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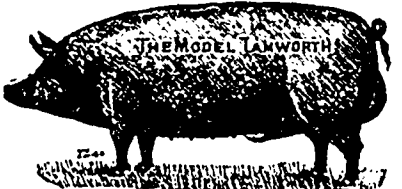
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L. WOOLVERTON, M.A., GRIMSBY.

...LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK...

The Foreign Meat Fraud in England. Heavy Losses in the Apple Trade. Fruit Growers' Convention. Fraudulent Packing of Fruit. Our Cattle Trade and the Quarantine Regulations. Beef Cattle Trade. The Provincial Winter Show at Brantford. Market Review and Forecast. Poultry for Profit. The Prevention of Parturient Apoplexy in Cows. Notes from Farmers' Institute Field, No. 8.

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Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle. Improved Yorkshire Swine. **Shropshire Sheep.** Our Ayrshire herd is headed by the noted bull, Matchless 7560, sire, Glencairn III., imp. 6955; dam, Nellie Osborne, imp. 5158.



Our Special Offering for December consists of six choice young Ayrshire bulls and a few heifers; two extra Guernsey bull calves, and a choice lot of sheep and pigs. All at very low figures for immediate sale.

T. D. McCallum, Manager, Danville, Que.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Breeders and Importers

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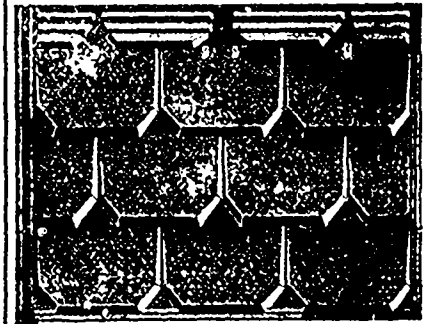


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North Nation Mills, Que. Ayrshires, imported and homebred herd headed by imported Tam Glen 2nd, No. 1310 D. A. H. B. Jerseys all of the celebrated St Lambert family, herd headed by Lsgar Pogis of St. Anne's 25204 A.J.C.C. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock of all the above breeds for sale. Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Railway Station, North Nation Mills, P.Q., on the C.P.R. **A. E. SOURYER, Manager.**

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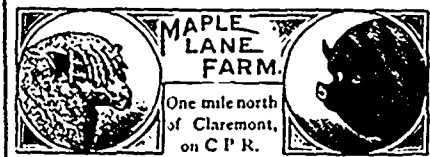
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besides being very ornamental and easily applied. Our Catalogue will tell you all about it. Write for a copy.

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Gotswolds Twenty good ram lambs, shearing and two-shear, at farmers' prices. Some excellent shearing ewes, bred to our best studs. Berkshire Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Twenty Plymouth Rock Cockerels, choice. **C. T. GARHUTT, Box 18, Claremont, Ont.**

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We have for sale a number of Chesters of both sexes and all ages.

Eggs from the following varieties of hens at \$1.00 per dozen, L. Brahmas, Buff and P. Cochons, P. Rocks, S. G. Dorkings, S.L., G. L. and White Wyandottes, W and B Leghorns, Golden Poland, Indian and Pitt Game. Settings of above mixed if desired. Bronze Turkey \$1.50 per nine. Pekin, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, \$1.50 per eleven. Have also for sale a few Cockerels, Gobbler and Drakes.

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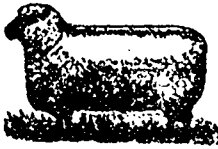
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For Sale.—A fine lot of ram and ewe lambs, bred from imported sire and dams. Prices to suit times.



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Dairy Shorthorns and Hackney Horses
Young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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OXFORD SHEEP
BRONZE TURKEYS
Have an aged imported ram, and first-class ram and ewe lambs for sale.

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Champion flock at World's Fair. Awarded 20 prizes—10 firsts.

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FOR SALE

A choice lot of Leicester and South Down Rams, Shearlings, and Ram Lambs; also some good growthy Berkshires.
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Ashton Frontview Stock Farm

A. J. WATSON, Castlederg, Ont.
Importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.
Stn. and Tel. office Bolton, C. P. R., or Palgrave, G. T. R.

TELFER & SONS, Paris, Ont., Breeders and Importers of reg. Southdown Sheep. For sale.

JAS. P. PHIN, The Grange, Hespeler, Ont., breeding and importing Shropshire Sheep a specialty.

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W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont., Breeder and Importer of Shropshire Down Sheep, Collie Dogs, and B. and W. Turkeys.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont., Breeder of Shropshire Sheep, Chester White Swine, White and Bronze Turkeys.

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We have a number of Fillies, Mares in Foal, and Stallions for sale. Imported and homebred; all choice, registered animals; also good teams suitable for export.

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,
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Two Choice **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

Large size, good color, and breeding of the best. Also one Shorthorn Heifer, two years old, which will make a prize-winner. Terms reasonable.

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Choice young Boars and Sows from Show Stock, young stock 8 weeks to 3 months. Three first-class boars always kept for service. Call and see stock, or write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Prize-winners. Pigs from prize-winning boars and sows, September and October litters. Some fine young sows, farrowed in May. Also Clydesdale mares, from yearling to seven-year-old, eligible to registry. Prices right.

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A choice lot of boars and sows of all ages for sale. None but first-class stock sent out, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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MAITLAND STOCK FARM. Large English PIGS

OF THE BEST TYPES.
Stock guaranteed. Young stock on hand and for sale at all times.
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Choice lot of SOWS and BOARS of all ages for sale. Prices and terms reasonable.

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The unbeaten yearling Fitz Lee heads the herd. Three choice October sows in farrow, price \$18 each, to head of March, April and May pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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WOODVILLE, ONT.
—Breeder of—
Berkshire Pigs

of the most approved types. Lord Randolph (4157) and Select Knight (4216) at head of herd. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Also Black Minorca Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

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READY TO SHIP
From First-Class...
Sires and Dams
PRICES RIGHT

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Cold Spring Farm | ST. GEORGE, Ont.

Chester Whites and Berkshires.

For a boar or sow of any age, that is right in quality, right in breeding, right in price, and guaranteed to be all right. Address,
JAMES H. SHAW,
Shircoo, Ont.

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Stock on hand for sale at all times of all ages, and at low prices.

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Pure Bred Swine

Duroc-Jersey, Poland-Chinas, and Tamworth sows in pig. Boars fit for service of all breeds, in lots six to eight weeks old, descended from prize-winning stock.
W. W. FISHER, Danmiller, Ont.

POLAND-CHINAS at Willscroft. ARE THE RIGHT KIND.

Brood sows for sale. Boars ready for service. Young sows ready to breed. Lots of pigs two to three months old; good long pigs with heavy bone. Mention FARMING.
493 R. WILLIS, Jr., Glen Meyer, Ont.

R. H. Harding, Breeders and Importers of Dorset Horn Sheep and Chester White Swine THORNDALE, ONT.

Anyone in want of a young boar fit for service, or a young sow for mating, should write to me before ordering elsewhere, as I have quite a few left at right prices.

Oxford Herd of Poland Chinas
Choice stock of either sex and all sizes, from 2 months up. Bred from the best strains known to the breeder. Write for prices.
W. & H. JONES
Mt. Elgin, Ont.
The Home of the Winners

FOR SALE 2 Berkshire Boars 2

Farrowed October 14th, 1897, strong in the blood, of Enterprise (Imp.). Price, \$5.00 each, and registered if taken this month. Bronze Turkeys and R. C. White Leghorns as usual.

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J. H. CHALK, - Galton, Ont.

Breeder of Chester White Hogs. Stock of all ages for sale at all times.

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Choice Young Tamworth Pigs ready to wean, sired by the prize-winning imported boar NIMROD. Write at once for prices. Also a few young sows ready to breed.
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Sheep Dip

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Cattle Wash

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LACHINE RAPIDS
...QUERREC...

FOR SALE.—At a bargain, 1 five year old bull; 7 cows; 3 bull calves, and 3 heifer calves. Will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going entirely into dairy cattle. Have also for sale Ayrshire bull, Traveller, and 3 Ayrshire bull calves three months old, bred from choice cows.

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MATCHED HIGH-STEPPING CARRIAGE HORSES. FASHIONABLE COGS, SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSES, HANDSOME PONIES.

R. BEITH & CO., - Bowmanville, Ont.

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I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Danley, Magregor, Esberg, Lord Monrose, The Ruler, Carrucan Stamp, Knight Errant, and other celebrities.

SHROPSHIRE. Orders can now be looked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar Nose. Also rams and ewes of this year's importation.

SHORTHORNS. Choice young Heifers and Bulls by the celebrated Crickshaw bulls, Northern Light and Vice-Coenul.
My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

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FARMING

Vol. XV.

DECEMBER 14TH, 1897.

No. 15.

FARMING

A ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

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TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

RENEW! RENEW!

Don't delay. You cannot afford to be without FARMING another year. Examine your address label on this week's issue, and if your subscription has expired make arrangements to renew at once. Get your neighbors interested. Send us *two new subscribers* at \$1 each and we will renew your subscription for one year for nothing. Look up our premium and clubbing lists. FARMING, as a weekly, is better than ever. The weekly market review and forecast is worth ten times the subscription price to any farmer.

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We are pleased indeed to be able to offer the following low clubbing rates for FARMING with other publications:

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These are all particularly low offers, but we would make special mention of our offer to send FARMING and the *Canadian Magazine* for one year for the low price of two dollars and fifty cents. This is Canada's greatest magazine, and we should like to see it in the home of every farmer. It contains what is best in Canadian literature and thought, and no young Canadian should be without it. Try it for one year.

We have also made special arrangements with the publishers of the *Canadian Magazine* to offer that splendid production for *four new subscribers* for FARMING, at \$1 per annum. This offer is made specially for the readers of FARMING. *Four new subscribers* can be got very easily if you only make the effort.

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yet. We offer splendid inducements to agents to canvass for new subscribers to FARMING. Write for full particulars. Sample copies sent on application.

Cattlemen's Request Granted.

Just before going to press we were informed that the committee appointed by the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association to interview the Hon. Mr. Fisher in reference to the quarantine regulations had done so, and that he had consented to appoint competent veterinarians to test all cattle purchased for exportation to Canada before leaving Great Britain. Mr. Fisher also informed the committee that, at the urgent request of the Hon. John Dryden, he had made arrangements for testing some cattle that are now on the water *en route* for Canada before they left England, and that these cattle would be admitted without being subjected to the tuberculin test at the port of entry, on presentation of the certificate of the British veterinarian that they were free from tuberculosis before leaving. This important concession should stimulate the importation of purebred cattle into Canada, and we shall undoubtedly see a large influx of new, young blood in the near future. Even now several of our prominent cattle breeders have intimated their intention of making large importations as soon as possible.

Beef Cattle Trade.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Brantford last week, the following address was delivered by the president, Mr. Jno. I. Hobson, of Guelph, Ont., and as it contains many points of value to cattle breeders, we publish it in full.

Mr. Hobson spent the early portion of the summer in a tour through Western Canada and the later portion and the fall in Great Britain, and gave special attention to studying the needs of the beef cattle trade, especially in the latter place, and therefore, the information contained in this address will be of practical value to the live stock trade of Canada and to agriculture in general:

"The members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association have much reason to congratulate themselves on the favorable conditions under which we now meet. For a number of years past the business of farming has been anything but prosperous, and it required men of a very sanguine temperament to see any bright lining in the dark clouds which pressed heavily on the farmer. At last those clouds have lifted, and the business of the country shows a more healthy state. The higher price of wheat is apparently having a noticeable influence on many of the other products of the farm. Already the improved condition of farming is being felt in every city and town in the country. Business men are more hopeful, manufacturers are busy everywhere, and in many cases are crowded with orders, and working overtime. Speaking, however, more directly of those interests which it is hoped will be benefited by the work done by this association, we find that the total shipment of cheese from Montreal up to the present time is very much greater than for the corresponding period of last year and at exceedingly satisfactory prices. What that means to the dairy farmer and the country generally can be realized when it is stated, that it is estimated by those competent to speak on the matter that from twelve to thirteen million dollars will be received this year for cheese exported. In butter also, an unusually large and profitable business has been done, the increase in the exports being greatly in

excess of the corresponding periods of last year, while the prices obtained in the latter part of the season, at least, leaves a good margin for profit.

"Looking at the business done directly in cattle, and glancing for a moment at what has been going on in Manitoba and the Western Territories of Canada, we see that business has been very profitable to the farmer and the ranchman, and causes them, with good reason, to be very hopeful for the future. The possibilities of the future of that country appear to be very great. There is now an absolute certainty that there are great mineral deposits in British Columbia, Northwestern Ontario, and the Klondyke, the development of which will certainly go on at an ever increasing rate for some years to come. Besides the vast number of men engaged in mining, there will be the great work of railroad construction. Considering that these men will not only be non-producers of food products, but, on the contrary, will be large consumers, it will be readily seen that it is not too much to expect that there will be a large western demand for live stock and its products. When out West this summer, I was told by some of the large ranchmen that prices had at that time gone up \$5 a head for cattle, and I was further informed that Pat Burns, of Nelson, had contracted to have delivered to him one thousand cattle a month for twelve months.

"That the mines of this western country will add largely to our national wealth goes without saying, but it will not be in the value of the minerals taken from these mines which alone constitute the increased wealth, but the impetus which it will give to farming and stock raising in that great western land will be of still greater value, and will be an important factor towards the more rapid settlement of the rich lands of Manitoba, and particularly that splendid section of country so peculiarly adapted to stock raising and mixed farming, familiarly known as the Red Deer and Edmonton country. While speaking of this western country we may for a moment refer to what has been done through the instrumentality of this association in the matter of obtaining greatly reduced rates for shipping all sorts of pedigreed stock to Manitoba and the Territories. It is not too much to say that the good work done by the Cattle Breeders' Association in this direction alone is of more real money value to the country than the whole cost of carrying on the work from the days of its inauguration until the present time. It has given an impetus to the business of breeding good stock in the east; it has given us a market for all our surplus, and what is of still greater importance, the distribution of so much good stock will raise the average quality of the stock throughout all that vast section of country from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains. There are yet some minor matters of detail to be attended to in this transport business which came under my notice last summer when in that part of the country, and which I purpose bringing before the executive of the association.

"While in Britain during part of the summer and fall of this year, I made it my special business to enquire into the working of the live stock and dressed meat trade between Canada and that country. I enquired into it in a general way in Liverpool and Glasgow, but more particularly in London. In the latter city, where I spent nearly three weeks, I had letters of introduction to Mr. Philcox, Superintendent of the Deptford Live Cattle Market, Mr. Cooper, chairman of the meat trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, also chairman of the Meat Markets' Association of the great central meat market, as well

as to Mr. Pridlen, the proprietor and manager of seven large retail establishments, and others. From the information received in this way, and a pretty thorough looking into the business generally, the following deductions may be safely drawn: That there is no feeling whatever against Canadian meat simply because it is Canadian. It is a question of quality and the keeping up of a regular supply. It was the same story everywhere, that no better meat goes into the British market than the best Canadian. I was told that by the great dealers of London and by the prominent men in the business in the larger cities of England and Scotland. We may depend upon it, if we hope to build up and maintain a large and profitable meat trade with Great Britain that it can only be done by sending the very best. We do not want to continue to do such a business as has been done during the season now just closed. When in summarizing the transactions it is estimated that between half and three-quarters of a million dollars have been lost by the dealers who have operated from this side. The same complaint is heard in all the great markets—a *superabundance of poor and middling stuff*. Englishmen must have the best. Even on the comparatively small quantity of really high quality meat which goes from this country, we do not realize what we would do if the supply was more uniform. As we are told on every hand by the dealers, there is no use in going into the selling of Canadian beef unless the supply of meat is kept up uniformly good, for no sooner is the taste of their customers educated up to using it than all at once the supply may run short and a lot of rough stuff be put on the market. It would appear that no other outside country has a better opportunity of taking a large share of the British trade than Canada, and if we do not secure it and hold it we have ourselves to blame.

“Before we can make the most of the British markets for our beef, I am inclined to think that we will have to go more into the business of slaughtering on this side and sending home in cold storage. If a supply sufficient could be had to warrant the starting of such an industry on a large scale, then we would be enabled to do as the Americans are doing, that is, utilize the inferior meats at home. It may here be said that the dealers prefer cold storage meat to the fresh killed meat from Liverpool and Deptford.

“As an illustration of the difference in values. On the 16th of October of this year fore-quarters were selling in the Farringdon street market at 3d. per pound, or 2s. per stone of 8 pounds, and the hind-quarters at 5½d., or 3s. 8d. per stone of 8 pounds. In the summer months suet is often not worth more than 1½d. or 2d. per pound, while in winter it not infrequently runs to twice that figure.

“As it strikes me, the matter is largely in the hands of the breeders and feeders of this country. The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion has shown himself fully alive to the importance of having a suitable system of cold storage on our railway and steamship service. In carrying out this work he has been ably supported and assisted by Professor Robertson, a man of great ability and one who has given his best efforts towards advancing trade between the Dominion and the mother country. Our own Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, one of the foremost agriculturists and breeders not only in the Dominion, but on the continent—a man thoroughly conversant with our wants—has thrown himself with energy into the work of advancing our stock interests, and in doing so he has kept prominently before the government of this province the importance of working along those lines which would develop our trade with foreign countries. In this connection we may well ask ourselves the question, Are we not too much given to depend upon governments and legislation for removing difficulties and advancing interests which often can only be done by persistent individual effort?

There is something, however, which governments and legislation can do, but whether it is wise or in the interests of stock-raising and the

country generally that it should be done is a question upon which there is plenty of room for difference of opinion. I refer to those practically prohibitive measures which prevent our breeders from importing cattle and infusing fresh blood into their herds. No better illustration of what is going on in this direction can be given than to take the record of the transactions in Great Britain for the three months ending on June 30th of this year. During that period over two hundred Shorthorns were exported, and out of this number not a single animal came to Canada, but one hundred and ninety five went to South America, a country which in the near future is going to be one of Canada's greatest competitors in the great consuming markets. We may well ask the question, What are we to do? We have men here who in the past have invested hundred of thousands of dollars in importing the best stock that Britain could produce, and who are ready and anxious to do it again—men who, by their enterprise and skill, have been instrumental in adding millions of dollars to the material wealth of the land—men who have done much to make Canada favorably known through their successful competition in many an international contest in the great cities across the line. As matters now stand, these men and others are comparatively powerless to carry on the good work. Cattle may be bought in counties of England or Scotland where there is a clean bill of health; the necessary tests may have been made by the most reliable veterinaries of that country, showing perfect freedom from disease, all that, however, will count for nothing if they come off the steamer on this side, it may be, in a highly fevered state, resulting from a rough sea voyage, and will not then stand the test.

“There may be good and sufficient reasons why these stringent measures are kept in force, but admitting that it be so, I nevertheless felt, as I strolled through the rich pastures at Colingie, Lillycairn, and the Upper Mill, how bad a thing it was for Canada that the men, who had done so much in the past in building up the grand herds of this country, would not be there when these sixty or seventy of the finest young bulls that were to be seen within the same radius in any place in the world came to be offered for sale a few weeks after.”

[NOTE.—It is probable that the total value of Canadian cheese exports for 1897 will amount to at least \$15,000,000, a much higher estimate than Mr. Hobson gives.—EDITOR.]

Our Cattle Trade and the Quarantine Regulations.

In FARMING for November, 16th we urged the necessity of something being done at an early date to remedy the unfavorable conditions affecting the importation of live stock into Canada, in connection with the quarantine regulations at the seaboard. At that time we pointed out that the regulations were almost prohibitive, and that very few purebred cattle were being brought into Canada. We are glad to know that the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association is taking action, and that a committee has been appointed to confer with the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in regard to the matter. The only remedy seems to be, and which was suggested in our former article, to employ competent veterinarians in Great Britain to examine all pure bred animals sold for exportation to Canada, and to do away with the application of the tuberculin test at the Canadian port of entry. This would lessen the risk to the importer and enable him to judge whether the cattle purchased by him were free from tuberculosis before they were put on board the vessel or not.

For all practical purposes our cattle interests would be as much safeguarded as they are at present, and our breeders would not be hampered as they are now, with too strict quarantine regulations at the port of entry. As Mr. Hobson pointed out in his address, it is not fair to submit cattle to the tuberculin test immediately after a cold sea voyage, and if they were thoroughly tested before

leaving England there would be no need of retesting on this side. The arrangements which the government made in regard to the quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States, seem to be giving the very best satisfaction to breeders on both sides of the line, and why the same arrangements between Great Britain and Canada would not be as satisfactory is hard to understand. Of course it would not do to advise any change in the regulations that would interfere with our present arrangements with the United States, but we fail to see how the plan suggested above would do so, inasmuch as it would be just as effective in preventing the spreading of tuberculosis in Canada as the present regulations are. One thing is certain, the present condition of our export cattle trade demands that something be done to keep up the quality, or we shall not be able to hold our own in the British market. Recent returns show that when prime cattle were sent over fair profits were received, while on the poorer quality shippers lost very heavily.

The Foreign Meat Fraud in England.

The British beef producer is endeavoring to have legislation enacted to prevent the sale of foreign meats in England as the home product. This fraud seems to be practised to a very large degree in many quarters, and it is no wonder the British farmer is agitated over the matter. This foreign meat, when sold for home-bred, reduces the price of the home article and prevents the producer there from getting as high a price as he would if it were sold upon its own merits. But there is another side to this question. If foreign meat can be sold in England as the home product it must be because its quality is equal to that of the home product. Such being the case it will be to the interest of the foreigner as well as the home producer to have a law passed to prevent this fraudulent practice. Of course the name has considerable to do with the sale of any product in England, especially if the customer is judging between the home product and that produced in a foreign country. But if the quality is all right the producer need not fear as to finding a sale for his product at a remunerative price. For a time the British consumer would perhaps give the preference to the home product, but if the quality of the foreign product were maintained it would soon command the best price.

The foreign producer, who has a good quality of meat to send to England, should welcome the proposed legislation in regard to selling foreign meats as home-bred. In the case of Canadian produce instances are quite numerous of Canadian meat being sold as home-bred in England. If this meat were good enough to be sold for English meat it were good enough to be sold as Canadian, and the prejudice to any meats but home-bred would soon be overcome if we supplied only the very best quality. We do not wish our products to be sold under any other name than Canadian, and every cattle dealer here will welcome the legislation which the British producer is demanding.

Fraudulent Packing of Fruit.

Considerable attention is being directed, just now, to the development of our fruit trade. But how can we be expected to make any progress in that line if such frauds occur as the one mentioned in the following paragraph, which appeared in the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of December 3rd?

“Last Saturday, the day after our article appeared exposing the false packing of a Western shipper, a grocer of this city called our attention to a barrel of apples he had just opened and paid a high price for, and we must admit it was the greatest swindle we ever witnessed. There were large, fine apples on the top layer or two, but underneath the whole body of the barrel was stuffed with the most abominable trash in the shape of small, spotted wind-falls that it is possible to imagine. If these frauds are to continue it is about time the police interfered to put a

stop to such rascally deception and downright robbery of the buyers who pay the price of good fruit according to the facings of the barrels."

If this were the only instance of fraudulent packing of apples or any other fruit, the matter might be overlooked, but when so many instances occur it is time that some decided action were taken to prevent such dishonest practices. Surely the honest fruit grower, who puts the same kind of apples on the top of the barrel as are to be found in the bottom, will rise up in his wrath and demand that the Government, or somebody whose duty it is to protect the rights of others, will take immediate steps to prevent such fraudulent packing. His interests will be jeopardized, as well as those of the fruit dealer, if such dishonest practices are continued. If the fraudulent packing of fruit would react directly against the fruit-grower or person who did the dishonest packing, the practice would soon be discontinued, but when it reacts against the whole fruit growing industry of this country, the effects are very serious indeed. The honest fruit-packer suffers with the one who practises the dishonesty, and the whole trade is brought into disrepute. It is only just to state that fraudulent packing, especially of apples, is more prevalent this year than last. This is, perhaps, due to the poorness of this year's crop. There is a stronger temptation, when "culls" are plentiful, to practise deceit in packing than when good apples are plentiful. But this does not lessen the extent of the crime in any way, and the results are just as injurious when practised in a bad year as in a good year.

As a remedy against further practices of this kind we would suggest that a system of branding be enforced similar to that now practised in connection with the cheese and butter trade, and that each fruit grower be compelled to brand his own name, or some registered number by which he could be identified, upon every barrel or package of fruit shipped by him. Such a regulation, if properly enforced, would give the honest dealer a chance, and would prevent the occurrence of such practices as we see reported. It would also strengthen our position in the British markets, and if it were known abroad that no deceit could be practised in Canada in connection with the packing of fruit, the old country dealer would feel that he could rely upon the quality of Canadian fruit supply just as he does upon Canadian dairy products. We would commend this matter to the careful consideration of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, which holds its annual convention this week.

Heavy Losses in the Apple Trade.

Heavy losses are reported from shipments of Canadian apples this year. These losses are caused by the very poor keeping qualities of the winter fruit and its arrival on the other side in a slack and otherwise poor condition. Even some of the best keeping varieties are reported to be in a very bad condition when they arrive in England. Shippers on this side who have consigned fruit have suffered very severely. Those who were able to sell outright on this side are more fortunate, though the loss which the British dealer will undoubtedly sustain must react upon the fruit trade here in the future. Cases are mentioned where the barrels were wet on the outside from the slack fruit inside before leaving Montreal. If so, what must their condition be when landed on the other side?

This bad condition of the fruit is very unusual, and is said to be caused by the fruit ripening too quickly in the fall. In that case, no one is to blame, and it is very unfortunate that these losses should occur at a time when special efforts are being made to develop our export trade in fruits. The British dealer is hopeful, however, and seems inclined to believe that the real good quality is yet to go forward. It is to be hoped that his surmise is correct. A fine quality of apples will command anywhere from \$5 to \$7 per barrel in England, just now, according to the very latest cable reports,

and it would help our fruit trade very much indeed if a large share of the best fruit is yet to go forward.

Fruit Growers' Convention.

The annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will take place at Waterloo on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and we have pleasure in placing on the front cover of FARMING, an excellent photograph of its chief executive officer, Mr. L. Woolverton, M.A., Grimsby, Ont. As editor of *The Canadian Horticulturist* and as secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. Woolverton is well known to every Canadian fruit grower, and has rendered valuable service in promoting better methods in the shipping and preparation of fruit for exportation. During the past season he was the acting agent under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in preparing the experimental shipments of fruit sent to Great Britain. The returns from these shipments, which have already been published in FARMING, show that good service was rendered in this connection.

The meeting this week will no doubt be one of the most important which the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association has ever held. Many important matters affecting the future development of our export fruit trade should come up for discussion. Plans should be well laid for next year's operations. Something should be done to prevent the fraudulent practices, alluded to elsewhere, in connection with the dishonest packing of fruit. Some system should be evolved that will facilitate the better distribution of fruit among Canadian cities and towns than is possible under present arrangements. Laws regulating the exterminating of fruit pests should be fully considered, and practical information supplied our legislators in order that they may be able to legislate to the very best advantage. In fact there are so many important matters affecting the future of the fruit industry in Canada which need to be considered and acted upon that those in attendance at the convention should be able to spend their time very profitably.

In FARMING, for Nov. 30th, we gave a short outline of the working of the fruit exchanges in British Columbia. This is something which we would like to see discussed by our fruit growers. Fruit exchanges may or may not be workable under our conditions; but if they can be successfully operated in a western province, we see no reason why similar exchanges could not be successfully carried on here. We wish the present convention every success, and will endeavor to give as full a report as possible in our next week's issue.

Canadian Trade in South Africa.

Another probable outlet for Canadian trade is said to be South Africa. Mr. G. H. Flint, of Montreal, who has recently visited the British and German colonies there and the Transvaal, takes a most hopeful view of Canada's commercial prospects in South Africa. The United States does a considerable trade, but Canadian and British business methods are more acceptable. The colonists do not like the American plan of drawing at sight on purchases. Sight drafts go by the mail steamers and reach their destination before the goods arrive by the slow-going freight steamers. British and Canadian traders show their faith by delivering goods before demanding payment. Mr. Flint believes there is a good opening in South Africa for Canadian trade in grain, cheese, butter, and such machinery as is made in Canada. It is almost impossible to get first-class butter or cheese in the country, and eggs are scarce and dear. The price of eggs in Cape Town at the time of Mr. Flint's visit was about 2s. per dozen, but this was considered to be very low, the average rate being about 3s.

Though it may be possible to work up a good trade in Canadian machinery and grain, we are somewhat sceptical about the wisdom of sending our cheese and butter so far, especially when they would have to endure the extreme heat of the

equator while *en transit*. It is, however, quite possible to fit up cold storage compartments in vessels in which perishable products could be preserved under these unfavorable conditions, but we hardly think the venture would pay. Besides, that country is nearer Australia and New Zealand, from which countries dairy products could be supplied to the Cape colonies much easier. It will be much better to confine our efforts, at least as far as perishable food products are concerned, to markets near at hand, in which there is lots of room for further development.

NOTES AND IDEAS.

There have been some complaints about the quality of the flour made from Ontario wheat this year. Considerable of the white wheat was sprouted, which impaired the strength of the flour. The difficulty has been overcome by mixing spring wheat with the sprouted wheat.

* * *

A platform scale has been put up at the Iowa experimental station at Ames, upon which a crib will be erected and filled with corn, and permitted to remain there until next summer. It will be weighed at stated periods to determine the shrinkage. The entire scale and crib is built above the ground, the frame of the scale being of steel.

* * *

The export of wheat from Ontario this season has been larger than for many years. There is yet reported to be a large quantity of wheat in farmers' hands. Farmers marketed the grain very freely when the roads were good. The roads have been bad lately, and the quantity being marketed is small. It is probable that as soon as the roads improve the balance of the wheat in the farmers' hands will come forward more liberally.

* * *

Trade returns show that the export trade in poultry by Canadian shippers has been larger this year than ever before. Large shipments of poultry have been sent to Great Britain for the Christmas trade, and the prospects for good profits to the shippers are very promising. If the shipments meet with the success expected it is probable that the cold storage arrangements may be utilized for shipments of poultry next summer.

* * *

Among the bills to be presented to the Legislature this session are two by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, which will be of special interest to agriculturists. One will ask for legislation to prevent gambling at agricultural and other fairs, and the other to prevent the spread of disease among fruit trees. The need of legislation in reference to gambling will be admitted by everyone. There is too much of the gambling element at the fall fairs, and unless some means are taken to counteract this growing evil many of our local fairs had better not do business.

* * *

The Toronto Pure Food Show has come and gone. It cannot be said to have been a huge success as far as the number of visitors are concerned. The exhibits were, however, elegantly arranged, and exhibitors went to considerable expense in making fine displays. The failure was in the small attendance of visitors. The show in itself was well worth seeing, and no doubt if it becomes an annual affair there will be larger numbers of visitors next year. Among the interesting features were the cooking lectures. These were practical and instructive. If the same line of instruction were given at some of the local fairs and meetings in the country much good would be accomplished.

Mr. F. D. Awde, Cheapside, Ont., encloses one dollar for a new subscriber, and says:

"I am much pleased with FARMING as a weekly. The market review and forecast is a splendid feature of the paper, so also are the monthly lists of breeders; in fact, the paper gets better all the time."

FARMING

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held in Brantford on the evening of the 6th of December, 1897. The president, Mr. J. I. Hobson, of Guelph, occupied the chair, and gave his address, which will be found in another column. There was a fair attendance of breeders. After the address, short speeches were made by several cattle exporters, and it seemed to be the general opinion that the wild, unhandled western range cattle would yield a larger profit to be killed in the west and sent forward dressed, but Ontario beef cattle accustomed to being tied, stood the trip to England better, and often gained in weight on the way there.

Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph, made reference to the exceedingly inconvenient and costly method of handling live stock at Montreal. He said a central stock-yard was wanted similar to that at Chicago, where cars from all the railroads could be run into the yards. It should be so arranged that cattle could be conveniently shipped again in cars, or on board vessel, or sent into the slaughter house at the least expense. The idea was endorsed by other shippers present. It was decided that the Executive Committee should confer with the Dominion Government, and see what could be done in regard to this in view of the fact that changes were to be made in Montreal harbor by the Government in the near future. The cattle interests of the country demand more satisfactory shipping facilities than exist at present.

It was also decided that the Executive Committee confer with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa about the present quarantine regulations between England and Canada. It is of the utmost importance to the cattle interests of this country that every facility be afforded importers of purebred cattle to bring in freely, stock for the improvement of their herds. It was suggested in a recent issue of *FARMING*, that duly qualified veterinary surgeons be appointed in Great Britain to examine cattle for importation, and test them with tuberculin, and that stock that had successfully passed such inspection should be admitted to this country without the test being applied on landing here. The Executive Committee is to take steps in this matter. It would be a great boon to the stockmen if even this concession were allowed them although their cattle might have still to undergo the ninety days' quarantine. As the president pointed out, it is hardly fair that an animal be tested immediately after landing, particularly after a rough voyage.

The secretary stated that the railroads had recently granted the cattle breeders further concessions in the matter of the transportation of stock to the west. They could now send to British Columbia, and half of the car could be taken up with other effects.

Good results have attended the efforts of the association in this matter, and an effort will be made to have similar privileges of transportation arranged for the maritime provinces.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. I. Hobson, Guelph; vice-president, J. C. Snell, London;

vice-presidents for provinces: Ontario, H. Wade; Manitoba, Hon. Thos. Greenway; North West Territories, W. E. Cochrane; British Columbia, A. C. Wells; Quebec, H. D. Smith; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald; New Brunswick, T. A. Peters; Prince Edward Island, F. G. Boyer. Directors: Shorthorns, A. Johnston; Herefords, A. Rawlings; Polled Angus, J. Bowman; Galloways, D. McCrae; Ayrshires, H. Wade; Holsteins, G. W. Clemons; Jerseys, R. Gibson; Guernseys, W. E. Butler; Devons and Sussex, M. Stone; O.A.C., Prof. Day, secretary, F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Mr. D. McCrae gave an interesting and instructive address on tuberculosis, which was most thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

THE PUBLIC MEETING AT BRANTFORD.

The open meeting in connection with the Fat Stock Show held in the Opera House, was a great success. In the absence of Premier Hardy, the Mayor, Thos. Elliott, acted as chairman and gave an address of welcome. It was responded to by J. I. Hobson in a few well chosen words. Mr. T. H. Preston, president of the Southern Fair Board, made a witty speech and believed that the day was not far away when electricity would be used for much of the work upon the farm.

One of the principal addresses of the evening was that of the Hon. John Dryden. He was glad to see in this year of Jubilee, this year of big things for Canada, that the hand of the stockmen of Ontario had shown greater cunning than ever in fitting and bringing out such a superior exhibit of fat stock. He felt that underneath the rough exterior of many a farmer there beat a heart just as true, there was a nature just as noble, and there was brain power often of superior ability, as that found behind four inches of white collar and underneath a silk hat. He wanted the farmers to meet the people of the city, and the people of the city to meet the farmers, and to know each other. The one was dependent upon the other. There should be no antagonism. It was only as a united people, all working together, that we could best advance the interests of the country. In developing agriculture we were developing a mine that never would run out, but should be getting better and better every year.

Mr. Arthur Johnston made a few interesting remarks and then the Hon. Sidney Fisher was introduced. His address was a good and helpful one. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to the farmers of Canada to have a Minister of Agriculture who is alive to their needs, and who is one of themselves.

Mr. Fisher referred to the great awakening of the world to the fact that Canada has superior gold mines. This will attract people from all countries, and he looked for a larger increase of population next year. This will mean more food wanted and better prices for the farmer. There is a change coming over the English market in regard to Canadian goods, the people are asking for them. To advertise an article as Canadian insures a ready sale. He spoke of the good effects of the removal

of the quarantine on cattle between Canada and the United States and the good it had done. If it had not been for this there would have been a serious glut of beef cattle in Canada to-day, and prices would have been down to one cent a pound. The increase in the shipment of butter and cheese had been very encouraging during the year. In the Northwest Territories 473,000 lbs. of butter was made this summer and only 188,000 lbs. exported, the rest used in British Columbia and the Northwest. There is going to be a grand opening here for the Canadian farmer in supplying the mining regions with food products. The cloud of adversity that has hung over Canada has lifted and the future is full of great promise for the Canadian farmer.

Mr. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., made a short, witty speech, which brought an interesting programme to a close. Miss Grace Wilson and Dr. E. Hart sang solos that were greatly enjoyed.

After the meeting the Board of Trade held a reception in the parlors of the Kerby House, which was well attended by exhibitors and others.

THE PROVINCIAL WINTER SHOW.

"Simply magnificent" were the words used by the Hon. Sidney Fisher to express his opinion of the fat stock show. It does not look as though Guelph was the only point at which a successful show could be held. Instead of the fat stock show being a failure, as was predicted by some, the efforts on the part of the stockmen and of the good people of Brantford, have given us the greatest fat stock show that Canada has seen. Taking all things into consideration, competent authorities say it is undoubtedly the best show of the kind that has ever been held in America. It shows that the "hand of the stockmen of Ontario has not lost its cunning," and that Canadians are still to the front as breeders and feeders of the best stock of which the continent can boast.

The number of entries was larger than last year by considerably over one hundred, and only a few of the animals did not come forward. The building was large and commodious, and offered ample facilities for holding the increased number of animals.

The attendance at the show has been very large. The second day, from eight in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, the receipts at the gates amounted to \$375. This is larger than the total gate receipts for any other year, and is a good indication of the attendance, and from four o'clock of the same day until closing time they were \$120.

The contest this year in the cattle classes partook somewhat of an international character, because the winner of the sweepstakes in Chicago, at the recent Fat Stock Show, and at New York in 1896 as a yearling, was present. This was the Hereford steer, Jock, shown by W. A. Rinehart, of Buffalo. One of the American papers told its readers that the Hereford steer was to go to Canada to show the Canadians how to fit a steer, but that paper will have to tell its readers that there were three steers, at least, that stood ahead of the Hereford. A number of

good judges placed as many as five animals ahead of him. The steer was past his best, and had lost his bloom. The Americans will have to get something better than this specimen if they are to teach the Canadian feeders how to fit a cattle beast.

Cattle.

The number of entries in the cattle classes was much larger than that of last year, the general quality was much better, and there were more real ripe, finished animals, toppers, shown than there were last year. The dairy classes were larger also, and the records made are much higher.

Shorthorns—As in the past, the number of exhibits of this breed and its crosses show that it is the most popular breed in the province. The honor of again carrying off the sweepstakes prize falls to this breed.

In the class for two-year-old steers only two animals were shown, but they were good ones. First place went to a white steer, Bruce, shown by H. & W. Smith, Hay. He was first in his class at the winter show last year. He is an ideal butchers' animal, carrying a heavy covering of flesh exceedingly evenly laid on in the most valuable places. He has a well-covered back and loin, the quarters are well carried out, and the thighs well let down. His fore end is equally as good; the shoulders are well covered and filled out to the neck. His arm is well joined to the body, he is particularly good over the top of the shoulders, and equally as good in the crops. He is a beautiful handler, and quality is written all over him. His exceptionally good qualities won for him the sweepstakes later on in the day. His competitor was a white steer owned by James Leask, Greenbank. This steer, Indian Chieftain, is also a good one, possessing good Shorthorn character, but he was in too good company to win first place. In the section for yearling steers five good animals were shown. H. & W. Smith had a full brother to the one in the preceding class that was easily singled out along with A. & F. Bolton's Barney as the two best animals. They are two good animals, and it was difficult to tell which was the best, but the white steer was placed first because a little the best handler and is a better butchers' animal. James Rennie, Wick, had a good third, a plainer animal, yet of a very useful type.

The call for Shorthorn steers under one year brought out four good animals. The popular choice from the ring side was another white steer shown by H. & W. Smith. He is a very stylish little fellow, of great quality, but not as fat as he might have been and somewhat smaller than the others, so the judges placed the red steer, Honest Billy, shown by J. Fried & Sons, of Roseville, in first place. Third place went to a good handler of James Oke's, of Alvinston.

Two animals were all that were out in the section for cows three year old and upward. J. Fried & Sons had an outstanding winner in Blenheim Cherry, and second place went to D. Milloy, Paris. In two year old heifers Milloy had out two heifers which secured second and third, while first place easily went to James Rennie for a well-fitted white heifer. Only two yearling heifers were shown, but they

were good ones. Fried won first and Oke second.

Herefords and Polled Angus.—The two year old section was a strong one of five entries — two Polled Angus and three Herefords, one of them being the sweepstakes steer, Jock, at Chicago. He was bred by W. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., and was shown by W. A. Rinehart, Buffalo, N.Y. Jock is a well finished steer, but was out of bloom when shown. He has a wonderfully well covered loin and a great thickness of flesh all over. He was placed first, but some good butchers would much prefer the entry of the Stone Estate which was placed second. This is a grandly topped steer but somewhat light underneath. Third place was won by Bouham, shown by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que. Bouham is a grand handler, and reflects credit on the men who fitted him. Walter Hall, Washington, and John Rutherford, Roseville, had out good entries, but they were not in it with the Herefords this time. In the yearling class there were three Herefords and a Polled Angus. First place went to H. D. Smith's heifer, a thick, broad-backed, well finished animal, but just a trifle paunchy looking. Second place went to James Bowman, Guelph, for a good butcher's steer but one that would stand some more fitting. Third place went to the Stone Estate for a very nice animal. In the section for animals under one year three blacks only were out. First place went to Walter Hall for a very nice steer, though a little bare over the ribs. Second and third places went to Bowman for two heifers of good quality but not in high flesh. Three year old cows brought out three cows, all shown by Mr. Bowman. They were not in high flesh, but the quality was there.

Galloways and Devons.—Only three animals entered the ring in the two-year-old section. The Galloway, rather a nice heifer and much smaller than either of the Devons, was shown by D. McCrae, Guelph. W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, secured second and third places with a pair of Devon steers. In the yearling class two of each breed were shown. W. J. Rudd secured first and second, and McCrae third and fourth places. D. McCrae had the only entries under one year. In the section for cow or heifer three years and over, only two were out. Mr. Rudd had an outstanding well finished winner in Maude. A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford, were given second place.

Grades or Crosses.—Two year-old steers were ten in number and made a ring of beauties that were a sight to see. They were the strongest ring in the show. After some time John Fried's red steer Look Me Over was selected for first place. He is one that will stand looking over wherever you want to look. He is a straight broad level backed steer carrying a great weight of firm flesh. His shoulders are particularly well covered across the top and just back of them, while the neck and shoulder join each other nicely. In fact, he was so good that he stood a good show in the ring for sweepstakes. Second place went to a useful entry of James Rennie's, Pilot, a good one, but a little rougher than the first prize one. A Hereford steer shown by Peter Marshall, Ayr, was placed third. He has a great top and

a deep body, and is a useful animal. Five yearlings lined up before the judges. Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, not satisfied with his success as a sheep breeder, is trying his skill at fitting cattle. In this section he secured first and second places on two good well fitted steers. Jack, the one placed first, has a great front, a good back, loin, underline, well filled crops and shoulder vein; he is also a great handler, and on this account won, though the second place steer has a stronger frame and will be a better steer six months hence were they carried along for that time. James Leask secured third place with a white steer, Jumbo; he is a good all round animal but was not in high enough flesh to win first place. James Rennie had in a good entry but it was a little smaller in size than the rest.

There was a strong ring of calves, no less than eight of them facing the judges. From the ring side the popular favorite was a Hereford grade shown by H. D. Smith of Compton, Que. The steer was a perfect model and was the third cross from a Canadian cow. The judges, however, preferred a plainer looking white steer of James Leask's. While the Hereford looked well, he was not so highly fitted as his appearance indicated. Leask's steer was a better handler and would kill well. John Campbell's entry came in third. He is a tidy well fitted animal and is of Indian Chief stock. Fried & Sons had a good fourth.

Three year old cows made a ring of nine good entries. The judges chose a beautifully finished cow, shown by James Oke, for first place, and second place went to a good entry, made by James Bowman. James Rennie, of Wick, had the third winner in his Betsy Ann. Five two-year-olds were up for inspection, and here Mr. Oke again secured first place on a prime heifer, Morrison Lassie. She is a thick, ripe heifer, with a great front. Second and third places went to James Leask. There was another lot of five in answer to the call for yearlings. James Oke again captured first place with a very thick, ripe heifer, a perfect model, and a good handler. J. Fried & Son, were awarded second place for a white heifer, and a Hereford, shown by H. D. Smith, was placed third. The special, offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was won by Fried's Look Me Over.

Sweepstakes.—Six animals came into the ring in the contest for best animal in the cattle department. They were: J. Fried & Sons' 1st prize two-year old, grade steer, Look Me Over; H. & W. Smith's, two-year old purebred Shorthorn steer, Bruce; the sweepstakes steer at Chicago; and three entries of James Oke: 1st prize grade two year old, Morrison Lassie, and 1st prize grade cow, Red Rose, and first prize grade yearling heifer, six in all, but six good ones. It took the judges sometime to decide, and meantime there was a very large crowd around the ring anxiously awaiting the decision. The contest lay between the white steer Bruce, and the red grade steer, Look Me Over. The judges, at last, gave the sweepstakes to the white steer. When the animals came into the ring, it was soon seen that the Chicago sweepstakes animal

was not in it. There were two good steers and a heifer ahead of him.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on the grounds was considerably larger than the number present last year. The general quality was also superior and the competition in the different sections much keener. The general finish of the sheep was also better. Winners in the recent show in Chicago had to take back water in the sharp contest here.

Coltswoods.—In shearing ewes, John Park & Son, Burgessville, had out three good ewes, and secured first, second, and fourth places. George Allan was awarded third place for a good entry. In ewe lambs Messrs. Park had in three entries again, and was awarded all but second place, which went to J. G. Snell.

There were four shearing wethers in the ring, all good ones. John Rutherford & Son, Roseville, was awarded first and third places, the third winner being a first winner at the recent Chicago show. Second place went to Messrs. Park, and fourth to a good entry shown by W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wether lambs made a strong entry of five. W. E. Wright's entry was placed first and Messrs. Park secured the other awards. For pen of three wether lambs Messrs. Park were awarded first and third, and W. E. Wright was given second place. In the contest for pen of ewe lambs Messrs. Park's entries were placed first and third, with J. G. Snell's entry between.

Lincolns.—The contest here was between William Oliver, of Avonbank, and Gibson & Walker, of Denfield. For shearing ewes Gibson & Walker secured first and third awards, and William Oliver's entries were placed second and fourth. Ewe lambs were a very strong section. William Oliver had three good entries, and was awarded a fourth place, while Gibson & Walker had in six capital entries, and secured first, second, third, and fifth places.

Gibson & Walker showed two shearing wethers, which were placed first and second, while third place went to John Rutherford & Son. In wether lambs Gibson & Walker had the only entries, but they were six good ones, well fitted and shown. These same six captured first and second places in pens of three. In the pens for three ewe lambs, William Oliver was given second place, the other awards went to the Denfield flock.

Leicesters.—This excellent breed was well represented, the competition was strong, and honors were well divided. Some sensational animals were shown, particularly an entry of John Kelly's, which nearly captured the grand sweepstakes in the sheep classes.

Shearing ewes were a strong class of four entries and one of the strongest sections in the show. W. A. Rennie, Shakespeare, secured the coveted red ribbon, also the one for third place; Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, got the blue; while Orr & Lilloco, Galt, had to be content with fourth place. Ewe lambs were another very strong class of seven entries. Here again a grand entry of Rennie's stood to the front and another fifth. Orr & Lilloco were placed second and third, and Whitelaw Bros. fourth.

Shearing wethers made a ring of

four, but though few they made very strong competition. John Kelly had forward two very highly fitted entries, one of them one of the best sheep ever seen at a fat stock show. He carried such a wealth of flesh it was hard to see how the judges could get by him for sweepstakes. Another good entry of Kelly's was placed fourth, with two grand, good animals of Orr & Lilloco's second and third. In wether lambs Orr & Lilloco's entries were first and second, the same two, with another, captured first place for pen of three wethers, and to the same flock went the first place for pen of three ewe lambs; John Rutherford & Son were placed third for wether lambs. Second place for pen of ewe lamb went to W. A. Rennie, and third to the Denfield flock.

Oxfords.—Shearing ewes made a ring of nine strong entries. Smith Evans, Gourock, had two entries and secured first and fifth places; E. Turner, Burford, made three entries, and was placed second and fourth on two of them, while J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon, out of his four entries, secured third place with a good ewe. In the section for ewe lambs Evans secured first and second for a pair of twins, and one of them was as good a lamb as there was on the ground; third place also went to him and fourth and fifth to Jull.

In shearing wethers the competition lay between the entries of Jull and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. First place went to the latter, and second and third to the former. Wether lambs were a good ring of six entries, Jull three, and Wright three. The first three awards went to Wright. Two pens were entered for wether lambs. Wright was placed first and Jull second.

There were three pens of ewe lambs shown. Smith Evans, who only showed female stock, was awarded first and third places, the second going to Jull.

Shropshires.—This most useful breed of sheep were out in full force and in good form. Shearing ewes were a small class of four good entries; one of John Campbell's, Woodville, which secured the red ribbon, and three good ones of D. G. Hanmer & Sons, Mount Vernon, to which the remaining awards went.

Ewe lambs were the best section of the class and one of the best of the show. Messrs. Hanmer had eight exceedingly well-fitted lambs to the front, and secured all the ribbons but the blue one, which went to one of Campbell's three entries. Mr. Campbell's entries were as well fitted as usual, but their fleeces did not handle as nicely as one is accustomed to in his sheep.

Shearing wethers were a strong section of ten entries. Messrs. Hanmer here won the red ribbon again with a well-fitted entry. The blue and fourth went to W. H. Beattie's entries, the white, or third, to John Campbell, and fifth place to R. Gibson, Delaware. Wether lambs were a very strong ring of thirteen entries. R. Gibson won first and fifth, Beattie second, Campbell third, and W. C. Wright fourth.

There were five entries made for pen of wether lambs. John Campbell's entry was the only one not present, on account of having lost the best one of his pen. The awards were: R. Gibson, 1st; W. H. Beattie, second; and

W. C. Wright, 3rd. In the pens for ewe lambs Messrs. Hammer's lambs were to the front again, winning first and second places, and Campbell third place.

Southdowns.—The sections were well filled with exceedingly well fitted animals, and the Southdowns lost none of their pristine glory, but added fresh laurels to their record by winning the sweepstake prize for the best sheep on the grounds.

Shearling ewes, though a section of only five ewes, yet the competition was strong. First and third places went to two good entries of John Jackson, Abbingdon; second place went to A. Telfer & Sons, Paris; fourth place to T. C. Douglas, Galt, and fifth to A. Simenton & Son, Blackheath. Ten good strong well fitted ewe lambs entered the ring, and gave the judges something to do. The contest for first place lay between Messrs. Jackson and Messrs. Simenton. The first place was finally given to the former, whose lamb was finished better in the hind quarters, stood better on her feet, and was better woolled. Messrs. Simenton's lamb was particularly good in front, but deficient behind. Third place also went to them; fourth to Geo. Baker & Son, Simcoe; and fifth to Messrs. Telfer, Paris. Messrs. Simenton added another good one to their winners and secured first place for pen of three ewe lambs; Messrs. Jackson second and Douglas third.

The call for shearling wethers brought out eight good entries. T. C. Douglas had out some large well fitted entries, but it was soon seen that the judges preferred the smaller entries showing more quality. One in particular, shown by R. Gibson, was a well fitted little fellow and all quality. The contest lay between this and one of W. H. Beattie's, a little larger but of excellent quality and well fitted. The red ribbon was finally given to the latter, and later in the day the same little fellow carried off the sweepstakes. One of Douglas' large entries was placed third; another of Beattie's fourth, and a good entry of Geo. Baker and Son's, Simcoe, fifth.

Wether lambs made a ring of thirteen good entries. A. Simenton & Son had the best of it here, securing first, fourth and fifth; Messrs. Baker second, and Messrs. Telfer third. Simenton, having three awards on wether lambs, came in for first place for pen of three wether lambs; Messrs. Telfer second, Douglas third.

Dorset Horns.—R. H. Harding had it pretty much his own way in this class. His sheep were well fitted and well shown. In shearling ewes and wethers he had no competition, and was awarded all the prizes. In ewe lambs W. E. Wright made two entries, originally from Mr. Harding's flock, and captured second place, the rest of the awards went to Harding. In wether lambs Harding was placed first, second and third; John Rutherford fourth.

Hampshires and Suffolks.—Hampshires were shown by John Kelly, Shakespeare, and Suffolks by W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills. Mr. Kelly's winnings were first and second for shearling ewes, and first for ewe lamb—a prize for everything he showed. Mr. Rudd's winnings were third for shear-

ling ewe, second for ewe lamb, and first, second and third for wether lambs—a prize for everything he showed. In the section for shearling wethers John Rutherford had first and third winners at Chicago present and secured a first. W. H. Beattie won the second place with a good entry, and R. Gibson took the third prize.

Grades and Crosses.—There were six good shearling ewes shown, and competition was decidedly sharp. John Campbell showed two well fitted evenly covered ewes, and secured first and second places; third place went to E. & N. Parks, Oriol; fourth to Gibson & Walker, Denfield, and fifth to Wm. Oliver. Shearling wethers made a strong ring of seven animals, shown by six different men. Messrs. Hammer won the coveted red ribbon with a large well fitted wether carrying a great weight of flesh; Messrs. Rutherford second, and W. H. Beattie third.

For the pen of three wether lambs there were six entries. Here the Leicester grades scored a victory, Orr & Lallico, Galt, winning first with their pen; Wm. Oliver second for a pen of grade Lincolns. So close were these pens that a third man was called in to decide. John Kelly secured third for another pen of grade Leicesters. Messrs. R. Gibson, John Campbell, and W. H. Beattie, had out good pens of grade Shropshires, but good as they were, they were not in it with the Leicesters and Lincolns.

Grade wether lambs mustered twelve strong and lusty well fitted fellows in answer to the call. Here again the tussle was between the single grade Leicester and Lincoln lambs of the pens just given. Strange to say, Wm. Oliver won first and third, and Orr & Lallico second and fourth. Had Mr. Oliver had a better third one in the pen he would have been first.

Ewe lambs were a strong class of eleven, but they were not such a strong class as the wether lambs. First place went to Messrs. Rutherford, second to Messrs. Gibson & Walker, third to Orr & Lallico, fourth to John Campbell, and fifth to W. H. Beattie.

Mr. John Campbell's first prize grade shearling ewe was placed first as best grade sheep under two years. She is a well built ewe, carrying a wealth of flesh very evenly laid on, and made a goon run for sweepstakes animal of the show.

Southdown Special.—Messrs. John Jackson & Sons won the special for best pen of four lambs, two rams, and two ewes.

Shropshire Specials.—The special offered by the Shropshire Association to the best shearling wether sired by a registered Shropshire ram out of a grade ewe, was won by D. G. Hammer & Sons with a well fitted ewe, and second place was won by W. H. Beattie. These animals were first and second in their own section. John Campbell won first place in the contest for wether lamb, W. H. Beattie second.

Sweepstakes.—This was the call that brought out the champions of each breed to contest for the supremacy of the show. Ten good entries came out, but these were cut down to four, Messrs. Jackson's shearling Southdown ewe, W. H. Beattie's shearling Southdown wether, John Kelly's shearling

Leicester wether, and R. Gibson's Shropshire wether lamb. All the sheep judges had a share in the judging. After some time Mr. Gibson's lamb and Mr. Jackson's ewe were sent out. The contest then lay between Kelly's Leicester, which was one of the best fat sheep ever shown, carrying a great wealth of flesh well and evenly laid on, and Beattie's little Southdown, but an animal equally as well fleshed and of great quality. The six judges divided on those two. A third judge, Mr. Bollert, of Vermont, was called in, and he decided in favor of the Southdown as the most valuable animal from a consumer's standpoint. Mr. Kelly's wether had the most breed character.

On the whole the show of sheep was one of the best ever seen together on the continent.

Swine.

The exhibit in the swine classes was one of the best that has been made for years. The awards will be given next week.

Dairy Awards.

The number of cows present was larger than at any previous show, and the records made are, perhaps, higher. The sweepstakes cow gave, in twenty-four hours, over 85 pounds of milk. We believe this to be a very high record to be made on a show ground. The Holstein men are once more to the front. Calamity Jane, that wonderful producer of A. & G. Rice's, again won the sweepstakes as the best producer on the ground. We give below the awards won in the different sections, and will give next week a table giving the yields of milk. N. Dymont's cow, Nellie Gray, took sick during the test, and consequently was set back very seriously.

Shorthorns, 36 months and over.—F. Martindale, York.

Ayrshires, 36 months and over.—1st, J. R. Alexander, Brantford; 2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3rd, N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners; 4th, R. S. Brooks, Brantford. Under 36 months.—1st, N. Dymont; 2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3rd, R. S. Brooks. Ayrshire cow making best record.—J. R. Alexander.

Holsteins, 36 months and over.—1st and 3rd, A. & G. Rice, Currie's; 2nd and 4th, James Rettie, Norwich. Under 36 months.—1st and 2nd, G. W. Clemons, St. George; 3rd and 4th, A. & G. Rice.

Jerseys, 36 months and over.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield; 4th, T. H. Dent, Woodstock. Under 36 months.—1st, T. H. Dent, Woodstock.

Guernseys, 36 months and over.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre. Under 36 months.—Wm. Butler & Son.

Grades, 36 months and over.—1st, W. Temple Thompson, Rockton; 2nd and 4th, T. H. Dent, Woodstock; 3rd, F. Martindale; 5th, J. R. Alexander. Under 36 months.—1st, H. McDougall, Guelph; 2nd, James Rettie, Norwich.

Sweepstakes, under 36 months.—G. W. Clemons, St. George. Over 36 months.—A. & G. Rice, Currie's.

Specials, offered by the Canadian and American Holstein Friesian Associations.—1st and 3rd, A. & G. Rice; 2nd, James Rettie.

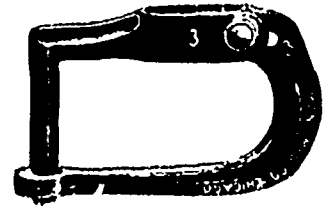
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The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

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Annual Membership Fees: Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2
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The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 70,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

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

The list of Cattle Breeders will be published in the first issue of each month, of Sheep Breeders in the second issue, and of Swine Breeders in the third issue. Members having stock for sale, in order that it may be included in the BUTTERIES, are required to notify the undersigned, by letter, at least seven days before the date of issue, of the number, breed, age and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this, only his name and address will appear in the next monthly issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HOBSON, Secretary.
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Lincolns.

Gibson, J. T. Denfield.
 Gibson & Walker Hlderton.
 Gould, G. & Son Rutherford.
 Humphrey, E. & Co. Thamesford.

Oliver, W. Avonbank.
 Parkinson, E. Bramosa.
 Robson, Capt. T. E. Hlderton.
 Stevens, R. W. Lambeth.

Cotswolds.

Brown, J. L. Uxbridge.
 Ficht, V. Oriol.
 Linton, W. Aurora.
 Parks, J. Burgessville.
 Russell, J. Richmond Hill.
 Honey, R. Brickley.

Shore, T. A. Glanworth.
 Slater, J. Huttonville.
 Snell, J. C. Snelgrove.
 Thompson, J. Uxbridge.
 Thompson, W. Uxbridge.
 4 ewe lambs; ram lambs; ram, 2 years; ewe, 3 years.
 Shearling ewe.
 Shearling ram; 2 ram lambs; 10 shearling ewes;
 21 ewe lambs.

Leicesters.

Armstrong, G. B. Teeswater.
 Benning, D. Willaunstown.
 Blais, A. & J. Glen Sandfield.
 Campbell, J. K. Palmerston.
 Curralley, T. & Son Fullarton.
 Martyn, J. W. Canton.
 Smith, J. S. Maide Lodge.
 Wood, C. & E. Freeman.

Garnham, E. A. Straffordville.
 Kelly, J. Shakespear.
 Little, R. E. Teeswater.
 Martin, R. G. Marysville.
 Whitelaw Bros. Guelph.
 Shearling ram; 3 ram lambs.
 Shearling ram; 2 ram lambs; 6 ewes; 8 ewe lambs.
 A few young ewes.

Shropshires.

Beattie, W. H. Wilton Grove.
 Brown, A. Picton.
 Calder, C. Brooklin.
 Conworth, J. Paris.
 Davies, R. Toronto.
 Dickin, J. Milton West.
 Donaldson, W. South Zorra.
 Elliott, Y. Galt.
 Evans, J. B. Dartford.
 Campbell, J. Woodville.
 McFarlane, J. Clinton.

Everett, G. P. Mount Vernon.
 Ganton, D. G. Saurin.
 Gibson, R. Delaware.
 Hanmer, D. G. & Sons. Hurford.
 Hawkshaw, W. S. Glanworth.
 Miller, R. Brougham.
 Phin, J. P. Hespler.
 Sorby, D. & O. Guelph.
 Wren, C. Uxbridge.
 12 imported yearling ewes; 20 ewe lambs.
 A number for sale.

Oxfords.

Arnell, H. Arkell.
 Arnell, P. Teeswater.
 Cousins, J. & Sons. Harriston.
 Dickison, W. Mildmay.
 Elliott, W. R. Hespler.
 Evans, S. Gourock.
 Arkell, H. Teeswater.
 Birdsall, F. & Son. Hirdsall.
 Elliott, A. Pond Mills.

Hines, H. J. Dutton.
 Jull, J. H. Mt. Vernon.
 Terrill, A. Wooler.
 Tolton, J. Walkerton.
 Turner, E. Burford.
 Wright, H. Guelph.
 A number of ram lambs.
 To exchange, an imported ram for another.
 5 ram lambs; rams, 2 years.

Southdowns.

Baker, G. & Son. Simcoe.
 Douglas, T. C. Galt.
 Lemon, S. Kettleby.
 Jackson, J. & Son Abingdon.
 Martin, J. Binbrook.
 Simenton, A. & Son Black Heath.
 Telfer, A. & Sons. Paris.

Miller, J. Markham.
 Shopland, J. S. Maywood, B.C.
 Smith, W. M. & J. C. Fairfield Plains.
 A few purebred ewe lambs.
 10 ewe lambs; 4 shearling ewes.
 3 ram lambs; ram, 1 year; 2 ewes, 1 year; 1 ewe lamb.
 3 shearling rams; ram lambs; ewe lambs.

Dorset Horns.

Bowman, J. Guelph.
 Hill, T. Ridgeville.
 Humber, J. Wyoming.
 Harding, R. H. Thordale.
 Hunter, J. Wyoming.
 Lea Bros. Concession.

McGillivray, J. Uxbridge.
 McKellar, J. Avonton.
 Rutherford, J. E. Kemptville.
 Stonehouse, W. Wyoming.
 2 ram lambs and ewes; ewe lambs.
 2 rams.

Merinos.

Smith, W. M. & J. C. Fairfield Plains.

Hampshires.

Kelly, J. Shakespear.

Suffolks.

Thompson, J. Mildmay.

Miscellaneous.

Hobson, J. I. Guelph.
 Wightman, R. Owen Sound.

Moore, J. D., M.P.P. Galt.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

By W. R. GRAHAM, B.S.A.

When you ask the majority of farmers if poultry pays, you are told very emphatically "No." You may say that eggs in winter yield a handsome profit, but you will be told that hens do not usually lay at that season of the year. Then if we are going to make

them pay we must endeavor to get eggs in winter. There are three chief reasons why hens do not lay in winter—improper food, a poor house, and an unsuitable class of fowls. Why improper food? The question is often asked, What kind of grain is best for egg production? If hens are fed on grain alone they are almost sure to eat the largest share of the profits. In

these days of keen competition we seek to produce a good wholesome article at the least possible expense. If eggs are to be produced in winter in large quantities we must imitate summer food. If you watch a hen feeding during a summer day you will observe that she eats a quantity of grass, insects, vegetables, and picks up bits of grit, such as gravel and old mortar, in addition to her daily ration of grain. This is what you must feed her during the winter to get the best returns. Grass can be best replaced by clover hay, cut fine. You must feed either meat or ground bone to replace the insects, and vegetables, as mangolds, carrots, turnips, and cabbage as a substitute for grass. These foods are cheaper than grain, and much more desirable. The method of feeding practised by the writer is, equal parts by measure of clover hay, cooked vegetables, bran, ground oats, peas, and barley, all thoroughly mixed and scalded some hours before feeding, and fed warm at sunrise. This is fed in troughs, and no more given than they will readily eat up clean. At noon a handful or so of barley is scattered in the litter to give the hens exercise. At about two o'clock give one pound of meat or cut green bone for every fifteen hens; after this is eaten give buckwheat or other grain well scattered in the litter. Before roosting time give in troughs all the whole grain, either wheat or buckwheat, they will eat, being very careful to remove all that may be left, so that in the morning they are ready for their feed.

What is required in a good house? It should be dry, warm, and light; it should face the south or southwest, and should open into a barnyard, so that the hens may get out in the fresh air on sunny days. The front should have plenty of light, but not too much, as too much glass makes a house cold at night. One-third of the front is plenty of light. Every fowl should have at least four square feet of scratching floor. Plenty of exercise is necessary to promote warmth and health. The house should at least be warm enough not to freeze their combs; it also should be clean, and all manure should be removed once or twice a week.

Hens not through moulting by the middle of November, or hens over two years old, or very late hatched immature pullets, will not lay in winter, and are only a bill of expense, as are also all unnecessary male birds. To get the best results select the best layers, those having strong, vigorous constitutions, and rear their offspring, using a purebred male. Never fail to have a plentiful supply of water and grit within easy access.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Announcements concerning the College work will be published weekly under this head.

THE PROVINCIAL DAIRY SCHOOL AT GUELPH.

Readers of the *Gazette* will do well to remember that the sixth annual

session of the Provincial Dairy School opens at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on January 4th, 1898. No pains or expense have been spared by the honorable Minister of Agriculture and Dr. Mills to make this the first and foremost dairy school on the continent. A lady instructor has been added to the staff for 1898, and farmers' wives and daughters are especially invited to attend the Home Dairy Course for two weeks, a month, or longer, as they think best. The only expense is railway fare and board. Board costs \$2.50 to \$3 per week, which is about as cheap as one can board at home. For full information apply to the Dairy Department, O.A.C., Guelph, when circulars will be sent to all who apply. There is a great deal of dairy butter made in Ontario which sells at from 12c. to 16c. per pound, whereas, if a little more skill were applied, from 2c. to 4c. per pound might easily be added to the value of the butter. This extra value would go a long way toward meeting the expenses of a short course at the Home Dairy.

Besides the Home Dairy course a Factory course is open to all cheese and butter makers. In order to keep up the quality of dairy goods, the latest and most approved methods and machinery must be used. A combined churn and worker has been added to the equipment of the butter department. A Gerber milk-tester has been ordered for the milk-testing room. This tester is said to be a great improvement over the Babcock tester for determining the fat in milk. Three new separators will be placed in the separator room, while the cheese-room has been repainted, and made bright and cheerful. The session of 1898 ought to be one of the best on record, as the last season has been a very profitable one for all branches of the dairy.

The graduates of the Provincial School are filling responsible positions in Canada and the United States. One graduate has recently been appointed to the staff at Wisconsin, the pioneer, in this work. Another is now in Ireland, organizing co-operative creameries, while one of the boys of last year is taking a prominent part in Minnesota dairying. While the management of the school do not guarantee positions to all who pass the examinations, in past years all who were capable have been placed in paying and worthy places of trust. Each year an increasing number of factory owners are requiring that the makers shall have a dairy school certificate. One of the surest passports to secure a comfortable living is a certificate from a dairy school.

Do you want to keep up with the times? Are you studying the signs of the times, and preparing for the changes which come over Canadian dairying with such suddenness that the behindhand men are not in the race? If so, act in a manner which becomes wise men.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,
20 Bay street, Toronto,
December 13th, 1897.

The commercial prospects for Canadian trade look brighter at the present time than they have been for years. Business men are hopeful, and believe that when spring opens up there will be an influx of new business life into the Dominion such as has not been seen since it became a nation. It is sincerely hoped that no one will be disappointed as to this bright future. Farmers as well as the business man should take heart at the signs of the times. Of course it will not do to lessen in any way our vigilance in turning out the very best quality of goods. An inferior article will never command the price, even if the times are good.

Wheat.

The wheat trade outside one or two points is practically at a standstill. Everyone in the trade is eagerly watching the little game at Chicago and Minneapolis, where a log wheat corner is being manipulated. What the outcome will be is hard to say. It will probably be exciting till the first of the year. At Chicago wheat was selling up to \$1.09 during the week, which was 15 cents in advance of prices the week previous. It is six years since cash wheat sold as high, and that was in 1891. No one has any faith in the rise. It is only a game of the manipulators, and will likely come to smash very soon.

There is no further change in the amount of wheat in sight, and the efforts in certain quarters to push the wheat famine scare in Europe are without avail. There seems to be a steady demand for Ontario wheat at from 50 to 52 cents at Toronto and Montreal. Manitoba wheat at Ontario points brings about 48 cents.

Barley and Oats.

There seems to be a large business doing in oats just now, though prices have not advanced materially. There are reported to be large quantities of oats in the country.

At Toronto oats are somewhat firmer than last month, prices ranging from 22½c. to 23c. for mixed and 23½c. for white, west. On the farmers' market prices range from 25c. to 20c. At Montreal some large sales of oats are reported, at about 26½c. The English market is reported lower.

Barley is unchanged. At Toronto prices ranged from 25c. to 32c., according to quality. At Montreal the market is quiet. Some sales for malting purposes are reported, at prices ranging from 48c. to 55c. Feed barley runs from 32c. to 34c.

Rye and Buckwheat.

There is a fair demand for rye at from 44c. to 45c. Montreal prices range from 51½c. to 52c. The market for buckwheat is easier, at 31c. east and west.

Millfeed

Prices are about the same as last week, \$10 to \$11 for shorts and \$7.50 to \$8 for bran west.

Potatoes.

The demand is slow and the market seems easier, though prices are not any lower. Cars on the track in Toronto are quoted at 60c. At Montreal prices are lower, selling on track in car load lots at 57½c.

Poultry.

The mild weather is having a depressing effect upon the poultry market. At Montreal, however, there was an increased inquiry during the week for nice fresh-killed dry-plucked turkeys. Sales of about 10,000 of these are reported at from 8c. to 8½c. Poorly scalded and discolored birds sold for from 6½c. to 7½c. At Toronto the supply during the past few days has been ample. Prices are easy at 5c. for geese, 7c. for turkeys, 40c. to 60c. per pair for ducks, and 25c. to 40c. for chickens.

Eggs.

There is a good demand for fresh eggs at Toronto, and the market is steady at 16c. to 16½c. Cold storage eggs are quoted at 14c., and lined at 13c.

The demand for strictly new-laid eggs at Montreal is good, and sales have been made during the week at from 20c. to 22c. in cases and boxes. Cold storage and under grades sell from 12c. to 16c.

Poultrymen may rely on getting a good price for eggs that can be guaranteed fresh. These must not be more than a few days old.

Hay.

The demand for baled hay is slow at Toronto and the market steady. Cars on the track are quoted at from \$5 to \$5.50.

At Montreal the supply of choice baled hay

is limited, and sales of No. 1 on the track have been made during the week at from \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 at from \$8.50 to \$9, while less desirable grades have sold at \$7.50 to \$8.

Cheese.

The cheese market remains practically the same, with a steady demand reported at Montreal for finest eastern and western stock, and also for undergrades. Sales are reported at 8c. to 8½c. for the former, and 7c. to 7½c. for the latter. The Liverpool cable is reported steady, and there seems to be a better tone to the market. On the local markets nothing seems to be doing. What few lots are in factory men's hands are being held—no doubt—for a rise.

Butter.

The market is firmer and higher at Montreal for choice October and fresh winter creamery, and quite a number of sales have been made recently for export account. The buyers for the English market are very particular as to quality. Sales of the finest creamery have been made during the week at from 18½c. to 18¾c., and as high as 19c. to 19½c. has been paid when the quality was just right. Considerable early make is held at Montreal, but buyers do not care for this kind. Several sales of American, stored on this side, have been made lately for transshipment to New York.

The Toronto market for dairy butter is easier, and large rolls are quoted at 14c. to 15c. Choice dairy in tubs is scarce and firm at 16c.

Cattle.

There is hardly anything being done in export cattle, a few bulls are changing hands but prices are very low. There is more doing in butchers' cattle. Good cattle for the Christmas trade are beginning to offer, and the prices for these will be away up. Good animals have sold at the fat stock shows as high as 7c. a pound. On the Toronto market prime Christmas beef will bring 4½c. a pound. Ordinary butchers' cattle are away below the 4c. mark. The usual run of such stock bring from 3¼c. to 3½c., and poor qualities run all the way down to under 3c. The supply of butchers' cattle at Buffalo has been apparently about equal to the demand. The price for choice, fancy Christmas steers runs up to \$6 per cwt. Choice steers bring from 4½c. to 5c. per pound.

The trade this week in stockers and feeders has been light, the season is getting over for this class of stock. The price depends on the demand from Buffalo, and the largest part of the supply going forward is ill bred, coarse, staggly stuff that lowers the price for good animals. Feeders of good quality at Buffalo bring from \$3.40 to \$4.20 per cwt., while the same stuff sell at from 3¼c. to 3½c. at Toronto. Light stockers, of which we have sent away so many this summer, sell for 2¼c. to 3½c. for the Buffalo markets, where they bring all the way from \$2.75 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Sheep.

Shipping sheep are steady at 3c. to 3½c., practically the same prices as reported last week. Butchers' sheep are dull at from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per head, and are likely to be dull during the Christmas trade. There is more doing in lambs, and good lambs are a few cents higher than they were last week; from \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. being the range of price. There has been a good demand for lambs all week on the Buffalo market. Many of the Canadian lambs are too heavy, 75 to 80 lbs. weight seems to suit best, and for these prices run up to 6c. a pound. Too many of the lambs are lousy and coarse. The market seems to be ready to take all the good lambs that offer at good prices.

Hogs.

Offerings have been quite heavy yet prices have advanced during the week. Choice bacon hogs are quoted at 4½c., light fat and thick fat hogs at 4¼c. to 4¾c., weighed off the cars. Stores bring \$4.15 to \$4.30 per cwt. Sows \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Publishers' Desk.

A Fine Xmas Gift.—The Apollo Harp is not now a stranger to the readers of FARMING, and the more it is known the more it proves itself to be all it claims to be—a musical wonder. Especially is this true of those styles of the harp that are fitted with the symphonic slide attachment. We should be pleased if every home where FARMING enters should also possess one of these beautiful instruments. We know it would be a source of

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Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

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Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

No Danger, Safe, Cheap, and Effective.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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Send for Pamphlet.

ROBERT WINTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

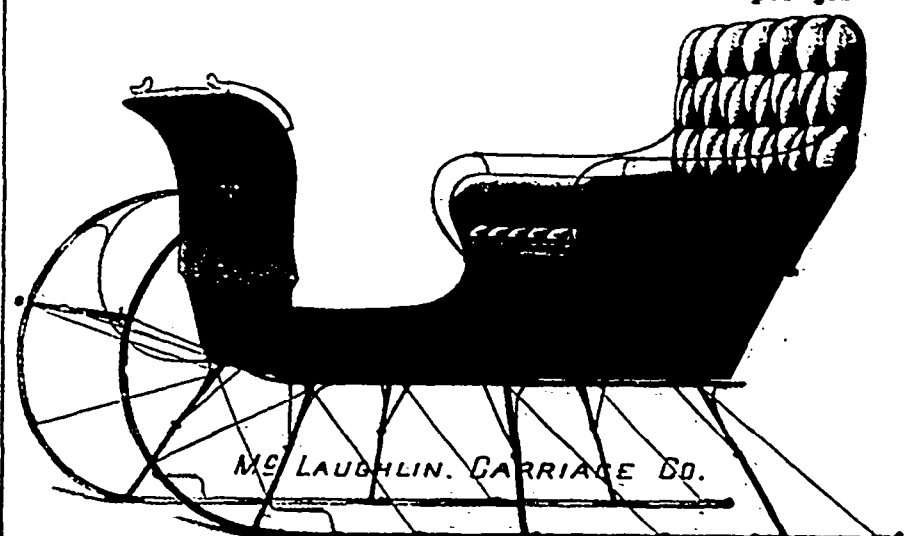
pleasure in the home, and that is why we should be pleased to have it there. We can just now think of no finer Xmas gift; for its music would be a delight, not only to its fortunate possessor, but to the whole family. The styles and prices are such as to meet all pockets and all tastes. We would cordially advise our readers to examine this unique musical instrument.

Toronto Poultry Show.—The Toronto Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold its annual Poultry Show, in Massey Hall, Toronto, from December 16th to 20th, 1897. The premium list totals \$1,000, and over \$200 will be given in special prizes. Classes are provided for the various breeds of fowl, and for dressed poultry also. A special programme has been prepared, and interesting lectures will be given on practical subjects connected with the breeding, feeding, and dressing of poultry. On Thursday, December 16th, at 3 p.m., the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, will deliver the opening address.

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Potash.

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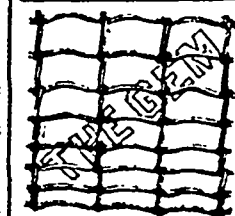
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... BOYS FOR FARM HELP...

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Home invite applications from farmers throughout the country for the boys they are sending out periodically from the English homes.

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Fence Machine

will weave your fence of any kind of wire.

40 to 50 rods per day
Price saved in one day's work.

Agents wanted.
Write for particulars.
MCGREGOR, HANWELL & CO.
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Maritime Stock-Breeders' Association.

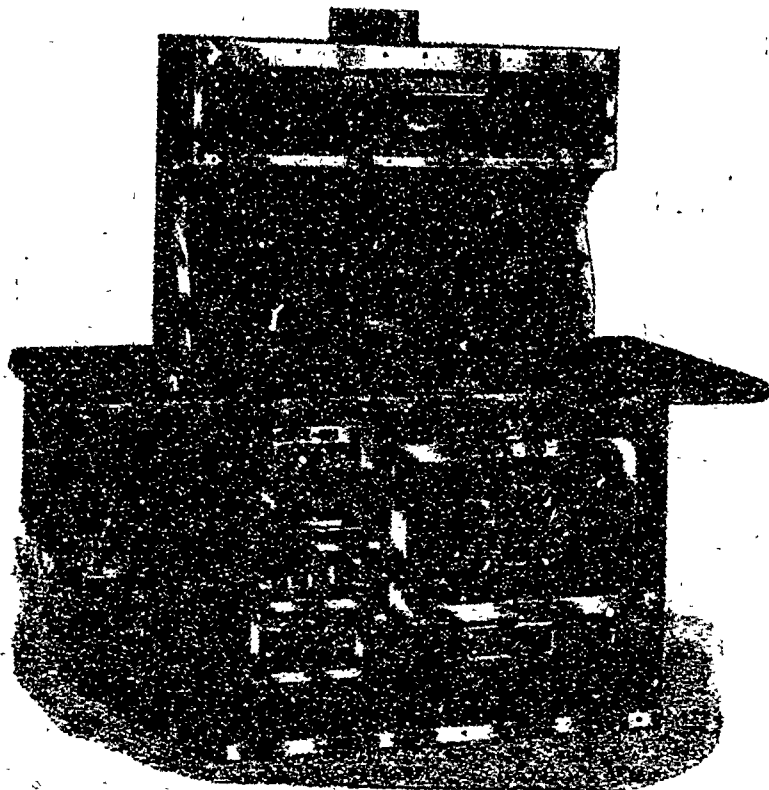
We have been specially requested by the energetic secretary of the above association to announce that the first annual convention of this organization will be held at Truro, N.S., on Wednesday, December 29th, 1897. There will be three sessions beginning at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m. A full attendance of the stock-breeders and farmers of the maritime provinces is urgently requested. A good programme has been prepared, and important subjects affecting the interests of the stock-breeder and farmer will be discussed. Fuller particulars may be had by applying to the secretary, Mr. C. W. Holmes, Amherst, N.S.

Do you burn Wood?

Then why not enjoy the comfort of using the very Best Wood Stove made. Buy an

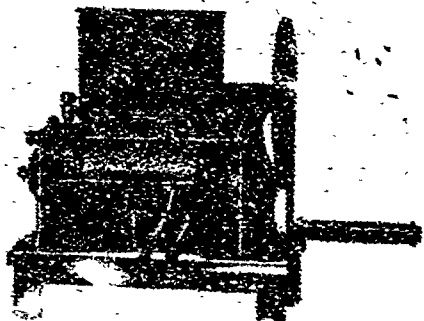
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Ohio Standard Feed and Ensilage Cutters

ONE AND TWO HORSE POWERS.



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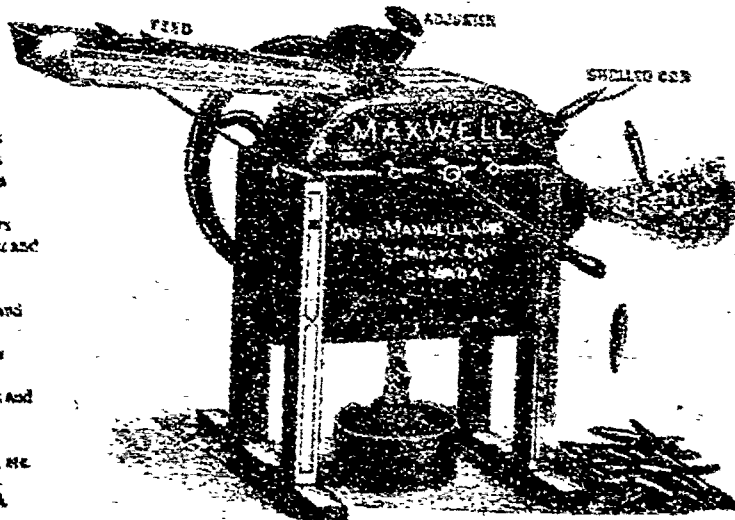
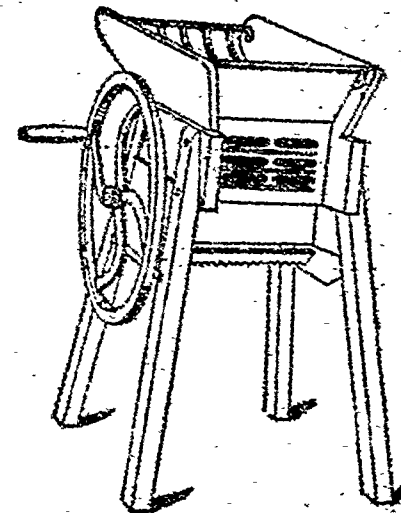
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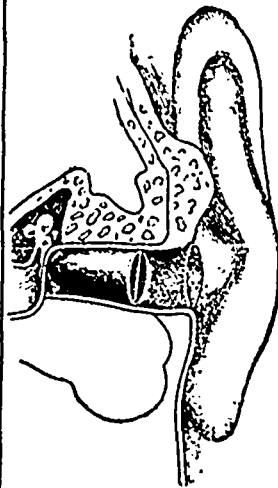
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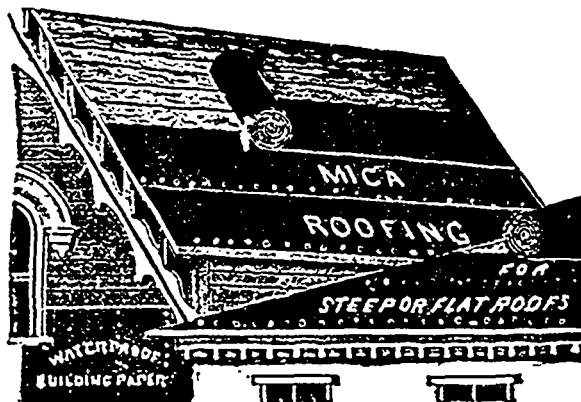
Toronto, March 26th, 1896.

Dear Sir,—Please send one of your little books to my friend, Mrs. , Horden St., city. I have advised her to try a pair of your "Ear Drums," as mine are a great benefit to me and perfectly comfortable. I think she will be sure to take my advice, but I know she would like to see your pamphlet before doing so. I could not give her mine, as I had already lent it to another deaf friend. I have been deaf for forty-five years, caused by scarlet fever, but your Drums have helped me greatly. I shall take great pleasure in recommending them to any one afflicted like myself.
(Signed) MRS. HARIET DOANE.

Write for Pamphlet giving many other Testimonials, showing benefit in cases of Catarrhal Deafness, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Discharge from Ears; Relaxed, Sunken, or Thickened Drums; stops Progress of Deafness, and Protects Sensitive Ears.

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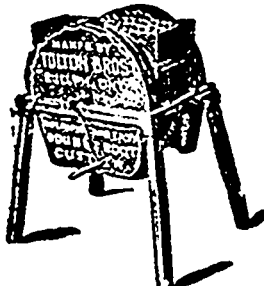
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