

THE Farming World

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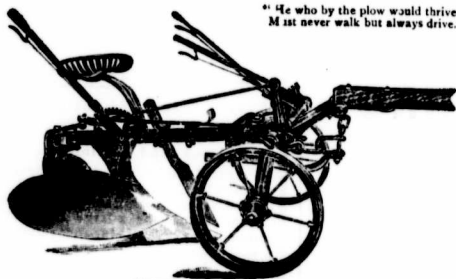
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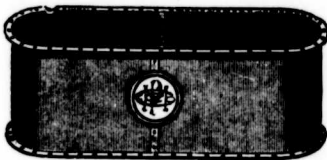
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The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

Vol. XIX.

OCTOBER 15th, 1901

No 16

Ontario's Welcome.

CHE welcome tendered to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, on Thursday last by the citizens of Toronto and the people of the province who had gathered in the Queen City, was most enthusiastic and sincere. All along the route of the procession from North Toronto to Government House, a distance of several miles, the streets were thronged with loyal citizens, each vying with the other in their enthusiasm and loyalty. The continuous rain did not dampen the ardour of the people who cheered and cheered again as the Royal Party passed through the line of soldiers drawn up all along the route. Truly it was a great day for Toronto and for Ontario. The enthusiastic and hearty reception given the representatives of the Imperial family cannot but have made a lasting impression upon the royal visitors. The decorations and the illuminations of the public and other buildings were quite befitting the occasion, and were the admiration of thousands of visitors from all parts of the province and the bordering states of the Union. Ontario and her citizens have once more had the opportunity of showing their love for and allegiance to the British Crown and to Imperial authority and they did it in no uncertain way.

Good Cattle Scarce.

In our market review in last week's issue appeared the following paragraph in regard to the quality of cattle being offered at the present time on Toronto market:

"The offerings of fat cattle on Friday were about the poorest ever seen on this market, and it would seem as if there was no more good stock in the country. There were not enough good cattle among the lot to supply the demand and consequently prices for these were firm. The offerings were made up chiefly of stockers, feeders, feeding bulls and common to inferior butchers' cattle. There were few exporters of any kind offered. The bulk of the feeders and stockers were not of good breeding. Choice well bred feeding steers are scarce. Of all the steers offered on Friday it would have been hard to have secured a car load of really choice well-bred steers. A great many ill-bred bulls are offered on the market every day and if these are the

type used by the farmers the reason for the poor quality of the cattle offered is not far to seek. These mongrel stockers and feeders are not worth from 50c to \$1.00 per cwt. of what choice well bred ones would bring."

There is food for thought in the above for everyone interested in developing the live stock trade of this country. While a great many importations of pure bred stock, including the Shorthorn, Galloway, Polled Angus and Hereford breeds, have been made during recent years it would seem that as yet these have had very little influence in improving the quality of the fat cattle offered at our regular markets. That they must eventually have a good influence on the live stock of the country, cannot be doubted, but it takes time to educate the average farmer up to a point where he will see that good beef animals cannot be produced by the old time "scrubby", ill-bred bull. One would naturally suppose that the influence of these importations would first be seen on the feeders and stockers offered for sale. But there are very few choice well bred steers being offered for sale. Perhaps they are being fed on the farms by the men who breed them. If so we should have some pretty good shippers coming forward later. At present, however, the condition of affairs is somewhat serious, as neither first quality in shippers or feeders is being sent to market.

The statement that a great many ill-bred bulls are being offered, if it indicates a desire on the part of farmers to sell off their scrub breeding stock, is a good omen. The sooner such stock is fitted for the block and gotten rid of the better. There are too many animals of this description kept in the country and which are the ruination of our fat cattle trade. And it is to be hoped that every inferior breeding animal sold will be replaced by one capable of producing a much better quality of stock than we see offered on the market to-day.

It may, perhaps, be a little too soon to expect very much influence upon the common cattle of the country from the importations of the past few years and the impetus given to the breeding of good stock in recent years. And still it is nearly time that their effect was beginning to be noticed on the younger animals. It must be remembered, however, that where there are so many poor bulls and so much poor breeding stock to be replaced by a better quality that a

great deal of time is needed to effect the change. The farmer must be shown the need of better stock and where he can procure the right quality at reasonable rates. And then a great many of the best importations and the best home bred animals find a market to the south of the line and go to improve the quality of Uncle Sam's fat cattle. While we quite approve of fostering the trade in pure bred stock with the United States as much as possible, yet it would be better for the beef cattle trade of this country if fewer good animals went across the line. Our breeders and importers are not altogether to blame for this state of affairs. They find a better market there than here and American buyers are more willing to pay a higher price for really good stock than Canadian buyers are. But not all the best animals are sent out of the country and gradually but surely the influence of this good blood is being felt in the improvement of the stockers and feeders throughout the country.

In the meantime farmers who are loaded up with a lot of this scrubby or inferior stock should aim to get rid of it as advantageously as possible and use better bulls on their breeding stock. It will pay them many times over to do this. It will hardly pay under any conditions to go to the trouble of fitting and fattening inferior stock for market. They have to be sold at considerably below the top price and are not profitable to either the feeder or dealer.

Canadian Horses Win

Canadian exhibitors have again won signal honors at the Pan-American. Canadian Clydesdales swept everything before them, capturing every prize offered for this class of horses. Graham Bros. of Claremont won first in the three classes for stallions, and first for three-year-old mares. Hodgkinson & Tindall, Beaverton, Ont., had first for one-year-old and two-year-old fillies, and brood mares with foal. In the other classes Canadians did well. A full report of the horse exhibit will appear next week.

CAN GET NO BETTER.

Mr. W. T. Sine, Sine, Ont., in sending his renewal to The Farming World for 1902 says: "I like your paper very much. It is the best weekly agricultural paper I can get, and I should think every farmer ought to subscribe for it."

Canadian Dairy Products at Buffalo

Some Lessons for our Dairymen. Americans Looking to the Home Trade.

We publish elsewhere a list of the awards in the recent cheese and butter competitions at Buffalo. It will be found that Canada and more particularly Ontario takes a very prominent place in the cheese awards, coming out of the contest with the lion's share of the awards for export cheese. While this is the case there are a few lessons that the Pan-American dairy awards teach that should not be lost sight of. One thing proven by this last contest is that Wisconsin and New York, the chief cheese states of the Union, have very much improved in the quality of their export cheese since the World's Fair in 1893. Either that or Canada has not been able to send to Buffalo as fine a quality of cheese as she was able to send to Chicago eight years ago. But we are more inclined to the former view, as we do not believe that the quality of Canadian cheese has deteriorated during these years as some would have us believe. It is more reasonable to suppose that a very great improvement has been effected in the quality of the American cheese and particularly that of Wisconsin since the great international competition of 1893. It will be remembered that at Chicago, Wisconsin did not occupy nearly so favorable a place in the list of awards as she does to-day at Buffalo. In the competition just closed, if she did not take a stand equal in importance to that of Canada, she made a very close run, and is no mean competitor in the export cheese trade.

We have not put forward this view of the situation because we wish to detract in any sense whatever from the honor and glory that have come to our dairymen at Buffalo. They have done exceedingly well and are deserving of the thanks of our people for again maintaining the prestige and position of Canada as the leading cheese producing country in the world. But while this is the case we must not ignore what others are doing and what progress others are making in connection with their cheese production. If Wisconsin, for instance, were to maintain the same rate of progress in regard to the quality of her export cheese during the next eight years that she has done since 1893, she will soon outdistance Canada in the quality of her cheese. It is therefore of prime importance that our dairymen should weigh carefully the true significance of this whole question, and put forth every effort to maintain their present position as first in all competitions where export cheese is concerned.

Another fact brought out in the recent competition that is encouraging, from a Canadian point of view, is the increased attention given by Americans to the home

cheese trade. By far the larger number of entries made by the makers of the United States was in this class. Wisconsin, for example, while making 22 entries in the export class, makes 70 in the home trade class, thus showing that in the opinion of the makers of that state the home trade is more than three times as important as the export trade. In other words while one maker is making cheese for export, three are making for the home trade. In New York State the proportion is even greater. This state made four entries in the export class, and 26 in the home trade class, indicating that for every maker in that state who is making cheese for export there are six who are making for the home trade.

A great change evidently is coming over the cheese trade of the United States. It is not so many years ago since the United States was in advance of Canada in the quantity of cheese exported. But that day has gone by, and even if the quality of the American product improves Canadians need not fear any serious competition from that quarter in the English market. A country with seventy million people, and with the consuming as against the agricultural classes increasing at a very rapid rate, is likely to require a very large share of the products of the soil for use at home. And so it would seem in connection with the cheese trade. Americans are finding a more profitable market for their product at home, and they are showing their usual good business sense in catering to it as much as possible.

But what about the position of Canadian butter? Only a comparatively small proportion of our



Residence of R. J. White, "Red Chapel View Farm," Colvinville, Ont.

makers took advantage of the offer to send exhibits to Buffalo. But while they made a rather small showing in quantity as compared with several of the states making exhibits, they were not very far behind in so far as quality is concerned. While the average score made by Canadian creamery butter was 94.5, the average made by

Minnesota was 94.92 and by New York 95. Therefore the relative position of Canada so far as the average score is concerned is a very favorable one and one that shows considerable advancement in the quality of Canadian creamery butter since 1893. Had more exhibits of the same quality been sent forward so as to make the total Canadian display much larger our position as a butter-making country would have attracted more attention. Nevertheless we should be in no way discouraged at the result of the butter awards but should feel encouraged that our butter-makers have taken the high average stand they have in competition with the great butter-making states of the Union.

Cheese and Butter Awards at Buffalo.

We have just received a complete list of the score made by the Ontario exhibitors in the September cheese and butter competitions. In the export cheese class 62 Ontario makers competed and all scored sufficiently to obtain a diploma but one. The highest score made by any Canadian exhibit was 98 and the lowest 93.75. There were five exhibits in the home trade class from Canada. Wisconsin makers made 22 exhibits in the export class, the highest score made being 96.75, and the lowest 93.25. All the Wisconsin exhibits but one obtained a diploma or scored 94 points or over. Wisconsin made a big showing in the home trade class with 70 entries, the highest score being 98 and the lowest 93.50. There were 4 exhibits from New York State in the export class, all of which secured a diploma, and the highest score made was 98 points. This state also made 26 exhibits in the home trade class, the highest score being 98 and the lowest 90.75. Two other states, Connecticut and California, made one entry each in the miscellaneous class. It will thus be seen that Canada had the highest score and the largest exhibit in the export class, though she was equal with Wisconsin in the number of exhibits that did not secure diplomas.

In the butter section Canadians, to use a common expression, "were not in it." Out of 213 exhibits there were only ten from Canada. The highest score made was 95.75 and the lowest 92. There were exhibits from nearly every butter-making state in the union. Minnesota, New York, New Hampshire, Missouri and Wisconsin made the largest displays. The highest score made by any exhibit of creamery butter was 97, which was made by Minnesota and New York exhibits. Quite a number of the exhibits in several of the states scored below 90 so that Canada made a very fair average after all, as the lists given below show. In fact she was ahead of some of the leading butter states, more particularly Iowa in the quantity and quality of her exhibits.

The following is the score made

by the exhibits in the cheese and butter sections from Canada:

EXHIBITOR		ADDRESS	SCORE
CREAMERY BUTTER			
Dairy Department, O.A.C.	Guelph	93.75	
Dairy Depart. nt, O.A.C.	Guelph	90.75	
Aaron Wenger	Ayton	91.50	
Aaron Wenger	Ayton	91.50	
John McQuaker	Ayton	94.50	
John McQuaker	Owen Sound	94.25	
Jas. Ireland & Son	Owen Sound	94.25	
J. C. Bell	Beachville	92	
W. H. Bubacher	Winchelsea	94.75	
	Fergus	94.75	
EXPORT CHEESE			
J. E. M. Miller	Combermere	93.75	
J. E. M. Miller	Combermere	93.75	
Dairy Department, O.A.C.	Guelph	97.50	
A. T. Bell	Little Britain	95.25	
O. J. B. Vearsley	Woodstock	95.50	
Jas. T. Morrison	Welland	96.50	
E. E. Kennedy	Thamesford	96	
Connolly Bros.	Brookdale	98	
Alex. McKay	Warsaw	98.25	
Stewart K. Payne	Paisley	98	
J. S. Isard	Paisley	98.25	
Miss Mary Morrison	Newry	97.25	
Wm. Stubbs	Georgetown	96.25	
T. B. Seiler	Laural	97.50	
E. B. Seiler	Laural	98.50	
Geo. Travis	Tilsburg	97.25	
George E. Goodhand	Miverton	96.50	
George E. Goodhand	Miverton	95.75	
Harry Pannell	Canboro	95.25	
H. M. Holmes	Shanley	94.25	
McClure Cheese Co.	Maynooth	95.75	
Thos. E. Young	Watford	95	
H. H. House	Walkers	96.75	
Walter Hamilton	Listowel	98	
Walter Hamilton	Listowel	96.50	

D. C. Metcalf	96.50
R. R. Cranston	97.75
Albert Herrington	97
C. A. Pablow	96.50
J. S. Isard	97.25
Andrew Chaney	96.25
C. V. DeLong	94.75
Peter Calan	95.75
John Connolly	96
John Connolly	96.75
S. P. Brown	96
Wm. A. Brodie	96.50
Geo. A. Boyes	96.50
J. W. Curridge	97.25
Hugh E. Wilson	97.50
John E. Stanton	96.75
W. C. A. McKay	96.50
Geo. K. Brooks	96.25
Robt. John Wear	96.25
Thos. Grieves	96.25
T. S. Johnson	96.25
M. Morrison	96.25
M. Morrison	96.25
C. C. Travis	96.25
G. B. Brodie	96.25
Geo. Cleall	96.25
W. J. Gadby	96.25
E. E. Morris	96.25
F. E. Kline	96.25
D. M. Wilson	96.25
D. M. Wilson	96.25
James Whitton	96.25
Robert Johnson	96.25
HOME TRADE	
Dairy Department, O.A.C.	Guelph
O. J. B. Vearsley	Little Britain
Connolly Bros.	Thamesford
S. P. Brown	Barnam
Connolly Bros.	Thamesford
MISCELLANEOUS	
J. A. Steis	Heidelberg

Glamis	96.50
Lawrence Sta.	97.75
Russell	97
Twin Elm	96.50
Williscroft	97.25
Rockwood	96.25
Little Current	94.75
Drumbo	95.75
Malcolm	96
Malcolm	96
Biramam	96.50
Glanworth	96.50
Putnam	97.25
Glen Huron	97.50
Keyser	96.75
Corswold	96.25
Caurice	95.25
Fort Stewart	95.25
Deuro	95.25
Omeme	96
Wyandotte	96.50
Baner	96.50
Harrison	96.75
Harrison	96.50
Aylmer	97.25
Gladstone	95.25
Selby	96.75
Legeroll	96.25
Prestonville	95.75
Lakelield	96.25
Lakelield	96.25
Rockspring	97.25
Rockspring	96
Wellman's Cor.	95.50
Bright	97

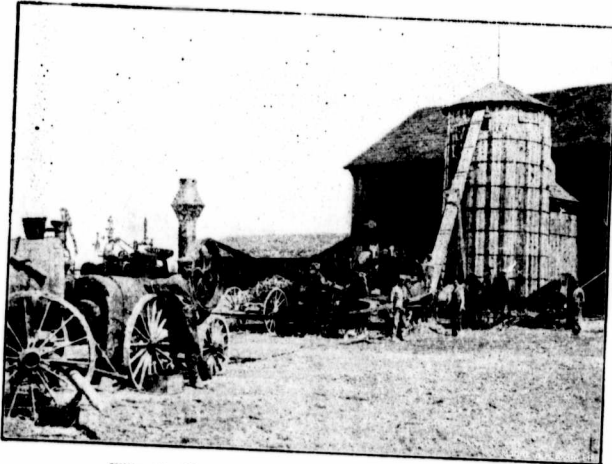
interest in his Agricultural Society instead of leaving the direction of its affairs in the hands of the village vet., the hotelkeeper, the livery stable man, and others more interested in a certain side issue than the main event. It is a pleasure to note the success attending the fall fairs this season. The exhibits are excellent, the entries more numerous than last year, and the attendance large. Long may they continue to exercise their beneficent influence.

"That Anthrax Yarn," referred to last week, has secured for the west the honor of a visit extraordinary from the Dominion Veterinarian, Dr. McEachran. As anticipated, it turns out that the whole tempest was confined to a very small teapot. The sheep at Crane Lake and the cattle running the same ranges are, as was known some months ago, infected. There has never been any attempt at concealment of this fact which indeed was announced in the western papers and probably freely copied in those of the east. The cattle export season is now at its height and to have the whole movement disorganized by a general quarantine such as the propagators of the "yarn" demanded would have been, not only disastrous, but as is now shown by official statements, totally unnecessary.

Manitoba feels justly proud of the success of Ex-Premier Greenway's herd of Shorthorns in securing nine prizes at the Pan-American. It should be borne in mind that, though the only Manitoba exhibitor at the Pan-American, Mr. Greenway is not the only breeder in the province who can show good stock. In fact, it will be remembered by those who read the report of the Winnipeg fair in these columns, that in all classes he had much difficulty in holding his own, and though making the best collective exhibit, did not carry off all the first honors.

We are now having the kind of weather we like to talk about, and if we were not too busy to talk, would delight to expatiate on the way we are getting through the stacking and threshing. But it comes too late to save the great bulk of the wheat from going down a couple of grades. Whereas at cutting ninety per cent. would have graded No. 1 hard, the percentage is now reversed, and probably not more than ten per cent. will reach that grade. No. 1 and No. 2 Northern forms the great bulk of the shipments. Prices of course will grade down accordingly. Well, such is wheat, alas, for those who place their trust therein.

THE BEST OF ITS KIND
 John B. Pettit Fruitland Ont. writes: "The Farming World has always been a good journal, but of late I think it much improved and is among the best. If it is not the best journal of its nature published. Enclosed find money to advance on my subscription."



Filling the Silo at John Morrison's Farm, Colville, Ont.

Our Western Letter

The Fall Fairs. Western Prize Winners. Better Weather.

Winnipeg, Oct. 7th, 1901.
 The fall fair "season" is now in full swing and almost every date since the 25th of last month and up to the 15th of the present month has been or will be occupied by one of these events, so important in local circles. The fall fair as we find it here in Manitoba is the agricultural show pure and simple. Its prize list includes every branch of agriculture, manufactures, and art in which the farmer has the remotest interest. It is distinguished by the entire absence of all circus or montebank performances, as well as all the other fakir schemes and money-seducing devices so common at the summer fairs. There are fifty-two county agricultural fairs in the province, of which one-

third are held on dates in July and August. It would be well if the same words of praise could be uttered concerning them as the fall fairs, but the facts are that these have become little more than an adjunct of the local race meeting. They can have no adequate exhibits in agriculture and horticulture, and July and August are certainly not the best months for dairy exhibits. Stock entries alone cannot make up a show even when assisted by the races, with the wheel of fortune and the cane and knife fakirs, who are always to be found just outside a race track. Consequently the summer fair has reached a low standard. This state of affairs will probably continue until the farmer finds time to take an

Studies in Nature

A Review of Insect and Bird Life on the Farm

Edited by C. W. Nash

BIRD NOTES

Most of our land birds have left us and the few that remain, will soon be gone. On the 8th of October there was a great flight of bluebirds from east to west, the day was very fine and they passed over all day but so high that I could not see them, although their voices were distinctly audible. During the past summer these familiar and useful birds were more abundant about our orchards than they have been for many years. If nesting boxes were provided for them and if they were protected from molestation by boys and cats we should soon again have them on the farms in their old time abundance.

The flight of shore birds and waterfowl is now at its height and seems to be particularly good just now, plover and ducks being abundant. It may be as sometimes happens that the rush will only last for a short time and that after this there will be a scarcity until just before winter sets in, when there is always another flight consisting, however, principally of mergansers, coween and whistlers, birds that are not generally highly appreciated as articles of food, though the whistlers, or golden eye ducks, as they should be called, are not to be sneered at in the absence of anything better. So far I have not heard of many rare specimens having fallen into the hands of naturalists in this locality. Mr. Charles Rogers, however, on the 17th of September had the good fortune to obtain a handsome American avocet (*Recurvirostra Americana*) this he shot on the sandbar near Toronto, when shot it was accompanied by a golden plover and a sanderling. The avocet is common about the prairie sloughs of the North West Territories, is rare in Manitoba and only an accidental visitor to Ontario. Its usual line of migration is through the Mississippi Valley. Prior to the capture of this specimen by Mr. Rogers there are three or four records for Ontario, though others were probably taken, but like many rare birds which would be interesting to naturalists they were shot by unthinking sportsmen and consigned to the oven without further consideration.

THE COMMON CROW.

(*Corvus Americanus*)

There is often a doubt in the mind of the farmer as to whether or not the common crow is really an injurious or a beneficial bird on the farm, the following paper contributed by Mr. Tennyson Jarvis, B. S. A., of the Wellington Field Naturalist Club, gives a clear and concise statement of the merits of the crow's case. I commend it to

my readers for careful consideration:

The crow is often charged as being the worst of the feathered enemies of the farmer. The mischief it does is plainly visible; the good not always seen. It may be found that even the crow, like another celebrated personage, is not quite so black as he is painted.

A quarter of a century ago the crows of the Province of Ontario were as regularly migratory as the robins. A few occasionally stayed through the winter with us, and their doing so was considered a sign that we would have a mild season. As the land has been brought under cultivation, and more particularly where market gardening is carried on extensively, the number remaining through the winter has steadily increased, so that the species may now be considered a resident one.

It may be stated that but three strong points in its favor have ever been claimed for the crow even by its warmest friends. These are, first, the habit of destroying injurious insects; second, the habit of catching mice; third, the habit of eating carrion. A few writers, mainly men of very limited experience, have maintained, it is true, that the crow never does any harm worth mentioning; but the more rational of his defenders admit freely that a large amount of damage is done, but claim that this is more than compensated by the good habits just specified. Of these, the carrion feeding and mouse eating habits have been the weaker arguments, and the place of the crow as a beneficial bird has rested mainly on the ground of its supposed services in the destruction of noxious insects.

On the other hand, the injuries inflicted by the crow are more varied, those most commonly complained of being first, the destruction of young grain, particularly Indian corn when first coming up; second, the destruction of ripe or ripening corn and other grains; third, the destruction of ripe or ripening fruits of some kinds; fourth, the destruction of various other vegetable products; fifth, the destruction of the eggs and young of poultry; sixth, the destruction of the eggs and young of wild birds.

The crow does the greatest amount of damage in the spring when the birds pull up the sprouted grain. Dry, hard corn is not palatable food for the crow, as has been shown by experiment with a caged bird. In seasons of scarcity ripe corn is sometimes eaten, but is not preferred. Corn that has been softened and sweetened by the process of germination, on the contrary, is a favorite food and is eagerly sought. In the earlier days,

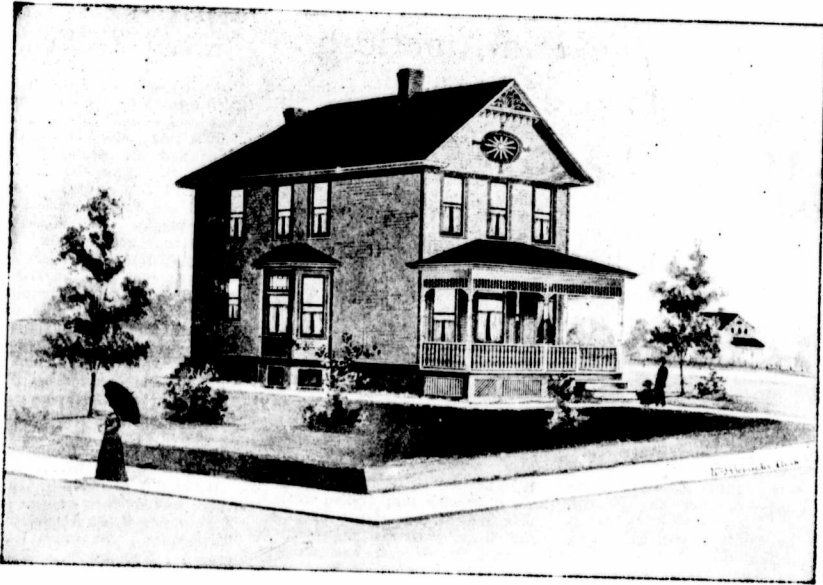
when crows were more numerous and corn fields less so, the farmers had a constant struggle during the first two or three weeks after the corn appeared above the ground to save it from the crows. Various devices in the way of scare-crows were designed to frighten the marauders away, but most of them were only indifferently successful. More recently the plan of coating the seed corn with tar has been extensively used, with better results. In the experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, not a single kernel of tarred corn was disturbed, while rows of untarred seed immediately adjoining were almost entirely destroyed. It has been asserted by some people that the crow pulls up corn not for the sake of the kernel, but for the grubs that may be found in the manure about the roots. Careful investigation has disproved this assertion. Crows do eat the sprouted kernel, although they also devour grubs unearthed at the same time, for they are great lovers of insects and their larvae. But the result to the farmer is the same, and it is poor consolation to know that if the corn had not been eaten by the crow it would have been killed by the grub.

Some complaints have also been made that crows eat corn in the milk or "roasting ear" stage, and from that time on until it is ripe. It is evident that much more extensive ravages would be necessary at this stage to cause as much damage as that incident to pulling the sprouted seed. As a matter of fact, reports do not indicate extensive injury of this kind.

The following is taken from Bulletin No. 6, Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, U. S. Department of Agriculture: Investigations of the food habits of the crow, based on an examination of the contents of nine hundred and nine stomachs, show that about 29 per cent. of the food for the year consists of grain, of which corn constitutes something more than 21 per cent., the greatest quantity being eaten in the three winter months. All of this must be either waste grain picked up in fields and roads, or corn stolen from cribs or shocks. A good deal is taken also in the three fall months, when corn is soft; and May, the month of sprouting corn, shows a slight increase over the other spring and summer months. The two months of July and August are the only ones in which wheat is eaten to any important extent. Only small quantities of other grains are taken.

On the other hand, the loss of grain is offset by the destruction of insects. These constitute more than 23 per cent. of the crow's yearly diet, and the larger part of them are noxious. If we add the mice, rabbits, and other harmful mammals destroyed, we have a total of about 25 per cent. of the food consisting of animals whose destruction is a benefit to the farmer.

(Continued on next page.)



Ideal Farm Homes

Design number 47, which we present with this article, shows a very imposing structure, which one would hardly think could be built for the amount of \$1,350. This can be done if the plans and specifications are followed out to the letter. We would say, however,

that we have made no allowance for plumbing, heating apparatus, or mantels.

This house has three rooms down stairs and three up, besides plenty of closet room, good halls, pantry, etc. The rooms are large, and the house is, on the whole, very well arranged. Many people object to a house which has the front door leading directly into one of the rooms, or into a vestibule and then into one of the rooms. This objection could not be made with this house, as it not only has a vestibule, but a good hall both upstairs and down. The price that we give will not only complete the house, but furnishes money enough for the excavation, foundation, etc. In size this house is 22 feet in width and 40 feet in length, exclusive of porch.

The blue prints consist of cellar and foundation plan; first and second floor plan; front, rear and two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details and may be had at the office of The Farming World. The price of the blue prints, together with a complete set of typewritten specifications, is \$4.

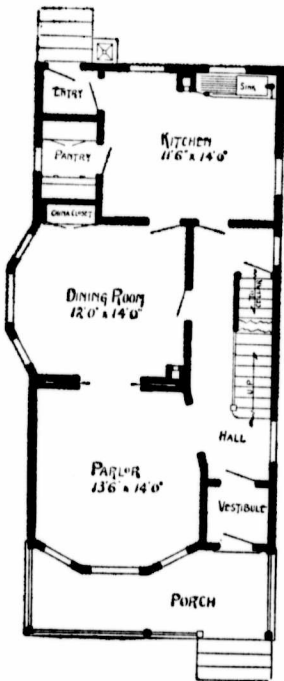
Studies in Nature.

(Continued from page 418.)

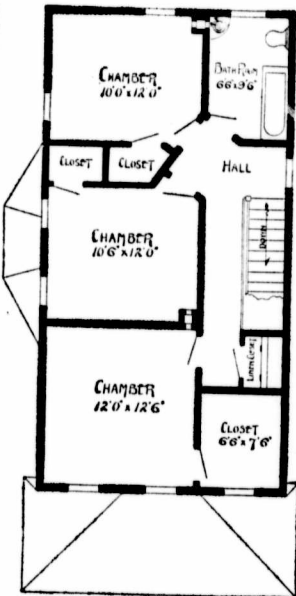
With the well-known propensity of the crow for searching high-ways and byways, stock yards and pastures, it must be admitted that at least one-half of the grain eaten is waste, the consumption of which entails no loss. The remainder of crow's diet consists of wild fruit, seed and various animal substances which may on the whole be considered neutral.

Nearly everyone in the least familiar with the habits of the crow will readily admit that the bird is more or less beneficial or injurious in the ways indicated above, but the greatest diversity of opinion exists as to the degree of benefit or injury to be assigned to each category.

Tennyson Jarvis, B. S. A.
Biological Dept.
O. A. C.



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

Sheep at the Pan-American

The sheep exhibition in the Live Stock Pavilions at the Pan-American Exposition was held from 25th September till 5th October. It was a splendid sheep show. The directors had made the prize list wide enough to hold fifteen breeds, which included all the leading breeds on the continent and had divided the Merino class into two sections. There was an additional section added for Angora goats, which were largely represented—and there was a special exhibition of sheep shearing which went on the whole time of the sheep show, and was a centre of attraction for many visitors and an excellent display of wool.

LONG WOOLS

COTSWOLDS—This grand old English breed of long woolled sheep was put at the head of the list—number one in the catalogue. Four exhibitors made entries but only one came out with an exhibit, George Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wisconsin, had an excellent lot in charge of George Allen of Oriel, Ontario. They were a very grand lot, many of them fresh from their winnings in Ontario and the leading shows in the United States, and several had been winners at the Royal of England.

LEICESTERS—Were a grand lot of Canadian sheep. There was one flock entered from Michigan and four from Canada—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; and A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont. For the flock prize A. W. Smith was first, J. M. Gardhouse second, and A. & W. Whitelaw third. In the class for aged rams there was an excellent lot out. A. W. Smith first, A. & W. Whitelaw second, J. M. Gardhouse third, and John Kelly fourth, and so good were they that the owner of the last place thought the judge made the mistake of starting the awards from the wrong end of the line. A. & W. Whitelaw had the winning shearing ram, which also captured the medal and had also first for shearing ewes. A. W. Smith won for aged ewes and had third for shearlings as well as the medal for best ewe any age. J. M. Gardhouse had second for shearing ram, for ram lamb, for ewes both aged and shearlings, and for ewe lambs. In fact he just missed by a narrow margin winning all the seconds in the class. John Kelly won first for lambs both rams and ewes.

INCOLNS—Were also a Canadian exhibit with John T. Gibson of Denfield and J. H. Patrick and Eugene Patrick of Ilderton competing. The latter had some fine ones quite recently imported and had several winners at the Royal Show in England. Mr. Gibson was able to beat some of these with animals of his own Canadian breeding. He had first and third for flock and the same for aged rams, first, second and third for aged ewes, first

and second for shearlings, and the medal for best ewe, any age. J. H. Patrick had second for flock, first and second for shearlings and for ram lambs, and medal for ram, any age. The only other long woolled breed shown were a few Highland black-faced shown by L. D. Rumsey, Lewiston, New York State. These sheep have an abundant fleece of coarse, carpet wool. Many years ago Professor Wm. Brown tried a few of them at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, but they were not a success. The want of sufficient winter exercise was the cause, as they are an active mountain breed and did not do well without their daily long rambles.

MEDIUM WOOLS

SOUTHDOWNS—Stood at the head of the medium woolled classes, and a fine lot they were. The Canadian flocks were well represented, but this time were beaten by a flock shown by Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Sussex, Wisconsin, who won the flock prize, first for aged ewes and first and third for shearing ewes, second and third for ewe lambs and the medal for best ewe, any age. George A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec, came second for flock, first and second for aged rams, first for ram lamb, and medal for ram, any age. In ewes, however, he was not able to get closer up than fourth, a reserve ribbon which he got for a ewe lamb, John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont., who have for many years been the leading winners in Ontario, were only able to get third place for their flock, and the same place for aged ram. They had second for their imported shearing ram; they had second and third for ewes and second for shearlings. Robert McGiven, Byron, Ont., had third for shearing ram.

SHROPSHIRE—Were a large class with over 150 entries. Here again the Canadian breeders put up a good fight and won a good deal but were not able to bring home the flock prize or either of the medals, these three awards being captured by Howard Davison, Altamont Stock Farm, Millbrook, New York. There were nine flocks entered but the contest lay between the above mentioned New York flock, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., and D. G. & J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon, Ont. The latter had first for aged ram, first and second for shearlings, first and third for ram lambs and first and second for ewe lambs—a very good showing. John Campbell had second for aged ram, third for shearlings, second for ram lambs, second and third for aged ewes and also captured most of the awards in the Shropshire specials. Geo. B. Phin, Hespeler, had some good sheep but was only able to get fifth place—a commended ribbon for ewe lambs. L. D. Rumsey, Lewiston, N. Y., was fourth for flock without being able to capture a single award in the

classes. The whole Shropshire class made an excellent show.

OXFORD DOWNS—Were also a strong class. Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Sussex, Wis., one of the leading breeders on the continent, were first and second for flocks. J. H. Jull & Sons, Mt. Vernon, Ont., had third and A. Bardwell & Sons, Fargo, N. Y., fourth. J. H. Jull & Sons had also third for aged rams, second for ewes, fourth for shearing ewes, a good showing with such strong competition.

HAMPSHIRE—Were the best we have ever seen on this continent. F. Milton, Marshall, Mich., had a lot of grand ones out from England this year and got all the leading prizes, which they well deserved. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., had second for his flock and third in nearly all the sections with first for aged ewe and second and third for ewe lambs. He won also all the specials for animals bred by exhibitor.

DORSET HORN—In this class there was a strong exhibit out from Tranquility Stock Farm, owned by Rutherford Stuyvesant, Allamuchy, New Jersey, and they had the lead in the prize list winning for flock, first and third for aged rams, first and second for shearlings, the same for lambs. They were beaten in aged ewes but had first for shearing ewe and first, second and third for ewe lambs with the medal for ram, any age. John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., had first for aged ewes and the medal for best ewe, any age. He had also second for rams, third for shearing and fourth for lamb, second and third for shearing ewes and fourth for ewe lambs. M. Neville Empey of Napanee, Ont., had fourth for shearing ram and third for ram lamb. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., won fifth for shearing ram, second and third for ewes, and fourth for shearing ewe. The Canadian exhibitors put up a good fight and had a lot of sheep in the pens of excellent quality.

FINE WOOLS

The Merinos were divided into two classes, "A" and "B" and both were very large classes, the exhibitors being mostly from Vermont, New York, and Ohio. Another class for Delaine, Dickinson or Black Top were chiefly Ohio with a few from Pennsylvania. Then there was the big strong Rambouillet from Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan also a very large class. There were no entries in any of these classes from Canada. Merinos have never obtained a strong hold on this side of the line. One reason is that the mutton of this class of sheep is not so juicy and palatable as that of the English breeds and another is that our farmers and shepherds are mostly from Britain, where they have been accustomed to the mutton breeds and naturally take to them again on this side of the Atlantic. The Merino has been the popular sheep of the United States and of the West, where their bunching properties are valuable. They can be handled in very much larger flocks than can any of the British breeds.

The Sugar Beet World

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

Edited by JAMES FOWLER

Sugar Beetlets

The pulp is what remains of the beet after the sugar has been taken out.

No plant improves the soil and is as favorable to subsequent crops as the sugar beet.

The by-products of our sugar factories in time will become a greater source of profit than the principal.

In Italy, owing to the recent introduction of beet culture in some of the southern provinces the yield of wheat has doubled.

The sugar beet industry presents an ideal beginning for the young man who seeks a profitable, riskless and permanent occupation.

In Russia beet cultivation increases largely every year, and after beets they sow wheat when before they could only grow rye.

One of the greatest benefits derived from beet growing is the wide field of labor it opens for the laboring population of the country.

In Belgium and Holland all lands that have grown beets are afterwards seeded to wheat, and there also an increase in the yield is observed.

Any man with common sense who can raise beans or potatoes can make more money year after year in growing sugar beets than he can in any other way with the same amount of capital.

The cultivation of the sugar beet has notably increased the yield of wheat in Southern Russia, which remains stationary in the other parts of the empire.

It requires but little capital to begin. Land close to a factory can be rented and an expert agriculturist is furnished without charge by the factory to instruct and assist growers.

Beet tops make excellent food for cattle and dried pulp, moistened with a grade molasses sold by the factory at from two to three cents per gallon makes an invaluable food for cows.

It is asserted that the dried beet pulp contains as much nourishment per ton as good hay, and is also more easily digested. When dried in this way it will keep for years, and can be shipped by rail at a moderate cost.

It has taken some of Germany's beet growers many years to learn that a rich and slender beet, secured from a close stand, actually produced as many tons of beets per acre, as the more bulky beets, and the former always had much the richest sugar contents.

The sugar beets are white in color, and so is the pulp when fresh; but if allowed to stand exposed to the air it soon turns brown. After it is dried the pulp looks somewhat similar to tea, except that the color is of a light brown.

Some of the more common ways in which we waste fertility are, first, in the growing of the same crop for successive years on the same land. It is a wearing out process. The benefits of rotation of crops in helping to maintain fertility do not seem to be understood by many farmers.

It is necessary to caution the beet grower not to attempt to have too close a stand of beets, because that also would be ruinous. If the beets could not secure proper nourishment there would result a constant contention for existence, in which at least the weaker would succumb, and the whole crop suffer in sugar contents.

Peterboro

Mayor T. H. G. Denne, of Peterboro, who has at heart the interest of his town sends us the following facts relative to the conditions for the establishment of a beet sugar factory in that locality:

1st. The character of the soil in this neighborhood is everything that could be desired for raising sugar beets, as has been shown by the beets grown this year, which have turned out extra well.

2nd. There is no doubt that the quantity grown would be sufficient — would in fact only be limited by the market for them.

3rd. The water supply is all that could be desired. The river Otonabee flows through the town, also a creek that has a large water supply and that in some places would be dignified with the name of river, and there is a complete system of waterworks. The drainage is of the best.

4th. We have excellent transportation facilities, as both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways run through the town. Railways branch out in six different directions, reaching all parts of the country. The Trent Valley Waterway connects with the north and will soon be completed, as the necessary work is under contract, to connect from below Rice Lake in the south to Lake Simcoe in the north, and will be completed to Lake Ontario. The facilities for bringing in freight and for distributing the manufactured product could not be excelled, and the railways and waterways give advantages that few places possess.

5th. Limestone can be had in un-

limited quantities, practically for hauling.

6th. Coal can be obtained as cheaply for fuel as at any railway point, and the waterway affords a cheap way to obtain good wood from a short distance north. Peat fuel can also be obtained cheaply either by rail or water from the Trent Valley Peat Fuel Co.'s Works, and this company claim that they have demonstrated that gas can be made from it at four cents a thousand feet.

7th. The roads in this district are as good as can be found.

8th. Power is cheap here, as the water power in the town and on the dams north of the town, a few miles, and the Trent Valley canal affords an unlimited supply of water power. Water power undeveloped can be obtained from the Government dams at \$2 per horse power.

9th. The advantages we can offer cannot be duplicated.

What Michigan People Think of Us.

The beet sugar industry is very much alive in Canada so far as talk goes, but it takes money to build and operate beet sugar factories, and of this commodity our Canadian neighbors seem to be shy. Hardly a week passes that this section is not visited by a deputation of Canadian citizens who are over here for the purpose of investigating the industry both from an agricultural and an investment point of view. They invariably go home well pleased with the result of their investigations, but still the organization of no company follows their reports.

Michigan capital made the first move in Ontario, and even this does not seem to loosen up the conservatism of the Canadian capitalist in general.

During the past few weeks a company has been organized at Toron-

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Builders of

SUGAR MACHINERY

Cleveland, Ohio

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

to with a million dollars capital, and it is their purpose to erect two factories where conditions are most favorable.

There seems to be a conflict of opinion between expert growers from this section of the state, and the head of the Ontario experiment station, regarding the adaptability of soils. In some sections for the growing of the crop. Experts from here are of the opinion that land which they examined is well adapted to the crop, while from the experiment station a report was received that the land was not suitable. Here is a conflict of opinion that may result in the loss of a factory, but it were better lost than erected in an unfavorable locality.—Michigan Sugar Beet.

Canadian capital is not so shy as would naturally be supposed for an entirely new industry in this province. There is plenty of capital to invest and parties willing to invest it, but our people have been misled first by the statements that any place that could produce the proper quality and quantity of beets could secure a sugar factory, and also by several promoters from the U. S., who were prepared to invest anywhere from \$200,000 to several millions if the local people would only do a very little. These two things have brought to the surface 26 different points where a large amount of work has been done along the lines indicated. Thousands of dollars have been subscribed or promised for each of these, and there is sufficient money to build several factories if it was concentrated. Another point in regard to the soil—while Michigan experts have examined certain soils and pronounced them well adapted to the crop, they are not in position to say, that the locations are the best in the province, while the head of the Ontario Experimental Station can say, there are places where the conditions are more favorable.—Editor.

Do You Want a Factory?

One of the most important matters to be taken into consideration

when the location of a factory is to be decided upon is the class of farmers that are to be dealt with, and this matter is fully of as much importance as the question of suitable land. It is generally conceded that the German and the Polish farmers are the most successful as beet growers, that is, that they can and do get the greatest amount of profit out of the crop. They are thrifty and not afraid of hard work so long as it pays them well, and they study the subject, treat the land properly and put to use every means to have the land bring forth a good crop every year. Not only is this true of the sugar beet crop, but of all farm crops, and where you find a good settlement of this class of people there you will find a prosperous farming community under any conditions.

The first thing to do is to interest the farmers. Get them to put in an experimental crop of sugar beets and demonstrate their ability to produce something from their land that will pay them much handsomer returns than any crop they ever have or can raise at the same expense. Those in the sections where beet raising is firmly established are increasing their acreage, and even in the new territories farmers are taking hold with a freedom gratifying to all concerned. And why should they not go ahead? They have at least found a crop that is profitable to an extent and which, after all expenses are paid, leaves them a net profit by far greater than the gross proceeds of most of their other crops. It enables them to pay mortgages of long standing and to go ahead with improvements on their farms, which they have long contemplated but could not carry out, for they had nothing which paid enough to justify any such outlay.

What this new industry really has done can be ascertained by anyone willing to take the trouble of looking over the records of the county register of deeds in any county where a beet sugar factory is established and comparing of

mortgages discharged during a certain period of time before and after the locating of the factory.

Subsoiling Pays

Under all circumstances it should be the farmer's aim to conserve the moisture in the soil—in the arid regions to reduce as much as possible the labor and expense of irrigation, and in humid regions to protect against droughts. Various means may be employed for the purpose of conserving and economizing the moisture supply of soils. Subsoiling is one of the most important of these means. Several of the stations have made careful studies of the influence of subsoiling on soil moisture. The Wisconsin station describes this influence substantially as follows: Subsoiling (1) increases the storage capacity of the soil for moisture, and (2) increases the rate at which water will sink into the soil, but (3) decreases the rate at which it may be brought back to the surface. Subsoiling also increases the amount of moisture available to crops, since plants are capable of utilizing a large proportion of the moisture present in loose and coarse-grained and compact soils. As regards the best method of subsoiling, a report of the Wisconsin station states:

"Subsoiling to be most effective should be done in such a way as to leave the soil loose, much as the stubble plow leaves it. To accomplish this much will depend upon the character of the tool and more upon the condition of the soil when the work is done. If the soil is to be so wet as to be plastic when the ploughing is done, then the effect of the subsoil plow will be to wedge the portions of the soil, which are heavily pressed, into an even more compact and close texture than before, and thus develop a condition the opposite of that sought. To simply form a long groove or channel in the subsoil by wedging the dirt aside gives little aid in the direction sought. Such work, then if done at all should be done

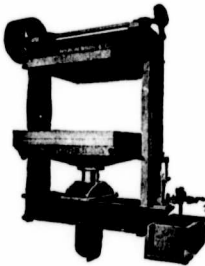
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when the subsoil itself is dry enough, and this is most likely to occur in the fall after the crop of the season has withdrawn the moisture from it. Subsoiling late, too, leaves no time for the soil to lose its open texture before the rains to be stored reach it."

By Products.

The last vestige of worth in the sugar beet is to be exhausted by the conversion of beet sugar molasses into neutral spirits. After extraction of the sugar the pulp remaining is used as cattle feed, but there has been much waste in the disposition of the molasses. Now a distillery in Bay City is giving a money value to this by-product. Heretofore only small quantities of rum have been made from this molasses, and that industry is confined to the vicinity of Boston. But the readiness with which the molasses may be converted into spirits opens up a new industry wherever the sugar beet thrives. The process is simple. The molasses are allowed to ferment, and from this comes neutral spirits, of 100 per cent. proof, used mainly in compounding, for preserving specimens, and for use in the arts. One gallon of molasses will yield three-fourths of a gallon of spirits.—Ex.

The Sugar Beet Industry

The sugar beet industry is one that produces one of the necessities of life and opens up a new field for the farmer. The industrial farmer who raises this new crop will reap a great many benefits outside of the immediate financial results, which will be of great advantage to him in his future work, in causing him to become more efficient and painstaking in the details of his work. One of the first benefits derived, and perhaps the most important, is getting better acquainted with his soil, and being in much better position to know how to rotate his crop to the best advantage, following this up with a thorough and practical system of cultivation. The crop following the beet crop, will be the best ever raised upon that particular spot.

The sugar beet industry is a large enterprise and cannot be over-

estimated, the market can never be over-stocked, you will always know what the price will be before you sow the seed. Beets contain none of the elements of fertility and are therefore not so exhausting to the soil as when oats, corn and other cereals are sold from the farm. In the beet fields there are an average of 4 to 5 tons of leaves and tops which have a high feeding value and are relished by all kinds of stock. A farmer can carry more stock of all kinds upon his farm by growing beets and feeding the tops and refuse pulp, than on any other food. The pulp from five acres of beets and ten tons of hay, will support more stock than 25 acres of hay alone. The sugar beet industry is taking a great hold upon the people, and in a few years will be of as great a value to the farming community as the cheese is to-day.

Grow a few acres of beets, if only for an experiment.

In Germany.

Max Hecking, of Dortmund, has just applied for a patent for another method of preparing sugar beet leaves and topplings and beets for cattle feed, in a drying process, by which he expects to produce a cheap food for cattle, and one that can be preserved indefinitely. The method provides for crushing the beet leaves, beet topplings and field beets, then drying them by a process that will not take any of the nourishing qualities from the mixture, after which the stuff is cut into cakes of any desired size, ready for sale and for use.

This matter of utilizing the beet leaves and beet topplings for a cattle feed that will keep and at the same time retain its nourishing qualities is receiving marked attention throughout Germany at present. It is a well known fact, that Germany pays out millions of marks every year for imported cattle feed and this fact adds to the value of these experiments.

Try It.

Try an acre of sugar beets next year; and in trying it go about it in the proper manner. Select your beet land and prepare it this

fall. You will thus become acquainted with this new crop and can judge for yourself whether you want to add the sugar beet to your list of farm products. If you have a full carload of beets, which you ought to raise on an acre and a half, you will probably have no trouble in disposing of them to some factory, even if there is a 200 or 300 mile haul on them. If you cannot sell them to be worked up into sugar, they will be a most excellent food for the dairy cows and the brood sows next winter. The main thing is to try the crop, and when the factory comes, which will be before long, the growing of the crop will be no experiment, and you will know just what to do in regard to making contracts.

Beet Culture.

The cultivation of roots requires thorough hoeing and weeding, and consequently preserves to the soil the plant food that would otherwise have been wasted in the production of weeds. The leaves of the beet alone, worked back into the soil, furnish about the quantity of nitrogen which the following wheat requires. They also give back to the soil potash and a certain quantity of phosphoric acid.

The deep plowing, which is absolutely necessary for beet culture, has the most favorable influence on the crops following. Not only the depth of the arable soil is increased but the effects of drought or of excessive rain are much less felt. This deep plowing allows the roots of the plant to seek deep in the soil the elements required for their development.

The cultivation of the beet has resulted not only in increasing the yield of cereals, but also that of hay and in fact of all crops that follow in the rotation; it also increases the production of meat and the quantity of manure produced on the farm; it has contributed to the welfare of the workingman owing to the large amount of labor required in cultivating, harvesting and hauling the crop, besides keeping employed a large number of workmen in the sugar factories and distilleries it has prevented in a measure the depopulation of rural districts—the sugar districts have suffered very much less than the others through the emigration of the farming population to the cities.

Mistress.—I am surprised. You say you were married six months ago, divorced three months ago, and remarried to your husband last night.

Domestic.—Yes'm. You see, at the first place he had they wanted a married man, so we got married; but the next place they wanted a single man, so we got divorced, and I came here. Now he's found a place where they want a man for gardening and wife to cook, so we got married again, and I'm going there with him.—New York Weekly

The Kilby Manufacturing Co.

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

The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

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

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be included in the Gazette, are required to notify members having stock for sale, in order that they may be published in the third issue of each month, the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

Wanted, a young man to do general farm work on a farm near Sherbrooke, No. 853. b.

Situations Wanted

A position wanted by a young man of 27 years of age, who has been brought up on a stock farm, and has had the care where Short-horn, beef cattle, imported sheep, swine and horses have been kept. Willing to work with ambition to become manager where the proprietor has not the time to devote to this line of business. Gentle with stock. Total abstainer. To begin work about December 1st. Wages wanted according to responsibility. No. 957. b.

Three young men willing to work, with but little experience, want employment on a Canadian farm together or separately. Kindly state terms. No. 952. a.

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

Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Institute Workers as Expert Judges at Fall Fairs.

W. I. SMITH, OF THE "WEEKLY SUN," REPORTS SOME POINTS OF INTEREST IN SIMCOE AND MUSKOKA.

One of the most notable addresses ever delivered in Ontario, on what may be called social-economic topics, was that to which C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province, gave utterance at the Eastern Dairymen's Convention held at Smith's Falls last winter.

In the course of that address, Mr. James emphasized the essential unity of interest between country and town, and urged those in control of the policy of the smaller centers of population of the Province, instead of wasting their energies in rushing after hot-house industries dependent upon bonuses for the breath of life, to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the surrounding country, as by developing those re-

List of Stock for Sale.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Shorthorns.

Birdsall, F., & Son, Birdsall—Bull, 9 months; 6 heifers, 7 to 11 months; heifer, 12 months.

Bonneycastle, F., & Son, Campbellford—2 yearling bulls; 9 bull calves, cows, heifers and heifer calves.

Chapman, J. G., & Son, St. Thomas—2 bulls, 4 to 10 months; heifer, 9 months.

Hanley, J. C., Read—6 bull calves; cows and heifers.

Weber, L. K., Hawkesville—3 bulls, 10 to 12 months; 2 heifers, 1 and 2 years; 2 cows.

Ayrshires.

Grisdale, J. H., Ottawa—1 aged bull; 1 yearling bull.

Jerseys.

Birdsall, F., & Son, Birdsall—Bull, 2 years; bull, 2 months.

Polled Angus.

Kaufman, A. E., Washington—Bull, 18 months; 2 heifers, 2 years.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Leicesters.

Currelley, T., & Son, Fullarton—All ages and sexes.

Grisdale, J. H., Ottawa—2 14M lambs.

Shropshires.

Hanley, J. C., Read—Females, lambs; 20 ewes.

Switzer, N. W., Streetsville—Shearing rams, shearing ewes; rams and ewes; lambs, two shears.

Wren, C., Uxbridge—Shearing rams and ewes; ram and ewe lambs; aged ewe.

Cotswolds.

Bonneycastle, F., & Son, Campbellford—9 yearling rams; 15 ram lambs; ewes and ewe lambs.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chester White

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

Tanworths.

Hanley, J. C., Read—Females, various ages.

Berkshires.

Bonneycastle, F., & Son, Campbellford—Young pigs, both sexes, from 4 to 6 months.

Yorkshires.

Hurley, J. M., Belleville—Boars, 5, 6 and 7 months.

Rogers, S., Weston, Ont.—Sow, 3 years; 7 boars and sows, 5 and 7 months; 53 young pigs.

FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

Help Wanted.

Competent farm hand, to work by the year in Brant County. Must be able to milk and to tend to stock; must be thoroughly trustworthy and capable of taking temporary management. Young man with some education preferred; also one who neither uses tobacco nor any alcoholic liquors. Good wages and permanent employment for the right sort of man. Correspondence solicited. No. 843. b.

Wanted, a trustworthy, capable man to take full charge of a 100 acre farm near Sherbrooke. House, barns and other buildings on the premises. No. 853. b.

sources they would add to their own prosperity.

All over Ontario there is seen today evidence of the James Idea having caught on. In every part of the Province towns are considering how they can best assist in adding to the prosperity of the country tributary to them. Nowhere has the idea been more enthusiastically taken up than in Orillia.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER TOWNS.

In Orillia they have a Board of Trade, the chief function of which is to devise schemes in which country and town can co-operate for the mutual benefit. In pursuance of this policy the Board has assisted in organizing a farmers' market, public cattle fairs, agricultural exhibitions, and other mutually helpful enterprises.

One excellent effect of all this was well stated by Harry Hale of the Packet. "A few years ago," he said, "there was a feeling of jealousy and even of hostility between Orillia and the surrounding country. There is none of that now. The farmers are convinced to-day that the town desires the benefit of both interests, and they are ready to co-operate heartily with us in anything calculated to attain that end."

An illustration of the extent to which this better understanding has gone is afforded in the case of the local fall fair. The Board of Trade authorities went to the farmers interested in the fair, at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, and explained that they were willing to give the benefit of their business training to assist in making the exhibition a success, and frankly asked a share in the management. The request was as frankly granted. R. H. Jupp, a business man of the town, was elected president; A. B. Thompson, a barrister, was placed in the office of secretary, and a number of other business men, together with five farmers, were made directors.

This body, representing different but allied interests, at once went to work with a will to make a success of the fair.

• A WISE BEGINNING.

And the first step taken was an exceedingly wise one. It was determined to adopt the Hodson Idea of making the fair a really educational institution by incorporating a part of the Institute system with it—by not only making a show of animals and general farm products that would serve as object lessons, but by bringing in experts as judges who could point out the strong and weak points of each article shown when giving public utterance to the reasons on which they based judgment in giving prizes. As part of the general scheme, Principal Mills—who always has something forceful and practical to say—was selected to open the fair; A. H. Pettit, one of the leading fruit-growers of the Hamilton-Grimby district, was chosen as judge of fruit, and R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, and Dan

Drummond, Myrtle, well known experts in stock, were chosen to judge cattle, sheep and swine.

ONE WEAK POINT.

There was just one weakness in the arrangement. Sufficient means were not taken to make the most of the New Idea. A great many of those on the grounds did not know when the judging began, and were not informed as to the plan it was intended to pursue in combining judging with an informal talk on types. Then, again, those who did know when the judging began, and who followed the judges about, were slow to ask questions calculated to bring out information from the judges. There were plenty who wanted to hear something, but all were backward about making their wishes known. A couple of bright directors and half a dozen active workers should have been with the judges all day long for the purpose of prompting and directing discussion. It would be well, indeed, if all this were supplemented by a dinner in the evening at which the judges could, in a more orderly manner, review the chief points brought out during the day.

EDUCATIONAL DESPITE DEFECTS.

But, notwithstanding this neglect, there never was a more thoroughly educational fair held in Simcoe County than that held at Orillia last week. The judgment of the live stock judges was based on long experience in the ring, both in Canada and the United States, and supplemented by the admirable training received in the block test demonstrations at the Provincial winter fair. Thus those present were given a fairly clear idea, by seeing the prizes properly awarded, as to which of all the animals shown most nearly approached the ideal they should seek to reach; and information so given was made clearer still by the judges stating the reason on which judgment was based.

A TALK ON HOGS

Take the case of hogs, by way of example. These were judged by Mr. Drummond alone, and judging was accompanied by a running comment on the hogs as they passed in review.

"To begin with," said Mr. Drummond, "the standard of judgment is the bacon quality of the hogs shown. That applies not only to the special bacon class, which you have provided for, but to the hogs which are entered simply by breed classes."

STRAIGHT ADVICE HERE.

Then Mr. Drummond took up a couple of pens that were entered simply as large whites. One of those contained a boar that lacked both breed and form.

"You had better put the knife to that fellow as soon as you get home," was Mr. Drummond's comment in this case.

That was a forcible form of expression a local man would hardly have cared to give utterance to. And this illustrates one of the advantages of bringing in outside

judges. It renders possible absolute freedom of criticism.

Then Mr. Drummond turned to the Berks.

WHERE THE BERK FAILS.

"You have," said he, "some very good Berks here, but they have the great fault of the breed—rather short and too thick on the shoulder." Then, coming still closer to his subject, he added, "Where you find a thick, heavy jaw you will generally observe that a heavy shoulder, light loins, and thick over ham follows. This is not invariably the case, but it is the general rule. It usually indicates how the animal will feed, and points to an insufficiency of lean meat in the carcass. Now, there (and Mr. Drummond pointed to one of the lot) is a fairly good animal, but it is too short for the best bacon class, and it has the fatal defect, from a packer's standpoint, of too heavy a shoulder. It has, however, a good ham, but it is narrow in the loins. Here is another (and Mr. Drummond pointed to a second one of the same lot) that has some of the same faults as the first. It is too short to grade No. 1 and it has not so good a ham as the first one. It has another serious fault; the shoulder is not upright. The shoulder of a bacon hog should go straight up, not slope back. There is a boar again, now; that is not so bad, but it falls in behind the shoulder, a very serious defect. An animal with that weakness should never be used for breeding purposes."

"Now you are telling us what's what," emphatically ejaculated one of those present.

"The Berkshires," continued Mr. Drummond, as a final comment on this class, "have failed largely from lack of length, but they are gradually stretching out."

"I tried," said one of the breeders, whose stock had been criticized, "to get the best boar I could, and wrote one of the best breeders to send me the best he had, but it seems I have not quite got there yet."

SPOILED IN THE FEEDING.

One of the weaknesses in the Berks, that was incidentally referred to, is a tendency to put on fat too early in life. This tendency is aggravated by over-feeding, and particularly by the use of fat-producing foods, while young. This evil was manifest in some of the young specimens of the breed. They looked very pretty as youngsters, but if they keep on as they are going they will simply be piles of blubber when they reach 180 lbs.

"The matter of feeding," said Mr. Drummond, speaking on this point, "hardly comes within the scope of my duties here; but certainly a hog should be given such feed, with plenty of exercise, as will simply keep it growing and thrifty until it reaches 120 lbs."

SOME WEAK POINTS IN TAMIS.

Then came the Tamworths. In these Herbert Doolittle showed a pair of aged and a pair of young animals.

"The fault with that aged sow," said Mr. Drummond, pointing to one of them, "is that she is too light in the ham. You don't want a ham too full at the back, just under the root of the tail, but you do want a fairly full one, and one coming well down to the hock. This does not come far enough down."

The evil in this case has seemingly been aggravated by rather light feeding.

Turning to Mr. Doolittle's young Tam, Mr. Drummond had, however, no adverse criticism to offer. And these certainly were fine hogs—well formed and in splendid growing trim.

Secretary Lehman of East Simcoe Institute showed some Tams, too. These were all in fine shape, the only criticism being that of a slight lack in length.

"The principal weakness of the Tam," said Mr. Drummond, by way of general comment, "is that he's apt to be a little narrow in the loins."

ONE TYPICAL BACON HOG.

In the class entered as "bacon hogs," without regard to breed, there were two very fine white animals, in which the York strongly predominated. One Mr. Drummond pronounced almost perfect in form.

"Of course, it is not quite finished yet," he said, "but I am going by type in this, and I am not judging as I would were the hogs offered for immediate slaughter. You could put a straight edge along that fellow's side and it would touch all the way along, from shoulder to hip."

The general verdict, in which Mr. Drummond joined, seemed to be that if a combination could be formed of the best qualities of the York, Tam, and Berk, we would have an ideal hog. Meantime the York and Berk was advised as a desirable cross, the Tam and the Berk not being so good because the Tam blood is, seemingly, not strong enough to obliterate the heavy shoulder of the Berk, and the weakness in loin also telling adversely in a cross with the black Berk.

SHEEP JUDGED ON A MUTTON BASIS.

In sheep the two judges acted together.

"In the sheep," said Mr. Stevenson, "we took both mutton and

wool into account, but the first was the chief factor in determining our awards. Wool is so cheap now that it is a secondary object. One of the first points sought for in a mutton sheep is a good loin; that, as demonstrated by the Provincial Winter Fair, and the market demands, is where the most valuable cuts are. At the same time, even the loin can be overdone, an over-supply of fat there tending to reduce the value. A big bunch of fat just in front of the tail is a decided objection. We also felt the leg to see how the leg of mutton would pan out. In looking for wool we wanted to see the animal well woolled under the belly. If a sheep is well woolled there, it is well woolled all over."

LONG OR SHORT WOOLS.

Dealing with the question of breeds from a mutton standpoint, Mr. Stevenson said: "My preference would be for the fine woolled breeds, and those certainly lead in the United States. When I was on Institute work at Mount Forest, however, a couple of years ago, my colleague spoke along this line, when a drover present took exception at once. The latter handled some 5,000 lambs in a season; he bought unfinished from farmers, finished on rape, and shipped to Boston. The drover said he preferred the long wool, as giving quicker growth. I suppose, too," added Mr. Stevenson, "now the fine wool is no longer in such keen demand, that people want something that will give them the biggest bulk in wool."

OUTSIDERS CULTRATING PRIZES.

"I had no idea," said Mr. Drummond, as he surveyed the long line of fine sheep offered for inspection, "that this was such a big sheep section."

There certainly are a lot of fine sheep about Orillia, but not so many as indicated by the show ring. Allin Bros. in Leicesters, Brooks and Langmaid, in Cotswolds, and Courtice and Power, in Southdowns, all of Durham County, are making a circuit of the fall fairs, and dropped off at Orillia in the course of their journeyings. Their exhibits helped to materially swell the entries. They also aided in diminishing the prizes available for local men. In Leicesters the Allins took four firsts and five seconds; in Cotswolds the Brooks

and Langmaid got three firsts and three seconds; and in Southdowns Courtice and Power got six seconds and a first. In the Leicesters the outsiders scooped almost everything in sight.

"Is it advisable," Mr. Drummond was asked, "to have outsiders coming in and taking prizes in this way? Would it not be well, where outsiders are likely to come in, to have a special class for local men?"

"That would make it rather narrow," said Mr. Drummond, answering the second question first. "Besides," he added, "the bringing in of animals from outside, superior to those in a locality, tends to fix a higher standard for the breeders in the locality—a standard they will naturally strive to attain in future."

SOME FINE SHORTHORNS.

When the cattle were reached the judges were surprised to find such a fine lot of Shorthorns offered. So was I, and with more reason. I had seen a good deal of the general run of cattle through that section, and had also been present on one occasion at a cattle fair in the locality. A good deal of what I had thus seen exhibited the same characteristics as are found down Northumberland and Hastings way—the introduction of dairy blood in a beef type—an introduction which however good it may be from a dairy standpoint, is not conducive, to put it mildly, to the development of good beef quality. I was surprised to find that such good breeding animals, on beef lines, as were shown at last week's fair, had apparently made so little impress on the general stock of the country.

(To be Continued).

She wished to break it to him gently. "I have decided," she said, "to return your ring." He, however, was a resourceful man, and did not believe in letting a woman get the better of him. "You needn't bother," he replied, "I buy them by the dozen."

O'Mulligan—Phwat kind as a job have yez now, O'Hara? O'Hara—"Shure it's anaisy job I have now, Dinny. I stand on the corner wid wan sign hung on the front av me, and wan sign hung on the back av me, and, begorra, betwane the two I get me livin'."

Pan-American Model Dairy

Report of Herds for Week Ending September 17th, 1901.

Name of Herd.	Date.	Weight of Milk.	Per cent. Fat.	Total Butter Fat.	85 Per cent. Butter.	Value of Butter.	Salks.	Hay.	Silage.	Brans.	Corn-meal.	Oats.	Guten.	Linseed Meal.	Cotton Seed Meal.	Grain Total.	Cost of Food.	Profit.
Guernsey	883	3	41.92	51.05	42.91	128.21	220	1354	184.10	38.4		151.4	3.8	22.10			5.11	7.80
Jerseys	904.0		42.73	50.28	42.59	129.22	125	1977	215.4		45.0	79.10	15.15				5.20	7.36
Holstein	1392.0		45.89	53.95	43.49	168.60	210	1877	136.8	9.0	70.0	175.0	52.8	12.0			6.35	7.14
Ayrshires	1059.1		39.91	49.93	41.73	137.02	150	2115	210.0	30.0	62.7	43.2	8.3				5.27	6.46
Red Pulled	878.2		37.81	44.50	41.12	119.75	70	1926	220.0	2.0	41.8	84.0	5.2	5.4			4.75	6.37
Shorthorns	1109.0		40.78	47.99	41.99	144.48	315	1460	210.0	60.0	10.0	157.8	7.14	10.8			5.98	6.07
Brown Swiss	978.0		37.13	43.67	40.90	127.55	120	1894	237.8	52.8	23.0	54.4	4.2	4.2			5.11	5.79
French Canadians	978.0		34.25	37.95	34.25	111.61	178	1683	178.8		26.5	10.8	10.8				3.70	5.78
Poiled Jersey	658.7		31.85	37.47	33.30	92.21	65	1741	185.0	27.6	28.0	45.4	18.12	9.0			4.23	5.13
Dutch Belted	814.0		29.37	34.59	30.84	101.82	210	1310	197.0	21.0	45.8	63.8	2.4	29.9			4.76	3.88

The Farm Home

Daybreak on the Farm

There are songs for those who listen

Just at daybreak, on a farm,
While the dewdrops glow and glisten

And the dawn-clouds add their charm.

Gentle lowings from the stable,

While the patient cattle wait

For the filling of their table;

Plaintive bleatings from the gate,
Where the sheep have flocked together;

Merry cackling from the pens,
Where in spite of wind or weather

Musie fills the throats of hens,

There are neighings low and tender

There are whinnies of delight,

And the pies their tribute render

For another peaceful night.

There are songs for those who love them

Potent both to cheer and charm

All about, below above them,

Just at daybreak on the farm.

--Lalia Mitchell, in Farm Journal.

The New Girl.

After reading last week's article on the New Girl a little farm girl said—"I do not think I would want to trade places with the shop girl. I slept all the afternoon on Saturday. If I were in a store I could not do that. I would rather be as I am, having lots of fun and doing as I like." Perhaps she just struck the key note in the difference between farm life and other employments. While all the farm girls cannot sleep all the afternoon and do as they like, yet their lives are lives of freedom from care and constant labor. We speak of the household drudge. Yet the intelligent woman or girl on the farm will never let her work rule. She can always find a way to obtain the necessary rest or nap when she is tired or not feeling well. But many a girl behind the counter works from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and as late as ten or eleven on Saturday night from Jan. 2nd until Dec. 31st with only one week off, besides Sundays and holidays. She must measure off the same old ribbons, day after day, and show the same old goods, to, what is to her, the same old customers. She must wear the same old smile and answer the same old questions and make out the same old bills and count the same old change. She must fall into some one else's groove and stay there. Just now I looked through the window and saw two farm girls sitting on the railing of the porch and clinging to the vines for support. While there might not be anything very pleasurable in this, yet it shows the lack of restraint in the lives of the farm girls. When my girl friends from the city come to visit the farm, they climb trees, they drive horses, they ride on loads of hay,

they dress in unexpected costumes, they go bare-footed, and they hate to go back to the drudgery of city customs. If life on the farm were only as attractive to the farm girl there would be no need of the crowding to the cities. If the farmer would help the girls to specialize the farm work and afford the girls a means of earning some money to do with as they please farm work would be more pleasant as well as more profitable. While I am not an advocate of doing work at home which can be more cheaply done in factories, yet were the farmer, who keeps a large number of cows, to build a suitable dairy with proper equipment to lighten the labor of butter making and allow one of the girls a course in the dairy school he would have provided perhaps the most fitting and most profitable employment for her. He might not think the dairy school necessary but he would find it profitable, not that she would make butter with a better flavor than did her mother, but she would have a higher opinion of the work and would learn all the short cuts, the scientific reasons and the "why" these methods are used, and she would benefit not only by her mother's methods but by the methods of the best butter makers in Canada and all lands. I thought as I watched the butter makers at Toronto Exhibition, what more graceful, more healthful and lighter labor would a girl wish? So graceful that the teachers of Physical Culture might safely set their pupils handling churns and butter-workers, so easy that even a school girl did not find it tiresome.

A properly equipped set of poultry houses would furnish paying employment for another girl, while work in gardens and house work would give employment to others and a small percentage of profits given to the employees would form an inducement which would lead them to excel. The girls on the farm often envy the city girl her earnings, though they forget that the cost of the board, such as the farm girl gets, the clothing and the buggy rides would eat up the city girls' small wages in a short time. I have not touched on nearly all of the many lines of work open to girls, but I must tell them that even skilled workers are sometimes out of work. I met one, who not long ago was reduced to the small sum of thirteen cents, on which she lived for three whole days before seeking aid from an acquaintance. We must not think the city is full of concerts, fine clothes and confectionery. It is full of people who work hard to earn sufficient to buy necessities.

The young people in the country have often the idea that city people are as they term it "stuck up." Also that educated people "look down" on the servant girl. Both of these ideas are wrong in most cases. It was my privilege to meet

a young lady who in her specialty stands at the top of the list of University graduates and who spends her holidays earning money as a servant girl, and as far as my experience goes I find sensible people are never stuck up, and the majority of city people are all too busy for such nonsense.

A great many men have the mistaken idea that teachers can not make good housekeepers, and a great many girls have the mistaken idea that it needs no special training to be a housekeeper.

Among my acquaintances is a teacher in a college in Toronto. She has never devoted any time to the art of cooking, yet I believe she can cook potatoes and steak, two of our stand-bys, much more nourishing and appetizing than they are usually cooked by nine out of ten of our housekeepers, but so high does she place the profession of housekeeping, that she says --"Had I any intention of housekeeping I would spend about two years studying it in all its branches." Many farm girls spend the time in making quilts, mats and fancy work for the new home instead of in thoroughly preparing themselves to be home makers. Will not the new girl, the Twentieth Century girl, be one who will study domestic economy and who will employ herself in working in and for the home and in simplifying the work of women in the home?

Next week I should like the opinion of the men and women on the question, "Can our girls cook pies and cakes better than they can cook vegetables and meats?"

--M. E. Graham.

Putting Things Away.

The old adage, "A place for everything and everything in its place," is one of the best in the language, and one of the hardest to apply systematically.

But while a good many people have the well-defined "place" for everything, not many realize what a help to orderly living is the habit of restoring a thing to its place as soon as it has been used.

In returning from the street if the hat is brushed and immediately placed in its box, or hung on its hook, it saves the future moment for another task. The gloves or ribbons likewise placed where they should be will give another spare moment later on, and no sense of fatigue will be felt if this is always done when removing clothing.

I have seen many a sleeping-room in distressful disorder for half a day after a dance or an evening company, because the occupant, on retiring, had been so tired that she could only throw to all points of the compass the gala attire. It is quite as easy to fold up the laces and ribbons, put the fan and gloves in their dainty homes, put the delicate stockings where they may be straight and be well aired before

being put away to await the next good time, and to hang the skirts in the closet, the waists upon a chair to thoroughly dry the shields, and, in short, to leave all the garments where a few moments in the morning will restore beautiful order once more.

So it is through all the house. In cooking, the more quickly the utensils are returned to their hooks or drawers, the sooner general tidiness prevails. Habit in these things is the thing to cultivate. Insist that the little children shall hang up their night gowns and turn down their bedclothes before leaving the room in the morning; that the hats and mittens are put where they belong, and that the school books are always put in the same spot each day, so that the next morning may not bring about tears and dismay at their disappearance at school time.

It is a simple thing to do, this putting things in place, and the one who wishes to remedy her faults and lighten her labor can well make this a starting point in her career as a model housewife. A minute saved is a minute earned, as well as the proverbial "penny."—Portland Transcript.

Hints by May Manton.

WOMAN'S TUCKED SKIRT, NO. 3854.

Tucks not alone retain their favor, they also gain adherents and increase in number as the season advances. The smart skirt shown exemplifies one of the latest arrangements and is graceful in the extreme. The model is made of pale blue muslin with trimming of



3854 Tucked Skirt,
22 to 30 in. waist.

Cluny lace, but all soft materials are appropriate, whether silk, wool or cotton.

The tucks are laid in groups of two each and extend from the waist to within flounce depth of the edge of the skirt, where they are left free to form becoming fulness and folds, and are slightly overlapped at the belt to give the perfectly snug fit. The back is simply plain, with fulness arranged in gathers.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with 13 yards of lace to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 3854 is cut in sizes

for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

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

In the Heart of the Woods

Such beautiful things in the heart of the woods!

Flowers and ferns and the soft green moss;

Such love of the birds in the solitudes,

Where the swift winds glance and the tree tops toss;

Spaces of silence swept with song, Which nobody hears but the God above;

Spaces where myriad creatures throng,

Sunning themselves in his guarding love.

Such safety and peace in the heart of the woods,

Far from the city's dust and din, Where passion nor hate of man intrudes,

Nor fashion nor folly has entered in.

Deeper than hunter's trail hath gone

Glimmers the tarn where the wild deer drink;

And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn,

To peep at herself o'er the grassy brink.

Such pledge of love in the heart of the woods!

For the maker of all things keeps the feast,

And over the tiny floweret broods. With care that for ages has never ceased.

If he cares for this, will he not for thee—

Thee, wherever thou art to-day? Child of an infinite Father, see;

And safe in such gentlest keeping stay.

—Margaret Sangster.

Golden Fingers.

Cut a pound of beef into lengths of two inches, a good half-inch thick. Beat an egg and sift plenty of breadcrumbs. Dip the fingers into the egg and cover well with crumbs. Melt two ounces of butter in a stewpan, and, when boiling, fry the fingers a pale golden brown. Pour off any remaining butter, and put in one and a half gills of strong stock. Mince one teaspoonful of onion and one tablespoonful of parsley, and shred two tablespoonfuls of horseradish very finely. Add to one and one-half gills strong stock, with one tablespoonful of anchovy sauce, or one boned anchovy pounded, two small tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, pepper, salt and a little sugar. Heat all together, but do not allow it to boil. Arrange the fingers on a dish and pour the sauce round. Garnish with little tufts of parsley on the fingers.

FALL TERM

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Central Business College

TORONTO

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

ENTER ANY TIME.

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

Cucumber Catsup.

Parse large, ripe cucumbers, remove the seeds, grate fine and measure. Place the pulp in a colander and drain well. To every quart of cucurbe pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish and a pint of good cider vinegar. Mix thoroughly; do not cook; bottle and seal. Try this with fish and game.

Hints to House-keepers.

Parings of apples steeped in jugful of boiling water will give as result a pleasant apple-tea. Pear parings may be so used also. Or the apple peel, even in a small quantity, may be set in the oven, with a little water, stewed and strained carefully. The resulting juice, boiled up with an equal weight of sugar, will provide a tiny pot of apple-jelly, useful for the tea-table.

Cake ends can be converted into castle puddings; egg shells crushed and given to the fowls; egg whites, when only yolks have been used, may be beaten into appetizing sponges by being frothed up and added to a melted jelly-square; egg yolks, when only whites have been needed, should be turned at once into sponge cake or used for small custard.

Cold chicken may be used in chicken soufflé. It will make an excellent luncheon dish. For two cupfuls of finely chopped meat, make a white sauce of one cupful of milk and a tablespoonful each of butter and flour. Season the chicken with salt, pepper and chopped parsley or flavor the sauce while cooking with a bit of bayleaf. Mix the two, and when they have cooled somewhat, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. Turn into a baking dish and bake for fifteen minutes in a moderate oven. Upon removing from the oven, serve at once in the dish in which it is made.

Wash japanned ware with a sponge dampened in warm water and dry it immediately with a soft cloth. Sweet oil applied with a woolen cloth will remove obstinate spots.

In cleaning papier-mache articles use a sponge moistened with cold water. They may be polished with flour and a flannel cloth.

The Farming World.

PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

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

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

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

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Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed to:
THE FARMING WORLD,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Refining Cider. Should Cows be Kept in at Night?

P. T. O., Colpoys Bay, Ont., asks for answers to the following questions:

(1). There is a cider mill in this locality that makes raw cider but does not refine it. Could you give the details of one or two of the best methods to refine this raw cider so as to make a clear, good keeping cider but not too strong, and at the same time preserving a good flavor not too acid?

(2). I have seen so many articles in your paper recommending the housing of cattle, cows in particular, on cold wet nights that I thought I would try it. But feed is so good this fall that when put in the cows will not eat anything, though I have the very best of hay or millet or corn stover to give them and I find that they give more than twice as much milk when left out at night, no matter what sort of a night it is. As this seems contrary to what is described as being the experience of Mrs. Jones, E. D. Tillson and other great breeders and dairymen, I would like to know the reason for this difference in experience.

(3). Are there any such implements as sugar beet bunchers and are they of any use?

(4). What is the best way to pick apples from the very high branches that are out of reach of boys in the tree or of men standing on 10-foot ladders? What do orchard growers use for such purposes?

ANSWERS

(1). To refine cider, it has to undergo a certain amount of fermentation, which is necessary. In the

fermentation which ensues after the raw cider is put in casks an abundant sediment is thrown to the bottom and a scum rises to the top. In a week or ten days this action should leave the liquid clear and bright if the fermentation has continued steady and moderate. The liquid should then be racked off into casks as free as possible from sediment and excluded from atmospheric influence to stop the further action of the ferment. If it is found necessary to stop fermentation a sulphur tipped stick burned inside a cask half filled with cider and the cask shaken so that the liquid will absorb the gas, will prevent it. Cider treated in this way is known as "matched" cider. If desired a flavor may be given the cider by adding cinnamon, cloves, etc. Cider is very prone to become too sour. This strong acid flavor may be reduced by treating with lime compounds. A quantity of hops boiled with treacle or honey will also take away the acid flavor.

(2). It has been the experience of leading dairymen that milch cows left out on cold wet nights in the fall usually shrink in their milk flow. That the experience of our correspondent differs from this is hard to understand. If there are any of our readers who can throw any light on the subject we should be very glad to hear from them. We will reply further to this question in a later issue.

(3). The best sugar beet buncher that we know of is a good active stout boy who will put his whole energy into the thinning or bunching of beets.

(4). There is an instrument made specially for gathering apples out of reach for hand picking. It consists of two pieces of stiff sheet iron or other suitable material cup shaped and fastened together so as to open and shut like a scissors. These are attached to a long handle and so arranged that they can be worked by a person standing on the ground or a ladder. When in operation the cups are placed over the apple and drawn together sufficiently to release the fruit from the stem. Attached to the cup is a long sack, through which the apples drop. If there is no sack the machine can be brought down with each apple. This, at best, is a very slow process and every effort should be made to reach all the apples by hand.

Cures Goitre

Remarkable Discovery that Cures this Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.
TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE

Dr. John P. Haig, a well-known Cincinnati physician, has had marvellous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick



Mrs. Lillian Brown, who was entirely cured of Goitre after suffering for 22 years.

Neck. And owing to the fact that most sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience.

Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 2545 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment, postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvellous.

Write at once, send name and address today, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

Pan-American Notes.

Horses were judged on Oct. 9th and 10th. We hope to have a full report of the exhibit in next week's issue. There is a very complete show in all classes. Like the other live stock departments the horse show will also have a side exhibit of ranch broncos.

Interest in the model dairy keeps up a pace. In a couple of weeks the big test will be over. Though we have not been able, owing to the

Chilled to the bone? A tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

How the Breeds Compare.

Report of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, giving totals of each herd complete from the commencement of the test, May 1st, up to and including the week ending October 1, 1901.

BREED	Milk in Lbs.	Amount of Butter.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Total Cost of Feed.	Profit.
French Canadian	781 5	38 28	9 57	4 13	5 44
Dutch Belted	832 3	35 66	8 91	4 84	4 07
Ayrshires	1058 1	49 12	12 28	5 44	6 84
Jerseys	898 6	52 84	13 21	5 74	7 47
Shorthorns	1012 1	48 32	12 08	6 25	5 83
Guernseys	798 6	49 62	12 41	5 32	7 09
Holsteins	1356 7	57 42	14 35	6 77	7 58
Polled Jerseys	638 7	38 13	9 53	4 24	5 29
Red Polls	867 4	44 16	11 04	5 21	5 83
Brown Swiss	986 9	46 02	11 50	5 69	6 81

irregularity in which the official reports have been received, to publish the condition of the test, each week we have been able to give some of them. In this issue is given the report for the five months ending Oct. 1st, which will be found interesting.

A noticeable feature in connection with the test is the manner in which the Holsteins have maintained their large flow of milk. They have shown the least inclination to decrease of any breed in the test. A study of the rations led to these cows will in a measure account for these results. At the time green feed was first furnished the herdsman in charge of these cattle, cut hay entirely out of his rations and also reduced very materially his grain feed, making the bulk of the Holstein rations from green feed. Now, when the time has come that no green feed is given and dependence must be had on silage, by returning to the amount of grain that he fed in the beginning of the season, he has been able not only to keep up the flow of milk but to advance his herd above the position that they occupied during the summer, thus again demonstrating the fact that excessive grain feeding for a long period is not always conducive to profit or production, particularly in combination with green forage crops.

In a former comment we mentioned the fact that a reduction in the amount of gluten feed had a tendency to harden the butter. While the facts are exactly as stated, we do not wish to give the impression that gluten feed is not a good one for dairymen to use. Experiments over an extended period go to show that there is no one kind of feed that will produce as much milk, but, as with all foods, some judgment must be shown, and while for the reason stated it is not wise to feed an undue amount of gluten in summer when the butter is inclined to be soft. In the winter, when the tendency of the butter is to be hard it very often produces just the effect desired—that of making it easier to handle. This is particularly true when large amounts of dry corn fodder or timothy hay are fed to the cows.

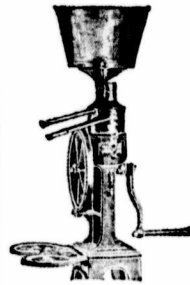
Sheep at Buffalo.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin, superintendent of Canadian live stock at the Pan-American, has given out the following summary by breeds of the results of the judging in the sheep competition showing the amount of money won by Canadians and Americans respectively:

Breed. • Americans Canadians

Southdowns . . \$ 211.87 \$ 247.50
Shropshires . . 173.75 367.50
Leicesters 406.25
Lincolns 396.25
Hampshires . . 216.25 210.00
Oxford Downs 552.50 60.00
Dorset Horn . 206.25 345.00
Yearling rams 70.00
Best fitted flock
and breed (silver plate) 50.00

Total \$1,390.62 \$2,152.50



Are you going to buy a **CREAM SEPARATOR**? If so try the
"New Century American"

Mr. JOHN ROSS, Streetsville, Ont., writes:
 "I have been using your separator for three months. It is the best around here, as there are five (5) other different makes and every one likes ours the best."

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"EAGLE" in 100's and 200's. "VICTORIA."

EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

Are put up in neat sliding boxes convenient to handle. No sulphur. No disagreeable fumes. Every stick a match. Every match a lighter.

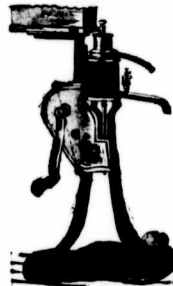
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CHICKENS
 DUCKS
 GEESSE
 TURKEYS

WANTED

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

Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co., Limited - Davisville P.O.
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GOLD MEDAL

THE HIGHEST AWARD
 at the

Pan-American Exposition

BUFFALO, N.Y., 1901

WON BY THE

IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Which was also awarded BRONZE MEDAL,
 THE HIGHEST AWARD, at the Industrial
 Exposition, Toronto, Ont., 1901.

Write for illustrated Circulars

VT. FARM MACHINE CO. - Bellows Falls, Vt.

233

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Horses.

Much is being done in Japan to improve the breed of horses there, especially for remount purposes, and the movement is being keenly supported by the Government. Some days ago a number of horses from the Earl of Crew's racing stables left the Albert Dock, London, England, for Yokohama, the shipper in this instance being Mr. Hayashi, of Japan.

Cattle.

I hear that Mr. John Tudge, the well-known breeder of Hereford cattle, has received £1,200 for his two and a-half year old champion Hereford bull Albany, the purchaser being Mr. Jamison, of Kansas, U. S. A. This sum constitutes a record for a young Hereford. Albany is one of the sons of the renowned Albion, bred by Mr. Hughes, of Wintertoot, and has never taken less than a first prize, whilst he has won three championships, a truly remarkable record, seeing that his successes have been at the Royal Bath and West, Royal Counties, Shropshire and West Midland, and other leading shows.—Mark Lane Express.

At a draft sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle from several well-known breeders held a few weeks ago at Tochnical Cullin, Scotland, fifty-nine head sold at a gross average of £32 6s. each.

During the period from July 29 to Sept. 30, 1901, thirty-two reports have been received by the superintendent of Advanced Registry for the American Holstein-Friesian Association. Eight were of full age cows averaging: Age 7 years, 6 months, 20 days; 26 days after calving; milk 429.2 lbs., butter fat 14,349 lbs., equivalent to 17 lbs. 14.8 oz. butter 80 p.c. fat, or 16 lbs. 11.7 oz. 85.7 p.c. fat. Four were of the four-year-old class averaging: Age 4 years, 8 months, 6 days; 35 days after calving; milk 349.3 lbs.; butter fat 12,176 lbs., equivalent to 15 lbs. 3.5 oz. butter 80 p.c. fat, or 14 lbs. 0.8 oz. 85 p.c. fat. Seven were of the three-year-old class averaging: Age 3 years, 4 months, 14 days; 24 days after calving; milk 360.1 lbs.; butter fat 11,533 lbs., equivalent to 14 lbs. 6.7 oz. butter 80 p.c. fat, or 13 lbs. 7.3 oz. 85.7 p.c. fat. Thirteen classed as two-year-olds averaging: Age 2 years, 3 months, 8 days; 48 days after calving; milk 261 lbs.; butter fat 9,377 lbs., equivalent to 11 lbs. 11.5 oz. butter 80 p.c. fat, or 10 lbs. 15 oz. 85.7 p.c. fat.

It should be borne in mind that this class of records are made under the authorities of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at the homes of the cows. Every

process is conducted under careful circumspection and by scientific methods. Where there may arise a shadow of a doubt as to the reliability of the results the cow is retested and watched night and day until such results are disproved or confirmed.

Sheep.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., writes:

"I have recently sold to P. J. Schat, St. Paul, Ind., 60 ram and ewe lambs; 50 yearling rams to McCaig & Morren, Walsh, Assa.; 60 rams and ewes to George McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; 50 ram lambs and 20 yearlings to Lethbridge Sheep Company, Lethbridge, Assa.; 6 ewes and 5 rams to B. C. Government; 15 ewes to J. D. Reid, Victoria, B. C.; 10 ewes and 2 rams to J. I. Parcel Pleasant Lake, Indiana. I have retailed about 50 others in Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest, Ontario, Quebec and the United States. Trade in Oxford has been exceptionally good this past season and animals look well. Pastures are good. I have still some most excellent ram lambs for sale.

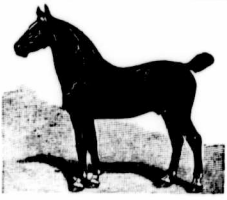
Live Stock for Chicago.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued an order for the importation of Canadian cattle into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held from Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 next at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test. Such cattle must, however, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that they are free from contagious and infectious diseases. The cattle must also be returned to Canada immediately at the close of the Exposition.

"The Wellington"

This is the name of a new variety of peach that has been perfected by the firm of Stone & Wellington, the well known nurserymen. The sample sent us for examination was of large size, rich in color, juicy and of very fine flavor. If handled properly it should prove a good shipper and a valuable addition to the varieties of Canadian peaches suitable for the export trade. This new peach has been named "The Wellington" in honor of the junior member of the firm, Mr. W. E. Wellington.

Academic—Is "road-making" included in the subjects lectured upon by a professor of pathology? —"London Punch."



WILL NOT SCAR OR BLEMISH.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

is the safest and most effective lotion or blister for ailments of

HORSES and CATTLE

and supersedes all caustery or firing. It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, OR 21 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

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WILSON'S HIGH-CLASS SCALES

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

On 2,000 lb.

Diamond Steel Bearing SCALES

Write To-day.

C. WILSON & SON

50 Esplanade St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



Spooner's "PHENYLE" Powder "Phenyle" GERMICIDE DISINFECTANT..

KILLS CHICKEN LICE

and Lice on Horses and Cattle, and Ticks on Sheep. Keeps them Healthy. Easily applied; no dip required.

60lb. boxes, 1lb. packages.....25c. lb.
70lb. pails.....15c. lb.
100lb. barrels.....10c. lb.

If your Druggist does not sell it, send direct to

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Laboratory, PORT HOPE, Ont.

It will cure and prevent hog cholera.

Jury Awards at Buffalo

The Jury of Awards at the Pan-American Exposition made public last week the list of recompenses adjudged to exhibitors. A large number come to Canada, among which are the following:

Agriculture—Gold medal—James Argue, Elgin, Man., hard wheat; Experimental Farm, Ottawa, collective agricultural exhibit; T. Howard, white and black oats; Manitoba Government, grains in straw and fresh and native grasses. **Silver medal—Ontario Dairy Association,** butter and cheese.

Food and their accessories—Gold medal—John Labatt, London, Ont., ale and stout. **Silver medals—Manitoba Government,** flour; Shuttleworth & Harris, Brantford.

Pickles and relishes—Bronze medals—Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, mineral water. Honorable mention—Department of Agriculture, Ontario, canned vegetables; Department of Agriculture, Ontario, Spring Bank mineral water.

Wines and brandies—Gold medal—Department of Agriculture, Ont., general exhibit of wines. **Bronze medals—Geo. Barnes, St. Catharines, Ont.,** wines; Givenslot Wine Company, Sandwich, Ont., wines.

In addition to these the Ontario Bureau of Forestry won the silver medal for their exhibit of forestry products and the Ontario Bureau of Mines the gold medal for a general exhibit of economic ores and minerals, maps and photographs illustrative of the mineral resources of Ontario. Installation gold medal—Division 8—Bureau Mines, Toronto. **Silver medals—Division 1—Department Agriculture, Ontario,**

European Dog Census.

The European dog census has been completed, and shows France, with 2,874,000 dogs, holding the European record. Not only are there more dogs in France than any other country in Europe, but there are more per thousand inhabitants than in any other European country. France has 75 dogs to every thousand of its inhabitants. Then follow Ireland, with seventy-three, England with 38, Germany with 31, and Sweden with 11. There are 2,200,000 dogs in Germany, 1,500,000 in Russia, and 350,000 in Turkey, though tourists who have resided in Constantinople aver this number falls short of the actual total, which they think to be larger in Turkey than elsewhere. In France there is a dog tax, and every dog is registered—a condition which makes the computation comparatively easy in that country. The number of dogs in the United States is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

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78 and 80 King St. East

"RESTAURANT" TORONTO

Dinner for 20c.

6 Dinner Tickets for \$1 Served from 11:30 to 3 and from 6 to 8

Farmers and their wives visiting Toronto will find his to their taste.

Stock

IMPERIAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STOCK FARM

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

W. H. SIMMONS,
New Durham, Ont.

RETTIE BROS.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS

A few choice young animals for sale. **RETTIE BROS.,**
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Glen Crescent Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorn of both sexes and all ages, and two bull calves by imported sire for sale.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,
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MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns For Sale.

A few choice young bulls, and some excellent heifers and young cows. Our cows were awarded first prize at Prov. Dairy Test, 1899 and 1900. Imp. Knuckle Duster, and Imported Sir Wilfrid, at head of herd; Leicester sheep, imported and home bred. The best. **A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.**



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

SHROPSHIRE

Bred from the best Imported Stock. Also Silver and White Wyandottes.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

OXFORDS

AT FARNHAM FARM

50 Superior Yearling and Two Year Rams,
2 Extra Fine Imported Lambs,
100 Ram Lambs.
And a number of good Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs.
—PRICE REASONABLE.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.

FOR SALE

Pure Bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs

ANNANDALE FARM,
TILSONBURG, ONT.



FATTENING AND CONDITION POWDER

THE great Blood Purifier for Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs. A handful of this wonderful Purina mixed with the usual feed strengthens the nerves, hardens the muscles, and generally invigorates. Recommended by eminent veterinary surgeons in Canada and United States.

Gustave LaBelle & Co. Montreal, Que

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES



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

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS,
Surford, Ontario

Stock

Rapids Farm Ayrshires

Reinforced by a recent importation of 30 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

**Come and See, or
Write for Prices**

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

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

The Up-to-date Hurd Tamworths

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

W. H. McCUTCHEON, BRUSSELS, ONT

MAPLE LEAF HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES

...Young Stock for Sale

ROBERT NICHOL, BRUSSELS, ONT

Yorkshires for Sale

Bears fit for service.
Bears and Sows 8 weeks to 1 month old; all stock registered of the lengthy even deep tussle. Write

JAS. A. RUSSELL,
Precious Corners, Ont.



LIVE STOCK LABELS

Send for circular and price list.
R. W. JAMES,
Bowmanville, Ont.



Large English Berkshires

Young Stock For Sale from noted imported winners.

Shropshire Sheep and Pedigreed Collie Dogs

From the most fashionable breeding stock and all for sale at reasonable prices. If you cannot come in person to select, we are always willing to ship C.O.D., so that you may see what you are getting.

DURHAM & CAVAN,
East Toronto, Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

Office of the Farming World,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1901.

The visit of Royalty last week interfered considerably with general trade, and business in many lines was more than at a standstill. The movement in wholesale lines since the first of the month has been satisfactory, and the prospects for the balance of the season are very promising. Money keeps in good demand, and call loans are being readily placed at 5 per cent. Discounts remain at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and nature of account.

Wheat.

The wheat situation shows little change. A steadier feeling ruled in England during the week, though, as supplies there are large, buyers are not anxious about the future. The situation in the United States is given by last week's Price Current as follows:

"The wheat markets made a net advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c during the week, thus regaining a part of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c decline of the preceding week, but closing prices were $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1c below the high point of the week, the greatest weakness being in the more distant options. The principal elements of strength were a better tone in European markets with decrease in amount afloat therefor, rainy weather in the west and northwest, and the general case in which current marketings are being disposed at prevailing values. Prices for future deliveries were weakened somewhat, however, by free offerings in European markets by Russian and Indian dealers, by the anticipation of advancing ocean freight rates, and by favorable crop reports both at home and abroad. Crop reports from Argentina especially are beginning to attract attention, as the crop there is becoming well advanced, and reported favorably. This weakness in futures had a depressing effect on the cash situation."

Canadian markets show little change, fluctuations in prices being very narrow. New red and white is quoted here at 65c and old at 66c middle freights. Spring at 66c to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c east. Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted at 79c and No. 1 Northern at 77c grinding in transit. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68c to 73c, goose 65c to 66c, and spring flie 68c to 70c per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

The keen demand for coarse grains of all kinds still continues both for the export and local trade. Some big orders for oats for South Africa have lately been received by the Government. Oats are firm here at 35c east and 34c to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c west. On the farmers' market they bring 40c to 43c per bushel.

The barley market keeps firm. Prices here range from 43c to 47c as to quality and point of shipment. On Toronto farmers' market barley brings 48c to 57c per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

There is a good export demand for peas and the market keeps active. The market here is quiet for the moment at 71c to 72c for No. 1 North and middle freights. On the farmers' market peas bring about 70c per bushel.

The corn market keeps strong with little change in the general tenor of the market. Canadian is firmer here at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for old yellow, 55c for old mixed and 49c for new west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Toronto.

Grain and Shorts.

Ontario bran sells at Montreal at \$15.50 to \$16 and shorts at \$17.50 to \$18.50 in car lots. City mills here sell bran at \$14 and shorts at \$16 in car lots f. o. b. Toronto.

Potatoes and Beans.

The potato market keeps steady with a stiffening tendency east, car lots being quoted at Montreal at 64c to 65c on track. Cars on the track are quoted here at 60c. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 65c to 75c per bag.

The Canadian bean market has ruled quiet of late. Prices, however, are said to be advancing rapidly at Chicago. Montreal quotations are \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel for primes in round lots.

Hay and Straw.

South Africa, Great Britain and the local trade continue to take all the hay being marketed and keeps business very active, especially at country points east. Montreal quotations are \$9.75 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy, \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2 and \$7.50 to \$8 for clover in car lots on track. Offerings here are scarce, owing to lack of cars. Car lots on track are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 Toronto and straw at \$5 to \$5.50. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$11 to \$12.50, sheaf straw \$11 and loose straw \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Eggs and Poultry.

The English egg market keeps firm and a much better inquiry has developed on this side for that trade. At Montreal prices are firm under a good local and export demand. Quotations are 17c to 18c for select candled, and straight lots at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 16c in case lots. The demand for strictly new laid here is strong. The best stock sells at 17c and ordinary at 14c to 16c in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 18c to 22c per dozen.

There is a vigorous demand here

for fresh killed chickens and offerings are more liberal. Prices keep steady at 40c to 50c for choice dry-picked, 30c to 40c for scalded, 40c to 50c for live chickens per pair. Choice young turkeys sell at 10c to 12c and old gobblers at 9c per lb. in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market live and dressed chickens bring 35c to 50c and ducks 50c to 80c per pair, and geese 8c, young turkeys 11c to 12c, and old turkeys 10c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

Fruit

The fruit markets just now are busy places. Quite a lot of inferior fall apples are being marketed at Montreal at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel. There is very little winter fruit as yet being marketed. Hand picked lamouse are selling there readily at \$3 per barrel. Apples on Toronto fruit market sell at \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Some authorities claim that former estimates of the Canadian apple crop are too low, and that in Nova Scotia at least the crop will be 10 to 15 per cent. larger than the estimate of the National Packers' Association.

Cheese.

The cheese markets just now are very disappointing and contrary to the expectations and forecasts of the entire trade. During the past two weeks there has been a steady decline of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c per lb. on the finest goods and still greater for inferior stock. Statistics which show a falling off of 356,326 boxes so far this season from the United States and Canada don't seem to count. Instead of ordering their fall supplies ahead as in other years, English buyers order only from week to week, which means that very little stock is on hand on the other side. This is quite a departure from their usual custom. The fall production is not likely to be as large as was expected, and it may be that the English buyer will get left before next spring on his present method of buying. The shortage on this side as well as the shortage in the English make may change the complexion of things, when the Englishman finds out the real condition of affairs. Locally dullness prevails with easier prices. At Montreal finest Westerns are quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, Easterns at 9c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Quebecs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and undergrades 8c to 9c. At the local markets there has been a wide range of prices, from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 1-16 cents, the bulk of the offerings being 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and some colored at 9c. White is lower than colored just now.

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Butter

A good consumptive demand exists in England for Canadian creamery, which is quoted at 108s to 110s for choice; fancy 112s and 102s to 106s for fine to finest. The Trade Bulletin sums up the trade of the week as follows:

"A feature in the butter market has been the large exports during the past four weeks, amounting to 91,443 packages, valued at about \$1,000,000. This brings up the total exports for the season, from Montreal to 323,108 packages against 227,493 packages for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 106,598 packages. The market during the past two weeks has lost its activity, and prices have declined 1c to 1½ per lb. This has been partly owing to the poor quality of a considerable portion of the fall make, which has shown up mottled in color and broken in texture due to its being over-worked. Fancy creamery is in fair demand with transactions at 20½c to 21c; but the pressing on the market of so much that is below choice has a depressing effect. Good qualities changed hands to-day at 20c, and what might be classed as very fine at 20½c. A round lot of Eastern Townships' creamery was placed at 20½c; but the buyer admitted that it was not finest. Western creamery is quoted at 19c to 20c. Western dairy butter is slow sale, for straight lots, and prices range from 14½c to 16½c as to quality."

Creamery butter is in good demand here at 18c to 20c for tubs and boxes, and 21c to 21½c for prints. The market for dairy butter is not so brisk and things are somewhat of a drug, especially for low grade, which is coming forward in too large quantities. Choice dairy packed rolls are in good demand at 16c to 18c. Good to medium grades sell at 13c to 15c in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market lb. rolls bring 17c to 22c and crocks 15c to 16c per lb.

Cattle

There was a large run of stock at Toronto cattle market on Friday, notwithstanding that their Royal Highnesses were reviewing the troops close by. The run comprised 168 car loads composed of 1,941 cattle, 931 hogs, 2,576 sheep and lambs, and 34 calves. The quality of the fat cattle was not nearly so good as earlier in the week. Prices were firm for all choice well-finished cattle in both the exporters and butchers' classes, while the inferior classes were slow of sale at easier quotations. There were more leading steers of fairly good breeding offered, weighing about 1,000 lbs. each, but there were fewer buyers for these than usual and consequently prices were about steady.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of these are worth from \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt., and light ones \$4.35 to \$4.70 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs., each sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., good cattle at \$3.90 to \$4.25, medium at \$3.40 to \$3.65, and inferior to common at \$2.50 to \$3.15 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy, well-bred steers from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at \$3.80 to \$4.10, and other quality at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeding bulls for the byres 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. each sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$2.75 to \$3.00 off colors, and inferior quality at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt. Light stock bulls 500 to 800 lbs. each sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Calves.—These are lower at Buffalo. Good to choice veal brings \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. At Toronto market ordinary calves bring \$2 to \$10 each.

Milk Cows.—Milk cows and springers sold at from \$22 to \$46 each.

Sheep and Lambs

There was a large run of sheep and lambs, and prices for sheep were easy at \$3 to \$3.25 for ewes and \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sell at \$2.50 to \$3 each and \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Erick Bros' Circular of Oct. 10 re Canadian Lambs at Buffalo, says:

"Supply this week has been moderate and the market has held up about steady prices, on the basis of 5c for all ewes and wethers, with buck lambs and culls selling at \$4.50. Early sales on Monday were at \$5.10 to \$5.15 for all ewes and wethers, but since then the trade has sagged off somewhat and it is a hard matter to get over 5c for the best all ewes and wethers that are coming. The buyers insist upon throwing out the buck lambs, which have to be sold at \$4.50—so govern yourself accordingly."

Hogs

The hog market has taken another drop, though offerings on Friday were not large. The regular fall drop has set in, but still values are on a good profitable basis. Select bacon hogs from 160 to 200 lbs. each sold at \$6.50 and lights and fats at \$6.25 per cwt.

The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, for the week ending Oct. 19th, will pay \$6.25 per cwt. for select bacon hogs; \$6.00 for heavy hogs, and \$6.00 for lights.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Oct. 10th, re Canadian bacon reads thus:

"The market is weak and lower under large arrivals of American and Canadian; and the latter has declined 5s per cwt."

Horses

Owing to the visit of Royalty to Toronto last week there was practically no business done in horses. At Grand's sales were practically nil. Better business is looked for this week.

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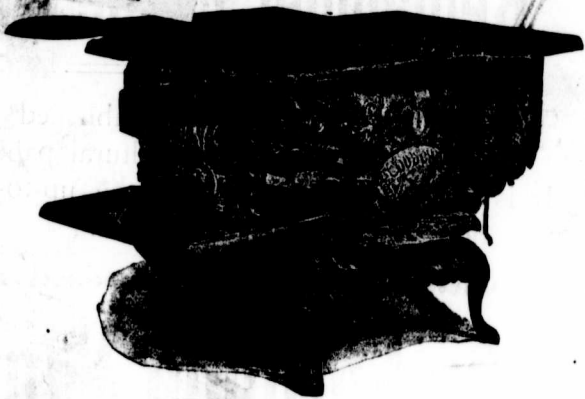
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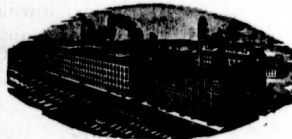
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