are in such damaged condition that we care little for them afterwards. Our nice magazines that contain valuable and interesting facts gathered from all countries, those which we value highly are borrowed and we wait in vain for their return. Should we be so bold as to ask for them, the borrower would likely feel that an insult had been offered. Then it is not always our reading matter, but often useful things about the home that we need ourselves and can ill afford to do without.

Strange to say, the one who is most given to borrowing is least willing to lend and is seldom willing to replace damaged articles. Sometimes this borrowing leads to various results when one cannot replace the necessary article before needed. One would often like to do a neighbor a favor, but after lending them things once that are not returned they are careful about offering again. Quite often we would rather be without or buy again than to ask for the return of the borrowed things.

The world as we would like it to be and the world as it is are two very different worlds. It is folly to insist on living in the first, wisdom to accept the second—to live in it, be active in putting forth our best efforts toward making it what God would have it to be. That is better even than our fondest dreams.

A New Story

"The Longshore Traders," a story of Lake Superior, written especially for THE LAKERS, will appear soon in the Home Department, and will run through two numbers. It is a readable tale of how a bright Canadian lad broke a monopoly.

A SLIP OF THE TONGUE

By H. A. HAWLEY, in *Christian Endeavor World*

HELLO! there, youngster, where'd you get those fish?"

"Catched 'em."

"Well, you had better luck than I did. What'll you take for them?"

"What'll you give?" The urchin eyed

"the city feller" keenly.

"Whatever you think they're worth.

Would a dollar suit you? It seems to be a petty fair string." Indeed it was;

at least a dozen good-sized river trout hung from Johnny Burch's hand, heads overlapping tails, and their spots gleaming.

Johnny's eyes shone though he was

shrewd enough not to show too much

elation. A dollar was good pay for

two or three hours of sport.

"Yer can have 'em," he said.

Ralph Henderson took out his purse;

but, turning first to his companion,

swung the long string exultantly.

"Can't have you crow over me before

the girls," he laughed. "They'll all be

out on the piazza in their ribbons and

laces by the time we get back. I posi-

tively couldn't face the music, and con-

fessed to utter failure, when you've caught

four."

"Surely you're not going to claim

those as you own?"

Howard Williams' tone showed sur-

prise; there was in it also a trace of

disdain.

"They are mine or will be in a minute

when I've paid for 'em," Ralph an-

swered gayly. "Here, boy, see if you

can catch a dollar as easily as you do

trout," and he flipped a silver dollar.

"Guess I can, mister," said Johnny

with a grin, and he walked off chuck-

ling. "Ef he only know'd it, and would

go to the pool half a mile furder down,

he could get 'em hisself. But I ain't

goin' to tell him. Sort o' like to let

the other fellow know though—the one

what spoke up so honest."

The two young men packed their fish-

ing tackle and were soon on the way

back to the hotel. At first there was

the least bit of coolness on Howard's

part, which quickly wore away. Ralph

was such a cheery happy fellow, so well satisfied with life and with himself, he had no difficulty in being a favorite. Howard, more reserved, less compliant, less adaptable, did not find the way to general acceptance quite so easy. It is doubtful whether he even cared for the favor of the crowd. Had he described himself in that respect, he would have said, "I am not gregarious."

Howard straightened himself, but the other laughed it off as a good joke. There was one girl on the long piazza who said not a word during all the badinage, but she watched the young men without meaning to do it. An intuitive perception had started her— that sometime she would have to decide between these two as to something more lasting than a summer acquaintance.



He swung the long string exultantly

As Ralph predicted, when they reached the hotel, the long piazza was half filled with women; the older ones in summer silks, and settled in easy chairs with their fancy work, the younger ones fluttering about, clad in chiffons and muslins.

"Rather a gauntlet of bright eyes, isn't it?" Ralph remarked as they strode up in their outing suits. "Takes a lot of nerve, but here goes." He lifted his hat smilingly to assembled beauty, tossing his hair back with a boyish grace. Ralph was always the spokesman, and always found the right word to say.

"Will it please your ladyships to have our humble efforts added to the menu for tea to-night, subject, of course, to the will of his High Mightiness, the chef? There'll be a, least a bite apiece."

A chorus of laughing assent greeted this speech, and a bright damsel said: "You two have had your bites already, and more than one apiece; but how is it, Mr. Williams, you did not achieve distinction like your friend? I had an idea you were the more skilful angler."

Howard bowed stiffly. There was an unconscious hauteur in his bearing, quite natural under the circumstances, as he said, "I never claimed to be a second Izaak Walton, Miss Alice."

Ralph Henderson took up the reply at once, with an appearance of generous haste. "You were right in your idea, Miss Alice. His is the skill; my success was due entirely to luck."

"And that's the truth," he whispered to Howard as they went through the house to seek the cook. "I knew you wouldn't peach."

"No, I wouldn't peach."

Ralph's charming good nature, his jolly good fellowship, his open admiration, could but attract her. Certainly such frankness as his must indicate a sincere character. He was with her a great deal—too much, where there were so many gossiping tongues; yet his winsomeness could hardly be put aside without making a mountain out of what might be only a molehill. Not for worlds would Margaret assume that attentions meant something when they didn't.

As for Howard Williams, few besides the girl herself noticed any difference in the way he treated one woman or another. "The silent cavalier," some one had dubbed him; always the gentleman, he was seldom very talkative. Margaret was conscious, however, of a certain intensity about him when with her, unlike his usual cool nonchalance. How does a woman know that a man is especially interested? Doubtless no woman could explain; she only knows she knows!

Margaret Miller was a young woman who did not leave her religion at home; she took it with her on her summer trips. Sundays found her at the nearest church, and the noon hour found her in Sunday school. This was her second summer at "The Hotel in the Wilderness." She liked to walk the mile "across lots" over the cool, green-shaded paths, to church on Sunday mornings. This year, she had taken the class of an overworked woman, to give her two months of rest. Many of the young folks laughed at her "fad," sometimes other girls stayed to Sunday school with her. The young men often threatened

to do so, "and join your class of boys," Ralph said.

Margaret always answered graciously: "You are welcome to stay, but not in my class. You'd better come prepared to teach."

"...it's go in and see what it's like. Don't you want to? Our play-day's up this week, and we won't have another chance." Ralph was speaking to Howard. Though very unlike, the two were often together, and Howard had not laid up the little injustice of the fishing incident. He agreed with rather unusual heartiness; he thought it would be pleasant to look at a certain young girl as she taught.

It happened to be that lesson where Saul pretended the spoils of war were saved to be sacrificed to the Lord. Margaret considered that the best practical instruction for her class of urchins would be on the sin of lying, whether by tongue or by act. She encouraged the boys to ask questions, and in their unanimous opinion the teacher was "a daisy."

"An' did yer say, miss, it 'ud be jest as bad to pretend a thing was so when twain't as to spit it right out?"

"Just as bad, Johnny. If one would be meaner than the other, I think that would be meaner. It would not only be a lie, but it would be cowardly besides."

"One of the younger boys asked, 'What is 't to act a lie?' This was a new view of morality."

"I can tell him," Johnny Burch put in eagerly. "I've got a case in pint."

"Very well, Johnny," Miss Miller assented; "only mention no names. We must be careful of other people's reputation."

"No names, ma'am," Johnny spoke solemnly; then with many a twinkle he told the story of "two city fellers; one didn't have no luck 't all, but that one bought my string of trout, give me a dollar for 'em, he did, an' boasted how he'd pretend they was hissen. Must 'a' wanted to fool somebody purty bad, to pay a dollar."

Just then the superintendent was entering Ralph Henderson across the room to a class without a teacher. That young man had smilingly assented to the request. "It couldn't be much to teach such illiterate children," he thought.

Johnny looked up, and seeing him at this critical moment, opened his eyes wide.

"That's him!" he exclaimed. "That's the very feller! Guess he won't say nothin' 'bout not lyin'." And then, realizing what he had done, Johnny clapped his hand over his mouth, muttering: "I didn't mention a name, Miss Miller, not a name. An' I didn't mean to show nothin'." He was spriced, an' my tongue jest slipped."

"I know you didn't, Johnny."

Margaret laid her hand reassuringly on his other one. "A certain sternness settled on her face, but the boy guessed it was not for him. "I am glad you understand so well what a lie is."

That scene on the hotel piazza rose before her. How exactly it fitted the boy's tale! How it explained the disgusted look Howard Williams wore, which she had then attributed to his want of success. But she had herself well in hand, and went calmly on with the lesson.

Margaret was a truth-lover to the core. She knew perfectly well that Ralph's pretence would seem but venial to most people—nothing more than a jest; to her it carried not only the force of falsehood, but the added dishonor of injustice to a friend. Such earnest natures as hers are apt to take things seriously, and her dawdling liking

(Continued on Page 822.)

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Sly Old Fellow

Oh, he was a sly old fellow,
That old gray cat I knew!
And, if I tell you the trick he played,
I think you'll say so, too.

One night by the dining-room fire,
Asleep on the soft, thick rug,
With his tail curled around and his nose
tucked

Old Tom lay warm and snug.

His master sat in his armchair
By the table laid for tea.
He never thought Tom would steal the
cakes;

For Tom was asleep you see.

So he left the room for a minute,—
Perhaps it was two, not more,—
And, on his return, on the hearth-rug
Lay Tom asleep as before.

But how do you think it happened
That by the side of our sleeping friend
Lay a nice little cake from the table,
With a piece bitten off at the end?

Oh, he was a sly old fellow.
And I think I will leave it to you
To say how that cake came to be there;
For you see this story is true.

Mr. Lion and Br'er Rabbit

I one day stopped to talk with an
old negro woman sitting on the shadowed
side of her whitewashed cabin. Her
little granddaughter was with her and
they were eating bread and milk. Some
hens and chickens were picking around
and watching the entree, hopeful of getting
a share of the feast; and a dog
lay on the ground also alert and expectant,
and a pig was rooting close by, and he,
too, seemed to be watching for the
bestowal of a portion of the bread and
milk.

Round about were wild grassy hillsides,
and a stream ran through the hollow.
While we were talking, the little
girl suddenly exclaimed: "I done seen
a rabbit over dar in de briars!"
"Dat remin' nu' er de stories dey use
to tell 'bout de rabbit an' de yuther
creatures when I was a child," remarked
the woman. "I thought den de tales
was all true, and I was sure Mr. Rabbit
ketch us if we go down to de branch
in de evenin'; an' if we see Mr. Rabbit
den, we chilluns would light out skered
to death."

"What were the stories?" I questioned.
She responded with a series of several,
which she told with great animation,
acting out all the parts and changing
her voice to suit the words of the
different characters, and now and then
rising and skimming around the yard
to illustrate the more dramatic portions.

"Well," said she, replying to my
query about the stories, "dey mostly
was about how 'mongst all de yuther
creatures Mr. Rabbit was de smartest
man in de crowd. He was a sly rascal,
he sho' was. One day when Mr. Rabbit
an' Mr. Fox talkin' togadder Mr. Lion
an' Mr. Tiger drove pas' wid a load
er fish. 'Look a 'dar!' says Mr. Rabbit.
'I want some er dose fish!'"

"But yo' can't git 'em," says Mr.
Fox.

"Yes I kin," says Mr. Rabbit, and he
cry out: "'Hol' on, Mr. Lion: hol' on,
Mr. Tiger!' an' when dey stop he run
an jump up on de fish wagon.

"De lion and de tiger, dey order him
off. Den he runs way up de road an'
hide in de bushes, an' when de fish wagon
come along he holler out: 'Whoop,
whoop, whoop, diddle-um-ding, varmint
of all kinds, lions, an' tigers, an' dey
cain't keep my th'ot c'lar!"

"'Hyo! Mr. Lion,' says Mr. Tiger,
'what dat? I reckon we better be gettin'
along in a hurry!'"

"So dey whip up der hoss. But Mr.
Rabbit ran fas' as he kin an' git ahead
once mo' in de bushes an' soon as
dey come along he holler: 'Whoop,
whoop, whoop, diddle-um-ding, varmint
of all kinds, lions an' tigers, an' dey
cain't keep my th'ot c'lar!"

"Dat skeer Mr. Lion and Mr. Tiger so
much dey jump off de wagon an' run
like dey sent for. Den Mr. Rabbit he
drive off wid de fish, an' de nex' day
he 'bin a time fo' a big feast. 'All
Mr. Rabbit's frien's come except Mr.
Fox, and bimbe he come, too; but he
was all limpy an' rasselafassled. 'Boo-
hoo-hoo!' he cry, 'I done met up wid
Mr. Lion an' Mr. Tiger, an' dey 'cuse
me er stralin' der fish; an' dose fellers,
dey took me an' dey most tore me all to
pieces.'"

"Dat de way—de rabbit always doin'
de mischief an' someone else gettin'
punish fo' it. Yes, de rabbit mighty
slyck. He de cunningest 't' er creetur
in de woods. Sometimes when he chased
by an' de groum' wid a hole ius' large
enough fo' him to slip through, an' he
go in one end and out de yuther. De
dog foller his track to de log an' he
spen' his time pawin' at de place de
rabbit went in, an' de rabbit git safe
home. But his bes' trick when he
runtin' from de dog is to take a circle
around an' come back to his track,
an' dar he stop an' lick his paws to take
off de scent. Nex' thing he fetch a

the papers are collected they are shuffled
and drawn by the players. Each person
must, before opening his paper, declare
whether he considers the advice it con-
tains as worthy of being followed or
entirely unnecessary. He then reads
the advice aloud. For instance, A, who
announces his advice as most excellent,
discovers it to be: "You would be
greatly improved by endeavoring to over-
come your unbearable conceit." B, who
says his advice is entirely uncalled for,
finds it to read: "Do not be so reck-
lessly generous, or you will some day
come to want."

Mental Nuts to Crack

The Man in Jail. A man in jail was
asked who it was who visited him, and
replied: "Brothers and sisters have
I none but that man's father is my
father's son."

The Beggar. A beggar had a brother,
and the brother died and the man who died
had no brother.

Are They Similar? or, Which is the
most—six dozen dozen or half a dozen
dozen? Be quick!

The Bottle and the Cork. A bottle
and a cork cost \$1.10; the bottle cost
\$1.00 more than the cork. What did
the cork cost?

The Cats and the Rats. If three cats
can catch three rats in three minutes,
how many cats can catch one hundred
rats in one hundred minutes?

The Boy and the Ducks. A boy, driv-
ing home some ducks, was asked how
many ducks he had. He replied: "When
in line there are two ducks ahead of a
duck, two ducks behind a duck, and one
duck in the middle." How many ducks
had he?

Nine Rules of Politeness

To be polite is to have kind regard
for the feelings and rights of others.
Be as polite to your parents, brothers,
sisters and schoolmates as you are to
strangers.

Look people fairly in the eyes when
you speak to them, or they speak to you.

Do not blunely contradict any one.
It is not discourteous to refuse to do
wrong.



"Dey order him off."

few jumps out sideways an' sit still
an' let de dog run pas'. Den he go off
about his business."

This is the story the old negro woman
heard in her childhood and told me.

Game of Advice

Everybody being provided with paper
and pencil, each player writes a piece
of advice upon a slip of paper which is
folded and put into a hat. When all

Whispering, laughing, chewing gum, or
eating at lectures, in school, or at places
of amusement, is rude and vulgar.

Be doubly careful to avoid any rudeness
to strangers, such as calling out to
them, laughing, or making remarks
about them. Do not stare at visitors.

In passing a pen, pencil, knife or
pointer, hand the blunt end toward the
one who receives it.

When a classmate is reciting, do not
raise your hand until he has finished.

IN THE KITCHEN

Learn to Cook

"What can a woman be worth
Who knows simply nothing of cook-
ing.

Who handling the beauties of the earth,
All helpless is looking?

For food to be pleasant and good,
Depends on the way that you treat
it;

If carelessly roasted or stewed,
'Tisn't prudent to eat it.

"It may be as soft as new bread,
It may be as tough as old leather;
May lie just as heavy as lead,

Or light as a feather,
So life may be burdened with pain,
Or quite a succession of pleasure,
If men a good cook can obtain,
They call her a treasure."

Household Hints

Cold rain water and soap will remove
machine oil.

A pinch of salt in the coffee pot will
improve aroma of the coffee.

A good nap and a hot bath will add
much to the beauty of a homely woman.

Bathing the face in cold water while
it is hot and flushed will make the skin
coarse.

A tablespoonful of coal oil in a basin
of water will clean window glasses and
mirrors and not leave them clouded.

Coal oil destroys bedbugs. Use plentifully.
It will leave no stain—it evaporates.
It will clean furniture and remove
white stains.

Unpleasant odors in sick rooms can
be entirely removed by burning a news-
paper in the room. Twist the newspaper
so that it can be carried around the
room. Light and allow to burn moving
it about the room. It does away with
all odors.

Wash fabrics may have their color
set by allowing them to stand in a solution
of salt and water before going into
the tub. Wash and rinse without allow-
ing to stand. For pinks and blues and
delicate colors dry in the shade. By
this method the colors are kept bright
and fresh.

More Good Things

Apple Salad—Cut small round slices
from the top of six nice King apples, low-
flow them out, making the pieces as large
as possible. Do not spoil the shapes
of the apples. Cut the scoopings in small
squares and put them in a bowl. Cut,
also the same size, the same quantity
of white celery hearts and English nuts.
Half a pint of mayonnaise. Mix it with
the salad, and finish with a quarter of
a pint of whipped cream. Mix gently
and serve in the apples.

Sponge Pudding—Mix four table-
spoonfuls of cornstarch with a little
cold water, then stir it into a
pint of boiling water. Add a cup
of sugar and the rind and juice
of two lemons. Boil one minute, pour
while hot over well beaten whites of
eggs. Mix thoroughly and pour into
a mold. Serve with custard while very
cold.

Ontario Stew—Chop up three pounds
of cold roast beef with a large onion,
put in a saucepan with a quart of cold
water, a large potato sliced, a small
slice of bacon, pepper and salt to taste,
and stew until the gravy is reduced
to one-half. In another saucepan cook

two cupfuls of rice. When done, add
one tablespoonful of butter and two
hardboiled eggs sliced. Put the meat
in a dish, cover with rice and serve hot.

Fruit Rolls—Stir one tablespoonful
each of butter and sugar and one tea-
spoonful of salt into one pint of scalded
milk; when lukewarm add one-half yeast
cake dissolved in one-fourth cup of
water and three cups of flour, or enough
to make a drop batter. Let it rise
until light, then stir in one-half cup of
butter creamed, with one-half cup of
sugar and enough more flour to make
a stiff dough. Knead until smooth, and
when light roll it out thin and cut into
squares about four inches. Lay on the
centre of the dough half a candied peach,
well drained, or four or five stewed
prunes, or any preferred fruit which
has been stewed and sweetened. Bring
the corners up to the centre and press
them together lightly, leaving spaces
where the fruit shows. Lay them close
together, and when risen again till light
bake in a quick oven.

Brown Betty—The very mention of
brown Betty brings with it all the flavor
of old-fashioned days. The following
recipe is one of the best of its kind:
Spread the bottom of an earthen-pudding
dish with a layer of quartered
apples dotted with bits of butter and
seasoned with nutmeg. Then cover with
a layer of breadcrumbs soaked in milk.
Do not have too much milk, as the tartness
of the apples and the sweetness
of the milk do not combine well, but the
crumbs should be thoroughly moistened
to prevent their becoming too dry
in baking. Bread freshly grated from a
stale loaf is excellent for this purpose.
Sprinkle the top with nutmeg, a little
sugar and large bits of butter. Bake
until the apples are done and the whole
a rich brown. Serve with thick sweet-
ened cream, or, better yet, with a hard
sauce made with powdered sugar, butter
and a wine flavoring. It is good
either hot or cold.

Creamed Finnan Haddie—Pour two
eggs well beaten into a cup of milk and
stir thoroughly. Have a cupful of
pickled finnan haddie browned in butter
in a saucepan and turn the milk and egg
mixture in. Thicken with a little flour
and milk, season and serve hot with
baked potatoes for breakfast.

Dutch Rolls—These rolls are very
nice and are made by taking one cup
lard, one-half cup butter, four cups
water or milk, one teaspoonful of
salt, five teaspoonfuls baking powder,
flour to make soft dough. Roll out
about one-fourth of an inch in thick-
ness, sprinkle with one cup of sugar
and a tablespoonful of cinnamon. Roll
up as a jelly roll, and cut in slices
an inch in thickness. Put in a well
greased pan and bake twenty minutes
in a hot oven.

A Good Wax—Take two ounces of
resin and four ounces of beeswax, melt
together on back of stove, stir often.
After corking the bottle tight invert
in the hot liquid.

Tired feet should be well bathed in
warm water, to which a little sea-salt
has been added. Dry thoroughly and
rub with a little lemon-juice. It is
wonderful how this treatment soothes
them.

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The Plan of Your Life

That man would be regarded as a fool, who, having a plan drawn by a competent architect, should build his house without looking at it, adding to it day by day just as his fancy should dictate. But that is the way that many are building their characters, and hence they are making them repulsive and ugly instead of beautiful as the divine Architect intended.

To Find One's Best

We do not and cannot know our own abilities till we give ourselves over to

God. What we can do and what we can be in His service and at His call, is entirely unknown, even unguessed, and would seem incredible if told to us. However intelligent or gifted or strong we may think ourselves without God, he can make us more so as we obey him, let him train us, develop the powers he has given to us. We are not all ourselves except as we are in right relation with God, subject to His direction. The real heroes of the world have all been just ordinary men who let God guide and use them, opening their eyes to see what he had to show and their ears to hear what he had to tell.

Sunday at Home

So Blind Are We

So blind are we, dear Lord, we scarce
Thy light from darkness know.
Lead on through all the weary day
Our stumbling feet and slow,
If briars there be, the roses, too,
Will lift their radiance toward the blue.

We cannot understand thy ways

And take thy dearest gifts
As if with evil they were fraught.
'Till some dim cloud lifts.
In tears, thy tender smiles we drown,
As often as thy grievous frown.

If bitter be the cup we drink,

Help us to bear in mind
The hand that holds it to our lips,
Is always wise and kind,
And it, with its deep healing take
With meek thanks, dear Lord, for Thy
sake.

Certainty of God's Law

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" cannot be more true in the physical than in the spiritual world. Not only is this true of evil, but also of good. To devote oneself to God, to give one's efforts and heart to men, is to know a "conscience void of offence" joy, peace, usefulness—heaven on earth. Chance has no part in the matter. God's laws act with beautiful certainty and precision. What is good, though but as a grain of mustard seed, must bring forth good, and often the harvest is "an hundred fold." No one needs to guess or to hope, or even to have faith; he may know that right being and right doing have their sure reward.

Lovely Habits

The soul grows into lovely habits as easily as into ugly ones, and the moment a life begins to blossom into beautiful words and deeds, that moment a new standard of conduct is established, and your eager neighbors look to you for a continuous manifestation of the good cheer, the sympathy, the ready wit, the comradeship, or the inspiration, you once showed yourself capable of. Bear figs for a season or two, and the world outside the orchard is very unwilling you should bear thistles.

The God of Peace

Thus said the apostle: That is our God, the God of peace, the God giving peace. What is more comforting or more inspiring? For that after all is the quest of mankind—to attain peace. Other religions tell how to buy it; our religion tells how it is given. What attribute of God is more comforting to the troubled, sorrowful soul than that of the God of peace? Christ, who quieted the storm-tossed Sea of Galilee, also stills the troubled heart, and out of the storm, the chaos even of despair brings peace and quiet. It is the Master's special business to His disciples, for in His last discourse before Gethsemane He said, "Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you." That peace is to be had by all mankind, by you who read.

You have seen a ship out on the sea—swinging with the tide, and seeming as if it would follow it; and yet it cannot, for down beneath the water it is anchored. So many a soul sways toward heaven, but it cannot ascend there because it is anchored to some secret sin.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Health in the Home

In the Sick Room

Plan to have two sets of sheets and pillow cases always in use, so that every morning the bed can be entirely changed, the sheets removed and put out to air for a couple of hours and then warmed and folded away ready for the next morning, with two fresh from the laundry well warmed at least twice a week.

The patient should be removed to the left side of the bed as a folded sheet is laid on the right, then lifted for a second as the sheet is opened to the right, and the under sheet pulled out. Then the fresh sheet is put over, and for a while an extra blanket added to avoid chill.

The question of ventilation is very important, yet most easily managed. A screen is absolutely essential.

At night one window should be opened a little at the top and one at the bottom, and the screen should be placed around the bed. During the day one window should always be opened, with a screen in front of it, out some two feet to allow the air to spread easily.

Every morning after the bed is changed the windows should be opened wide, the patient well bundled up and the screen put in front of the bed if he is sensitive to cold. Then breakfast, a little visiting, if the doctor will permit it, or a book, if the patient really wishes it.

Cause and Cure of Nervousness

There are five causes of nervousness:

1. Low vitality of the nervous system.
2. The faculties of self-mastery being weak.
3. Loss of sleep.
4. The use of improper foods and drinks.
5. Association with erratic, excitable, nervous, idiotic, insane, cynical and pessimistic people.

When the life force is constantly leaving the body at the finger tips, at the feet, through the eyes, at the knees, at the hands and at the elbows, a person becomes nervous. In order to overcome these losses a person should learn to control every movement. A restless foot, an uneasy eye, a swinging leg, involuntary motions, a trembling voice, an uneven step, jerky actions, anger, irritability, pessimism, sudden starts, etc., are signs of nervousness. Unless a person develops his faculties of self-mastery, unless he increases vitality of the nervous system, unless he gets the sleep which is necessary each and every day, unless he eats the right kind of foods and drinks the right kind of drinks, and unless he associates with the right kind of people, he will become more nervous; lastly, he will become a physical and mental wreck; he will become old looking and haggard; he will die before his time.

Danger of Tight Clothing

"As the months of chill approach it's well to warn people to loosen a bit, lest they suffer colds and possibly pneumonia from the folly of being too tightly bound," says a doctor. "Of course I refer to clothing. No tight clothing should be worn at any time, but especially is this true of the feet and winter months, when the impeded circulation resulting at whatever part of the body the tightness of wearing apparel is per-

mitted to exist may result in one of those disagreeable and often dangerous ailments ensuing to the individual.

"A tight collar or neckband prevents the blood from flowing back and forth in the veins and arteries of the head as freely as it should, and a cold in the head is reasonably certain to result in such folly. A man may wear a loose fitting collar during the day, and in the evening, when he dons a dress suit, perhaps put on a dress collar a size too small. He must, indeed, be of a hardy nature if he escapes a cold as a result of the exposure without the circulation in his head that is ordinarily accustomed to. Tight shoes will result in cold feet, and cold feet are one of the contributory causes to many more or less serious colds, to say nothing of the inconvenience one must suffer from the chill in the extremities.

"A teamster will often put on extra heavy socks, forcing his feet down into his shoes, and forcing back the blood because of the pressure. Then he wonders why his feet are cold."

A SLIP OF THE TONGUE

(Continued from Page 815.)

of Ralph suddenly changed to aversion. It was with difficulty he kept a decided composure out of her manner and continued at least a friendly courtesy.

Ralph, with his "conquering-hero" make-up, had no idea of this revulsion, and was sure he had but to speak to establish their relations on a more secure footing. He planned to catch Margaret away from the crowd; but she eluded him successfully, and both the young men left on the same day without giving audible expression to what their eyes had been saying.

Within a week Margaret received two letters. The first was from Ralph, in which with almost audacious confidence he assumed that her kindness had given him the right to expect her favor. There was enough truth in the assumption to make Margaret wince. She felt a moral obligation to tell the exact reason for her decision. Her answer was put as gently as merciless truth could be. She did not say that she knew, but assured him she did know the fishing incident; and that it had transformed liking into distrust was made plain. It is to be hoped this blow to Ralph Henderson's self-esteem did the double good of making him more humble and more truthful. To do him justice, he never suspected his friend of informing against him, but rightly concluded the boy had let out the story.

Howard William's letter was of a different order. In the hope expressed that she would permit him to write, and would let the pleasant summer be but the beginning of a firmer friendship, there was a modest dignity which was most engaging. As the girl read it, she could see the tall young fellow, manly-looking, reticent, full of reserve force—a personality to rely on.

Margaret sat long with the letter on her lap. This answer needed more time than the other. Over and over her mind framed the sentence, and a soft flush swept her cheeks as she thought, "Maybe I shall be glad all my life that Johnny Burch's tongue 'jest slipped!'"

Two men ordered a coffin for a mutual friend. Said the undertaker: "I am sorry poor Tim is gone. He had a famous way of drinking whiskey. What did he die of?" Replied one of the men: "He is not dead yet at all; the doctor says we will see before the morning, and, sure, he should know, for he knows what he gave him."

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

HOUSE JACKET 5133

The tasteful housejacket, whether it is made with skirt to match, or worn with one of contrasting materials, is always desirable for morning wear and adds largely to one's comfort and well-being. This one is absolutely simple yet perfectly shapely while it takes graceful and becoming lines. The model is made of Scotch flannel with a finish of simple banding, but cashmere, challie and a variety of similar materials are equally desirable. Wash flannels alone afford a generous range of choice as to color and design and are to be desired for the reason that they can be washed readily and with success.

The jacket is made with fronts, backs and side-backs. The backs are fitted to the figure, while the fronts are loose, gathered at their upper edges. At the neck is a turn-over collar, that is always comfortable, and the sleeves allow a choice of the deep or narrow cuffs.

BLOUSE WITH CHEMISETTE 5150

Such a blouse as this one finds many uses and is adapted to many occasions. In the illustration it is made of taffeta with the chemisette and cuffs of crepe lace and is adapted to between seasons wear on the street as well as in the house. While it is a waist and made over a fitted lining, the double breasted effect, together with the collar, renders it quite appropriate for out-door gowns, and a little later some slight wrap can be added to give possible needed warmth. As a waist, however, it will be found useful and desirable throughout the entire season and is appropriate for many pretty wools as well as for the long list of silks. In this instance it matches the skirt, but it also can be utilized for the separate blouse that is always in demand.

The blouse is made with fronts and back that are arranged over the lining. The back is tucked to give the tapering



5153 House Jacket,
Chemisette,
32 to 44 bust.

5156 Blouse with
Chemisette,
32 to 40 bust.

lines, which are so much in fashion, and the front to give becoming fullness. The sleeves are the favorite ones that are full at the shoulders and tucked at the wrists where they are finished with quite novel and distinctive cuffs.

TUCKED SKIRT 5164

The skirt that gives long and unbroken lines at the front is in constant demand, for the reason that it is among the most becoming known. In the illustration is shown one of the most graceful and satisfactory models which is adapted to all the fashionable soft materials. In the illustration it is made

of Henrietta, stitched with beading silk, but there are so many pliable or "chiffon" fabrics this season that the list of available ones is far too long to enumerate. The only requirement is adaptability to shirring and this is found in the greater number of both silk and wool fabrics. Among novelties are to be found chiffon velours, or ribbed velvet, chiffon velveteen and lousine satin.

The skirt is made with a full length front gore, the circular side portions and the flounce. The flounce is shirred at the top and joined to the upper portion beneath the lowermost tuck, while the tucks at the lower edge are continued onto the front gore, making the entire circuit of the skirt.



5164 Tucked Skirt,
22 to 30 waist.



5167 Child's Long
Coat, 2 to 8 yrs.

CHILD'S LONG COAT 5167

The long coat makes the best of all wraps for small children. It covers and protects the frock, its long lines render it becoming and it is altogether satisfactory, both from the standpoint of use and that of appearance. This one is made of dark red cloth, stitched with beading silk and trimmed with silk braid while the buttons are exceedingly handsome ones of smoked pearl, but the model is quite simple enough to be adapted to almost everything seasonable. For the coats of play and harder usage, navy blue and brown corduroy and velveteen and chevot are well liked while for the more dressy ones broadcloth, velvety and velveteen in the lighter colors are used.

The coat is made with fronts and back and is closed in double breasted style. At the neck is a flat turn-over collar and the fullness at the back is confined by a strap. The sleeves can be in leg-of-mutton style with roll-over cuffs or full, as shown in the back view.

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

The other day a little red-faced Irishman approached a post office which had three letter boxes outside. One was labeled "City," another "Domestic" and the third "Foreign." He looked at the three in turn and then as a puzzled expression crossed his face, scratched his head. "Faith," he was heard to mutter, "I don't know in which way to put the letter. Sure, Katie's a domestic, an' she lives in the City all right, an' she's a furrier, too; but begobs, damfino how th' dommed thing can go in both of th' three holes at wance."

THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

"The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it:

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will be answered: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural science are worked out in the most interesting form. I would like to see our hard-working, close-thinking, unindustrial Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is too sensible to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not buy it or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do more for the Ontario farmer as well as for the rich city man who longs to change his costly city office for the free air of his country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which reads in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. FLOUSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land" and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

This book recently sold at \$1.50. THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book, bound in paper and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

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The Farming World
TORONTO

Beekeeping for Pleasure and Profit

To try to give some information and facts on the above topic is my task. As the pleasure comes first, it suits the writer. But so many look upon the pursuit as an unprofitable occupation and call it "fussing with bees."

This article may not reach a very large number who know the 10,000 pleasures and wonders of the bee, her work, and her matchless product. Look at their wax, for instance, which is nature's product for canning or storing the honey.

Has man, with all his skill and scientific research, ever produced an article to compare with pure beeswax for storing honey? Of course we could store honey away in glass bottles, but it would not suit the bees. Next, take the honey, the best and purest sweet ever produced. No danger of sugar ever taking first place. As honey is apt to draw moisture in a damp place, see how the wax comes in to store and seal it up. Think of a colony of bees storing 100 pounds of honey in a season and every two or three drops of this 100 pounds is sealed up separately, so that when the bees need more food, only a fraction of an ounce is exposed to the air at one time. Surely there is pleasure in looking at a piece of new honey comb and noting the spotless white, and such economy of space and material in comb building.

Now let us suppose we take a jump over till the spring of 1906. When early in April on their first flight, every bee comes out of the hive very carefully and takes careful notice of the hive and its location, circling and moving backwards and enlarging the circle, taking observations of surrounding objects, so as to make no mistake in returning. Then, in a few days, it is a pleasure when they find their first pollen or bee bread, to notice the commotion and rejoicing in the whole apiary. On the arrival of the first few loads, sometimes we give the bees fine chop for a few days and it is amusing to see them roll in a dish of meal and perhaps carry away a good pal of meal in a single day. Here again, see, nature makes no blunders. The bees, the cattle and hogs use the same food, something to make up and keep up the tear and wear of bone and muscle. However pollen does not lessen the need or value of honey, which produces heat, energy and snap.

Even the Jap's soldiers carry sweets, and are said to swallow the last of it just before going into battle. Then we find it a pleasure to see the bees just wild, rolling over each other with great

loads of new pollen, which is as much of a treat to them as our first maple syrup is to us, and from this on, if the weather is favorable, everything is in a bustle and goes like clock work, housecleaning, polishing up combs, raising large quantities of young bees, for the honey harvest which commences from June 10th to 15th. Then comes to their needs, letting none starve if bad weather sets in; also clipping queens' wings before they get too numerous. Having each hive numbered with a large movable number, we use a small book and note down condition of queen or anything which can be done later to make each colony more profitable.

I have always maintained that the farm is the proper place for bees and many farmers or their sons could produce their own honey, and more too, and have something always ready to put on the table, which does not need to be sealed or put away in glass sealers. It is easier digested and much healthier food than our sugars.

Now, as for the profits. While I am of the opinion that the profits of any occupation will depend largely upon the pleasure we take in any line of business or occupation, I am satisfied if we can get no pleasure in an occupation, it is bound to suffer sooner or later.

Now to compare profits, which is in order. I have always farmed, sending milk to the cheese factory, raising hogs, finishing export cattle, and have kept bees on a large scale for 25 years, and I have a fair idea of profits, and have produced at least 250,000 pounds of honey. In 1882 I kept an apiary for D. D. Hay, of Listowell, M.P.P. for Perth County. The season turned out a failure and we had to feed the bees during winter or lose them by starving. I ran them on shares the next season, 1883. One of the best colonies produced 612 pounds of honey, a record that has never been equalled by one colony in the Dominion. The proceeds from this colony totalled \$160.80.

This apiary consisted of 39 colonies, spring count, and the product for the year amounted to \$1,200. But we must remember honey was 15 cents a pound then, while to-day it is almost cut in two; also, the seasons never come up to what they used to be.

We have not got the Linden or bass-wood, or fall flowers we had years ago. I would advise the beginner, therefore, to take little notice of such yields. However, I have built my barn over twice and enlarged it to 62 x 70 feet, with stone stables, and the bees were



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always ready to pay for the last board and nail. But at the same time, if I had put the same amount of study and close attention into many other callings, perhaps I could have made more. I am also of the opinion that a beekeeper must be born, not made. We must have a liking for our adopted pursuit or fail, it seems to me. I know there are hundreds of locations which would yield more honey than here, any place where alac is grown for seed. The farmer who is lucky enough to have plenty of tame bees working on his clover will be many dollars in pocket at the end of the year.

We know that Australia had to import the bumble bee from America before they could succeed in raising red clover seed and just here we find why the first cutting of red clover in this country will not produce seed, simply because the queen bumble bee is the only one which winters over. She has to start the nest in spring on a very small scale, from 4 to 6 eggs, hatch and nurse them until she gets help from them to raise more workers, and when the second cutting or later red clover comes into blossom, there are plenty of workers to pollinate or inoculate the red clover.

We often hear the remarks from narrow-minded farmers that bees rob the clovers of some valuable part. But there are many things we would not get only for bees and insects. Many of our beautiful flowers can only be attracting insects by their sweet scents and honey propagate their own species. In conclusion I can say that beekeeping will compare favorably with any other branch of farming (that is counting the amount invested) under proper management and reasonable sound judgment.

CHARLES MITCHELL.

Molesworth, Ont.

Had to Renew

In renewing his subscription to THE FARMING WORLD, H. G. S. A., Brookville Station, St. John, N.B., writes: "I may say that when I discontinued the subscription some time ago I felt the loss of the paper and my wife and family complained about it and were very pleased when I told them the subscription had been renewed."



Mr. Mitchell studying the busy bee.

Of Interest to Every Farmer

Fall Pruning of Vines and Bush Fruits*

As soon as the leaves are off in the autumn much of the pruning of vines and bush fruits may be done to better advantage than by leaving it till next spring. Much, of course, depends upon the locality. In southern sections, where no winter protection of vines and bushes is needed, the pruning may be left till some convenient time during the early spring, but in northern sections, where grape vines and berry bushes have to be laid down in the fall and covered with earth or other covering before winter sets in, it is advisable to do the pruning before such covering is necessary.

Current and gooseberry bushes are so hardy that they need no winter protection even in the north, and they leaf out so early in the spring that it is well to have them pruned in the fall. It is best to grow them in the bush form, allowing about six canes to the bush. And as the best fruit is borne on wood not more than three years old, it is well to adopt a renewal system of pruning, whereby one-third of the bush is

and covered, or where they kill back more or less during the winter, it is best to leave the heading back till spring when they can be cut back to sound wood. The height to which sound canes should be cut back varies from three to five feet, depending upon the vigor of the bush.

There are almost as many systems of training the grape vine as there are kinds of grapes, but for northern sections one of the low arm renewal systems is best, as this facilitates the laying down and covering of the vines where that is necessary. In southern sections the Kniffen or one of the high arm systems is more convenient. Whatever method of training may be adopted, the main object of the annual pruning is to remove all superfluous wood and reduce the vine to just what is sufficient to bear a full crop of fruit. Thirty or forty buds is usually all that is necessary, and these should be evenly distributed over the vine.

"Fall Plowing"

Owing to the scarcity of farm labor, which has prevailed throughout the past

substances which are available for the use of the plant.

Thus a supply of plant food is formed at the surface of the soil, where it can be quite readily reached by the plant.

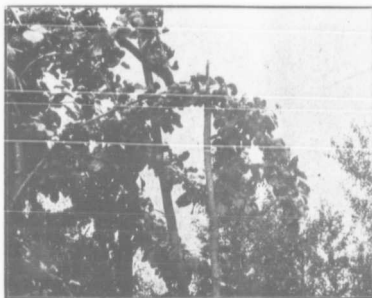
From this it will be seen that no farmer can afford to neglect this important question.

In order to overcome the scarcity of labor, perhaps the best way is to make larger fields by leaving out cross fences and using temporary ones in their places. These need only be used when it is necessary to pasture part of a field, and at other times the temporary fence may be taken down and stored in some out of the way place until needed again.

By having the farm divided into larger fields, much time can be saved in turning around while plowing, which occurs so often in smaller ones. And, lastly, by using large gang plows one man can drive two teams and accomplish as much work as two men would under ordinary conditions.—A. M. Elgin Co.

Growing Rape

The most suitable soils for rape are fairly moist loams, rich in vegetable matter. Land should be prepared for rape similar to that for root crops. Soils deficient in vegetable matter should



A heavy laden fruit tree in Quebec.



Field of Royal Giant Sugar Beets, sown with grain drill on the level. Photo taken after plants were thinned. J. W. Clark, Cainville, Ont.

renewed each year. This can be done by cutting out two of the oldest canes each year, and allowing two of the new canes to take their places. In this way the whole bush is renewed in three years. The ends of the new growth should be shortened enough to keep the bush symmetrical.

Raspberries and blackberries have perennial roots, but biennial canes; that is, the roots live through a number of years, but the canes die after fruiting at the end of the second season. Some kinds have more or less of an annual fruiting habit; that is, they bear fruit and die in one season. With such bushes, then, the annual pruning consists in cutting out all the canes which have borne fruit. The new canes also should be thinned out so as to leave only six or eight of the best canes to each bush; or if the bushes are grown in the hedge row instead of the hill system, the thinning should leave the canes six or eight inches apart in the row.

As to whether the tops of raspberry or blackberry bushes should be headed back in the fall depends largely upon the locality. In sections where the canes do not kill back in the winter, they may be headed back in the fall; but where the canes have to be laid down

two years, a great many farmers have been unable to get as much fall plowing done as they wished, while others have not fully awakened to the real advantage which may be derived from this important tillage operation.

One of the strongest pleas in favor of plowing in the fall is that it can be done at a time of year when farm work is rather slack, and when the horses are in much better condition for work than they will be after their long winter's rest. Then again it is possible to get on the land much earlier in the spring and a better and a much firmer seed bed can be prepared than in the case of spring plowing.

Experiments have been conducted which go to prove that larger yields are obtained from oats which are sown at an early date, than from those which are sown from two to three weeks later.

Also, grass and clover seeds get a much better start, which enables them to withstand the severe droughts which often occur during the hot summer months.

This early seeding is only possible upon land which has been fall plowed. Fall plowing also helps to liberate plant food, by exposing the soil to the action of the weather. The rain, frost and snow act upon the different plant foods, which are held in an insoluble state in the soil, converting them into soluble

matter. A dressing of eight pounds of nitrate of soda per acre when the rape was about two inches high increased the yield of the crop about two tons per acre in the average results of the co-operative experiments conducted over Ontario for a period of five years.

About the month of June, large plump seed should be sown at the rate of one and one-half pounds per acre in rows about thirty inches apart and to a depth of one-half to one inch. A thorough stirring of the first two inches of the ground between the rows every ten days or so increases the growth of the rape wonderfully. Flat cultivation is generally preferable.

Rape makes an excellent summer and autumn pasture crop for fattening cattle, sheep and lambs. In one season, upwards of six hundred lambs were pastured and fattened on the Experimental Farm at Guelph. It is grown regularly as one of the crops in the short rotation. When rape is pastured by hogs there is more waste than when pastured by sheep. Several varieties of rape were fed to milk cows and all produced a taint in the milk, there being but little difference between the varieties in this respect.

Animals should never be turned on rape when hungry or when the rape is wet or frosted. There is not much

*Press Bulletin by Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C., Guelph.

danger of animals bloating if they are turned on gradually at first, allowing free access to an old grass field, and furnished with plenty of salt. There is practically nothing gained by feeding grain to animals when on rape. Lambs gain in weight from eight to twelve pounds per month on rape alone.

If rape is cut and placed in piles in the fields, it will remain in good condition several weeks. Usually it can be hauled to the stable and fed to cattle, sheep and pigs until Christmas time with excellent satisfaction.

There are a number of varieties of rape, some good and some bad. In the average of three years' experiments the Large Seeded Common, Large Seeded Umbrella, Buckbee's Wonderful Dwarf Bonanza, Dwarf Essex, and Dwarf Victoria varieties have given the greatest yields of green crop per acre. The Dwarf Essex is one of the most reliable varieties. The German Summer (Bird Seed Rape) should never be sown for agricultural purposes, as it seeds the same season as sown, thus furnishing a poor crop for feeding and introducing a plant which is difficult to eradicate. This point should be carefully observed, as serious trouble has sometimes resulted from sowing large areas of this variety.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style are they?" she asked when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.



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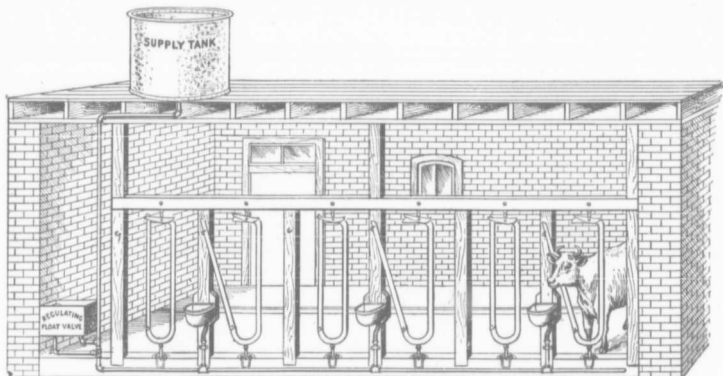


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Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Dominion Exhibition

The Dominion Fair, held at New Westminster, B.C., early last month, was one of the most successful exhibitions ever held west of the Rockies. Wet weather interfered somewhat with the attendance, and from a financial standpoint the fair was not a success. The agricultural and horticultural features were the finest ever brought together, perhaps, in Canada. In the fruit sections the district competitions attracted a great deal of attention. The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association had a splendid display of fruit.

The live stock exhibit, though not as large as that seen at the big eastern fairs, was very creditable. The general quality was good.

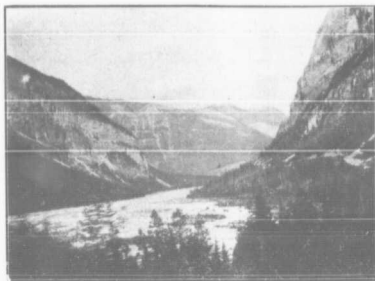
HORSES

The judge in the heavy horse class was Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., and in the aged class twelve good ones lined up for the honors. Thos. Mercer's Royal Citizen, a son of the good horse

among the entries and some that were rather common in comparison. In the aged mares a good, drafty mare Proud Beauty, with foal by her side, got first and afterwards female championship for Mr. Vasey. In the three-year-olds, Mr. Vasey again scored first with Henderson second and Mercer third. In two-year-olds Mercer scored with a filly of extraordinary quality and conformation in Nelly Carrick, winner of first place in her class at Toronto. J. Turner's Prince Charming filly Cherry was a good second in this class, with Mercer again third, while in the yearlings Turner had an outstanding winner in the ring with another very good one shown by Mr. Vasey. Of Ladin's Championship went to the winner in the aged stallion class, Mr. Mercer's Royal Citizen.

The show of Shires was rather a slim one as far as numbers went, but was representative of Canadian showings at least in quality, but showed a slight

prize was awarded to W. H. Ladner's Squire Wimple, a fine massive bull of good style and conformation, with second to Mr. Tamboine's Prospect Earl. Both of these are Ontario bred, and this decision was a reversal of last year's placing. In the two-year class the first went to the Manitoba faction, Mr. English landing the money with a fine smooth roan, a get of Scotland's Fame, bred by Mr. Gardner, of Britannia. Tamboine again came third to Mr. C. Moses. First in the senior yearlings was won by Banting's Knight, a nice roan, afterwards landing the junior championship for his owner, Mr. J. J. Kitley. Second in this class was Patterson's Archer, bred by J. Dryden & Son. In junior yearlings Vasey won with Broadhocks Boy, a bull imported and bred by T. Mercer, and a get of his fine bull Broadhocks Golden Fame imp. The senior and junior calves were very strong in quality and the classes would have done credit to any showing. Mr. Vasey captured first for herd, with a young herd headed with Broadhocks Boy. The sweepstake female was found



Scene in the Rocky Mountains, showing the snow-capped peaks.



Scene on Chilliwack River, B.C. C. R. Cottrell, Milton, Ont., seated; L. W. Paisley, Chilliwack, standing.

Clan Chattan, and a good one himself, was awarded the first prize, while Censor, winner in his class at last year's spring show at Toronto, a good, drafty lay with three white feet and ratch on face, a son of the well known Cavalor Cup, was placed second. A good thick roan, with legs showing a trifle bare of feather, was the Enderly horse, Good as Gold, shown by F. Winters, and was awarded third money, with the champion of the Portland show, Premier Prince, brought out in great fit, but not going his best, and Nick O' Time, owned by Mr. Banting, of Methven, Man., a horse which has figured in the leading shows of the west the past year, for fourth and fifth in the order named. A lot of good ones had to stay outside the money, including such horses as T. Mercer's Bogside, another by Clan Chattan, J. Turner's Baron Sorby, a good get of Baron's Pride; Shannon Bros.' of Cloverdale, B. C., Royal McGregor and Tamboine, and Crozier's Ethiopia, were among the number. In the three-year-olds T. Mercer again landed the first with Knight of Glamis, and Turner was again second with his good Ornament colt Barlate. In the two-year-olds Mercer's were the only ones out, first being awarded to the Hillhead Chief colt, Bathgate, second to Royal Sceptre, and third to Dean Swift, a son of The Dean. In the yearlings the first went to Turner's Calgary sweepstake yearling by Orpheus, with Mr. Henderson's entry second and that of T. W. Evans third. The female classes were rather an even lot, some very fine individuals be-

inferiority to the Scotch drafters in un-derrunning. A good yearling was shown in Newnam Duke, a son of Mr. John Gardhouse's champion mare Laura. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of Percherons, there being only two stallions, one shown by a company in Chilliwack and another from Washington, U.S.A. A few Suffolk draft horses were shown by J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B.C. There was a good company of heavy draft and agricultural horses out, first in heavy draft going to S. Brightfoot, of Eberle, second to John Featherston for two very creditable exhibits. Entries in general purpose were light, but the standard bred and roadster classes were well filled, and the champion winner of the light breeds was found in their ranks. Wilkinson Bros. had a good deal to their credit in the winnings of the roadster classes made by the gets of their standard bred stallion Colloquy. A number of very creditable Hackney stallions were also shown. The light horse classes were judged by Dr. Rutherford, of Ottawa, assisted by Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria.

CATTLE

In the cattle rings almost all the popular breeds were represented. The beef breeds were judged by J. C. Snell, of London, and the dairy breeds by Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa. In the Shorthorn ring the old fight was on between the local champions of the breed with the addition of two new exhibitors from Manitoba. In the aged bulls the first

in a cow bred in Oregon, the prize being awarded to Patterson's Bunch Grass Maid, with Tamboine coming second and English third. Championship in bulls went to W. H. Ladner's Squire Wimple, a son of Village Squire, bred by Geo. Broistow, Rob Roy, Ont., and the female championship went to Patterson's Bunch Grass Maid, with junior championship to the same exhibitor's Winsome Ida, a remarkably fine young animal.

A splendid exhibition of Herefords was made by J. A. Chapman, of Beresford, A. J. Splawn, of Washington, and J. Wallace, of Cartwright, Man. The herd of Mr. Splawn was finely brought out and captured most of the leading prizes. Aberdeen Angus were represented by the herd of Geo. Sangster, of Saanich, who had out a good lot, headed by his well bred bull College Knight. Red Polls were shown by Mr. W. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, B.C., and R. E. Berkeley, of Westholme, between whom the honors were divided. In the competition for championship best herd of animals any beef breed, first went to Splawn's Herefords, and second to Tamboine's Shortorns.

The exhibit of dairy cattle was a very strong one, and the most creditable in that it was practically a home exhibit. Particularly in Holsteins were the entries large and the competition strong. A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Sask., got the blue and championship in aged bulls. Mr. Bonsall, of Chemainus, B.C., had out a creditable herd, Hunter Bros. of Langley, and Mr. Steves, of Steveston,

were all to the front in the various classes. Messrs. Steves of Steveston, Potter of Sask., and Bonsall of Chemarus, captured the herd prizes. Messrs. Steves, Janet of Lulu getting the female championship, a cow of a remarkable kind and shown in full milk. The Ayreshire exhibit as usual was one of the strongest of the entire show. The herds of Messrs. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, I. Knight, of Sardis, and McCullough, and Anstin, of Steveston, were of a kind that would make a creditable exhibit anywhere. In aged bulls Mrs. Knight's Peter of St. Aunes got the blue in a class of live good entries. A. C. Wells's Little Queen took first in the aged cow class, the latter firm gathering in most of the first prizes together with herd prizes, championship for female going to Little Queen.

Guernseys were represented by Henderson, Glen Grove Farm, of Chilliwack, who had out a small herd of fairly good ones. Jerseys had many adherents, and strong herds were shown by Messrs. A. J. Street, of Chilliwack, Quick Bros. of Victoria, Leonard of Nanaimo, R. Grubb, of Galiano Island, Mr. Pearson, of New Westminster, and W. Deacon, of Mayne Island.

Nearly all breeds of swine were represented. In Berkshires Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, got most of the firsts, other exhibitors being J. Wade, of Mud Bay, and A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack. Yorkshires were represented by the herds of A. B. Potter, Man, Jos. Thompson, Chilliwack, W. H. English, Harding, Man., and H. Webb, Sardis. Prieses were evenly divided, with Thompson slightly in the lead.

Chester Whites were shown by W. R. Austin and Jos. Thompson, the latter getting the majority of the prizes. Mr. T. Banting got the most of the prizes in Tamworths, a few good ones being also shown by W. Bamford, of Chilliwack. Duroc Jerseys and Essex were shown by J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack. Prize for best pen of bacon hogs was awarded to Jos. Thompson, of Sardis, second to A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Man. Sweepstakes for best exhibit of swine went to the same two gentlemen in the order named.

The sheep department had some strong pens from local breeders, who had also to face breeders from Ontario, several of whom had taken advantage of the freight rates and were on the ground.

Prince Edward Island

Beautiful weather from Oct. 12th up to 17th. Our farmers have had a grand opportunity to finish up harvesting their potato crops. Some finished on Oct. 15th. Potatoes are unusually large this year, some of them weighing from 2½ to 2½ lbs. each. Turnips were reported a fair crop, and mangles good. We have had very little frost as yet. Some of our farmers have finished plowing. They believe that in order to raise good crops early plowing is preferable to late. The market was fairly well attended on Oct. 17th. Sales were brisk. Large quantities of plums were offered.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr., per lb., 5½ to 6c, small 8 to 10c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c; butter, fresh, per lb., 24 to 25c; eggs 20c per doz.; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 8c; flour, per cwt., Island, \$2.50, per lb., \$3.50 to \$6.50; oatmeal, per lb., 3½c; potatoes, per bu., 18 to 20c; hay, \$9.00 per ton; chickens, per pair, 45 to 50c; cabbage, per head, 3c; corn, per head, 1c; celery, per bunch, 5c; plums, per qt., 7 to 8c; apples, per doz., 10 to 12c; pork, 7½c; hams, per bunch, 5c; onions, per lb., 3 to 4c; oats, per bu., 32 to 34c; turnips, each, 1 to 2c; parsnips, per bunch, 5c; straw, \$5 per ton; lamb, 8 to 10c; geese, \$1 each.

It is stated by a well known poultry authority that P. E. Island has more hens and chickens per family than any other province. Large numbers of chickens have been hatched this year. Good prices for eggs and broilers encourage poultry raisers to engage in the business on a large scale.

The starch factory of St. Peter's is unable to take the potatoes from the farmers as fast as they are brought in. From 60 to 120 cartloads are handled each day and the price paid is 27 cents per cwt.

The mackerel fishing of this season has been a failure. The fishermen say that the failure was caused by the dog fish which infest the waters of the Gulf.

It is said that the astonishing yields of potatoes in different sections of the province beat all former records. One man reports filling the ordinary potato basket with the product of a stalk, another reports gathering 30 potatoes from one stalk, 22 of them being of

fair size, and another boasts of filling a bucket with 7 potatoes.

The produce market is becoming more active and shipping is brisk. A. R.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the ATOMATE: STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain in how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How neglect wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists every where as Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets or Liquids. I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain ailment to indigestion, belching, heartburns, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things everyone ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health Book 2 on the Heart, the "Health Token" you must add Book 3 on the Kidneys, dress Dr. Shoop, Box 1 for Women.

—Hastie, Wis. State Book 5 for Men, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism

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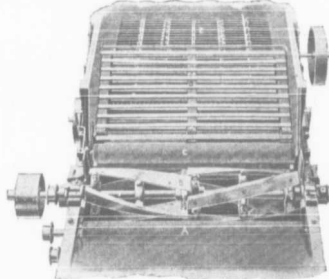
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Crop Rotation

1. We have a farm which has been under pasture and used as a stock farm for about thirty-five years. We think it needs breaking up and think the following crops and better to be used in rotation: Flax two years, corn one year, wheat or oats and seed down the next year. Would you leave out the corn? What grass seed would you use and at what proportion? It is a hundred-acre farm, one of the best in Lambton County. I think the soil is clay loam, if such a thing can be.

2. This is owned by a woman. How would you advise her to have it done? Would it be best to rent it for a term of years, and if so what ought the rent to be? The first year would be hard, but the last would be best, if they get the first crops of grass.

3. What fence would you recommend for pasture farms? Has there been any good fence without cedar posts that have stood the test?

4. When is the best time to plant peach trees?—F. K., Crest, Ont.

The rotation outlined should work very well. Flax is somewhat unusual in regular crop rotation in Canada. Though rather exhaustive on the soil, nothing better could be grown to clean all old pasture of grass roots, etc. In some parts of the States, notably in North Dakota, flax forms an important part of the crop rotation, and is grown three years out of five. This, however, is too often for the good of the land. Two years in succession would be better, though flax grown two years in succession would certainly help to clean the old pasture soil. Corn grows best on a deep, rich, mild, moist, friable loam, and, therefore, should do well after the flax. Wheat or oats would fit in well after the corn. In starting this rotation we would not advise breaking up more than fifteen acres in any one year. This would give as large a crop of corn as could be well handled and would be as much as it would be safe to put in corn in any one year on a hundred-acre farm. It would be better, perhaps, to devote part of the field after flax to roots and potatoes.

The kind of grass seed to sow will depend upon whether it is intended for a hay crop or for a permanent pasture again. For permanent pastures a mixture of several kinds of grass is recommended. A mixture of timothy, red top, orchard grass, tall fescue, fine grass, Canada blue grass and clovers, including alfalfa, is recommended by a well known authority for the northern half of this continent for a permanent pasture. If a hay crop is desired, perhaps the old time timothy and clover mixture will do as well as any.

The clovers, including alfalfa, should be sown in the spring.

5. The farm could be worked on shares or rented. Perhaps the latter would be the better plan. It would be hard to say offhand what the rent should be, as conditions vary in different localities. About \$5 per acre would be a fair rental. It would depend a great deal upon the condition of the permanent pasture as the tenant would have to depend upon it for a few years for his revenue.

6. A No. 9 wire fence would be suitable for a pasture farm. Fence made of lighter wire than this would not last very long. There are posts made of iron

that serve the purpose well, though somewhat expensive as compared with wooden ones. They have, however, the advantage of permanency.

7. In this country the best time to plant peach trees is in the spring. A good plan is to dig the holes in the fall considerably larger than required for the trees, and fill them with stable manure. Then in the early spring, fork out the manure and plant the trees in the enriched ground, leaving the remnants of the manure in the immediate vicinity of the tree.

Indigestion in Poultry

A large number of our hens, both young and old, seem to be sickly lately. They stand around all day and refuse to eat, but their crops are full as if the food does not digest. All that are affected have very dark combs, almost black. They have quit laying. What can be done for them?—C. N. S., Preston, Ont.

Replying to enclosed question, would say that this is caused by indigestion. Chickens that have eaten excessively of new grain when not accustomed to a very plentiful supply, this year, appear to be more or less subject to indigestion. I would recommend the use of any of the well known condition powders or stock foods as per directions on the package and the free use of salts or castor oil. In this case, I think, it would be well to give each chicken that had more or less food in its crop, at least one teaspoonful of castor oil, after giving the same, the crop would require kneading, or, in other words, mixing the oil with the food. Possibly a lack of grit or gravel might aid in causing the trouble, or if there is a special lack of grit, it might be the entire cause.—W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager, O.A.C.

Drying up Mare

What is the best way to dry up a heavy milking mare?—C. N. S., Waterloo Co., Ont.

A good way to dry up a mare in milk is to feed barley. This could be fed ground or whole. Do not feed very heavily. Take enough milk away once a day to relieve the distention of the udder. Barley straw is also good.

Sick Cow

We have a cow, three years old, that is in very poor health. The cow had a very large fine calf this spring, and seemed to be beyond ordinary time of parturition. Since calving she has been losing flesh and looking worse every day, until she would hardly venture out to eat grass, and would go about with her head to the ground. Finally she lost her appetite and would drink no water. We dried her up right away and gave her boiled oats well salted to induce her to drink, and rape as green feed. She is now so low that she will only lie in the barnyard; will eat only about a pint of oats and a little rape; and breathing seems difficult. There seems to be a slight swelling in the chest.—S. J. K., Que.

The symptoms point to pleuritic effusion, or "water" in the chest. This interferes with the inflation of the lungs and makes breathing difficult. Treatment is to tap the chest with trocar and canula and draw off the fluid. The chest wall is then blistered and medicine administered to cause an increased flow of urine. Your cow appears to be a bad case, and unless you can get prompt veterinary assistance you are likely to lose her.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Buying on Instalments

A bought a village lot agreeing to pay for it in instalments of \$50.00 each. He has paid three instalments, but under the agreement he was not to receive a deed of the lot until the purchase money was paid in full. A wishes to sell the lot to B. Can he do so?—B. E. S. (Orillia).

The agreement under which A purchased the lot no doubt provides that on payment of the purchase money in full a deed will be given to him or his assigns. Under such agreement there is nothing to prevent A selling his interest in the lot to B and assigning his rights under the agreement to him. In such case B would on payment of the balance of the purchase money still own under the agreement and on fulfilling the other conditions of the agreement, be entitled to a deed of the lot from the person who agreed to sell same to A.

Can Son Claim Wages

A son remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old without receiving any wages for the work he did on the farm. He now wishes to get married and settle down for himself. Can he claim wages for the time he has worked at home for his parents since he was twenty-one years of age?—R. B. (Perth).

Where a son remains at home with his parents working on the farm and living with them as one of the family the law presumes that he is working merely as one of the family and not for wages and will not imply an agreement or promise on the part of the parents to pay him wages. He cannot, therefore, recover wages for the time he has worked at home unless there was an express agreement between himself and his parents that they were to pay him wages for his work.

Can Wife Sell Property

I bought a farm three years ago, with my own money, and have been living on it with my husband since I purchased it. The deed is in my name. I wish to sell the farm, but my husband does not wish me to do so. Can I sell the farm without his consent?—M. J. M. (Ontario).

Under "The Married Women's Property Act," Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), Chapter 163, there are now no restrictions so far as the husband is concerned in regard to a married woman disposing of any property acquired by her subsequent to the first day of July, 1884, and the husband's consent to a sale thereof is not required. As this property was acquired by you since the date mentioned you can sell it without your husband's consent, and his concurrence is unnecessary.

Valid Will

A young man nineteen years old died having made his will under which he left all his property to his father. Is the will valid?—H. E. S. (North Bay).



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No. By section 11 of "The Wills' Act of Ontario," Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), Chapter 128, it is provided that "No will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid."

A New Zealand Correspondent

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In a former communication I referred to the bottom being completely knocked out of my boasting re our beautiful climate when visiting Canada, as on my return I found that the winter had been most severe and that there was practically no growth up till November. To compensate for this, the past winter has been exceptionally mild in the North Island (but not quite so good in the south). Commencing about the second week in August we have had beautiful mild weather and since that date in our district only two very light frosts, and now for a fortnight it has been perfect spring and far exceeds anything known by our oldest colonists, and this is usually one of our most severe months. Of course, we are "not out of the wood

yet," as we often see rough, cold weather in September and October.

SHEEP

With the beautiful warm sunshine and occasional showers we have experienced a most perfect lambing season with very few casualties and with the growth already lambs are doing well. Sheep are still at a very satisfactory price for the breeder and have advanced during the winter. Fat ewes up to 20s, and wethers still higher, and this against six or eight shillings as formerly. When starting sheep some 9 years ago I purchased 1,000 good five-year-old Lincoln breeding ewes at 2s. 9d each and thousands were purchased the same day at 1s. 6d., but not quite the quality of the former. The same class now would bring 17s., 18s., and 20s.

BUTTER

The outlook for butter is beyond the promising stage, as most of our factories have already sold this coming season's output at prices ranging at least 10 per cent higher than last season, and have received remunerative overtures from reliable firms for three years ahead. The price is equal to about 108 and 110 shillings delivered in London and now New Zealand is classed almost equal to best Danish.

CATTLE

Chilled beef is the subject engrossing the cattlemen's attention at the present time. When passing through the United States last year, visiting one of the large meat export works, I was twitted by the manager with: "Oh, ah, New Zealand. I have seen your meat in England—a very inferior class, and altogether different to ours." This state of affairs we are now in a fair way of altering altogether, as experiments are now being made on both land and sea to demonstrate if chilled beef can be exported from New Zealand. In the south two sirloins (or as you would term porthouse) from the freezing works were exhibited to the farmers at one of the sale yards.

The animal from which they were cut had been slaughtered 48 days previously and the carcass kept in a chilled state. The owners of the works are (in connection with a shipment of chilled beef that was dispatched from Port Chalmers by the steamer Tokumaru a few weeks ago) conducting tests of the chilling of meat under conditions corresponding as near as possible with those that will obtain on the vessel. The joints that were exhibited were portions of meat that had been subjected to this process. This of course attracted very much attention, the appearance of the meat being altogether different from that in a frozen state, as it had a fresher and brighter look and firm to the touch, and when afterwards tested by the all-sufferer of the consumer, and although eaten 48 days after killing, was pronounced superior to the average beef sold in the local market.

A few large shipments will be required to demonstrate the fact of its establishment, and if successful as everything indicates, then my friend of the U.S. will find that the tables are turned, if only on a small scale, as even in the Chicago stock yards I saw nothing superior to our New Zealand, best fatted cattle, and it will mean an advance of at least £2 per head on all fatted cattle, and consequently all other kinds of stock will advance proportionately.

No doubt your country is gaining every prominence. Hardly an issue of any paper worth reading comes out without something or other about Canada.

Yours, etc.,

WAINGARO,
New Zealand, Sept. 11th, 1905.

SECURITY SAVINGS

A Bank Account is both desirable and necessary.

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These saws are elastic grinding thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to saw.

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 in our branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose twenty-five cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dominion Finances

It is at times interesting to look into the finance of the great country in which we live, and as all sane men keep well posted as to their private finances, their income and outgo, their possessions and their debts, it is also profitable for all to occasionally look into these matters in connection with our aggregate finances as a nation. The recent publication of the Dominion Financial Returns for 1905 brings the matter before us at this time.

The first item to examine is our national debt, which aggregates \$966,210,822. This seems a large sum, and placing our population at six millions, it would represent about \$44.55 per head of population. The debts of some other countries are: Great Britain \$86.71 per head; Newfoundland, \$60.02; Australia, \$279.51 (against which must be set the large possessions of the Commonwealth in railways); France, \$150.50; Germany, \$111.54; United States, \$100. Our debt would therefore seem small in comparison with that of Great Britain for instance, and large compared with that of the United States. It must be remembered here that against this debt we have solid assets in railways, 1,553 miles, with their rolling stock and equipment, on which \$78,870,000 have been spent; and a fine canal system which has cost \$87,292,163, the immense stretches of Dominion lands, and other assets besides, valued at \$25,600,000. Our heritage is large and requires large expenditures for development, which must come from a relatively small population. It is comforting to know, however, that our people are a wealthy and contented folk, and well able to bear the amount of debt incurred, and if it were thought wise to discontinue further capital expenditure, we could in a decade or two pay off the entire debt from surplus revenue. This is, however, not the policy followed, and the expenditures on capital account for last year were \$15,441,403, although surplus revenue made the addition to the debt only \$5,349,113.

This brings up the subject of our revenue. For 1905 this was \$71,180,626, for 1904 \$70,669,816, and for 1903 \$66,037,060, showing an increase each year. The expenditure for 1905 was \$82,209,305, for 1904 \$85,612,831, and for 1903 \$81,601,962. During these three years there was a total surplus revenue of \$37,273,471, showing that although current expenditure was necessarily larger, the revenue was ample to provide for this increase and leave a handsome amount to apply on capital expenditures. The principal source of revenue in 1905 was, as is usual, the customs duties, which produced \$41,433,640. Other items were excise \$12,586,775; public works, including railways, \$7,394,342; post office \$5,125,372.

It was mentioned above that the expenditure on capital account for 1905 was \$15,441,403. We should note the directions in which this large sum was invested. Public works, railways and canals absorbed the largest portion, amounting to \$9,840,029, and in a new country this is probably to be expected. Bounties aggregated \$2,234,685, principally to aid our iron and steel manufacturers to get well started. Railway subsidies amounted to \$1,275,629, and militia capital \$1,269,964.

The increase in the country's business is indicated by the increase in circulation of Dominion notes. These appear among our liabilities in 1904 at

\$41,574,783, and in 1905 at \$47,334,222, an increase of \$5,759,439, equal to nearly 14 per cent.

Taken altogether the national finances are in satisfactory shape, and indicate that a much larger income could be produced if it were necessary without placing any strain on our people.

Another name appears among the list of projected banks, that of the United Empire Bank. To avoid delay and lessen preliminary work, the charter of the United Bank (another project) has been purchased, and application is being made for permission to change the name. The proposed capital is placed at \$5,000,000. George P. Reid, late general manager of the Standard Bank, will be at the head of the new concern.

Fall Institute Meetings

Supt. Putnam has arranged for Institute meetings during November and December as follows:

Division 7.—Speakers, Henry Glendinning, Manila, and W. F. Kydd, Simcoe. November 27, Shelburne; 28, Orangeville; 29, Alton; 30, Streetsville; Dec. 1, Woodbridge; 2, Weston; 4, Newmarket; 5, Agincourt; 6 and 7, Stouffville; 8, Goodwood; 9, Sunderland; 11, Bethany (aft.), Pontipic (eve.); 12, South Monaghan (aft.), Millbrook (eve.); 13, Kendal (aft.), Orange (eve.); 14, Bloomfield (aft.); Courice (eve.); 15 and 16, Bloomfield; 18, Ameliasburg.

Division 8.—Speakers, C. W. Nash, Toronto, and W. C. Shearer, Bright. G. G. Publow and J. W. Mitchell, Kingston, will also address a few of the meetings in this list. November 29, Oakwood; December 1 and 2, Lindsay; 4, Boscawen; 5 and 6, Fenelon Falls; 7, Lakefield; 8, Peterboro (aft.), North Monaghan (eve.); 9, Peterboro; 11 and 12, Warsaw; 13, Keene; 14 and 15, Warwick; 16, Mevic; 18, Sterling; 19 and 20, Eldorado.

Division 9.—Speakers, Duncan C. Anderson, Rugby, and Geo. Carlow, Warkworth. G. G. Publow and J. A. Zuleit will also address a few meetings in this list. November 27 and 28, Sydenham; 29, Sunbury; 30, Fenwick; December 1 and 2, Selkirk; 4 and 5, Napanee; 6, Selby; 7, Newburgh; 8 and 9, Enterprise; 11 and 12, Tweed; 13, Plainfield; 14, Wallbridge; 15 and 16, Frankford; 18 and 19, Grafton; 20, Gore's Landing.

Division 10.—Speakers, T. G. Raynor, Ottawa, and J. L. Warren, Acton. J. W. Mitchell, J. A. Zuleit, J. H. Echlin, D. M. Wilson and A. W. Woodard will also address some of the meetings in this division. November 27, Elphinstone; 28 and 29, McDonald's Corners; 30, Perth; December 1 and 2, Smith's Falls; 4 and 5, Merrickville; 6, Kemptonville; 7 and 8, Spencerville; 9, North Augusta; 11 and 12, Lansdowne; 13 and 14, Lyn; 15, Athens; 16, Delta; 18, Piccadilly; 19 and 20, Fermoyle.

Division 11.—Speakers, D. Drummond, Ottawa, and Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton. L. A. Zuleit, J. H. Echlin and A. W. Woodard will also address some of the meetings in this division. November 23, Alfred; 24 and 25, Vankleek Hill; 27 and 28, Alexandria; 29, Moose Creek; 30, Avonmore; December 1 and 2, Metcalfe; 4 and 5, Russell; 6 and 7, Renfrew; 8 and 9, Beachburg; 11, Westmeath; 12, Richmond; 14, North Gower; 15 and 16, Mountain; 18, Morrisburg; 19 and 20, South Branch; 21, Hawron's Corners; 22, Bainsville.

Division 12.—Speakers, Thos. McMillan, Seaforth, and J. W. Clark, Cainsville. November 25, Gillies Hill; 29, Paisley; 30, Claims; December 1, Bervie; 2, Kintail; 4, St. Helens; 5, Wingham; 6, Lonsdale; 7, Holmesville; 8, Carlow.

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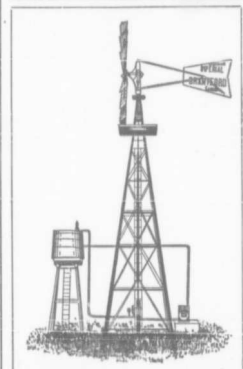
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In the Poultry Yard

Insect Pests

At this time of year the poultry houses must be thoroughly gone over and made ready for winter use. Many kinds of lice are more troublesome during cold weather, because their enemies are dead or hibernating. The worst winter pest is the red mite, because its numbers increase in the winter, and also because it takes up its quarters on the woodwork of the houses, even underneath the wooden flooring. It comes out to feast on the fowls while they are asleep, and cannot be found the following morning. Then there are others that are hardly more than animated chicken flesh, and that live on the birds themselves. These are a little easier to deal with, as they can be killed by a good insect powder. But it is of the utmost importance that the fowls are kept clear from and unmolested by lice of any description and to do this the hen houses must be kept constantly supplied with something that the lice do not like. Limenash is a great preventive of red mites, also neisseine, but the mites dislike unlacqued lime most of all. The only danger in leaving unlacqued lime about lies in the fact that it is injurious to the fowls if it is eaten. If there is any question of lice being actually on the fowls there is nothing to be done but to catch each one and either dust it with some insect powder or spray it thoroughly with kerosene and turpentine—about a teaspoonful of turpentine to a pint of kerosene. The very best lice preventive that can be used is a plentiful littering of *pyrethrum aureum* in the nest under the roosts and in fact everywhere that it can be used. The best use of using *pyrethrum aureum* is that it will not only keep lice away but it will repel fleas. Many people do not seem to know what *pyrethrum aureum* is. In this case a packet should be bought at the florists and sown broadcast on well cultivated piece of land, where it will sow itself plentifully year after year. I have found that when I kept *pyrethrum* in the houses and kept the houses moderately clean, that I found no lice.

Cedar branches may be spread in the houses instead of *pyrethrum*, but it is not so tidy nor does it make such good manure. As an extra precaution, the birds may be sprayed occasionally with kerosene, while at roost. Of course birds will thrive in spite of lice and wild birds such as grouse and wild duck will be splendidly fat though covered with lice. The secret is in your providing the food that nourishes the lice on your birds, while the wild birds have the whole country to choose from.

I do not think that poultry and lice can be properly reared together, and to keep the lice from your fowls with only a reasonable amount of labor it is necessary to keep the house always supplied with something that lice will not approach. Cleanliness is a great help, but it is not enough alone. If dropping boards are used they should be made of zinc or tin as the underside of modern dropping boards becomes a fruitful breeding place for red mites.

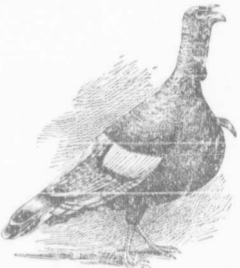
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The Narragansett Turkey

The turkeys of this variety are next in size to the Bronze. They are of black ground color, each feather ending with a band of steel gray, edged with black. This imparts a grayish cast to the entire surface plumage. Mixed with this is the finish of metallic black luster. They are beautiful in form and feather and breed true to shape and color. The

females have a lighter shade of gray in her markings than the male. Her entire color throughout is of lighter shading.

Size.—The standard weights of this variety are for males, from twenty to thirty pounds, according to age; for females twelve to eighteen pounds. Some old males of both this and the bronze variety weigh over forty pounds. These weights are excessive and of but little advantage in breeding; medium-sized males and females are more valuable for producing stock. None of the several varieties of turkeys is more desirable than this for all purposes, and it should be more generally cultivated throughout the country for market. Turkeys of this variety are fine in form of breast and body, not so long in the leg as the bronze, and of rather more contented nature. They do not average so large in size as the bronze, but where grown they are highly valued. Some de-



The Narragansett Turkey

clare that the Narragansetts will reach market size and condition in less time than the bronze turkeys, but the writer has not been able to ascertain the truth of this statement.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 200 on Turkeys.

Producing Eggs in Winter

Desiring to obtain information that would be helpful in enabling farmers to produce more winter eggs, we submitted the following questions to a number of prominent poultrymen:

- (1) Is a modern, up-to-date poultry house necessary for the successful production of winter eggs?
- (2) At what age do hens give the best return in winter eggs?
- (3) What ration have you found to be most profitable for winter egg production?
- (4) What have you found to be the greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production?
- (5) What is the difference in cost between producing eggs in winter and in summer?
- (6) Provided he has the proper equipment, is there anything to prevent a farmer producing winter eggs?

Fred J. Blake, Almonte, Ont., writes:

(1) Not necessary if your building faces the south, with windows to admit sunshine, and is dry and free from drafts. The biggest trouble with poultry houses in this cold climate of ours is frost on the walls, which makes the house damp. I built a new poultry house this summer, 50 feet long by 12 wide, with gable roof. It is clapboarded on the outside, four

inches of sawdust grouting, tar paper tacked on the uprights, inside lumber (planed on one side, over the tar paper. The tar paper keeps the sawdust from coming through the cracks, makes it wind-proof, also helps to keep down vermin. I put in a loft boards about two inches apart, with clover about six inches deep in loft. I cut a hole eight inches square in each end of the loft to let the air through, and I find that this does away with frost on the walls. The moisture goes to through the cracks in the loft, and the current of air going through these eight-inch holes in the ends carries it away. This also keeps the loft dry. The tightest built house is not always the warmest. I also have two curtain front doors in the south side of this house, which are open all day—every day. It is surprising the amount of heat those doors draw, and my house is dry and warm all the while. The house is divided into five pens, three of these pens are filled with with stones and cinders one foot over the level of the ground. The other two pens are not filled in, but have a three-inch plank floor, and I find the fowls in pens are the warmest and make the best floor. I forgot to say I have a stone foundation built under this house, and that it is six feet high inside, that is from floor to loft. This house cost \$200, and I don't think it can be built for less the way lumber is now. I built the most of it myself; all I paid out for wages was \$26.

(2) Early hatched mature pullets are the best winter layers. Yearling hens that moult early also give good results. Hens can be forced to moult early.

(3) I find that oats and wheat are the two best grains for egg production. I feed all grain in litter, six to eight inches deep on floor. I have an excellent bone cutter, and feed green cut bone and steamed clover every second day. I get the bone at the butchers' shops for the carrying of it away. A person who has a bone cutter will find a good substitute for cut bone in meat meal or beef scraps, which can be bought of any of the dealers that handle chicken supplies, and it pays to feed meat in some form. Fowl that are kept warm and dry and fed this ration intelligently with grit oyster shell and fresh water in front of them have simply got to lay. A mature pullet is an egg machine, and if you give her the proper food she will turn out the fruit.

(4) Late hatched pullets, damp quarters, neglect and vermin, are the chief causes of no eggs in winter.

(5) The next question is a broad one. The farmer can let his poultry have the run of his farm in summer and they require very little feeding, while the town breeder, with limited range, has to feed pretty much the same in summer as in winter, with the exception of green food and the amount they require to keep them warm in winter.

(6) Provided the farmer has the proper equipment, which he should have, he has everything in his favor over the town breeder for getting eggs in winter. He can be with his birds more and study their wants. His grain and feed don't cost him so much. He has plenty of chaff for litter and green food galore. I go to work at 6.30 in the morning, have one hour for dinner, and work till six, which does not give me much time with my fowl in winter, and most of the work has to be done with a lantern, but I see that it is done, and do it all myself, and I get lots of eggs when prices are high.

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 the stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

The Maple Shade Farm of the Hon. John Dryden, situated about a mile from the town of Brooklin, Ont., is a spot where the lover of the reds, whites and roans can spend a most delightful hour. Famous from the first, Barmpton's Hero and others bred at Maple Shade became famous, the light which shone so strong in the old days has not become dimmed under the masterly hand which has for so long guided its destiny. The farm is at present time the home of Short-horns unexcelled for purposes of all practical utility, the kind which it has ever been Mr. Dryden's aim to produce. The cows, retained in the breeding herd on the standard of evident utility alone, bred to males selected on the most conservative lines, each year fill the stalls with young stock which bear its full share in Canada's Short-horn history, and in the improvement of Canada's cattle everywhere. The present year has been no exception, and the youngsters to be seen at Maple Shade are the kind which every breeder desires to obtain, but which every breeder does not breed. At the head of the herd is still the American-bred Prince Gloster, now six years of age, a bull famous for form, speed, smoothness of skin, and though now showing his age somewhat, still retaining the same mellowness and smoothness of flesh for which his descendants are noted. The two-year-old Clipper Prince, smooth, massive, and virile, a prince of the royal blood of Gloster, Rufus, Surmise, Perfection and Champion of England. The senior yearling bull at Toronto, a son of Mr. Dryden's Clipper Hero, and Lady Eden, by Prince Gloster, a cow which stood in the showing to Mr. Edwards white heifer, an animal only beaten by the famous Fair Queen, is a young bull ideal in all that is requisite in the Scotch Short-horn. Among the younger stock is a fine April calf by Prince Gloster, dam by Collynie Archer, a splendid mossy coated red 10-months bull calf also by Prince Gloster, dam the good cow Aberdeen Rose, by Prince, the only cow reserved from Mr. Dryden's sale. Another fine one is a young red bull of Cruickshank Victoria strain, by same sire, dam by Collynie Archer, while a very choice roan, one year of age, sire by Collynie Hero, and of Lavina breeding on his dam's side, would make a choice herd-leader of the impressive kind. There is at the present time a wide selection, all of similarly choice breeding, to be seen in the splendid barns of the Maple Shade Farm. The more recent importations include a fine young bull, Scottish Prince, of Rosemary strain, bred by J. Marr, sired by Luxury, a bull that was used in the King's herd. Heather King imp. is a choice one of splendid breeding, of the popular Jilt strain, a full brother to Leader, sold some time ago to Mr. Mutch, of Assa, N.W.T. He is sired by Love's Hero, a son of the great Love's Champion, dam by Count St. Clair, a son of the Dutch herd bull, Count Arthur. The shipment contains other excellent individuals of excellent

breeding, and a remarkable instance of the prolificacy of the herd cows is that the past crop of calves has contained four pair of twins. The care which has been exercised in the breeding of the Maple Shade Short-horns is a guarantee that they will propagate their kind and the breeder, whether of an assured standing or beginner, can have full confidence that he is making no mistake when drawing for reinforcements from the stalls of Maple Shade.

Mr. T. H. Heward, of Millbrook, Ont., has just landed a red-letter shipment of Clydesdales and Hackneys, comprising eleven Clydesdale stallions and six mares, with three Hackney stallions. Among the Clydesdales is to be noted the celebrated aged stallion Prince Alexander, one of the great progeny of the Prince of Wales-Darley cross. He is a horse of magnificent conformation and imposing appearance, as fresh as ever in his underpinning, and showing little indication of his age. Fascinator (11023) is a fine flashy and very stylish five-year-old, by the famous Baron's Pride, dam by Trim, grandson through Redford Will and Glencie, of Prince of Wales. Fascinator is a horse of unquestionable quality, having a very handsome and flashy set of underpinning and combined with a remarkably stylish top. Bonny mamma Prince is a strong, well turned and drafty horse, sired by the champion Hiawatha, on his

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ACCIDENTS

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont., Clyde and Shire Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

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J. M. S. CALDER, Brooklin, Ont., Short-horns, Shropshires, Good selection in young bulls,

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side he was credited with Crown Prince, Leslie Lora and Sir William Wallace, dam Lady Gartly by Royal Gartly, a pedigree which leaves little to be desired. A very promising three-year-old by the same sire is Breadalbane, a nice bay with white face and four white feet, a colt remarkably strong, sound and flashy at the ground and with promise of great scale. His dam was the good mare Lady Gartly, sired by the Great Royal Gartly, a pedigree of the gilled-kind. Pride of Barassee (1289) is a good dratty three-year-old, also by Hiawatha, dam by the good McGregor stallion Montrave Mac. He is a nice brown with white face and near hind foot white, a heavy, strong coupled and well made colt, good at the ground and a fine mover. Bright Morn (12498) is a colt of splendid promise, a snappy, dratty fellow of the quality kind, sired by the good breeding Baron's Pride stallion Baron's Fashion, dam by the Prince of Wales, sire of Prince Frederick, and with five registered dams he claims a pedigree second to none, and he is just the kind of colt to make his mark wherever he goes. Pearl Finder is a very heavy three-year-old with very heavy bone and good feet and legs, a son of the well known horse Lord Lothian. Banchory's Marcellus (12430) is a very promising bay with white markings, sired by the champion horse Marcellus, dam by the great Prince of Caruchan, and with a pedigree running through such horses as Prince Lawrence, Dreadnaught, Prince Alfred and Campsie to the fifth recorded dam. Among the females brought over is a fine team recently sold to T. Phair, of Millbrook a nice dratty bay mare, Daisy, two years of age, sired by Riccarton (11481), and with four recorded dams. Flora of Saaville, Vol. 26, a nice bay with white markings, is sired by Scotland's Stamp, a son of the Prince of Albion stallion, Montrave Kenneth, dam by the Sir Eversard stallion, Forest Hero, g.d. by the Darnley horse, Gartsherrie.

The Hackneys include a fine stylish black, nicely turned and flashy, White-well Dame, now three years of age, sired by Danelury, dam by Danegelt, Colton Ganymede, Vol. 13, is a chestnut of great substance, upstanding and stylish, a son of Gen. Ganymede, dam Florrie by Superior. Alderman Chocolate, Vol. 13, is a good sized bay with white ankles, sired by Chocolate 4185, dam Antedora, by Langton 6087. Altogether the shipment is a very superior lot, and the most expensive and valuable shipment Mr. Hassard has ever made, and the quality of the individuals comprising it should commend his enterprise to patronage.

Mr. Chas. Osier, of Cairo, Ont., has recently purchased from Messrs. Graham Bros. the finely bred and flashy Hackney stallion Anticipator (8351), winner of first and reserve championship twice at Canada's leading shows. Anticipator is very choicely bred, being sired by the famous Rosador (4964), dam Amelia (1423), by Danegelt (174). He is thus inbred in the blood of the great Danegelt, and should prove a prepotent breeder. Mr. Osier also purchased from Mr. W. H. Durham some of his choicest bred Berkshire swine.

Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., whose fame as horsemen is everywhere proverbial, have this year to offer their customers a grand selection of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies. Carefully selected, as always, by one of the members of the firm, their present offering consists of perhaps more choice individuals than ever before. Horses selected, not only for individual merit, but of assured breeding, blood and ancestry as well as the kind that find favor in the eyes of the Cairn-

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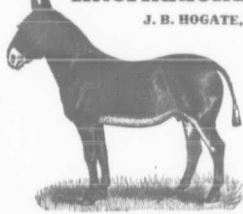
CLYDESDALES - - HACKNEYS

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CLYDESDALES ?

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GEORGE STEWART, Importer and Breeder,

brogie horsemen, whose skill and conservatism a long list of prizes and championships attest. At the head of the Clydesdale string at the present time is a splendid specimen of the Clydesdale horse, well known to showing men in Ontario as winner of the championship at the Toronto Industrial, the Baron's Pride three-year-old Refiner. He is now three past, and, though shown in light flesh at Toronto, is now beginning to show some of what he always promised of massiveness and scale, and he will show at Chicago a little more development and scale.

He is an upstanding colt with the height which is necessary at the age to assure his finishing into a horse of the draft size so much sought after. A light bay in color, with nicely marked white face, 3 white legs with white ankles all round, he is to color what he is in almost everything else, a close approach to perfection. Standing boldly up on grand, strong feet, with beautiful hoof heads, heels and ankles, his broad, clean, flat cannon bones fringed with a light and flowing fringe of silky feather, he presents to the eye of the most exacting critic a set of underpinning perfect in every particular. A magnificent, well turned, strong but smooth and symmetrical body, quarters, shoulders and middle, with very clean cut, handsome neck, beautiful head carried in superb fashion, completes a horse of the kind which everyone admires, but does not often see.

As before stated, Refiner is a son of Baron's Pride, his dam being Lady Evergreen, by the famous McGregor (1487), g.d. Laurestina, by the Darnley horse Castlereagh, g.d. Laurel by Prince of Wales (673). Refiner thus claims the best blood of Scotland for his ancestry. As a two-year-old he won the championship of the Royal Show in 1904, and this year carried the honors at the Canadian National, Toronto.

Baron Alister is a fine, stylish and drafty bay with white markings, now four years of age, a good son of the famous sire Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Gallant, g.d. by Liberal Tom, g.g.d. by Rob Roy, and g.g.g.d. by old Glander. He is a horse to catch the eye, being of good size, smooth and of the right kind from the ground up. Recruit is a remarkably fine, stylish and flashy three-year-old, as he might well be, being a son of the good sire Wood-end Garty, and with a dam from Baron's Pride. Such a smooth, symmetrical, sweet and stylish horse is not often seen, nor is such a sensational goer often met with. Border Sentinel is a good and useful five-year-old sired by Montrose Sentinel, a son of the Montrose stallion Prince of Albion. He is strong and drafty, with sound feet

Clydesdales—CAIRNBROGIE—Hackneys

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and more of America's CHAMPIONS than all others combined.

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HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM
MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos. bull calf from imported sire and dam.

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W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.
Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shearling and ram lambs, imported. Mansell. Prices Moderate. **G. A. BRADIE, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Ont.**

Ashland Stock Farm

Pure Scotch-Tipped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. H. BRIDGEMAN, Jackson, P.O. Ont.
Tara Station, G.T.R.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

Second Annual Sale of Shorthorns at farm, Wednesday, January 10th. Herd Catalogue on application. Address **C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited** Superintendents, Rockland, Ont., Canada.

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Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep,

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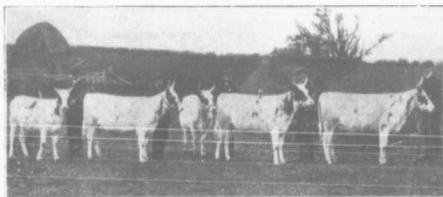
Some fine flock headers in Sheep. Choice young breeding stock in Short-horns, and some fine imported and home-bred fillies.

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BIG SALE OF CHOICE AYRSHIRES

At MAXVILLE, Ont., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1905

We will offer for sale our entire herd of prize winning Ayrshires, comprising 50 head, 38 of which are imported or from imported sires and dams. Included in the sale is the champion bull, Lessnessock King of Beauty, and the champion cow, Garlaugh Bloomer 2nd. The show ring



A group of Ayrshires at Springhill Farm

record of this herd has not been equalled by any other Canadian herd during the past three years. The herd won every first prize it competed for, with two exceptions at Toronto this year.

For further information and catalogues, apply to

Auctioneer **CAPTAIN T. E. ROBSON,**
Ilderton, Ont.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS,
Maxville, Ont.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

and legs, a true goer, and one of the promising kind in every way.

Baron William, well known as the champion at Winnipeg a year ago, and reserve champion at Chicago two years ago, is a horse that is full of quality, well turned, a good goer and all round representative of the up-to-date draft horse. Bessborough is a good bay, with white marks, a good leg one with lots of draftiness and a good goer. Prince of Bessborough, dam by Arch Duke-Baron Wallace is one of the two-year-olds, a heavy, thick and very stylish fellow that reminds one of last year's champion, Baron Sterling, and indeed, that almost full brother, they being both sired by Baron's Pride, and from McGregor dams, would have very little to boast of over the promising and handsome, Baron Wallace. Celtic Baron is a dark bay two-year-old with white points, a very drafty colt, and winner of second in the two-year class at Toronto Industrial. He is a son of Royal Baron, winner in the aged stallion class, and is a very big colt; on his dam's side from a get of McGregor. Celtic Laird, another brown two-year-old is a colt of remarkable promise, being both big, strong and well set up, a colt of the Baron's Pride stallion class, and indeed, a dam got by the Darnley stallion Royalist. Celtic Pride is a nice light bay, well turned and smooth, a get of Stately City, dam by Orlando. He is of the sturdy, low set, thick and active type. Blacou Chime is a nice yearling by Pride of Blacou, dam by Fickle Fashion, g.d. by McVinnie, g.g.d. by Beaconsfield, and g.g.g.d. by Sir William Wallace. Among the mares is the fine quality mare Chiming Bell, three years of age, a daughter of Baron's Pride, dam by King of the Forest. Peach Blossom, Vol. 28, is also a very sweet filly, sired by the Baron's Pride stallion Majestic, dam Rosey by Baron's Pride, g.d. by McGregor, g.g.d. by Challenger. Heather Bell, Vol. 28, is a two-year-old filly of good size and quality, a nice bay with good markings, sired by the champion Baron's Pride stallion Rosell, dam by Eastfield Prince, g.d. by Young Bigger, g.d. by Old Clyde. Queen of the Carse, Vol. 26, is a two-year filly, sired by the good horse King of the Roses, dam by Baron's Darling, g.d. by Whitsnapper, g.g.d. by Young Victor. Rosamond is a beautiful two-year-old by Woodend Garty, of gilt edged breeding on her dam's side and a good one all over.

Among the Hackneys now to be seen at the Cairnbrogie stables is the fine Rosador horse Rosary, winner of championship at the late Toronto Industrial, and the latest importation, consisting of fourteen head of fine Hackney stallions, mares and colts, of which particulars will be furnished later. In a word, the Cairnbrogie stables are at the present time filled with individuals which cannot fail to please the horseman, and the most fastidious will find the full measure of the goods he is looking for.

Big Ayrshire Sale

The dispersion sale of the grand herd of Ayrshire cattle at the Springhill Farm, Maxville, Ont., is a marked event in the history of Ayrshire cattle in America. Owing, as has been stated, to the declining health of the proprietor, Mr. Robt. Hunter, the entire herd, representing the judgment, skill, and experience of one of the best judges of the Scotchman's dairy cattle, will be offered to the highest bidder. The herd includes a large number of prize winners rich in the best blood of the Ayrshire breeder knows, and the sale offers an opportunity to obtain it. At the head of the herd is the splendid and handsome bull Lessnessock King of Beauty, a champ-

ionship winner well known to Ayrshire men, sired by Mr. Andrew Mitchell's, of Barcheskit, Mischieff Still, who was in turn a get of his great bull, Mischieff Maker, a son of the famous May Mischieff and Duke of York. On his dam's side he is from the great cow Queen of Beauty, acknowledged to be the greatest of all Mr. Lonsday's great cows, an extraordinary deep milker, whose first calf, Gen. Buller, was exported to Japan at an enormous price, the highest ever paid by that country. King of Beauty's stock was shown for the first time at Toronto and Ottawa this year, making a clean sweep of everything in sight, and his future owner has a practically assured future in the Ayrshire business.

Among the cows first mention is perhaps due to Gortlaugh-Blossomer 2nd. She is rich in the best milking blood in Scotland and has to her credit the winning of three first prizes at three years and four first prizes and championship at four years, while in Canada she has won first and championship wherever shown, and in the opinion of good judges is the best cow ever offered for auction sale in Canada. A fitting stall mate for this great cow is Gortlaugh Queen of the Sonces (imp.). Like her she has two courses of the famous Craigs of Kyle blood in her veins. In Scotland she won first prize as a three-year cow and again first as a cow in calf the year she was imported, and three of the best youngsters in the sale are of her breeding. Kirkland Sparrow (imp.) is an

extra heavy milker, a cow well placed in the same class with her two grand stable mates, and is one of the kind to be looked after by all wanting a really great young cow. Her sire, Tower Peter, has proved himself a great getter, while the dam of Kirkland Sparrow is easily the best cow in the Kirkland herd. Lessnessock Stylish Dewdrop (imp.) is a splendid four-year-old, one that should have a great future before her. Her sire, Rare Style, has proved the sire of splendid daughters, whose record in milking and butter fat is a high one. She is herself a splendid milker, with very large udder and big teats. Her first calf was selected by Mr. W. F. Stephens, of Trout Creek Farm, Huntington, P.Q., to head his choice herd. She has a grand showing record and is due to calve to Lessnessock King of Beauty. Lessnessock Queen of Bloom (imp.) is another grand four-year-old, an exceptionally heavy milker, with great spreading milk veins. She is exceptionally well bred, and her first bull calf was selected by the New Glasgow Agricultural Society; she has a number of calves to be offered in this sale which are of great promise, and she will be bred to Lessnessock King of Beauty. Stylish Betty (imp.) is another grand young cow, sired by that sire of prizewinners, Rare Style. She was a winner in Toronto in 1903-4 in the company of the best herds in Canada. A number of her progeny will be included in the sale and (Continued on Page 839.)

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 31st, 1905.

Trade conditions are fair and will likely improve with the cooler weather. The money market is firm at about 5 per cent. on call. A further advance is expected. Discounts are steady.

WHEAT

The wheat market generally seems to be somewhat unsettled. Values, however, have advanced somewhat since last writing, and the present indications are for higher values. There has been great activity at shipping points and wheat exports have ruled large and will continue to do so as long as navigators keep open. Cable reports are higher. At Chicago there has been a gradual rise in values during the past week, with some big selling the first of this week. Locally the market is unsettled. Holders here are asking 75c to 80c for red and white, with buyers not willing to come up to that figure. Goose is quoted at 74c to 75c, and spring fine at 74c to 74c per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is stronger and prices higher. Farmers, as a rule, are marketing very slowly. At Montreal oats in store are quoted as high as 28c. Here they are quoted at 33c to 34c at outside points. Both peas and barley also show advances, so that the coarse grain market at the moment is strong. Corn rules firm at quotations.

HAY AND STRAW

There has been more exporting of hay lately, which has helped to clean up stocks pretty well at Montreal. The scarcity of cars and barley also show advances, so that the coarse grain market at the moment is strong. Corn rules firm at quotations.

Baled straw is in fair supply at quotations.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is a little better feeling in potatoes and prices rule steady. From 20c to 55c are the prices for 90-lb. bags in car lots at Montreal. New Brunswick potatoes seem to be in favor here. While Ontario stock sells for 60c to 70c per bag in car lots, and 75c to 80c out of store, New Brunswick potatoes sell for 55c per bag in car lots on track and 60c out of store.

There has been a temporary scarcity in the bean market and prices are firm. Some sellers have sold ahead and find great difficulty in securing deliveries from farmers. At Montreal quotations are \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel for car lots on track.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs hold firm in tone. Farmers are asking 20c in the country and dealers claim this is too high. The bulk of the business here is at 20c in case lots.

The supply of Thanksgiving turkeys was very light. At Montreal those that did arrive sold readily at 15c to 16c in a jobbing way. Chickens seem to be plentiful and geese are hard to sell. The market here is dull and dealers seem to be overstocked. Fat chickens are quoted at 9c, thin at 8c, ducks at 9c to 10c, thin at 7c to 8c, turkeys at 14c to 15c, geese at 8c to 9c.

FRUIT

The demand for good sound winter apples is increasing. At Montreal \$3.50 is quoted for firsts and \$2.50 to \$3.00 for seconds. Some sales are reported at Ontario points at \$3.00 for firsts and \$2.50 for seconds.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market has fallen back

a bit and values are about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower than ten days ago. There seems to have been a bull movement on in Canadian cheese and now that it is known that stocks are accumulating prices have had to weaken a bit. They are high enough, however, and the market sufficiently strong to carry the season through at profitable values for the producer. The recent decline has brought more enquiry and more business is doing. Ontarios are quoted at Montreal at 11c to 11½c and Quebecs at 10½c to 10¾c. These quotations are below prices at the local markets at the end of the week, which ranged from 11½c to 11¾c.

The butter market shows a steady feeling, with more enquiry for export. However, prices have not advanced any and about 23c is the best offer for choice creamery at the factories in the eastern townships. At Ontario creameries lower values would have to be accepted. The market is steady here with a firm tone for the best quality at quotations.

LIVE STOCK

The export cattle trade seems to be very much on the "draggy" side just now. Shippers complain that they have lost money on recent shipments of cattle to Great Britain, which market for the present at least seems to be overstocked. However, the prices offered here as compared with prices in England

show a wide range. It is claimed that country buyers are paying too much money. There is a heavy run of western cattle to the British markets just now, and while this continues higher prices here need not be expected. The quality offering is only fair and not equal to what it was a couple of weeks ago. There are too many round and unfinished cattle offering, though at the Junction market some very choice animals are offering. Exporters brought from \$4.20 to \$4.60 for good quality. Medium quality sell for \$3.75 to \$4.25. Good butchers' cattle are in demand. Some extra choice bullocks weighing about 1,260 lbs., sold at the Junction market this week for \$4.35 per cwt. Choice sell at \$3.75 to \$4.1; medium \$3.40 to \$3.75, and other classes at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. The demand for feeders and stockers is largely nominal. Feeders sell at from \$3.25 to \$3.90 per cwt., as to quality. Milch cows sell at from \$35 to \$50 each. Extra choice milkers would bring more money. The demand for calves rules steady at quotations.

The sheep market rules steady at about the quotations of last week. Export ewes are quoted at \$4 to \$4.25, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs are quoted at \$5.20 to \$6. Canada lambs are quoted at Buffalo at \$5 per cwt. Hogs are lower at \$3.62½ for select and \$3.72 for lights and fats.

HORSES

The horse market rules steady at firm prices. Really good animals of the different classes are hard to get.



Special Attention given to Accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts.

Farmers' Notes Discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes Collected and Advances Made against their security.

Municipal and School Section Accounts received on favorable terms.

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G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	31	30	25	25	25	25	17	17	17	17
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 78	\$ 0 82	\$...	\$...	\$ 0 81½					
Oats, per bushel.....	34½	37	4	4 3	34					
Barley, per bushel.....	54	48	55	58	35½					
Peas, per bushel.....	72	78	77	78	...					
Corn, per bushel.....	61	63	65	66	...					
Flour, per barrel.....	3 50	4 40	5 50	5 50	3 40					
Bran, per ton.....	13 00	15 00	19 00	20 00	13 00					
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	14 50	20 00	20 00	15 00					
Potatoes, per bag.....	20	54	60	50	75					
Beans, per bushel.....	1 70	1 60	1 80	1 90	1 75					
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	8 50	11 00	12 00	6 00					
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	5 50	9 00	9 50	...					
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	23	21	22	25					
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	9	11	per 1 60	60	per 13					
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	8	11	per 1 90	90	per 12					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	13	15	19	10	18					
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	7	9	16	16	11					
Apples, per cwt.....	2 50	3 00	3 50	3 50	4 00					
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	11½	11½	12½	13	13½					
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	22	24	24	25					
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	20	19	20	20	20					
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 60	4 60	5 10	5 00	3 25					
Hogs, per cwt.....	4 25	4 00	5 00	5 00	4 25					
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 62½	6 00	7 00	7 00	6 00					
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	4 60	5 00	6 00	...					

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 24, 1935.

In the produce market business is quiet but prices continue as stiff as ever and in some instances there have been advances. Cheese in particular is advancing on this market; twines of September are selling at 13 cents.

Butter is high. Dairy is very hard to get at 21 cents, and creamery is now 24 cents for tubs and prints. The Nova Scotia factories are now making very little.

Eggs are in fair demand and prices are likely to advance any moment. The quality of eggs now received is very good. They are now quoted from 20 to 22 cents.

The market is well supplied with potatoes at present. The great rush has not yet begun. They are quoted at 30 cents at the wharves, but the better and more durable grades bring higher prices. The Prince Edward Island crop appears to be good and if the weather continues fine it will be gathered in all right. Turnips are plentiful at \$1 per barrel. Oats have not yet begun to arrive in large quantities. They are quoted from 40 to 43 cents.

Poultry of all kinds is scarce and this is very bad with Thanksgiving Day only a few days off. It is thought that supplies will be smaller and prices higher than usual. Chickens are quoted from 60 to 65 cents per pair; ducks 80 to 90 cents; turkeys 19c per pound.

Apples are not likely to go much higher than they are at present, which is too dear to encourage consumption. Dealers say there are few selling. Gravensteins have been held as high as four dollars per barrel to the retail dealers. The ordinary price is \$3.50 for No. 1, although there have been higher prices. No. 2, \$2.50; Kings the same. A few Bishop Pippins are coming in.

O. A. C. Sale

The public sale of surplus stock was held at the Ontario Agricultural College Oct. 25th, and drew a large number of breeders. The sale included Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Galloway and Hereford cattle, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire swine, and Shropshire, Leicester and Oxford sheep. The quality of the stock was good, and the animals were brought out in excellent condition. Mr. Thomas Ingram, of Guelph, wielded the hammer. No high prices were realized, but bidding was brisk, and everything offered was sold at satisfactory prices, though the opinion was that buyers received good value for their money. The cattle from the farm department averaged a little over \$72 each, which is very fair when it is remembered that a number of them were quite young calves, and that two aged cows were included in the lot. Pigs, large and small, averaged nearly \$17 each. Aged ewes averaged \$12 each, ewe lambs \$10 each, and ram lambs a little over \$14 each. The college sales are rapidly

growing in favor and a marked improvement in the stock is noticeable, thanks to Prof. G. E. Day. It is the purpose of those in authority to go on strengthening the stock as opportunity offers, so that the students who attend the college will be given every opportunity to study first class stock.

Weston Fair

Fine weather favored the Weston Fair on Saturday, Oct. 14th, with the result that the crowd was larger and the fair a greater success than ever before. The show of draft horses was equal in quality, if not in numbers, to any to be seen at the larger fairs. Among the principal prize winners in draft horses were John Gardhouse & Son, F. Lawrence and J. M. Gardhouse. In Durham cattle John Gardhouse & Son carried the honors, as they also did in Leicester sheep. In Lincolns J. M. Gardhouse figured as the winner of the firsts. For Berkshires Thos. Teasdale had the prize winner, and for Yorkshires Jack & Son took the firsts.

Some horse racing was interesting and some contested.

The showing of grain and vegetables was as fine as could be seen anywhere.

National Registration

Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Registrar of the Canadian Ayrshire, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Swine Associations, reports that during the month of September he recorded six pedigrees and 100 transfers. Four hundred swine pedigrees were recorded during the month of September, this being about the same number as for the corresponding month last year. There were three hundred and sixty-nine Ayrshire pedigrees recorded in September, or about seventy-five more than for the same month last year.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia herd books were closed for registration of pedigrees May 1st, and handed over to the Canadian National records. Since that date over three hundred Ayrshire pedigrees from New Brunswick have been transferred to the National records, and it is expected that two or three hundred figures of Jerseys will be transferred from the books of the Maritime Provinces within the next few weeks.

The Registrar commenced receiving pedigrees for the Galloway Association early in August and up to the end of September one hundred and twenty had been recorded.

The affiliation with the National Records of the various provincial record associations has now been practically completed. The latest associations to come into the scheme were those of Quebec and the western provinces. Already several hundred pedigrees have been received from Alberta, and as the Quebec books are now closed it is expected that pedigrees from that province will very soon be coming to Ottawa for registration.

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SHERPSHIRE Rams and Imported all ages for sale at reasonable prices. J. W. GOSNELL & SONS, Ridgeway, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—Twenty Shropshire Rams and thirty Ewes. Fine breeding, good quality, well covered. Cheaps. Write for prices. D. H. BURNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

ALEX. MCKINNA, Aulburn, Ont., breeder of Polled-Angus Cattle. SIX young Bulls and Females for sale.

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"WANTED"—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townspeople, pay weekly. By applying to address below, such persons will be advised of an opening in a reliable company. We are not in the book, Tea or Medicine business. J. J. NICHOLSON, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Barred rock cockerels. These birds are well bred and will please. Prices reasonable. Write to A. S. WERDEN, Bethel, Ont.

POULTRY FOR SALE.—Barred Rocks—Some splendid stock for sale. This you may secure at your own price now before going into winter quarters. Write now. M. C. HARNER, Waterloo Co., Mannheim, Ont.

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P.O. Prov.

Ontario Veterinary College

The opening lecture of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, was delivered by the Principal, Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., October 11th. The college opens, as usual, under most favorable auspices. A large and intelligent class of students was present from the various parts of the Dominion, the United States, Argentine Republic and the West Indies.

Stock Gossip

Greenock Stock Farm lies in the county of Elgin, two miles east of Dutton. The proprietor, Mr. John McFarlane, has been very successful in the breeding of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshires, and is now in a position to offer the public a number of richly bred young Shorthorn females, imported and home-bred. They have calves by their sides sired by Imp. Royal Prince, the grand bull which has been so successfully used in building up this herd for the past few years. He is now for sale, or would be exchanged for another good imported bull. The young bulls have been readily picked up; the following are some of the younger ones still left.

A dark red, eleven months one by Royal Prince and out of Samantha; this one is smooth and lengthy and gives promise of being a large animal. Secondly is a ten months red, a beauty, out of Imp. Choice Lustré, and by Abbot's Star Imp. Another sired by Abbot's Star is a pretty ten months red of Strathallan breeding. Worthy of mention is a handsome lusty fellow out of Lady Bess Imp., sired by Royal Prince. Tidy Lasa has by her side a model four months bull calf by Royal Prince, which is sure to make a mark yet. On this farm are to be seen some Berkshires good in quality and pedigree as well. A few choice ones of both sexes, six months old, for sale. The Oxford Downs kept are a nice even flock, bred from prize winning sires. Any of above mentioned stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write for further particulars.

Big Ayrshire Sale

(Continued from Page 836.)

she will be bred to Lessnessock King of Beauty. Gerclaugh, Darling (imp.) is a great big and stylish young cow, and she has a lot of grand breeding behind her. Her sire, Royalty, was one of Scotland's prizewinners, and her dam is by the same sire as Gerclaugh Bloomer 2nd. Miss Pringle of Bankend (imp.) is a fine cow just coming into milk. She is a get of Traveller, dam by Glencairn 2nd, and bred again to Lessnessock King of Beauty. Jenny of Holehouse (imp.) is now five years of age, sired by Prince of Holehouse, is a splendid individual, a good milker with large udder and teats. Two of her bulls are now the heads of large herds, and she is due to calve to King of Beauty in April.

There are in all some fifty head of imported or from imported sire and dam in the herd and the young stock from the bulls used by the Springhill Farm will be found to be quite up to the best imported stock in quality. The sale is an offering of stock of a kind which the Ayrshire fancier cannot afford to miss, as such events come but seldom.

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I take great pleasure in reading your paper. It is just what the farmers and stockbrokers have been looking for. As it is a first class paper it should be a welcomed visitor.—James E. Turpin, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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