

# THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

# CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



A STARTLED DOE

NOV. 1, 1907  
Vol. XXVI., No. 21

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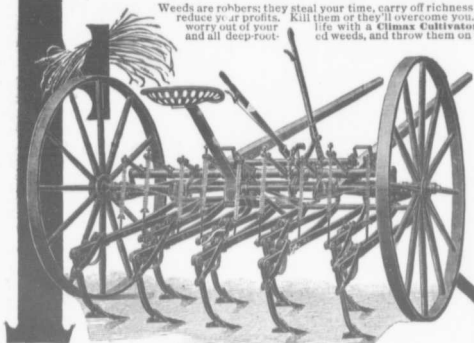
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## PUBLISHER'S DESK

## Coming Events

Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto—Nov. 11-16, 1907.

Fruit Growers' Convention, Toronto—Nov. 13 and 14, 1907.

Beekeepers' Convention, Toronto—Nov. 13-15, 1907.

International Show, Chicago—Dec. 27, 1907.

Winter Fair, Guelph—Dec. 9-13, 1907.

Eastern Dairymen's Convention, Picton—Jan. 8-10, 1908.

Western Dairymen's Convention, Woodstock—Jan. 15-16, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Winter Fair and Poultry Show, Ottawa—Jan. 20-24, 1908.

National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa—Feb. 5-7, 1908.

Spring Station Show, Toronto—Feb. 12-14, 1908.

## Auction Sales

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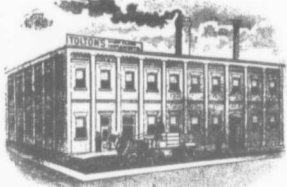
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manufacturing concerns in Guelph. The high quality of the goods turned out has won for them an immense trade and which is constantly increasing. A number of traveling salesmen are employed and large shipments are made, not only to different parts of Canada, but to foreign countries also. Everything about the factory is first-class, machinery is modern and of the most improved kinds. Employment is given to a large number of competent people. The goods manufactured include steel harrows, and these are made in any width to suit customers. For harvesters, self-bunchers, dockie and single pulpers, up-to-date hay carriers and forks,

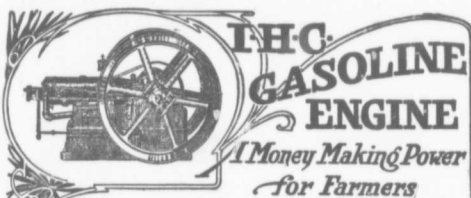


double and single root cutters, etc., in fact, the company turn out a complete line of specialties. The members of the firm are: Edward Tolton, president; Benjamin Tolton, vice-president; David Tolton, general manager. They are all thoroughly experienced business men, eminently practical and up-to-date, and are noted for reliability in all business transactions.

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Clarke's new book on "Modern Sheep" is well-timed. The sheep business suffers many ups and downs. Too many do not stay and there is need of good literature to steady the shepherd's interest and concern. Readers know the work of "Shepherd Boy" in the journals, and many Canadian shepherds know his critical taste and judgment in sheep matters. To these his book will be acceptable; to others it should prove a valuable compendium on all that concerns sheep. The book contains 340 pages of good reading and good illustrations. His cuts are all of late and approved types and constitute a valuable educational feature of the book. The work will be read with interest by the man with the farm flock or by the range-man. It would be hard to find any phase which the writer has missed or has not treated skillfully and well.



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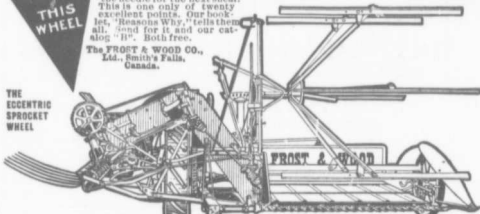
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# The Farming World

## Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

No. 21

### Note and Comment

There is no use disguising the fact that a rather serious situation is facing the farmer in many parts of Canada. He finds himself on the threshold of winter with little or no feed for his stock. To buy is out of the question, and he is forced to sell, and at prices away below what his stock is worth. In some cases milk cows that are usually sold at from \$40 to \$50 each are going at \$70 to \$20, and young pigs are selling at 50c. to 75c. each, that never sold less than \$5.00 a pair. Next spring will find many without stock. Others who have feed are buying up with the hope of high prices for stock next season. But unless a lot of the stock now offered is butchered or sold out of the country, very high prices are not likely to follow, though they will undoubtedly be higher than they are now.

The case mentioned by an Ottawa correspondent this issue of a grower who lost his season's crop of onions because of inferior seed, raises the question of the responsibility of the seedsman for the quality or character of the seeds he sells. All catalogues sent out by seedsmen contain a clause stating that the seller gives no warranty as to description, quality, growth, production or kind or any other matter of any seeds sold. They assume no responsibility whatsoever, and fill orders only on that condition. Is this just? Should not the seedsman be held responsible for the quality of the seeds he sells just as any other dealer is held responsible in law under an implied warranty that the goods shall be fit for the purpose for which they are sold? As the case is likely to come into court, any further comment we might make will have to be deferred.

The high price and scarcity of feed is causing the market to be flooded with a lot of cheap cattle. And yet there is no reduction in the price of the beef to the consumer. The different cuts of beef sold in Toronto to-day are from 2c. to 5c. per lb. higher than at this time last year. A year ago surlin steak sold at 16c., to-day it is 20c. per lb. Round steak was 12c. per lb. in October 1906. In October, 1907, it is 17c. per lb. In October, 1906, butchers' cattle sold on Toronto market at from \$4.25 to \$4.55 for the best, down to \$2.25 to \$4.10 per cwt. for common to good quality. In last issue we reported prime butchers cattle selling at from \$4.70 to \$4.90, down to

\$2.40 to \$4.30 per cwt. for common to good. While prices this year are nearly one-half cent per lb. more for the live animal than a year ago, there is an increase of fully 3c. per lb. in the average price which the consumer in Toronto pays for his beef taking all qualities together. Can anyone explain where the discrepancy is?

One of the important addresses at the annual convention of Farmer's Institute workers held at Washington last week was delivered by President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College. He emphasized the great need on this continent of making each acre of farm land produce more crop. That is the key note to successful agriculture to-day. We are safe in saying that there is not a farm in older Canada producing to the extent which it can be made to do

they would to-day have a little saved up and many of them comfortable homes for the winter. Either these people should agree to work on farms when they come to this country or be prevented from coming at all.

### Is the Seedsman Responsible?

A very peculiar dispute with regard to seeds has come under the notice of the Seed Division. This year a large firm of onion growers near Collingwood bought onion seed of a local dealer and sowed about twenty acres with it. The seed was sold as being of the Yellow Danvers variety, but when the onions reached maturity, they turned out to be scallions—a thick-necked sport of the onion plant, worthless for the onion market. The grower, it is understood, intends to take the matter into the courts and claims that he was sold an inferior variety of seed and should be compensated there for. On the other hand, the dealer claims that he gave no guarantee with the seed which was sold, he says, at a price far below that of the market price of guaranteed seed. The grower also claims compensation because the seed sold him was not of the variety ordered. Samples sent to the Department of Agriculture, however, show, in the opinion of experts, sufficient identifying signs to warrant the belief that they are from seed of that variety.

It has been suggested that it is possible that the seed sold may have come from California. California raises a great deal of onion seed, and it has been known to act in a similar manner on other occasions though, perhaps, to not so great an extent. The cause of this is thought to be the sudden change from the mild climate of the Pacific to the rigorous climate of Central Canada. As this summer was a particularly severe one on plants of all kinds, this may account for the freakish action of the large fields of onions in question. A large amount of onion seed in Canada is imported from Connecticut, and as the climate of that state is nearer that of the Dominion, it does well on Canadian soil. Last year the onion seed crop in that state was not so good as usual, and on account of a shortage dealers had to look elsewhere for their supply.

How the case in question will turn out cannot yet be indicated, but it is an interesting one to all who have occasion to use seed of any kind purchased from dealers.

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Subscription blanks will be found on pages 995 and 1022

by the application of skillful and intelligent methods of farming. This should be the farmers first concern. Let him study his land and find out its needs and apply himself intelligently to supplying these needs and the production of his land will be increased many times over.

As winter approaches, the number of unemployed in Toronto increases. A great many of these are new comers. They landed earlier in the season, and preferred to remain in the city, picking up odd jobs, and there rather than taking steady work on farms. They now find themselves out of work and with little prospect of anything to do till warm weather comes again. Had these people gone on to farms in the spring

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## THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the  
1st and 15th of each month

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## Echoes from the West

### BONUSING HORSE-BREEDERS.

The Stock Breeders Association of Saskatchewan has been giving much attention to the question of encouraging the breeding of high grade working horses and heavy draft horses, and at a meeting of the executive committee held in Regina, to consider prizes and ways and means for the Fat Stock and Spring Horse Show, their deliberations along these lines took concrete form in a series of resolutions, moved by Alex. Matoh, and seconded by P. M. Britt. These resolutions were as follows:—

"Whereas the system of agriculture followed by farmers in Saskatchewan demands the use of a large number of draft horses, the supply of which is unequal to the demand, and,

"Whereas the climatic conditions of the country are such that the breeding of a high class of animals can be profitable carried on within the province to the advantage of breeders and purchasers alike, and,

"Whereas, the supply of high class draft sires in the province is inadequate to the demand therefore,

"Be it resolved:—That the Executive Committee of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association recommends that the provincial government inquire into the condition of the horse breeding industry in the province, with a view to encouraging the breeding of a high class of draft horses, and eventually curtailing the annual expenditure of money for imported work horses of questionable value and at the same time improve the quality of the horses of the province; and we suggest after long and careful consideration that the most practicable way of so doing is by a system of bonusing persons bringing into the province high class pure bred sires of recognized draft breeds and by bonusing the first purchaser of a high class pure-bred sire of any recognized draft breed in the province; and

"We submit that before the purchaser of a stallion shall receive any bonus that by future enactment he may be justified in applying for, that the stallion purchased by him shall pass the examination of a thoroughly qualified committee appointed under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, with the advice of this association; and that the said horse shall be registered in a recognized stud book of the breed to which he shall be free from any hereditary unsoundness, shall be of a reasonably high standard of individual excellence, and shall stand for service in the province for at least three years.

"We further submit that by so doing both the breeding and importation of a superior class of animals will be encouraged, that no interference with private enterprise will result, and that the general

quality of horses in the province will improve with the continuation in force of an act embodying this principle."

### LATTLE TRADE.

Cattle trade in the West is giving serious anxiety to those who are really interested in the future of mixed farming in this country. Last winter, of course a hard, and in some instances, a disastrous, winter for the rancher, and in many cases he seems to have lost his head. It is quite reasonable to suppose that after such a winter it would be necessary for ranchers to sell all the stock they could possibly ship in good condition, in order to meet their obligations, but in fact to that they are, in a number of cases, apparently cleaning up their ranges, good, bad and indifferent cattle, steers, of all ages, splendid breeding cows, fine young heifers, and aged bulls are being shipped and the Winnipeg stockyards constantly present an array of every sort of cattle beast, beside good export steers and they are as rare as cherries at Christmas. Western cattle did not make the recovery that was expected during the summer. The hard winter was followed by a cold spring, with late frosts, and the grass came the weather all summer continued colder than is usual and the cattle did not pick up as they ordinarily do, so that even if they had been carefully selected the number of well finished export steers would have been small this fall, but instead of selection everything seems to be dumped in the cars to be sorted and sold at Winnipeg, with the result that prices are, and have been very low. The British market, always fastidious, is exceptionally so this year; it wants the best or none at all, and the Canadian West has had few of the best to send, with the result that slaughter prices have prevailed and there is no money in the business for anyone and the country is being denuded of breeding stock to a simply ruinous extent.

The ranchers justify themselves on the ground that the farmers are crowding them out any way. It is a transition period, and as P. Burns of Calgary very pertinently remarked, "the day of the ranch is done, the day of the stock farm is beginning." This winter there is not only an abundance of hay but there is also an abundance of frozen grain, that is grain that was too late to mature and is therefore not worth anything and at the same time will make splendid fodder. It would pay and pay well to buy stock at present prices and feed them during the winter, but instead of doing that, even the farmers who have gone into mixed farming, are selling their stock at the present low prices and their fences, with the present equally high prices, and the country will

soon be bare of the major portion of the breeding stock.

Already butter in Winnipeg is retailing at 35c. per pound, while trains of good cows are being shipped east and for export, that have only brought their owners \$1.50 per cwt. at point of shipment. We are shipping cows out and butter in, while we have thousands of tons of feed that cannot be sold and in the end must go to waste. There seems to be a positive epidemic of folly along this line, and it is hard to say where it will end.

Owners of pigs are no better than the cattle men and are selling their fine brood sows and selling all their barley and low grade wheat. The number of hogs for sale in the west is always so small, in proportion to the packers demand, that the price has not fallen more than a quarter of a cent, and that is due not to the number but the quality of the hogs coming on the market, but even \$6.75 per cwt. will not pay the farmer for his brood sows, when he has to renew his stock or when he must pay 22c. and 23c. per lb. for bacon. Bacon has been retailing in Winnipeg for long enough at 25c. per lb., and it is just as high in country towns.

The farmers, and there are a few of them, who are preparing to feed good bunches of cattle in the open this winter will have all kinds of money next spring, as one of the best known and most extensive cattle dealers of the west declares that fed steers will bring 6c. next April and stalled 7c. to 7½c., the demand will so far exceed the supply.

All kinds of produce is very high in the west this season and the man with plenty to sell is making all kinds of money.

Potatoes are ruling high, being worth 46c. in carlots track Winnipeg, at the present time and certain to go higher. Dealers in a large way, who have been sizing up the situation, in many cases, where they have large construction camps and other big contracts to supply are quietly paying a premium and getting hold of all they can. There is a good demand from New Ontario and the demand is likely to increase. The season has been a fine one for all such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, turnips and parsnips, but the demand is heavy and prices in these vegetables will rule high also. About everything the farmer has to sell this year is a good price, save and except the cattle, and if they had been content to sell only their tops these would have been a fair price also.

There will be an enormous amount of money flow into the west this year, in spite of the damaged harvest and the generally off year in weather, and though there will be a number of cases of heavy individual loss the general prosperity of the country is unimpaired.

The wheat so far marketed has graded very high but the lower grades are beginning to show up

now and will increase in volume as the season advances. The condition of the money market has caused an excited, nervous and erratic market with some heavy slumps in values, but this condition of things is only temporary, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the farmer will receive a higher figure for his poor wheat this season than he has for the first grade in days gone by.

#### CROP OF 1906.

The final figures of the crop of 1906 have been published and show that the total wheat crop was 94,201,984 bushels representing a value to the farmer of 65½c. per bushel or \$61,711,299.52 and to this must be added the returns from barley, oats and flax, putting the returns from the crop well up, if not over the \$200,000,000 an enormous total especially considered in the light of the smaller number of farmers actually producing it. A country that produces that much one year, ought to be able to stand a little set back without too much growling and kicking.

Loan companies report that payments are being met in a very satisfactory manner. Wholesale houses tell the same tale. There are cases of waiting, of course, where threshing is late, but taken as a whole the monetary situation is both safe and satisfactory.

#### British Columbia's Handicap

In the competition of white settlers to fill its vacant spaces and develop its vast resources, British Columbia has labored under a heavy handicap compared with the prairie country. There has been the double handicap of distance and the barrier of the mountains which has made transportation expensive and difficult. Men with limited means found an easy way to independence in the virgin prairie that lay ready for the plough, and the comparatively inexpensive rates of travel. It was easier for the man without capital to make a beginning for himself on the prairie than among the mountains. The result has been that in the great westward march only the more adventurous and those with better financial equipment found their way across the barrier, and consequently this splendid province has suffered from lack of population.

It seems clear that if British Columbia is to be kept a white man's country it can only be by some reasonable policy of assisted immigration. Men who are most needed to do the work of the country are just those to whom the cost of transportation from the Old Land is an insuperable hindrance, and who need to be assured of some remunerative labor from the beginning. The labor unions will alienate public sympathy and awaken doubts as to their sincerity if any forcible opposition is offered to a reasonable immigration policy. To demand that no assisted immigration shall be permitted is practice-

ally to say that white labor shall be excluded. The Province must have labor if it is not to lag behind, and after all is said and done the choice seems to lie between assisted white immigration and an Oriental influx.

#### Saskatchewan Seed Fair

Twenty-two agricultural societies in Saskatchewan have announced their intention of holding seed fairs and seed judging and weed seed identification in connection with them. They are:

Duck Lake, Moose Jaw, Grenfell, Abernethy, Mortlach, Lloydminster, Gainsboro, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Radisson, Wolsley, Lipton, Davidson, Sinitaluta, Broadview, Maple Creek, Milestone, Lashburn, Esterhazy, Duhac, Qu'Appelle, Carnduff, Saltcoats.

Mr. H. McFadden, representing the seed department in that province, says: "Prospects for a good winter's campaign are of the brightest. Already there are many seed fairs arranged for all last winter, and little more than one-half the societies have been heard from."

#### B.C. O.A.C. Boys Organize

The students of the Ontario Agricultural College in British Columbia have formed an Association. Dr. Mills is Honorary President, F. M. Logan, B.S.A., President, and W. H. Gunn, B.S.A., Box 223, Vancouver, Secretary. On October 3rd the first annual banquet of the Union was held at Vancouver. There were present T. F. Paterson, R. D. Craig, A. Kipp, Thos. Gadd, Dr. J. F. Clark, J. N. Livingstone, T. Moffatt, W. H. Gunn, R. J. Deachman, and H. J. Wade, Vancouver; Dr. A. Knight and F. M. Logan, Victoria; A. E. Wells and G. E. Knight, Sardis; A. N. McKay, C. G. Bodwen and Murray Wilson, Burnaby Lake; J. W. McGillivray, Sumas; C. H. Hadwin, Duncan; A. P. Suckling, Siamon Junction; T. R. Pearson, New Westminster, and W. C. McKellican, Calgary.

#### A Unique Show

There was held at Chicago during the National Dairy Show a rather unique exhibition. It was unique in that it was the first show of its kind ever held. There have been displays of corn in connection with the fall fair, but a show at which corn was the only article shown is something new. It was supported liberally by many of the leading business men of Chicago, who contributed liberally to the prize list. Its purpose was to improve the quality and draw attention to the corn industry of the United States.

Prizes as high as \$150 were offered in many of the classes. There were individual and collective ex-

hibits open to the world, and separate classes for each of the States of the Union. There were sections for agricultural colleges and also prizes for the best essay on several phases of corn culture.

The judging of the corn was all done by score cards, the maximum being 40 points for productiveness; 20 for maturity; 20 for vitality, and 20 for variety. The four sections were subdivided into a number of smaller divisions such as size, soundness, appearance, etc.

The exhibits of corn products were not as large as one might expect under the circumstances, but were of such a nature as to show the variety of ways corn may be used—breakfast foods, starch, glucose, sugar, syrup, oil dextrine, germ meal, oilcake, gluten feed, etc., were on display. There was also a display of household articles made from corn-husk and fibre, such as door mats, baskets, rugs, picture frames, etc.

In the annex of the Coliseum where the show was held were given three times a day demonstrations of the old time "husking bee." Hand husking has given way to machine husking, and the once happy gatherings of the older country folk are no more.

A novelty was the corn kitchen, where demonstrations were given in cooking corn and corn products made from it now on the market.

The decorations of the building, which cost \$30,000 were very fine. They were all of corn. The windows of many of the city stores were also decorated with corn and the ubiquitous pumpkin.

### Some Observations on Maritime Fairs and Crops

After leaving Montreal on Sept. 15th, I saw many farmers working at harvesting on Sunday. There was considerable grain yet to cut and crops generally were light. On Sept. 16th in New Brunswick I saw very little harvesting. The crops while good, in fact extra heavy, were late, too green to cut, with considerable hay in coil and some to cut owing to the wet weather.

I remained in Fredericton exhibition for a week. It was a splendid exhibition, and the attendance large. On Sept. 21st I started up the St. John River valley by easy stages, attending institute meetings and shows. I found good crops of grain, but farmers were discouraged owing to the unfavorable weather for harvesting and the rotting of potatoes.

In New Brunswick potatoes have been a profitable crop for years, last year being exceptionally so. This caused large planting this year and the using of more commercial fertilizers. Many fields will not pay for the fertilizer, so it is a disappointing year for the potato grower. However, owing to the high price expected and the fact that some fields are free from rot, a considerable amount of money will be received for that crop. The

fields free from rot are the dry ones that were well cultivated and frequently sprayed.

But the loss of the potatoes may be a blessing in disguise. It is causing many farmers to think seriously of directing their attention to stock raising, and some have already secured good brood mares from among those imported by the Government this year. They were largely Clydesdales and mares of quality with medium size. Some stallions were imported. "King's Collier" is the only one I have seen and he is a good one. There were many good animals in N. B. before this importation, and all that is necessary to secure good results is to be careful in breeding and feeding and educating.

I arrived at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on October the 7th, and found the grounds in fine condition, the stables well filled with good stock, a splendid exhibit in the main hall, ladies' work being exceptionally good. Turnips and other vegetables were also good, while apples were beautiful, the plums were better as to quality and varieties.

In the sheep pens were many splendid animals, and the Judge, Mr. J. Snell of Clinton, Ont., had to split hairs to make a choice in several lots. The hogs were numerous and good, but not up to the sheep in quality. Dairy cattle were out in numbers with good quality. That veteran judge, D. Drummond, made the awards in his usual skillful manner. Beef cattle were small in numbers, but several were of superior quality. John Gardhouse, Hinchfield, Ont., placed the awards. His care and skill is evidence that they were well placed.

Horses were numerous, many were good, some extra and a few inferior. Several were wrongly classified, so that while poor in the class they were exhibited in, they would have shown up well in the class to which they properly belonged. In the carriage and roadster class for stallions not one desirable carriage horse was exhibited, but several good roadsters were shown. In colts, sired by a Thoroughbred stallion a number of very desirable animals were presented, and if properly trained will be desirable carriage, saddle or general purpose animals.

In the draft classes many good specimens were exhibited, but only a few of extra quality. The youngsters were an improvement upon the aged horses, there being several young brood mare with foal at foot and some two and one year old of nice quality.

The grain crop on the Island is not nearly all cut.

J. Standish.

### Prince Edward Island Exhibition October 8-12, 1907

The opening day was very wet, but the succeeding days were fine and the attendance fair. The entries were about equal to those of other years, and the exhibits of very good quality. The show was opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon, who

spoke very encouragingly of our agricultural prospects, and strongly advocated agricultural education for the boys.

In the Exhibition building the main features were the excellence of the roots, potatoes, vegetables and garden truck. The apples were not large but the specimens were fine. The exhibit of plums was about the best ever seen here. The dairy exhibit was large and first-class. Cheese scored up well in quality, and in fact little to be desired. The fancy work and art departments in the galleries were pronounced by the judges to be ahead of anything ever shown here.

### HORSES.

Out in the stables and sheds were housed excellent specimens of all kinds of farm animals. Horses were particularly good. In the class for aged draft stallions, there were out six fine specimens of Clydes and Shires. The judges, after a long discussion, gave the red ribbon to an imported Clydesdale stallion owned by Frank Herzog. The blue went to Goldfinder, a typical Clydesdale, showing excellent quality and true action. Some good judges would have placed him first, but the majority agreed that Dr. Standish had good reason for his award. Third went to a massive Shire owned by D. McGregor, Montague.

An outstanding winner in the Standard-bred class was W. S. McKie's Oakley Baron. He has been three years in the stud here, and his first crop of foals showed up splendidly at the exhibition. The young stock in both the draft and carriage classes were a credit to those who bred and exhibited them.

In the carriage class J. P. Roper's lately imported Hackney stallion was admired by all for his fine high and true action. The judge (Dr. Standish) called special attention to this horse being a typical carriage horse. Only one Thoroughbred stallion was shown. The carriage class—which would be more properly called a roadster class—was a large one and the competition was strong. The Standard-breds shown in this class, and, as the judge found, few had the high action that would entitle them to enter a carriage class at some of the larger shows. There were, however, many good, useful horses among them that have the speed and endurance which makes them valuable as roadsters and also for light farm work. Some very good-looking saddle horses were shown, such as the ladies' and gentlemen's classes.

### CATTLE.

Cattle were a good show. They were all Island cattle except C. A. Archibald's herd of Shorthorns and Ayrshires from Truro, N.S. Archibald carried off most all of the first honors in the Shorthorn classes. His bull, Duke of Bellevue, sired by Robert De Bruce, is a typical beef-type Shorthorn, long jaw, thick-fleshed and smooth. He was an outstanding winner. L. P. Cass showed the only other herd of Shorthorns and won second in many instances. His aged bull is more of the Shire type and was bred by Arthur Johnston, Ontario. Mr. Cass is a young breeder, and is improving his herd at a rapid rate.

Ayrshires were a good, useful lot and competition was keen between

(Continued on page 1039).

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## THE FARM

### Weeds

In popular language any homely plant which is not noticeable for the beauty of its flowers, nor entitled to respect by a reputation for medicinal or other useful qualities is designated by the epithet weed. In an agricultural sense the term is used with a more restricted meaning and is applied to those intrusive and unwelcome plants that will persist in growing where they are not wanted—in short, the best definition that has yet been given of a weed is the old one "a plant out of place."

Most of the weeds troublesome in our agriculture are immigrants either from the old world, or the warmer portions

tain plants grow and produce to their utmost capacity; while on the other hand, he has to prevent the growth of certain other plants which are always ready to avail themselves of these favorable conditions.

The farmer is interested in two points concerning weeds: How they get into his lands and how to get them out. As cultivation is all the more profitably carried on if the farmer knows something of the nature and character of the plants he would raise, so, if he would successfully operate in the other direction and stop plants from growing, he can do so all the better if he knows what are the peculiar habits of the species with which he has to contend, and it is

often save much future trouble and vexation.

The observing farmer will notice the means which nature has provided for the scattering of seeds and he will find that the most pernicious weeds seem to have been especially furnished with contrivances to facilitate their dispersion. The burdock, hounds-tongue and others have barbs or hooks by which they adhere to clothing and the coats of animals, and are widely distributed by this agency. All of the thistles and many others of the same family have a tuft of fine, silky hair attached to the seed by which they are buoyed upon the air and wafted from place to place. So numerous are the ways by which seeds are dispersed that however careful a farmer may be upon his own premises, a slovenly and



A "ROUND UP" AT CAPTAIN CRICHLIV'S FARM NEAR WESTON, ONT.—FILLING THE SILO.

of this continent. The number of plants indigenous to our country that are entitled to rank as pernicious weeds is comparatively small.

As the aborigines disappeared with the advance of the whites, so do the native plants generally yield their possession as cultivation extends and the majority of the plants to be met with along the roadsides and upon farms are naturalized strangers, which appear to be quite at home, and are kept under control with difficulty.

The labors of the agriculturist are a constant struggle; on the one hand by creating the most favorable conditions possible he endeavors to make cer-

quite as important to be familiar with the manner of growth and the mode of propagation of a weed as it is to be with that of a useful plant. A plant which spreads itself entirely by the seed must, of course, be differently treated from one that multiplies by the root also; whether we would propagate or destroy.

Weeds are introduced upon a farm in a variety of ways. Many have their seeds sown with those of the crops; this is particularly the case where the seeds of the weeds and of the grain are so nearly alike in size that their separation is difficult. Proper care in procuring and preserving clean seed will

neglectful neighbor may cause him infinite annoyance by furnishing him with an abundant supply.

The vitality of seeds particularly if buried in the earth below the reach of influences which promote germination, in some cases endures through many years; hence, an old field after deep plowing has often a large crop of weeds from the seeds thus brought to the surface. Weeds which have been cut or pulled after they have flowered should not be thrown on the manure heap, for they will frequently ripen much of their seed, which will be distributed when manuring the land. In all weeding it is of the greatest im-



portance that it should be done before the plants have formed seed. This should be regarded equally with animal and perennial weeds.

The prolific character of some weeds is astonishing; each head of an ox-eye daisy for instance, is not a simple flower, but a collection of a great many flowers, each one of which produces a seed; and as a single plant bears a great many heads, the number of seeds that a single individual is capable of supplying in a season is astonishing.

Annual weeds are much more readily kept in check than the perennials, which, especially those multiplying extensively by their underground root stocks, often become truly formidable. In their case not only has the propagation by seed to be prevented, but the underground shoots also, have to be kept down. It is very important that agriculturists should understand the way in which these plants grow that he may know how to direct his efforts to control them. A perennial weed like couch grass or the sow-thistle is during the early stage of its existence easily destroyed; but later in the season it makes strong underground stems and roots which have great tenacity of life and which have within them an accumulation of nourishment which enables them to throw up several successive crops of herbage; plowing such weeds generally aggravates the trouble, for, unless every fragment be removed from the ground, a thing very difficult to accomplish, each piece that is left makes a separate plant. In the case of weeds of this description, the necessity for early eradicating them is easily apparent, for if once well established, and an underground provision depot formed, the farmer and the plant are in the position of besieger and besieged forces—as long as the provisions hold out the latter can maintain its ground. It then becomes a question of endurance, for the underground supply must be eventually exhausted in the attempt to produce new stems and leaves, and if the farmer, by persistently cutting these away, prevents any new accession to the stock of provisions, the enemy must at length succumb. Repeated cuttings at short intervals, will at length, exhaust the vitality of any plant and cause its death.

The farmer will do well to keep in mind two rules. Do not

let weeds blossom and do not let them breathe. The leaves may be considered the lungs of the plant and without the aid of these it cannot long maintain itself.

#### Common Sow Thistle

(Continued from last issue.)

(*Sonchus Oleraceus.*)

Annual.

Flowers: Smaller than those of the perennial sowthistle; about half an inch across, pale yellow.

Leaves: Deeply cut, arrow-shaped at the base, having spreading acute auricles or earlike projections.

Seeds: Longitudinally ribbed and have five cross lines connecting the ribs.

Distribution: Found commonly in rich land in all parts of Canada, particularly in gardens and stubble lands.

Remedy: Land ploughed or cultivated after harvest is seldom infested. In gardens hoeing and hand pulling before the seeds ripen will keep it down.

#### SPRING SOW THISTLE.

(*Sonchus Asper.*)

Annual.

Flowers: About half an inch across pale yellow. The whole plant is more prickly than the others and the auricles at the base of the leaves instead of spreading are oppressed to the stem and curve round beneath the leaf.

Seeds: Longitudinally ribbed, but have no connecting cross lines.

Distribution: Common in rich land in all parts of Canada, particularly gardens and stubble lands.

Remedy: Land ploughed or cultivated after harvest is seldom infested. In gardens hoeing and hand-pulling before the seeds ripen will keep down this plant.

#### Change the Law

Anyone who pays attention to the public highways as they travel over the Province must have been impressed with the large number of weeds; many of them of a most noxious character going to seed this year. This shows that our present law is ineffective in dealing with weed life on the roadsides and it is not as well enforced as the old law was, when the onus for their destruction was placed by the councils on the pathmaster. It is now required that the owner or occupants of land cause the weeds on the roadsides adjoining their property to be des-

troved. There were comparatively few who carried out the law this season, fewer than last year, when considerable attention was paid to destroying the weeds on the public highways.

Of course we must make allowance for the exceptional season which prevailed. Seeding was late and haying and harvesting operations followed closely on the seed time, so that many farmers on wet lands and short of help were greatly handicapped. They had little or no time to consider weeds. Yet it was a splendid season for destroying them, being so very dry when growth and seed development is usually most active. Where sheep were allowed to run on the roads very few weeds were to be seen. These animals are particularly useful in this way. I saw in some places where the roads had been graded properly and the ditches to carry the water away not too deep but uniform, that farmers were cutting hay from the roadsides right up to the fences with a mower. In the vicinity of Stratford, in the Hon. Mr. Monteith's district, this has become a common practice. In other parts I saw where the mower was used to clip the weeds for a swath or two next the road bed; but the other part of the road allowance could not be mown.

In many sections of the Province I saw some of the pernicious roadside commoners such as blue weed, chickory and oxeye daisy just starting in small patches, and these were going to seed. Had they been cut in time much trouble would have been saved the farmers. The fact is they might easily have been eradicated. In varying quantities besides the above, I have seen curled dock—usually in the ditches or along them—Canada thistles, perennial sow thistles, wild carrot, teasel, cleome, burdocks, milkweed, butter and eggs, etc., going to seed on our highways. Along the roadbed where the grader had been used any quantity of ragweed and mayweed could be seen flourishing. These things should not be. Seeds of these plants will find their way through such agencies as the wind, watercourses, birds, animals, farm implements and vehicles to adjoining fields.

Is it not time the ratepayers awakened to their interests and asked for an effective law which will prevent weeds on roadsides at least from going to seed.

T. G. Raynor.

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## Grain Improvement

By E. W. MacBride, D. Sc. F.R.S., McGill University

The laws governing heredity in the case of hybrids were first discovered by the Abbot Gregor Mendel in Brinn in Moravia about 1860. His valuable papers were lost to science for forty years and were only rediscovered about 1869. In 1900, W. Bateson, Esq., F.R.S. Fellow of St. John's College, who is now delivering the Silliman lectures before the University of Yale, took up the task of repeating and confirming Mendel's work. He found it to be true for many animals and plants, and his wonderful researches were rewarded by the award of the Darwin Medal by the Royal Society two years ago.

In 1903 the newly established Agricultural Department of the University undertook to discover whether Mendel's laws would hold for the varieties of wheat. My attention was first called to these experiments during a visit to Cambridge in 1905, and I interviewed Mr. A. Bifen, who was doing the work, and received from him the facts which have excited your as-

surprise. A large amount of variation and reversion occur and that the new qualities are lost. Now the laws of Mendel allow us with certainty to pick out from the varying progeny of the first hybrid those which will prove stable. This process takes several years, and the success which crowned the efforts of the Department of Agriculture at Cambridge has been due to the slow perseverance of the workers.

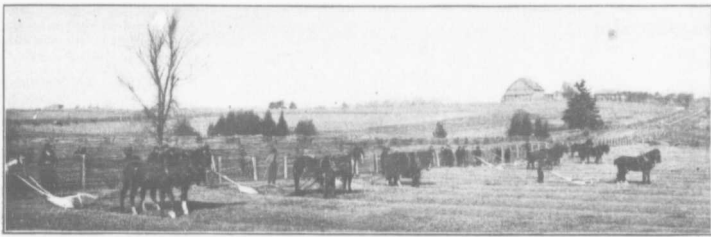
Mendel showed that from many domestic plants the qualities occur in pairs, one of which is always present to the exclusion of the other. Thus peas are either yellow or green. When each parent has one of the qualities of the pair the first hybrid often appears to follow one parent only. The next generation shows, however, that it must have carried both qualities, for (with peas for example) in the second generation both qualities appear among the offspring. Thus the synthesis which had been effected in the hybrid has been resolved in the second generation.

## Mangold Culture

As one travels through many parts of Ontario, the increase in the production of Mangolds is quite apparent. We believe our stock growers everywhere will make no mistake by adding still more to the acreage of this most useful plant. It grows readily, produces a heavy yield in most parts and can be kept fresh and solid until the middle of July.

All classes of stock do well on these roots, except it may be rams at certain seasons. They are especially useful for cows in milk, as the butter shows no taint as in the case of turnips. But the special advantage the Mangold has over the turnip, is in its splendid keeping qualities.

For use in the spring months the most satisfactory method of preservation is in a pit outside the buildings. They do not heat, and may therefore be covered tightly as in the case of potatoes. The writer saw them in splendid condition about the middle of July this year in a pit adjacent to the buildings on one of our prominent



AN ONTARIO PLOWING MATCH SCENE

The plowing match should receive more encouragement than it does. It makes for better tillers of the soil

tonishment. At that time the new varieties had been only obtained in extremely small quantities. I endeavored to interest Lord Strathcona in these experiments, but whilst listening sympathetically to my account, the High Commissioner made the acute and searching criticism that experience had shown that hard wheat could only be raised in a cold dry climate.

On my return to Cambridge this year I interviewed Professor Wood, the newly appointed head of the Agricultural Department in Cambridge. I mentioned to him Lord Strathcona's objections, but he assured me that the new varieties were holding true and that Mr. Bifen had now half-acre lots of them.

It is not easy in brief compass to make the laws of Mendel clear to readers not trained in biological science. A few points, however, may be within the comprehension of all. It is the experience of all who have tried crossing that although the first hybrid may show a desirable blend of qualities, yet when offsprings are raised from it

When the parents have each of them two qualities—Each belonging to a different pair of qualities, (thus in peas if one parent has yellow peas and the tall habit of growth, whilst the other has green peas and the short habit) the same resolution takes place in the second generation, but each pair of qualities is distributed amongst the offspring independently of the other pair, so that some are—to take the example quoted above—tall and yellow, and some short and green like the two parents, but others are tall and green, and still others short and yellow, so that two new combinations of qualities have been formed, which are stable in the case of some of the offspring. Mr. Bifen has shown that small ear (i.e., light yield) and heavy ear (large yield) are a pair of Mendelian qualities in the case of wheat, and that hardness and softness of grain are another independent pair of Mendelian qualities. It is therefore possible to combine hardness of grain and largeness of yield, and this he has done.

stock farms. On enquiry we found the plan adopted was to place them in a pit as in the case of turnips, covering them with a rather heavy coating of straw, and on this say 4 to 5 inches of earth, leaving no ventilation as in the case of turnips. As soon as the ground is frozen say 2 inches, the whole is covered with fresh manure—that from the horse stable being preferable.

Laid in this shape they uncover in June in the finest condition—solid and fresh—and are greatly relished by cattle, young or old, especially in the later spring when the turnips are gone. They are equally relished by sheep and lambs and are also of real value in the production of bacon. We believe the crop is more certain than turnips, and with a good start in spring will stand the dry weather much better. They should be sown as early in the season as possible so as to ensure germination, and with a good start success is almost certain.

## Co-operative Fertilizer Tests

In the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of this year, the average yields of grain per acre for the past four years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 24.6 bushels; nitrate of soda, 22.5 bushels; superphosphate, 21.6 bushels; and muriate of potash, 21.4 bushels. The unfertilized land gave an average of 18.2 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 160 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers as used in these experiments is about \$4.00 or \$4.50 per acre.—C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

## Co-operative Experimental Work

There is perhaps no branch of farming more neglected than that of grain raising. The majority of farmers do not care what they sow, so long as it is grain, with the result that their crops are frequently a disappointment. In order to avoid this, pure seed of the best varieties should be sown and tested on each farm so as to ascertain those adapted to its soil and conditions.

To enable farmers to make such tests the Experimental farms at Ottawa and Guelph distribute annually free samples of grain of varieties which have been successfully grown in all our Provinces. The Ottawa farm sends enough seed to each applicant to sow one twentieth of an acre. This if sown on a good piece of land will produce sufficient pure seed for nearly one acre the following year and a general crop the year after. Follow this for a few years trying a new variety of the same grain each year and you will soon find that which is best adapted to your farm.

I would just remark here that I prefer the method of distribution adopted at Guelph, for they send two or three varieties of the same grain; sufficient in each case to sow one-fortieth of an acre. By this system we can have two or three varieties of the same grain growing side by side on the same kind of soil and from amongst them select the best.

I have been conducting such experiments for the past four years, having had as many as nine plots in one year, but have

not discovered any variety specially adapted for general cultivation, as I find upon changing the soil, that each sort will vary considerably. The best suggestion I can make is that every farmer and farmer's son should join in the co-operative experimental work and test for themselves. By doing so they will be well paid for the trouble taken.

The following shows the results of my experiments:

Oats.	Size of plot.	Lbs. of grain.	Time maturing.	Yield per acre.
Banner.....	1-40 acre	24	103 days	56 b. 6 lbs.
Siberian.....	1-40 "	23 1-2	103 "	55 " 10 "
Danubey.....	1-40 "	21	100 "	55 " 14 "
Tartar King.....	1-40 "	20	102 "	47 " 14 "
Waverley.....	1-20 "	73 1-2	103 "	43 " 8 "
Wideawake.....	1-20 "	55	101 "	33 " 17 "
Barley.				
Olesna.....	1-20 "	84	90 "	35 " "
Mensury.....	1-20 "	85	95 "	35 " 20 "
Corn.			Weight of whole crop.	Weight of husked ears.
Select Leaming.....	1-20 acre		314 lbs.	78 lbs.
Compton's Early.....	1-20 "		352 "	90 "
Salzer's North Dakota.....	1-20 "		200 "	70 "
King Phillip.....	1-20 "		270 "	55 "

My wheat experiments have been a failure, but I have retained the Imperial Amber, and as shown in other reports, it proves to be a very favorable variety. Among the other grains mentioned I have selected

the Waverley as a general crop of late oats, and the Danubey as an early one. It also stands third place at the O.A.C., and is the earliest present variety. In the year 1906 I sowed it the same day as I sowed my barley and it was harvested the same day. It is a splendid sort for a mixed crop.

In the corn tests I find Compton's Early a great producer of stalks and ears. It is a medium early variety of the yellow,

flint, and as you may notice by the report, taking the same average of stalks, it is by far the greater producer of ears.

W. McDonald.

Lambton County.

## LIVE STOCK

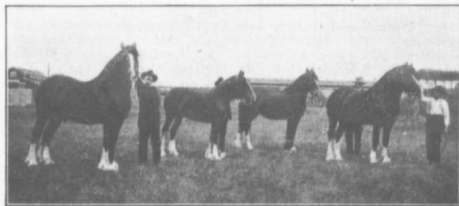
## Wintering Colts

The longer a foal can have the easily assimilated milk of its dam the better horse it will make. But for various reasons mares are not often permitted to wean their own foals, because they are required to take part in the work of the farm or to be used for driving purposes.

Foals are usually weaned in October or November, that is to say when they are about five or six months old. At this time of the year, nights are getting cold and damp; pastures are on the wane, and the milk supply is falling off. If, however, as the result of constitutional weakness or backward growth, it is considered desirable that the foal should continue with the dam for an extend-

ed period, then both should be allowed an ample supply of grain and chaff and any demand that is being made on the mare for work, should cease.

In all cases the foal should be fed with oats, bran and good hay for at least three or four weeks before weaning, so that the loss of its mother's milk may not be severely felt. As to whether the separation of the foal should be made completely when weaning takes place, or gradually by allowing it to return to the mare at increasing intervals, is a matter upon which breeders are by no means unanimous, some adopting one course and some the other with equal success. In the majority of cases, however, the gradual process



CLYDESDALE STALLION CONCORD AND THREE OF HIS GET, 1ST AT BRANDON FAIR, 1907

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## Feeding

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is the most rational and safer for both mare and foal. A good plan to adopt is to allow the foal to suck twice a day for a few days and then for a few days more once a day, after which it may be kept from its mother altogether.

After weaning, give the foal a good big handful of oats and one of bran twice a day, and all the well cured hay it will eat. A small quantity of flax seed with the grain will be of advantage as it grows older. In the winter months this ration with a few roots added, plenty of water and exercise will be all that is required. Do not house in too warm a place, but give plenty of fresh air with protection from draught and allow it to carry a good coat of colt's hair.

Attention should be paid to the feet of growing colts or the toes may grow out too long. If this occurs they should be trimmed back and the hoofs kept shapely.

The restlessness resulting from separation from the dam will be greatly appeased by company, and especially by two or more foals being turned out together.

#### Feeding Frozen Wheat to Stock

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has rendered the country a good service by looking into the possibilities of bringing in frozen wheat from Western Canada for feeding purposes. Though it is not known definitely yet how much frozen wheat there will be, it is probable that there will be a large amount of too low a grade for milling. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta estimates ten to fifteen million bushels of "feed" wheat out of an eighty million bushel yield. It is also too early yet to fix the price. The high price of extra feeds such as corn, oats, barley and peas will, however, put a premium on frozen wheat for feeding purposes, but until it is offered in large quantities, regular quotations cannot be given. Mr. C. N. Bell, Winnipeg, secretary of the grain commission, is in a position to give information as to where and when the frozen wheat can be procured.

Wheat is of value for live stock especially, young and growing animals. Frozen wheat has much the same feeding qualities as matured wheat, unless the freezing takes place several days before the wheat is matured, and is quite as useful pound for pound for feeding purposes. It is richer in protein than non-shrunken wheat. Because of this and of the higher protein it contains, it is more valuable relatively for some breeds of feeding than plump wheat. Excepting to sheep, wheat should be fed in ground form, otherwise a considerable portion will not be digested. Because of the sticky and pasty character of wheat meal, it should be mixed with some coarse substance such as bran when used as the sole grain feed.

The feeding of wheat to horses has not been as much tested as

for other stock. What few tests have been made show that when fed as the sole grain ration to working horses a considerable proportion was undigested, and in time there was a tendency to digestive derangement. Wheat ground and fed with oats ground or unground, up to the extent of one-half the ration, should make an excellent grain food for horses.

For calves and growing cattle wheat furnishes an excellent food. To the former it can be fed alone. The addition of one-half oats will improve it except in the case of calves during the first two or three weeks after they begin to take meal. For beef cattle, ground wheat has been found about equal pound per pound, to ground corn. When fed together, however, they make a better food than either fed alone, especially when the wheat element predominates during the first part of the fattening period, and the corn element during the last. For cows giving milk, wheat meal fed with suitable adjuncts has been found fully equal to corn meal. For prolonged feeding mix-

A feature of wheat-feeding that should not be overlooked is its fertilizing value. Bran and shorts carry all the elements of fertility in large quantity. When very low in price bran has been used on the land as a fertilizer with excellent results. As frozen wheat, having a large percentage of bran and shorts, is rich in fertilizing material, this should be taken into account when estimating its value for feeding purposes.

#### Blood Tells

Of the several thousand trotting horses with records of 2.30 down to 1.58 1-2 of the champion, Lou Dillon, and the thousands of pacers with records of 2.32 to 1.55 of the champion, Dan Patch, ninety per cent. trace to Hambletonian 10 in the male line. Of this amount, Electioneer has contributed twenty-seven per cent. in the direct male line, and George Wilkes has contributed fifty-four per cent. All the other sons of Hambletonian, also Hambletonian himself, have only contributed nineteen per cent. Of the two great rivals who established the houses of Electioneer and Wilkes, the former and younger half-brother was



The grand champion Hereford cow, Toronto, 1907. Owned and exhibited by John A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont.

ed grains rather than wheat alone would be better. As is well known there is no better food for milk production than bran, and as frozen wheat has a large proportion of the bran element, its value for milk cows is very great.

When fed to young lambs and breeding ewes, wheat is superior to corn. Wheat and oats in any desired proportions make an excellent grain food for sheep. Wheat is an excellent food for preparing sheep for show purposes, as it produces firm flesh and lots of it. For young and growing swine wheat is a good food. For fattening swine wheat and corn are about equal, pound for pound, in production, but the former makes the better quality of pork. Wheat and barley mixed make an excellent food for swine. Skim-milk and ground wheat make a fine ration for young pigs. If wheat is fed unground to swine it should be soaked 18 to 24 hours. If fed in the natural state, a large percentage will appear in the voidings.

the greater sire but of course had the peculiar advantage arising from longer life at a time when such breeding was most highly appreciated.—Field and Farm.

#### A Point Well Taken

A Canadian, writing to the Scottish Farmer, very pertinently remarks that Canadians have an interest in the Clydesdale horse second only to that of Scotchmen themselves, and, consequently, should be kept informed as to what is transpiring in the Old Land regarding this breed of horses. He refers particularly to the fact that auction sales of Clydesdales in Scotland are seldom advertised in Canadian farm journals, and breeders on this side never know of the sale until it is too late to send for a catalogue and pick out the animals they would make a bid on.

The Clydesdale breeders of Scotland are certainly standing in their own light when they neglect to take every advantage offered for reaching the Canadian buyer. It would be mutually beneficial if more publicity were given to Scottish Clydesdale events on this side the water.

### The Shropshire in England

Nearly every farmer in England has a flock of sheep, and through Stafford and adjoining counties they are practically all Shropshires. Sheep are the "stand-bys" of the English farmer. Rent, in that section, amounts annually per acre to from \$15.00 to \$17.50, and this is paid by the "golden fleeced Shropshire." Where pure bred sheep are not raised farmers breed for mutton and always use the very best Shropshire rams. Breeders when selecting sires, are particular regarding the constitution, mutton form and fleece. These three are prime requisites in a profitable sheep for the general farmer. Aside from being profitable it is necessary for sheep to have heavy, dense fleeces in order that they may have self-protection from storms.

Both wool and mutton are commanding a good price there,

and just as good land, and if every breeder will breed carefully and with determination to excel, our farmers will soon have as good sheep as can be found in the world. In Shropshire and "The Midlands of England" the Shropshire breed of sheep has a solid footing and a person will seldom see a sheep of any other breed. They are, perhaps, as good all purpose sheep as the world has ever known.

One of the best stud rams I have ever seen was kept on a farm in Shropshire, and when shorn the fleece weighed nineteen pounds washed, and this where there is so much sand, etc., means about twenty-eight pounds unwashed. Of course, that is an exceptional weight, but it gives an idea of what the best breeders have as their ideals. One shepherd said he would never be satisfied unless each crop of lambs was better

er's methods and learning why they have attained such success does a person who is interested in the advancement of good sheep in Canada a lot of good. They are so determined to have only the very best sires, are careful in selecting the breeding ewes, and with untiring effort have climbed a long way up the ladder of success. Let Canadians get their best sires and dams and follow their methods and we shall be their equal in the breeding of high class sheep.

H. A. C.

Note.—Canada can and does produce as fine specimens of the various breeds of sheep and other live stock, to say nothing of her men and women, as are to be found in the world, but heretofore Canadian breeders have annually sold the best of their lambs and yearlings to American buyers. This has been an injury to Canadian progress and trade and in a measure has lost us to date the Mexican and South American trade, which has proved so profitable to the British and Australian breeders. The time has come when Canadians should be breeders rather than importers and dealers; producers rather than middlemen. Hereafter, let us keep the best for use in Canadian studs, herds and flocks. No land has more skillful breeders or a better climate. Here we can produce the best in both animal and vegetable life, but we must go about it systematically as the British breeder does; always reserving the best for our own use. All our breeders are not hucksters, however. We have many notable breeding studs, flocks and herds, but we want more of them.—Editor.



A GROUP OF COTSWOLD SHEEP

Imported by Cooper & Nephews, Birkenshead, England. Winners at recent Canadian shows

but not nearly so high as in Canada, if the cost of production is taken into account. The Canadian farmer has everything in his favor for making money by engaging in this business; there should be hundreds more sheep kept, especially in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Knowing thoroughly as I do the conditions and methods of the sheep business in both England and Canada, the fact at once becomes plain to me, that the reason that English farmers have had such success is because they have been more careful in the selection of sires and in keeping for their own use their best young ewes each year.

England is known the world over for its good sheep, and the reason is because it has raised the quality of its mutton nearly to perfection by the use of none but the very best rams. Canada has just as good men

than the one before it, truer to type, and with better mutton and wool. That seems like a good motto. If Canadian farmers would follow it a vast change would take place in a few years.

The success and present high standard of the Shropshire breed is due to years and years of careful breeding and feeding. That is why breeding sheep are imported to Canada; it gives us an opportunity to make more rapid improvement among our own flocks. Rams that are first class individually and have a pedigree showing real good sires and dams back for thirty or forty years will surely prove to be better sires than some common fellows that perhaps have ancestors you would not care to look at. Some breeders in Canada are even yet using unrecorded sires.

A visit to the best English flocks and studying their own

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## THE DAIRY

### Let "Theft" Law Operate

To the Editor Farming World :

Your article in Oct. 15th issue on "Dishonest Dairymen!" is quite to the point, especially that part of it touching on the nature of the offence as "theft." In regard to paying for milk according to quality, and the improper expenditure of government funds for the prosecution of criminals, I would suggest that if the old method of buying milk is to be adhered to, would it not be proper to follow the course of the law regarding stealing? The party losing reports to the constable and the police follow the case up.

W. H. Hamilton,  
Instructor London Group.

### Paying by test the only proper Method

To the Editor Farming World :

I think that the present method of prosecuting patrons for tampering with milk is working out very well. The instructors do not have to spend nearly so much time at milk testing as in former years. The makers do some of the testing themselves, and about one or two tests are sufficient to convict any person. The instructors simply collect the evidence and report, and the party is looked after by the man appointed for that purpose.

It may appear that there are more cases this season because they are all exposed, but I have not found a third of the tampering this season that I have found other seasons.

I quite agree with you, however, when you say that the penalty is not severe enough. There are many persons who do not care for the small fines imposed. But there are others who feel the exposure very keenly. When the public takes the right view of these convictions there will be less tampering done. It is a very serious thing to be branded as a thief.

I quite agree with you when you say: "There is a better way than all this." Paying for milk according to quality to my mind is the only proper method we have in dealing fairly with patrons. But, how are we going to get the factories to adopt this method? Not by force, as so much depends on the man who does the testing, and if we force him to do the work he will be apt to do it in a very careless way, thereby doing a more serious injustice to the patrons than by the "pooling" system.

I honestly believe that if makers were more careful and better acquainted with the small details of the test, it would be in every factory in Ontario to-day. The one way to have this method of paying for milk at cheese factories generally adopted is to keep it constantly before the people. Show

them that it is the only fair method of distributing the products to patrons. Never try to force them to use it, as force is a very poor way of gaining any reform.

Alex McKay,  
Instructor Stratford Group.

### Canada Importing Butter

The scarcity of butter in Canada and the high price ruling is attracting the attention of other butter producing countries. Two large shipments, one from Ireland and one from New Zealand are on the way here. A duty of three cents per lb. is collectable on the former and four cents on the latter: and still it will pay shippers to import this butter. This is not the first time that foreign butter has been brought into Canada. And we consider ourselves a great dairy country.

### Cream Prices Soar

The following prices have been fixed for cream per gallon delivered in Toronto for the seven months beginning Nov. 1st: 22 per cent. cream, \$1: 26 per cent., \$1.17; 30 per cent., \$1.35; 34 per cent., \$1.53. The prices in Montreal are, \$1.10 per gallon for 22 per cent. cream; \$1.30 for 26 per cent.; \$1.50 for 30 per cent., and \$1.70 for 34 per cent.

### Care of Dairy Cows

At this season, when farmers are busy preparing for winter, the dairy cows are apt to be neglected. The recurrence of frosty nights should act as a reminder that the cows require something to supplement the watery, frosted grass, which does not contain so much nourishment as summer pasturage, lacking as it does the heat-producing elements which are needed now to reinforce the animal body against the chilly weather. The highly organized dairy cow is very sensitive to sudden and extreme changes, and nothing could be more detrimental to economical milk production. Her natural thin fleshing, the sensibility of her mammary organism, renders her especially susceptible to weather vicissitudes, and should commend her to consideration on the score of humanity, if not of profit. Even to feed well, and still disregard the bodily comfort of the cow, is to court and insure disappointment. One night, or even a few hours of cold rain causes an enormous shrinkage of milk. Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that comfort is the most important.

Autumn is a more critical period for a cow fresh in milk than winter. At the Minnesota Experimental Station, several years ago,

proof of this statement was clearly demonstrated. Some changes were being made in the cow-barn which made it inconvenient to stable the cows for a few days. A cold, rainy spell set in, to which the cows were exposed. Not only was there a marked shrinkage in milk and butter-fat at once, but they failed to recover during the winter, though the feed was liberal and the care the best that could be given. The cows gave 16.11 pounds of milk and .8 pounds butter-fat a day during winter. It was known when the shrinkage took place and why, but the attempt to recover it failed. The next year such an experience was guarded against, and the same herd gave a daily average of 28.4 pounds milk and 1.2 pounds fat.

Cows should be stabled on cold nights; and fed a little hay, silage, roots or corn-stalks, together with a moderate ration of meal. Well summered is half wintered, provided the summer gains are not offset by injudicious management; allowing the animals to run down and their blood to get thin and watery before going into winter quarters.

In conclusion, just a word regarding the cow stable. It should be warm, well ventilated, plenty of light and absolutely dry. It will not do to put the cows into a damp, dark, ill-ventilated stable and then think by turning them out in the open air and sunshine for a few hours during the day that we will fulfil the requirements. No cow can profitably assimilate food or produce milk in such quarters. A little extra attention will make the hygienic conditions right, and the present high prices being realized, for dairy products should act as an incentive in raising the standard of our dairy herds and in improving the methods of caring for them.

J. H. M.

### "Buddizing" Milk

Mr. J. H. Monrad, well known to many Canadians, and who is now residing on Denmark, describes the method of preserving milk by the addition of hydrogen peroxide as follows: The hydrogen peroxide is added to the milk in the receiving vat from whence it passes through a pasteurizing heater and is thus heated to 55 degrees C., and sent to an insulated round tank where the temperature is maintained for two or three hours and the milk agitated with an up-and-down dasher; from this tank the milk is bottled with an apparatus somewhat like a beer bottling machine (which appears to be rather hard to clean) and the bottles (small-necked) are then corked and placed in a wooden tank with warm water and the temperature maintained till next morning, when the delivery takes place.

Mr. Monrad states that this system, known as "Buddizing", after the inventor, is not as popu-

lar as one might think. While some medical men favor it, there are many who are strongly opposed to this plan of preserving milk.

### Feeding and Milking

The practice when cows are in the stable of feeding them just before it is time to begin milking, is becoming more general. The cow will not stand quietly, nor will she give down her milk readily until she is fed, especially if she has been trained to expect her feed at a certain time. The drawback to this method is the danger of dust from the fodder getting into the milk. How would it do to feed, say an hour before milking? This would allow the dust to settle before milking time, and the cow having had her feed, would stand quietly and give down her milk more readily. At any rate, it would be better than milking the cows just before feeding as many do, when they become restless and eager to eat. If it is thought best to feed during milking, the dust difficulty might be overcome by wetting the fodder sufficiently to settle the dust, or by giving such foods at this hour as would not create dust.

The points mentioned here are worth considering, and we should be glad to have the views of our readers upon them.

### Money Making Cows

In a recent address, Ex. Gov. Hoard stated that the total cost per cow for keeping his herd last year was as follows:

Pasturage.....	\$ 5.00
6 lbs. a day.....	210
days, \$20 per ton.....	12.60
10 lbs. a day alfalfa hay, \$10 per ton.....	10.50
3 tons, 300 lbs. ensilage, \$1 per ton.....	3.15
Hay and ensilage used in summer.....	3.00

\$34.25

"On this sort of feed with good care the herd averaged in 1906, per cow, creamery basis, \$76.27, with the addition of \$16.20 for skim milk, making a total of \$92.47 at the pail. From this subtract cost of food and we have \$58.22 profit at the pail above cost of food. Understand, I have reduced everything to the creamery basis. Understand another thing, that the cows were good cows."

### Dairy Notes

The New York Consolidated Milk Exchange is now paying milk shippers to their city \$1.01 per can of 40 quarts, which is equal to the Canada imperial can of 32 quarts used in Canada. In other words, shippers of fresh milk to New York City get 36c. more for an eighty gallon can of milk than the shippers to Toronto.

Some recent tests show that the average percentage of water in Danish butter is 14.42 per cent.,

and the shrinkage in ten days 18 per cent.

The long course at the Eastern Dairy School will open at Kingston, Ont., on January 22, 1906, and extend to March 25. The instructor's course will open on March 30th, 1908, and continue one week. Instruction in creamery work will be given after the close of the cheese factory season, and continue till the end of December.

### Dairy Meetings

The following is the list of the dairy meetings mentioned in last issue to be held in Eastern Ontario during November and December. Chief Instructor Publow, the President and Secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Assn., Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manilla, and others will address these meetings:

Peterboro.....	Nov. 6
Lindsay.....	" 7
Warkworth.....	" 8
Napanee.....	" 9
Madoc.....	" 12
Alexandria.....	" 14
Kingston.....	" 19
Elgin.....	" 19
Almonte.....	" 21
Stittsville.....	" 22
Kemptville.....	" 27
Newington.....	" 28
Winchester Springs.....	" 29
Vankleek Hill.....	Dec. 11
Russell.....	" 12
Renfrew.....	" 17

### Guernsey Cow Record

The reappearance of the Guernsey at Toronto and other large fairs this fall has created fresh interest in this breed of dairy cows. A recent record is worth noting. It is that of the two year old Guernsey Penthesilia, 17625. This remarkable young cow was bred, is owned, and made her record at Helendale Farm, Milwaukee, Wis. She freshened July 23, 1906, and commenced her year's record when she was 2 years and 85 days old. This record was made under the requirements of the Advanced Register for Guernsey Cows, being supervised by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, and in detail is as follows:

	Lbs. milk.	Per cent. butter fat.	Lbs. butter.	Lbs. butter.
1906—				
Aug.....	952.3	4.79	46.09	
Sept.....	846.9	5.32	45.06	
Oct.....	851.1	5.40	45.96	
Nov.....	796.4	5.27	41.97	
Dec.....	813.8	5.35	43.54	
1907—				
Jan.....	766.0	5.48	41.68	
Feb.....	727.4	5.31	38.36	
March.....	823.4	5.21	42.90	
April.....	792.7	5.44	43.12	
May.....	811.7	5.39	43.75	
June.....	822.6	6.31	53.80	
July.....	883.1	5.95	52.54	
Total.....	9922.4	5.43 Av.	539.07	

This exceeds her requirements by 362.15 lbs. milk and 280.07 lbs. butter fat.

This places this young cow at

the head of the 2-year-old class of year's record of any breed in the world, made under the requirements of an Advanced Register and with the supervision of a public institution.

The following is the feed record of Penthesilia during her record:

August. 6 lbs. daily of grain mixture, peas, oats, and pasture.

September. 6 lbs. daily of grain mixture, green alfalfa, green corn and pasture.

October. 6 lbs. of mixture (4 pts. bran, 2 pts. oats, 2 pts. gluten, 1 pt. oil meal, 1/2 pt. corn meal), pasture, red clover hay, green alfalfa, mangles, 5 lbs.

November. 6 lbs. grain mixture, alfalfa and clover hay, mangles. December. 8 lbs. grain mixture, clover hay, alfalfa hay, 12 lbs. silage, 5 lbs. mangles.

January. 8 lbs. grain mixture, clover hay, alfalfa hay, 12 lbs. silage, 5 lbs. mangles.

February. 8 lbs. grain mixture, alfalfa and clover hay, 12 lbs. silage, 5 lbs. carrots.

March. 8 lbs. grain mixture (3/4 lbs. silage, 4 parts bran, 2 of ground parts, 2 of gluten, 1 of oil meal, 1/2 of corn meal and ajak flakes), clover and alfalfa.

April. 8 lbs. grain mixture, 30 lbs. silage, clover and alfalfa hay.

May. 8 lbs. grain mixture, 30 lbs. silage, clover and alfalfa hay.

June. 8 lbs. grain mixture, pasture.

July. 6 lbs. grain mixture, 20 lbs. peas and oats, pasture.

### Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. It not only helps you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you shouldn't. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk each time and instead have warm sweet skimmings and butter-traps. Don't buy a cheap cheap rattler—would do you good. You need a real separator. It not only helps you clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy simple in construction; stands underneath. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular in the world. The Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our Tubular? Write the Dairy Dept. and our Catalog A. 250 both free! A postal will bring you the literature.

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Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

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**A Profitable Cow**

The owner of the cow in the Central Smith Cow Testing Association, that gave 1,930 pounds of milk in June, writes as follows:

"This cow is bred of the strain of Calamity Jane on her father's side. I understand that he was one of her calves, but on the other side she is bred of a grade cow.

"I fed her grain up to the first of June, but after that I did not. When she got up to 71 lbs. a day, I thought I would try and crowd her with some bran and shorts mixed, but she would not eat it. She is just eight years old, and milked as well last year as this. I like to feed half oat chop and half bran. This cow eats three gallons of bran a day and the same of the oat chop, with hay once a day and straw twice.

"I think that it would be no trouble to make this cow give a lot more milk yet, if someone had her that would tend to her better. She is giving now 56 lbs. of milk. I find it very important to add to her feed about a desertspoonful of salt with her chop twice a day.

"For eight cows in June my cheque was \$85.00 after the cost of making cheese was taken out."

**National Dairy Show**

We do not think our veracity will be questioned when we say that the 2nd National Dairy Show, held at Chicago, October 10-19, 1907, was the greatest thing of its kind ever held in America. The "Yankee" has a

peculiar liking for big things. The first show, held in February, 1906, did not come up to his expectations, consequently he laid himself out to make this year's show the "biggest ever," and succeeded. There were nearly 600 dairy cattle on exhibition and 25,000 square feet of floor space was filled with displays of dairy products, machinery, etc., chiefly the latter, as there were no regular exhibits of cheese and butter. The show was held in the Dexter Park Pavilion, Union Stock Yards, and only one-half of the amphitheatre was available for stock judging, so great was the demand for space for dairy machinery

and appliances. Every conceivable thing in the dairy line was there, milking machines, coolers, pasteurizers, sterilizers, boilers, capping machines, appliances for producing certified milk, cream separators of all kinds, including one worked like a pump; the latest makes of stone silos, stable fittings, stanchions, floors, mangers, feed boxes, manure carriers, etc. The experimental dairy stations also made valuable educational exhibits.

A valuable feature of the show was the series of meetings addressed by

(Continued on page 1030.)

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# POULTRY



## Parasites on Poultry

The frequent unprofitableness of a flock of poultry at this season may often, as the result of a careful examination, be traced to the presence of parasites. These may be divided into three distinct groups—fleas, lice and mites.

Of the first named only one species, the bird flea, lives upon fowls. They are provided with a sharp, piercing mouth, which enables them to suck the blood on which they live, and aside from the constant irritation caused, considerably weaken the vitality of the birds.

There are some eight different kinds of lice that attack fowls, and it is a peculiar fact that the different species favor different parts of the bird's body, the favorite parts being the head, neck, rump, and under the wings. These lice subsist on portions of the skin and feathers; hence they do not require piercing mouths as do fleas, but are adapted simply for biting. Their bite is sharp, producing an itching sensation that causes considerable pain when the hens are infested with large numbers. Fleas and lice being true insects, have six legs, and are therefore quite distinct from the mite, which has four pairs of legs. The mite, however, has the sucking mouth of the flea, and in this respect is similar. The most injurious of the mites is the red mite, which varies in color from a yellowish white to a dark red, according to the quantity of blood it contains. When the poultry-house is infested with this pest, every crack or crevice will afford a harboring place for astonishingly large numbers, and there they remain during the day. At night they come out of their hiding places and feed on the birds, the effect being most detrimental to the condition of the flock. Their presence can generally be detected by the prominence of a certain white dust over the perches, or in the crevices where they stay during the day. The microscope shows this dust to be the eggs of the mites, and if means are not taken to destroy them these eggs will retain their vitality for months, under any exposure or in any kind of weather.

It will be seen that a brief study of the parasites above mentioned will suggest ways and means of protecting the fowl from their ravages. In combating these mites, the perches should be placed so as not to come in contact with the wall or any place; thus they will have less opportunity to hide, and

may be practically surrounded. An application of kerosene emulsion is instantly fatal to them, and in my experience has proved a most effective remedy in keeping them away. A quantity may be prepared by dissolving one-half pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, and stirring in while hot two gallons of kerosene. This emulsion, before being used, should be diluted with ten times its bulk of soft water, and for the best results, should be applied with a spray pump. By adopting this method, the kerosene may be applied to the holes and corners until every part is thoroughly saturated. This should be repeated at intervals of about three days for two or three weeks, in order to kill the mites that are



TOULOUSE GEESSE

subsequently hatched from the eggs deposited previously to the first spraying.

Lice, unlike mites, live all the time on the fowls, and can be easily seen. These may be killed, as may also fleas, by dusting with some good insect powder, those containing tobacco dust being the best. The proper way to dust a fowl is to hold it by the legs, head down, and with the free hand work the powder thoroughly into the feathers and down into the skin, an operation which should be repeated at least three times. This should be supplemented by keeping the hens supplied with dust baths which will enable them to do much in cleaning themselves. To summarize, by observing a few preventive measures in keeping the poultry quarters clean and pure, there will be no trouble by reason of the flock being infested with parasites.

J. H. M.

## Toulouse Geese

Geese are bred in considerable number by farmers throughout the country, but not to the extent they should be, considering their hardy nature and the little care required to bring them up to marketable age, when safely past the gosling stage.

There are many places on our farms worthless for cultivation which could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Fields which have streams or wet boggy places on them can be turned to good advantage by using them as goose pastures. The attention necessary for raising geese is very small when compared with the returns and the cost of food is also proportionately small in comparison with the cost of food used for other birds bred for market. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting as it does of grasses, insects and miscellaneous matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

The simplest kinds of houses are sufficient for shelter, but they should be dry and the earth floor kept covered with straw or dead leaves. Geese are long lived birds, some having been known to attain

the age of forty years, while birds of fifteen and twenty are not uncommon. They retain their laying and hatching powers through life, but ganders should not be kept much over three years, as they are apt to become quarrelsome with advancing age.

The feathers of geese are an important source of revenue and find a ready sale in the markets. A goose will average about one pound of feathers a year, these should be plucked when there is no blood in the ends of the quills; this can be readily ascertained, as they will then leave the flesh without hard pulling.

Almost all breeds of geese are good sitters and attentive mothers and if left to themselves will make their nests much as when wild, and hatch a large percentage of their eggs. But hens are now chiefly used for hatching goose eggs; as by taking the eggs when laid and giv-

ing them lay a gro were per The To size, tw standard the gaud They are aging ab As they early a are gen best, bec best tabl time for

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## Poultry

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ing them to hens, the goose will lay a greater number than if she were permitted to sit.

The Toulouse geese attain a large size, twenty pounds being the standard weight for adults, while the gander will reach twenty-five. They are fairly good layers, averaging about forty eggs in a season. As they do not mature quite so early as some other breeds, they are generally termed Christmas geese, because they attain their best table quality at the right time for the holiday market.

#### A New Hen Roost

An Iowa poultry raiser has conceived the idea of using a discarded wagon wheel for a hen roost in order to conserve space in the poultry house and warmth in the flock during cold weather. The discovery is a valuable one in this age of cold houses and liberal ventilation. The wheel, deprived of its tire, is set upon a post about thirty inches from the floor. The hub, the spokes and the rim are all used alike by the birds, which enables them to huddle sufficiently close together to keep each other warm. The best position for the wheel roost is in the corner of the pen. The two walls forming a right angle protect the birds from draught on those sides, and if a muslin or coarse burlap curtain is suspended in front, a very cosy bed room will be secured. The curtain may be hung by rings on a wire suspended across the corner. It may then be easily drawn out in the evening and pushed back in the morning whenever the severity of the weather demands it.

Apart from this the wheel roost is easily kept free from lice and mites. Once a month, or oftener, it may be taken outside and moistened with coal oil or it may be laid on a thin layer of straw, which should be fired. If treated by either of these methods loss and annoyance from vermin may be pretty thoroughly avoided.

The hind wheel of an ordinary farm wagon or democat would accommodate from twenty-five to thirty hens, which is about as many as should be kept together. S. B.

#### Poultry Work at Ottawa

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, some valuable work is being done with trap nests in finding out the best layers for the winter months when eggs are high in prices. The aim is not to find out which brand is best, but the best strain in any one breed. Two strains of white Leghorn pullets were tested. These were by the same cock. The good strain laid from 103-116, and the poorer strain from 53-65 in a given time. Besides this, the better laying birds had more size and grew faster. In white Wyandottes, one hen laid 190 eggs in 10½ months, while another of the same breeding did not lay any.

#### Has Tested It

Mr. Frank Duff, Myrtle, Ont., writes: "After testing the merits of The Farming World in the past, I have returned to it again for buyers for my poultry. I would direct attention to my great clearing sale, which includes four leading kinds of fowl. Those desiring to secure some choice birds should write me at once. They are all in A1 condition."

Is it your turn to send in a renewal subscription to THE FARMING WORLD? Look at the label on your paper, it tells to what time you have paid.

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STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hamburg, W. Leghorns, R. Caps, Houdans and W.C.B. Fokande.

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J. J. BACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, S.S. Hamburgs and Barred Rocks.



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# HORTICULTURE

The average condition of the apple crop in the United States on October 1st was 34, as compared with 69 on Oct. 1st, 1906, and a ten-year average of 55.5. The condition of grapes was 82, as compared with 86 on Oct. 1st, 1906, and a ten year average of 84.3.

Dairy and cold storage Commissioner Ruddick, who has recently returned from Europe, states that the operation of the Fruit Mark's Act in Canada is much appreciated by the merchants of Great Britain, who have greater confidence in the trade because of it. They desire, however, better packing of boxes and barrels.

## Root Grafting

Plants which come true from seed are as a rule increased by growing them from the seed; but as a variety of apple cannot be reproduced in that way, other methods must be adopted, and recourse is usually had to budding and grafting. In grafting fruit trees the name scion is given to a cutting of wood of the variety which is to be propagated. The stock is the tree or portion of the tree, be it young or old, that the scion is to be united with. As it is only through the stock that the scion can procure the sap which nourishes it, the former must be furnished with roots.

Some kinds of fruit may be grafted on others which are closely related to them botanically; as the pear on the quince, etc., but there is nothing so entirely satisfactory upon which to graft the apple as an apple stock, or under certain conditions the crab apple.

Although the stock and scions are united by grafting, both of them retain to a certain extent their individual characteristics. The stock does, however, modify the vigour and fruitfulness of the variety grafted on it. If a variety is grafted on a dwarf or slower growing tree than itself, the result is that the stock tends to dwarf it, as a sufficient quantity of crude sap does not pass through to maintain the natural vigour of the top, and as a lessening vigour tends to the development of fruit buds, this kind of stock is often used for the purpose of inducing fruitfulness in a variety and for dwarfing the tree. There is, however, sometimes such a difference in the growth of the stock and that of the variety grafted on it, that the result is not satisfactory. It is quite probable that such stock will tend to making the tree hardier, for if growth is checked the wood will ripen better.

The stocks used in root grafting in the districts where the best apples are raised are usually obtained from apple seeds which are procured from cider mills, or any place where they can be got in large quantities, and no efforts are made

to ascertain what varieties the seed came from. Stock grown from this seed, while quite satisfactory in certain districts, is not desirable in the colder parts of the country where root killing is liable to occur, as individual trees vary much in hardiness and one might graft a hardy variety on a tender stock without knowing it. Seeds selected from the hardiest varieties of apples are more likely to produce hardy stocks than if the seeds were obtained promiscuously.

From the very coldest parts of Canada where the apple can be grown at all, the berried crab, *Pyrus baccata*, will probably make the most satisfactory stock for root-grafting or budding. It is perfectly hardy in the North West, where the winters are very severe.

The seeds from which the stocks are to be grown for root-grafting should be treated as described in the article of this issue, "Growing apples from seeds." It is important to cultivate the young trees thoroughly the first season if they are to be used for root grafting



ROOT GRAFTING

during the following winter. Only the strongest should be used the first season, and the others may be left to develop for future use.

As much of the success in grafting depends on the condition and quality of the scions, too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of having them of the best quality and in the best condition at the time of grafting. They may be cut at any time after the wood is well ripened in the autumn and before the buds begin to swell in the spring. The best time, however, is in the autumn, as they may then be kept in the desired condition.

Scions should be cut from healthy, bearing, productive trees. The wood of old trees is apt to be diseased, and if diseased scions are used they will produce diseased trees when grafted. They should be taken from the wood of the current season's growth, as older wood is not so likely to succeed; the buds should be well developed and the wood thoroughly ripened. It is not a good plan to use the

water sprouts or young shoots which spring from the trunk or main branches, for grafting purposes, they may not be thoroughly ripened and are likely to develop sprouting propensities in the grafted trees. The scions may be cut off and packed away in moss, sawdust, sand, or fallen leaves, where they will keep in good condition until required. The packing material should be slightly moist, but not wet; the object being to keep the scions fresh and plump, without danger of their rotting. They may be kept in a cool cellar which is not too dry, and should remain dormant until ready for use.

Probably the best method of propagating apples in this country is by root-grafting. The strongest of the young stocks which have been grown as described under "Growing apples from seed," are taken up and heeled in during the autumn in a cool cellar in moist sand. The grafting may be done at any time during the winter, but is not usually started until January or February. Whip or tongue grafting is the method usually employed, and as only the root is required the trunk and branches are cut-off and thrown away. There being but little advantage in using the whole roots, they may be divided into several pieces, much depending on its size. Each piece should be at least four inches long.

A smooth sloping, cut upwards, about two inches long, is made across the main part of the root most suitable to receive the scion. The scion is prepared by cutting off a piece of the wood procured for this purpose in the autumn, from four to six inches long and with about three well developed buds on it; a smooth, sloping cut downwards and across it, is now made of about the same length as that already made on the stock. Clefts are now made on the sloping surface of both scion and stock, in the former upwards, and in the latter downwards. They are then joined together, by forcing the tongue of the scion into the cleft of the stock. The inner bark, or cambium, of both scion and stock, should be in contact, at least on one side of the graft, as it is at this point of contact where the union begins to take place. In order to ensure a speedy and successful union, waxed cotton thread is wound tightly around to hold the parts together, and grafting wax should be rubbed all over where the parts are joined.

The operation having been completed, the grafts are packed away in moss or sawdust until spring. They are then planted out in nursery rows, about three feet apart and one foot apart in the rows, the point of union being about three inches below the surface of the soil. The ground should then be kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. Some varieties of apples throw out roots quite readily from the scion, and after a time they thus become practically on their own roots.

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C During garden ers either ment, but trouble our hons fragrance that will com are look garden a we requi some of so as to condition as danger spring, cessful i through them bio Christm into the make an colour ar hardy fo others tr meet wit partial s failure. Among teurs fall of their p that c together l than they ing in pla and thus spoiling a requires a away a and health or to cut orite, but that time, spoil all b are drawn nearly wo or for pln and bushy effective fo as easily

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In order plants, tog of blossom:

If it is desired to have a variety upon its own roots, a scion from eight to twelve inches long may be used, and the graft planted deep in the nursery row, only leaving one bud of the scion above the surface of the ground. Roots will then be thrown out on the scion, and when the tree is dug the stock may be cut away and the tree will then be on its own roots.

#### Care of House Plants

During our long cold winter the garden does not afford flower lovers either occupation or amusement, but we can with very little trouble and at no cost carry into our houses some of the colour and fragrance of summer to remind us that winter will pass and birds will come again. Then, too, if we are looking forward to next year's garden and have not long purses, we require to bring in and protect some of the more tender perennials so as to have them in growing condition for planting out as soon as danger from frost is past in the spring. Many people are very successful in carrying their plants through the winter and in making them blossom freely from about Christmas until they are put out into the flower beds where they make an immediate show of rich colour against the foliage of the hardy fast growing perennials. Others try year after year, only to meet with disappointment or a partial success, that is more like failure.

Among the mistakes which amateurs fall into in the management of their plants during the winter is that of crowding them too much together by housing more plants than they have room for, or taking in plants which are too large, and thus very frequently, nearly spoiling all of them. It certainly requires strong resolution to throw away a quantity of nice looking and healthy plants in the autumn or to cut down a well grown favorite, but it is better to do so at that time, than to keep them to spoil all by spring—for plants that are drawn up and straggling are nearly worthless either in the house or for planting out. Neat, dwarf and bushy specimens are the most effective for all purposes, and are as easily produced as any others.

House plants are no doubt mainly grown for their flowers, but even without flowers, if properly managed they may be made to present a very slight appearance; indeed a person who grows plants purely from the love of them will derive as much pleasure from their healthy progress as from their blossoms. To watch a plant from its first formation in the seed vessel through all its changes to its complete development, is an occupation worthy of the best intelligence and such as no other pursuit without becoming the wiser and better for it.

In order to get the most shapely plants, together with a fair amount of blossoms in the winter and at

the same time carry over a sufficient quantity for summer bedding, it is a good plan to rely altogether upon cuttings taken from plants that have been in the ground all the summer, and only in exceptional cases bringing into the house an old plant. The cuttings are made in early September and placed in pots which may be left out of doors until the nights become chilly.

We are not, however, entirely dependent upon the perennials for winter flowers, for there are many of our best annuals which may be so treated as to blossom in the house during the winter and which will continue blossoming all through the ensuing summer if planted out in the garden. In fact almost any of them may be so carried over, if given sufficient space and light, but the common ones are so easily raised from seed and come into blossom so quickly that it is not worth while troubling with them, but *Nicotianas*, *Salpiglossis*, *Stocks*, and many others are excellent plants for house culture and will repay the little care they require. It is not



A GROUP OF NARCISSEI

always necessary to provide the plants by making a special sowing of seed, for there are generally to be found among the spring sown plants some that are backward and which have not blossomed when the frost comes; these if taken up then answer the purpose perfectly. If blossom buds are upon them nip them off, pot the plants and shade them for a little while, and they will come on satisfactorily. *Nasturtiums* which are general favorites make good showy winter house plants, if given plenty of light. Keep the ends of the straggling shoots pinched back and from time to time cut off the larger leaves to prevent their obscuring the flowers, and they will form beautiful compact plants.

In carrying plants through the winter in the house, the evils to be guarded against are overcrowding, irregular watering, insufficient light and excessive heat. Where these

can be avoided success is sure, but even where circumstances are more or less unfavorable, a little care and ingenuity will enable any one who loves flowers to beautify their home and provide for themselves a glimpse of summer in the dead season.

Among the bulbous-rooted flowers, none are easier of cultivation than the *Hyanthis* and the *Polyanthus* *Narcissus*, and few more beautiful or fragrant. When grown in pots those bulbs which have no offsets or sprouts near the base, which are perfectly sound and are the heaviest in proportion to their size, should be selected. These should be planted in six inch pots, one in each. If it is desired to have a succession of bloom, it is well to pot as many as it is desired to bloom at one time, and then make another potting about three weeks later. The method of potting is to place a piece of broken crock over the hole in the bottom of the pot, then fill in an inch deep of broken pieces of crock or pebbles, or better still pieces of charcoal, so as to secure perfect drainage, then fill up to within two inches of the top with soil composed of rotted sods, cow-manure and pure sand, packing it firmly. Then place the bulb on this soil and fill in around it with more of the same and press that firm. When finished, the top of the bulb should appear just above the soil and the earth be about half an inch below the rim. Give it a good watering now, thoroughly soaking the whole of the earth in the pot. The plants should then be placed in a dark cool cellar free from frost, and the soil kept moist, until the pot is filled with roots, which can be ascertained by gently knocking the ball of earth loose from the pot and turning it out far enough to see whether the white roots have run through the soil. When they have filled the earth with roots, they are ready to be removed to the room where they are to blossom; there they may be placed near the window so as to get an abundance of light. They will now soon begin to show leaves and push forth the flower stalk and will require to be watered more frequently, enough to keep the soil moist, but not wet, but as the flowers expand the watering may be further increased and the soil kept saturated.

After the flowers have fully opened, they will last longer if kept in a temperature at about sixty degrees, but this is not an easy matter in a sitting room where one likes to have the flowers and enjoy their fragrance.

#### Growing Apples from Seed

Most of the named varieties of apples grown in America to-day were originated as seedlings. The young trees raised from these grew up and bore fruit, and occasionally a variety of merit would thus be produced and then propagated. Later on, chance seedlings sprung up in fence corners and out of the

way places, some of these also bore good fruit and were added to the list of useful varieties. In such ways as this the Northern Spy, McIntosh Red, Baldwin, and many others were produced.

Of late years some efforts have been made to originate new varieties from seed, but as yet these cannot be said to have been very successful, probably because the experiments have not been carried out scientifically upon a sufficiently large scale. In any case the proportion of good varieties obtained from seed is never likely to be very large, but some may be very valuable nevertheless; more especially if the grower should be successful in producing from his seedlings an apple of good quality which will be sufficiently hardy to endure the climatic conditions of Northern Ontario and the North West provinces.

The experience of men who have long been engaged in endeavoring to produce new varieties of fruits from seed shows that there are certain possibilities to be taken into consideration when selecting seed to sow; thus if a good late keeping apple is desired, the chances of success in producing it would be very slight if the seeds of an early apple were sown. On the other hand, seeds from a late keeping variety will not necessarily produce late keeping fruit. Apples have been so inter-crossed in nature for hundreds of years that the characteristics of many varieties are apparent in the seedlings of one. It is probable that there never has been a case where a seedling of a cultivated variety of apple was identical in every respect with its parent.

If it is desired then to originate a new variety, the following methods may be adopted as being most likely to produce the variety with the characteristics sought for, although thousands of seedlings may have to be grown to attain this purpose.

1. To produce a hardy apple where no apples have yet been found hardy: Sow seeds of apples which have ripened in a climate as nearly similar as possible.

2. To produce a hardy, long keeping apple of good quality: Sow seeds of long keeping apples of good quality which have ripened in a similar climate.

3. To produce an apple having certain characteristics, as regards hardness, vigour, and productiveness of tree, quality, size and appearance of fruit: Sow seeds of varieties having most of the characteristics desired.

4. If seedlings are to be grown on a large scale more varieties having the desired characteristics will probably be obtained if

trees of several named sorts blossoming at the same time be planted in close proximity in the orchard and the seeds used from fruit borne on these trees. The trees thus planted should combine all the good points in the standard aimed at, for the variety to be originated.

Apple seeds germinate best when sown in the autumn. If, however, it is not convenient to sow them at that time, they may be mixed with sand, slightly moist but not wet, and kept in a cool, dry place until spring. Seeds should not be sown in the autumn in soil which heaves much; better hold them over and sow them as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. If apple seeds become very dry

they may not always germinate satisfactorily, and this must be guarded against.

The seed should be sown thin about two inches deep in rows from two and a half to three feet apart. Or if the quantity is small, beds may be prepared and the seed sown in rows about six inches apart. If sown in the autumn, most of them should germinate the following spring and make a growth of from two and a half to three feet. They should be transplanted the following spring into rows from two and a half to three feet apart, placing them twelve inches apart in the rows. The next spring they should be in good condition for planting in the seedling orchard.

## THE APIARY

### Artificial Honey

The following interesting facts about the manufacture of artificial honey are from a paper on the subject by Professor Herzfeld, read before a convention of sugar manufacturers, at Breslau, Germany:

"When refined sugar is inverted (altered in crystalline structure) almost completely under conditions which have been well determined, it solidifies like natural honey after standing a long time, but may easily be reliquidified by heating. Bee-keepers have attacked artificial honey, and have even gone so far as to speak of it as the 'falsification' of honey, and it has been proposed to oblige manufacturers of artificial honey to add to their product some foreign substance which may enable chemists to distinguish it from natural honey.

"The addition of invert sugar improves the quality of honey by making it more digestible. Besides, sugar is the only food which may be produced in absolute purity, and its addition should not be considered a falsification. Bees often visit flowers which have disagreeable flavors, and Keller has shown that real chestnut honey often has a repulsive taste; that from rye has a flavor of bitter almonds; asparagus honey is disagreeable, clover honey is oily, that from onions betrays its origin, and so on. Such honeys are notably improved by the addition of invert sugar.

"There are numerous extracts for giving the aroma of honey, but none of them can replace that of the pure article. By adding invert sugar to natural honey of strong aroma, an excellent result is attained."

### Bee Keeping as an Industry

Very few people in Canada realize the importance of the bee keeping industry, yet this country is almost an ideal one for the pro-

duction of honey. On the continent of Europe, much attention is paid to it, and the returns from it are enormously profitable. Germany has 1,900,000 hives, which produced 20,000 tons of honey. Spain has 1,690,000 hives, producing 19,000 tons. France has 950,000 hives, producing 10,000 tons, while in Ontario in 1905 we had only 204,033 hives, which if they averaged 40 lbs. each, would make our total honey product a fraction over 4,080 tons. The area of this Province is 220,000 square miles, of which 37,888 square miles are assessed and are therefore at least, partially cleared and cultivated. The average yield of honey per square mile of the world over where cultivated and wild flowering plants grow, is estimated at about two and a half tons, so that our possibilities for honey production at this date would be 94,470 tons, or enough to supply the whole world with the most wholesome and delicious sweet now used for domestic purposes, at very slight cost to the producer.

When a farmer takes his grain to market he sells it more or less of the elements of fertility from his soil. When he disposes of his stock and dairy products he does the same, only in lesser degree, but when he sells his honey, he in no way draws upon his capital; he impoverishes neither his own land, nor that of his neighbour, but simply secures that which if not gathered by his bees, would be absolutely wasted.

Honey is a vegetable product gathered from flowers where it is secreted as nectar by the processes of nature's laboratory. Each flower yields honey having a flavour peculiarly its own, which is generally easily recognized by experts. There are therefore as many kinds

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of honey as there are of plants from which it is gathered. It may be dark in color or it may be light; it may be strongly flavoured or so mild as to be almost a pure sweet. Generally speaking, honey of light colour brings the highest price, although there are persons who prefer the dark and strong flavoured honey; for dark color and strong flavour are usually found together.

From a commercial point of view, next in value to honey, is beeswax, of which there always seems to be a scarcity. Bees do not gather this wax but secrete it. If you watch the bees closely during the height of the honey harvest, you will see little pearly disks of wax, somewhat resembling fish scales, protruding from between the rings on the underside of the body of the bee, and if you examine these scales under a microscope you will find them little wax cakes of great beauty. As commonly found upon the market, it ranges in colour from bright yellow to almost black. For the production of a pound of beeswax it is estimated by some that twenty pounds of honey are consumed by the bees, and from that estimates vary all the way down to three pounds. In any case, the cost is supposed to be so much that the production of wax is not encouraged by bee keepers, although as a by-product, if all wax be carefully saved quite a respectable amount may be accumulated, for which there is always a ready market at good prices.

The marketable products of the bee-keeping industry then are honey and wax. Of these honey is the principal, and the question naturally arises in these practical days, Does honey producing pay? The average yield of honey varies according to location and season. It is much like the growing of fruit crops; fair crops every year, with great crops every few years. In the off-years the honey crop will run from fifteen to seventy pounds to the hive, and in the good years from seventy to one hundred and fifty pounds, and many individuals have reported from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred pounds in Ontario and the State of New York. The record year of honey for Canada was produced in 1905, during which year Mr. R. F. Holtermann of Brantford reported 60,000 lbs. of honey from 296 colonies, an average of 202 lbs. each. Taking four of five years together, therefore, an average of fifty pounds per hive may be depended upon where plenty of honey plants grow. So that in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the labour involved under modern methods, beekeeping should always yield a satisfactory profit.

#### NOTICE

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## Nature About the Farm

By C. W. Nash.

### Our Common Deer

By the time this issue of "The Farming World" reaches the majority of our readers, the season for deer hunting will have opened, and thousands of men from farm and office will have obeyed "the call of the wild" and gone north in search of this grand game. It is wonderful what a fascination the north woods have, for those who have once fallen under their charm. No matter what the object of his pursuit may be so long as it can be carried on in that land of mossy rock, whispering pine and dancing waters, there will be a man go, and in spite of fatigue, disappointment and inconvenience, will enjoy to the utmost every hour he lives. The species of deer most commonly hunted in our Ontario woods is that known as the Virginia Deer or white-tailed deer. Its habitat extends, in Canada, from the At-

no teeth in its upper jaw, and crops herbage or browses in the same manner as a cow when feeding. The male is distinguishable by its greater size and by the antlers which in various forms grace its head at most seasons of the year. These antlers are solid, thus showing a natural distinction from the hollow horned ruminants such as oxen and antelopes. They are large and branching, and are shed and renewed every year, usually falling off about February or March. When the horns have dropped the bony process of the skull in which each antler rests is left naked and bloody for a short time, and then these cavities become covered with a vascular growth which is protected by a rough, dark coloured skin. This growth is succeeded within twenty or thirty days by a convex swelling, soft and tender, through which the blood circulates some-



PUTTING OUT THE DOGS

tantic on the east, to the eastern part of Manitoba on the west, where it is very scarce, being there replaced by the Black-tail or Jumping Deer. Under favorable circumstances and where food is abundant, this deer will attain a weight of nearly three hundred and fifty pounds, though such heavy ones are very rare. The largest recorded specimen of which I have any knowledge stood four feet three inches over the withers, with a length from nose to tip of tail nine feet seven inches. This of course is far beyond the average, which for our province will be somewhere between one hundred and fifty and two hundred pounds.

The deer is a ruminant, and like all animals of its class has four stomachs, the two first forming receptacles for the bruised and partially moistened vegetable food, from which the animal has the power to raise the undigested food to its mouth to be more fully masticated when it is at rest. It has

what freely and which will bleed if cut or injured from these knoblike elevations, the new horns originate, lengthen rapidly, and branching into several prongs soon become hard and smooth. The full size of the antler is usually attained about the end of July. Up to this time, the horns are covered with a soft hairy skin and are then said to be in the velvet, in this condition they are soft and warm to the touch, indicating a circulation of the blood. While in the velvet the points and prongs have a blunt stumpy appearance, the ends being thick and rounded and not completely ossified, but having shed this coating, the horns not only grow smooth and hard, but the prongs and terminal branch become sharply pointed.

The antlers vary greatly in size in the number of prongs and number of points. A full grown buck has generally four prongs on each antler and quite often five or more. Sometimes an antler with say five

prongs may show a larger number of points owing to short undeveloped prongs or bifurcations at the termini of the prongs. All full antlered bucks have brow antlers. These are short, upright prongs which rise from the lower part of the beam, near its junction with the head. The lower part of the horn near the skull for a distance of four or five inches has a wrinkled surface, which furnishes the "buck-horn" material used for knife handles, etc.

The number of prongs on a buck is generally supposed to indicate its age, and this is true to some extent. A five pronged buck may be assumed to be six years old. But most bucks fail to add any prongs after their fifth year, beyond which their age is indicated by the size of the beam and spread of the horns rather than by the number of points.

The colour of the deer changes at certain seasons. In summer it is of a light reddish hue with the exception of the under portion of the body, neck, and tail, which are white. In September it sheds its hair, which is succeeded by a bluish or lead colored coat; it is then said to be "in the blue." Later in the season, the smooth blue coat turns to a gray color, without shedding its hair, the deer remaining in the gray until the next June, when it sheds its coat again and dons the red. There is no difference in the colour of the sexes.

The hair of the deer in winter, like that of most other wild animals, is thicker and longer than in summer. When in the red coat a deer will sink if killed in the water. But when in the blue it swims lightly and easily, and the body will float after the animal is killed. This difference in buoyancy at different seasons is attributed to the increased thickness which each individual hair attains when in the blue or gray coat. Then each hair contains a pith the combined specific gravity of which has the effect of a cork jacket.

Fawns are of a bright bay color tinged with brown and ornamented with spots of white, placed somewhat irregularly along the body, with an upper row on each side parallel with the back. These spots fade as the animal grows older, and when three or four months old,



A LUCK SHOT

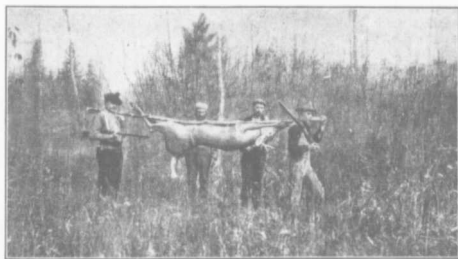
the coat is shed and the young one then becomes about the same color as the doe. The fawns are born in May or June, mostly in the latter month, the young does producing only one the first year, after which they generally have two; occasionally a doe has three fawns, but this is very rare.

In the forest the doe conceals her young very carefully, and they instinctively lie quiet under some fallen tree-top or other close covert. The little things will not start or show any alarm if one walks near so long as they think they are unobserved, which is very apt to be the case so well are they hidden. But the nervous actions of the doe, which always hastens to the spot, are unmistakable and betray the fact that she has fawns near by. The doe when not disturbed feeds about the vicinity, visiting her fawns at intervals until they are old and strong enough to follow her through the woods, which they do at first with a funny little tottering gait. They soon, however, acquire the activity and grace of their family and then begin to nip the

its head entirely under water in order to crop the stems as near the root as possible. They eat also the leaves of sapling trees, young maples especially, and it is interesting to see how high they will reach for the leaves and how clever they are in pulling down branches, which they will hold and feed from at the same time.

As autumn comes on they retire from the water courses and lakes to higher ground, where they subsist on briars, ferns, raspberry and other bushes. If it is a beechnut year they will be found on the hardwood ridges where the beeches grow, feeding on the nuts that lie scattered over the ground. A beechnut year makes fat bucks. During the winter the deer are obliged to subsist on buds, mosses, bark, lichens, fungi and certain species of evergreens, the cedar and hemlock boughs that hang low enough furnishing a large part of their food. The ground hemlock is a favorite article of diet, this low evergreen shrub being cropped closely wherever it is found.

The best and most abundant



BRINGING IN THE GAME

tender leaves and twigs and so learn to take care of themselves.

The deer is almost a silent animal, for its voice is seldom heard except when it is in pain or frightened. Neither do the sexes use their voices in calling to each other or when they are seeking company. When suddenly alarmed they often utter a loud snort, a peculiar whistling blowing sound which is indescribable, and when badly wounded by a bullet the bucks sometimes give a hoarse bellow, and the does a bleating cry. The female occasionally makes a low murmuring sound when calling her fawn, to which the young ones respond with a faint bleat something like that of a lamb, but not so loud.

In spring the deer feed or browse on the young tender shoots and leaves and herbs of various kinds. In summer they frequent the shores of lakes and streams, where they feed largely on aquatic plants; at this season they are especially fond of a tender succulent weed which grows in shallow water and is known as deer-grass. In feeding on this plant the animal will thrust

feed is found in forests which have been lumbered, that is, forests from which the larger pine and spruce trees have been removed years ago. These lumbering operations not only left the land well shaded by the remaining hardwoods and small evergreens, but promoted a growth of underbrush which is generally lacking in our primeval forests. This underbrush, together with the grasses and shrubs that spring up along the old abandoned log roads, furnish an abundance of food. Lands also that have been burned over are a favorite feeding ground after a few years, the fire having stimulated a new growth of shrubs and herbage which make very attractive pasture. The reappearance of deer on these burned and lumbered tracts and their rapidly increasing numbers in such localities, has been a matter of wonderment by the hunters and settlers during the past few years.

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Better, to hunt the fields for health unbought,  
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.  
The wise for cure on exercise depend  
God never made his work for man to mend.—Dryden.

Sickness seizes the body from bad ventilation.  
—Ovid, 43 B. C.

### A Woman Doctor's Views on General Farm Conditions

In my travels West I met an old friend—a woman who has practised medicine for a number of years in N. Dakota. I said to her: "Doctor, I have an editorial to write for an agricultural paper. Give me some ideas, won't you?"

"I'll tell you right here," and she straightened herself up, "if you're writing to the women on the farm, whether they live in Canada or N. Dakota, the greatest thing they're in need of is more knowledge along the lines of hygiene. Why (and her grey eyes flashed) they are surrounded by the best of pure air and they won't let it in their outside ventilators, it permeates the entire house, to the serious detriment of the health of the inmates.

"Perhaps you don't know it, but we have more cases of typhoid in the country than in the towns." "How is that?" I asked. "Largely from the cellar and the water supply. The cellar is frequently damp, has no ventilation, and too often vegetables are allowed to remain and decay. If the foul damp air cannot escape through direct outside ventilators, it permeates the entire house, to the serious detriment of the health of the inmates.

"Much has been said, and we still have to keep at it, about the water supply on the farm. In towns and cities great vigilance is exercised in regard to this matter; not so in the country. Very few there give a thought as to the purity of the water. If it tastes pretty good and hasn't a bad smell, it's all right, and the fact is it may be all wrong. It does not stand that because the well is dug on a slight raise of ground or so many feet away from the outbuildings that the drainage is all right. Likely as not the underground drainage carries polluted water right into the well."

This quick-brained woman didn't need any probing to keep her going. "Yes," she continued, "there's another thing you might mention—the weight of bedclothes they sleep under. How I dislike and condemn those heavy cloth quilts piled one on top of the other. Bedclothes should be of a washable nature—nothing is lighter, more hygienic, or more economical than good woolen blankets. If properly washed they last for years and can be worn to the last thread. Disease is often perpetuated in the home by means of the bedclothes."

"Anything else, Doctor, you'd like me to say to the ladies? You are after them pretty hard."

"Yes, lots; but I'm going to quit by relating an experience I had a couple of years ago. I was called to a home where there were four girls. One had a running ear and a most offensive sore all down the side of her neck; another had a bad case of eczema; the third had indigestion and a complexion that made her a sight. (I can't remember what she said ailed the fourth.) I asked them what they had been eating. They told me they always had plenty of pork and veal. I told them I'd clean out their blood and they weren't to touch these meats for a year. I wish you could have seen those same girls some months later. They were as attractive and wholesome as any country girls should be. Eating has heaps to do with one's health and looks. Country people should eat more fresh fruit and vegetables and not so much meat and rich, greasy food. There, now, I've said enough for this once, and I'll not charge you anything for it."

Her eyes twinkled, her mouth closed with something like the click of a mouse-trap, and she gave her characteristic nod of the head and was gone.

This clever woman told me nothing but what would apply equally to town as well as country people. Nor did she say anything the most of us have not heard before. But so long as we and others do not live up to our enlightenment, we must be preached at and at until we are fully aroused to our responsibilities and the large control we have over the health of the household. Many receive advice; only the wise profit by it.  
L. R.

### The Face in the Mirror

A HALLOW'E'N STORY OF LONG AGO

Solemn little Anne was taking her first journey. She was going from the small farmhouse behind the hills to her aunt who lived in Philadelphia. Many strange things had come into her life since the war had begun. First father had gone away to help General Washington; then had come letters telling of battles and marches and all the stirring soldier's life. Just a week ago, mother had set the house in order and packed up their clothes. She said that she must go and take care of father, and Anne must go to Aunt Jean in Philadelphia. Old Mr. Rogers was going that way, and he would take care of her. "But, mother, she is a Tory!" Anne had cried in tones of dismay. "Hush, Anne," she said, "my dear sister, and she will care for you as though you were her own," said her mother.

So on this October day the coach was carrying little Anne to the gay city held by the Tories. There were many passengers, but they talked little. The day was chilly, and each one drew his wrappings close, and seemed to turn away from his neighbor. Anne sometimes glanced up in awe at Mr. Rogers. He slept most of the time, and snored loudly. At intervals of about an hour he roused himself and asked Anne if she were cold. When she said, "No, sir," he promptly went to sleep again.

It was late in the day when they reached the city, and Anne was very tired and longed for her mother. The coach stopped, and a sweet-faced woman looked in the door. "Is Anne Perry here?" she asked. "Oh, here you are. I'd have known you anywhere, you're so like your mother, you bonny pet," and she lifted Anne in her arms and kissed her.

The greeting went straight to Anne's heart. Sometimes when mother put her to bed at home, she kissed her and whispered, "My bonny pet," and the familiar words made Anne feel that somehow she had come back home. She clung to her aunt, crying, "Oh, Auntie Jean, you are kind, after all."

I surely think I should be to my own Betty's child. Did you think I was an old witch?"

"No," said Anne, truthfully but shyly, "but you are a Tory, you know."

"Hear the child!" laughed Aunt Jean. "What a fierce little rebel you are!" Then seeing Anne's stern little face, she added, "But we shall love each other nevertheless. Come, it is only a little way to our home. The serving-man will carry your bundle."

So Anne was led away to the new home. How different it was from the small farmhouse! Anne marvelled at the splendid furniture, the black servants, her cousins' beautiful dresses, but most of all she loved, Anne's father was a descendant of the Puritans, and her Scotch mother had conformed to all his ways. But Aunt Jean had married a jolly English gentleman, who loved to see his home filled with merry company.

Aunt Jean had six children. The eldest son was in the army, and at home there were two boys a trifle older than Anne and the lovely young lady daughters. Pretty Jessie declared that she had always wanted a little sister, and all three of them took Anne to their hearts. They made her wonderful frocks out of some of their gowns. Anne wore them, enjoying them very much, and hoping it was not wicked to have so much finery. They took her downstairs in the evening, and Anne was company, and Anne sat looking and listening like one in fairyland. British officers came often to visit in the evenings, and sometimes one of them would try to tease Anne. Then her dark eyes would glow like stars, and her cheeks redden, and she would ask them who was beaten at Saratoga, and Trenton, and Princeton. At home she would have been rebuked for disputing with her elders; but here the young men laughed, and Cousin Jessie always flew to defend her, declaring that she, too, would turn rebel if they teased Anne. The visitors at the Hamilton home came to call Anne the little rebel.

Anne had been there nearly a month when at breakfast one morning, Mary said, "Hallowe'en comes in five days and we ought to have a party." "I remember when we were little," said Jessie, "we used to try charms on Hallowe'en. Eppie, our old nurse, used to tell us what to do, and would be delightful to have a few of our friends in, and try some of the charms again."

The mother agreed, and the girls wrote out a list of guests who should be bidden. Then they sent for the old Scotch nurse, who had cared for all the Hamilton children, and who was still a beloved member of the family. Eppie told them of the charms, and they planned what they would do. Hallowe'en observances were new in America and they knew the games would interest their guests. Old Eppie shook her head at their merriment, and declared she had known people who had no cause to laugh on such a night. Anne looked at the preparations as one more of the incomprehensible things that happened in the city.

On Hallowe'en the half-dozen guests came early. The charms they meant to try were explained to those who knew nothing of them. Everyone declared that it was a jest, and of course you would not see or hear anything; but nevertheless the young women took care to keep close together. They made their visit to the kaleyard, for the Hamiltons had a garden back of the house. They inscribed nuts with initials of someone they loved, and toasted them before the fire. Anne put father's initials on her nut and her friends did so, so she knew he loved her dearly. Then they put three dishes on the hearth, and each girl was blindfolded and dipped her hand in one to see whether she would ever marry.

The next charm on the list caused much hesitation. The one who wish-

ed to know her future must take a looking-glass and a lighted candle into the cellar. She must stand before the glass and eat an apple, and at the end of this ceremony a face would look over her shoulder into the glass. And this charm must be tried alone.

"You go first, Jessie," they urged. But laughing Jessie refused. One after another declined the honor of going first.

"I'll go," said Anne, as they stood about the door, hesitating and laughing.

"Why do you want to go, darling?" asked Jenny.

"You said you'd see the face of the one you loved best. That would be mother or father, and I would like that very much. I haven't seen them for so long."

"No," said Anne. "There is nothing in Aunt Jean's cellar to hurt me. I was down there just this afternoon when they were putting the vegetables away."

At first Jessie was not going to let her go. But Anne was grieved at this. Her lip trembled as if she were going to cry. At home Anne never got anything by crying for it, but she had quickly learned that her cousins liked to keep her good-natured.

"Let the child go," said Mary. "As she says, there is no harm possible, and she has no fear."

So they put an apple in her pocket, and gave her the hand-glass and candle. They warned her that she must not on account speak until the apple was gone, and that she must gaze at the glass all the time. "If you get frightened, dear one, call, and I will come instantly," said tender-hearted Jessie, with her arm around the little girl's shoulders.

"What could frighten me?" questioned Anne in surprise. She really had no foolish fears.

She went down the steps and set her glass and candle on a shelf. As she ate her apple, she gazed intently. She had gathered enough that night to suspect that it was all a jest. But what if, after all, there were just a little truth in it? Suppose dear mother's face should shine out in the glass! How glad she would be! But the glass only gave back her own small image. She was beginning to think Hallowe'en charms very stupid, when—surely there was a movement she had not made. A pair of bright eyes were looking at her from the glass. Anne ate her apple more slowly while she considered. Not for naught did the blood of Scotch warriors and English Puritans run in the veins of this small American. Either the charm had worked or else that was the reflection of some one who was there. It could not be the charms, because she had wished to see the face of someone she loved, and this was a stranger. She could see it quite plainly now, and the eyes seemed to be watching her intently. Before the apple was finished she discovered where the owner of that reflection ought to be. Taking her candle in her hand she turned around to the vegetable bin opposite her. A man was there with just his head over the edge of the bin. Before she could speak he leaned down eagerly.

"Lassie," he said, "I know you're a true Scotch lassie, and as brave as maid can be, but I don't want you."

"I'm a patriot," she said, stanchly, "but we once were Scotch!"

"Thank God!" whispered the man. "I, too, am a patriot, and I believed all in this house were my enemies. But good Scotch blood runs in my veins. So, for these two hands between us, I beseech you, little maid, to help me."

"What can I do?" she said.

"I must have a safer hiding-place. They are searching for me. It is dark, I am in a hostile neighborhood, and I can scarcely hope to stumble upon a secure hiding-place."

The door above them opened, and Jessie called down, "Are you not ready to come up, Anne?"

"You have spoiled my charm by making me speak. Throw down another apple, if you please. I shall have to begin over again. And you must not call again."

There was a ripple of laughter, and exclamations of wonder. The apple was rolled down the steps. Jessie warned her that they were going on with their game, and that she should come when she chose. When the door was closed, Anne began to eat the second apple before the glass.

"But, lassie—" protested the stranger.

"I said I wanted to try again, and I must, but I'll be thinking all the time, and I'll leave a big eye," said Anne.

In a moment she turned again and said, "I can think of only one place. You can not hide here. There isn't a corner that cannot be seen into. But back under the stairs is a trap-door that opens into a work kitchen where they do the washing. There is no one in it to-night. You must go there and I will hide you in the—big box of corn."

In a moment they were in the old kitchen, and the soldier got into the box. Anne arranged the corn over him so no bit of the blue coat showed. She went back through the trap-door, closed it, and hurried up the steps.

They were frightened, after all," cried Mary, looking at her red cheeks. "Did you see anything?" questioned another.

"I must not tell," said Anne demurely.

They questioned her no further, for there came the noise in the hall that Anne had been waiting for in dread, the clatter of arms, and the voices of the soldiers. There were two officers and a squad of men in search of a certain escaped prisoner of great importance. It happened that Lieutenant Robert Hamilton was in charge of these men. He showed his smiling face at the door a moment to ask if the young ladies were harboring a prisoner.

"It is absurd to search our house," Aunt Jean was saying. "There are so many people here to-night, that no one could get in without being seen."

"Nevertheless, I will make the search, for we must leave no loophole for this prisoner," said the young man.

Anne slipped her hand in Aunt Jean's and went along. They began at the garret and went down, searching every room. Anne shivered to see how they looked in every box. They came last of all to the wash-room, Aunt Jean unlocked the door for them. Anne stepped aside a bit to stand on the trap-door, for her first glance showed her that it was not quite level with the floor.

"We need not search here," said Lieutenant Hamilton. "You see how the windows are barred, that outside

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door is bolted, and mother has the key to the heart door."

How Anne's head beat with joy to think she had chosen the one room that would not be searched! The men merely looked about, and turned to go. But alas! Aunt Jean crossed the room, laid down the lid to the corn box, and fastened it. How was the prisoner to escape in the night as he had planned? Even little girls learned to think quickly in those days. Anne unfastened the gold brooch that Jessie had given her, and dropped it behind her. Then she followed her aunt. They searched the cellar next. Here the men noticed the broken window through which a man might enter, but there was no place to hide. So Lieutenant Hamilton said good-night, and went out to carry on his search.

"I have dropped my brooch, aunt," said Anne. "May I go into the kitchen to look for it?"

In the kitchen she unlocked the corn

box, and whispered into it that the soldiers were gone.

"God bless you, lassie," came in the stranger's voice.

Months later Anne received two letters on the same day. One was from mother and father. Father had quite recovered from his wound, and both longed to see their dear child. But traveling was so unsafe that they judged it best for her to stay with Aunt Jean until they could come for her. The other letter contained but a few words, that only she could understand. It was from her soldier and she now knew that he was safe.

It was years before she heard of him again. Anne was a tall maiden when someone came one day to her father's house, and asked her if she remembered a Hallowe'en charm of long ago. And then she knew that her soldier had come to thank her for the help she had given him.

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

"Blessed are the Peacemakers."

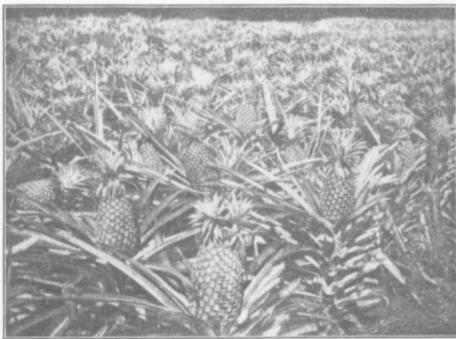
If I make a face at Billy,  
He will make a face at me;  
That makes two ugly faces,  
And a quarrel, don't you see?  
And then I double up my fist  
And hit him; and he'll pay  
Me back by giving me a kick,  
Unless I run away.

But if I smile at Billy  
'Tis sure to make him laugh;  
You'd say, if you could see him,  
'Twas jollier by half.  
Than kicks and ugly faces.  
I tell you all the while  
It's pleasanter for any boy  
(Or girl) to laugh and smile.

### Imported Fruits—No. 4.

#### THE PINEAPPLE.

The pineapple plant has a number of long, sharp-pointed leaves (not unlike the century plant) springing from the root, in the midst of these a short flower stem is thrown up, bearing a single spike of flowers. These flowers become succulent and combine, thus forming a single fruit.



HOW PINEAPPLES GROW

At the top of the fruit is a tuft or crown of small leaves which, if cut off, will form a new plant. As the best plants seldom produce seed, pineapples are propagated by crowns and suckers. This plant is a native of tropical America. It is now cultivated in many tropical and subtropical countries, in Asia and Africa. It delights in a warm, moist climate and can be successfully grown in hothouses, where the wealthy cultivate it extensively.

Under proper cultivation it is one of the most delicate and richly-flavored of the fruits. In size they vary from 2 1/2 to 12 lbs. each in weight. Those grown in British hothouses excelling in size and flavor the natural product. The increase in exportation has led to more care in cultivation and a great improvement in quality. The best varieties are the Smooth Cavendish, Black Jamaica, and the Queen.

#### Hallowe'en

Hallowe'en, Hallow-eev—or Holy evening—is the eve of All Saints' Day, which it was customary, in Scotland

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PREPARING FOR HALLOWE'EN

particularly, to observe with ceremonies of a superstitious character. It was thought that the spirits of earth and air were permitted to rove about for a brief space of time during Hallowe'en and these spirits were accessible to the influence of certain charms employed to foretell the future. Some of these charms were simple and harmless, providing innocent merriment. The writer remembers being at a Hallowe'en party where the following formed part of the entertainment:

Three saucers were placed in a row, one with clear water, one with dirty water, and one empty. A person was blindfolded and led up to the saucers and was required to put a finger into one of the three. If in the clear water, a suitable and happy marriage was assured, the dirty water the reverse, and the empty one no marriage at all.

Apple seeds or nuts were named in pairs and placed on the stove, and according as they burnt together or flew asunder, the parties named were to spend their future lives.

A pot of potatoes was boiled, mashed, and nicely seasoned with cream, butter, salt and pepper, then a ring, a tumbler, a button and a coin were put in. Each guest took a spoon and ate from the pot, each hoping to get the ring or the coin, and fearing it might be the button or the tumbler. The ring foretold marriage, the coin wealth, the tumbler poverty, and the button a life of a bachelor or spinster.

It would be interesting to know how Hallowe'en came to be celebrated by the boys playing pranks and jokes, many of the latter being anything but a joke to the other party. Let us have fun, but not at the expense of someone's property or happiness.

Burns, in his poem "Hallowe'en," has given a good account of how the night used to be spent in Scotland.

Guy Fawke's

The Gunpowder Plot was an attempt on the part of a conspiracy to blow up the Parliament of England, on Nov. 5, 1605, on the day of the opening, when it was expected the King, Lords and Commons would be all assembled. The conspiracy was



NOVEMBER DAYS



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gotten up by a small lot of people who were dissatisfied with King James' rule. Guy Fawkes was found in the cellar preparing the matches for the explosion. He was tried and executed.

**Whales by the Dozen**

It was a great sight and a rare one to see whales sporting in the water like ducks in a small pond. I was on my way from Victoria across to Vancouver. The afternoon was lovely and I was sitting out on deck. My attention was drawn to the whales spouting in the water and for over half an hour, as the boat sped on, I watched them, for we seemed to be passing by a regular school of them. First, a great spout of water would shoot into the air, then the huge back of a whale would rise out of the sea, a moment later the monster would take a "header," and the crowing act of the aquatic performance would be the tail coming out of the water like the immense wings of some gigantic bird, appearing white and fringed all around with a deep border of black. One can form little idea of size under such conditions, but the tails of some must have been twenty feet across and the whales sixty feet long. I shouldn't wonder they were far larger by actual measurement.

I would not have cared to have been in a small boat amongst them. They kept at a safe distance from our steamer—the nearest must have been forty feet away.

It must be very destructive to the fish to keep these monsters in food.

During that short time, I think if I saw one, I saw one hundred whales—and it is a sight I shall always remember. L. ROSE.

"Mom," said little Patsy, "won't ye gimme candy, now?" "Whist!" cried his mother, "didn't I tell ye I'd give ye none at all if ye didn't kape quiet?" "Yes'm." "Well, the longer ye kape quiet the sooner you'll get it."—Philadelphia Press.

Now that Thanksgiving is past, the editor of this department would be glad to receive suggestions for Christmas dresses, and is specially adapted to give for special Christmas dishes, games for the Christmas parties and holidays, Christmas stories, etc., etc. L. R.



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**Health in the Home**

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There is just one royal road to beauty and that is good health. To try to mold a beautiful figure and a pretty face out of an unhealthy body is as impossible as it would be for an architect to build his foundation on a bed of sand. Before you try your beauty exercises to reduce the hips and waist and to fill out the hollows of the neck, stop and think if you have the physical foundations to build on. If you find you are anemic, exhausted and tired, postpone the beauty exercises and spend your time resting and getting strong. Sleep as much as you can, take long walks, drink lots of water and do not eat many sweets.

**Onion Remedies**

The experience of those who have tried the onion cure is that it works wonders in restoring a cold-racked system to its normal state.

An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three table-spoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheon of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered and filled with finely-chopped raw onions, seasoned with salt and pepper, makes the second meal on the schedule. For supper the onions may be fried as for breakfast and eaten with a chop and a baked potato.

The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat them every day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth.

Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onions placed between two pieces of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night.

Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the chest.

**How to Remove a Cinder**

When a cinder blows into the eye, close the lid and rub gently with the finger or a soft handkerchief toward the nose. Often when the rubbing is accompanied by blowing of the nose, the offending particle is removed. For a stubborn cinder use a solution of boracic acid. Drop some into the corner of the eye nearest the temple and wink the lid. Roll the eyeball around so that the solution may run over the pupil. Close the eyes for a few minutes. Frequently the acid moves the cinder to the corner of the eye, where it may be easily removed. Do not allow the finger or any foreign substance to touch the eye.

**Care of Children's Teeth**

Children's teeth seldom are given the proper care and attention. Every child should be taken to the dentist at least three or four times a year. If a black spot appears on the tooth, no matter how tiny it may be, it at once should be placed under the dentist's care.

A good mouth wash is made by putting a few drops of peroxide of hydrogen in a glass of water. Rinse the mouth well and it always will be sweet and clean.

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Always keep a large brick in the oven in case of sudden illness when heat is required, or for the sufferer from cold feet; wrappings in newspapers, it will retain its warmth much longer than the hot water bottle.

### Feeding the Sick

An intelligent officer in the army remarked one day that he had observed that a larger number of men who were sent home to their friends sick, died, than of those who remained in the army. On being asked his opinion as to what was the reason of such a result, he said, "Because their friends feed them up so." The answer was undoubtedly the true one. As in health we eat heartily, it seems to be concluded that if a sick person can be made to eat heartily he will get well right away; and to induce them thus to eat, all the delicacies and tempting things that can be thought of are crowded in on the poor laboring stomach, internal fever is excited, no nourishment is drawn out of it, and the invalid consumes away by internal fires.

We constantly read of persons horribly wounded in war or otherwise injured, who, unable to obtain human aid, are exposed to rain and night-air and other inclemencies, and would have starved but for the roots and berries they crawled about to procure, and yet survived. It is a rule, with very few exceptions, that the sick should not have their appetites tempted; that they should wait until they felt as if plain bread-and-butter would taste good to them, and even then, not eaten at less than five hours' interval.

The stomach is weak, like every other part of the body, and to put upon it a task which its instincts do not seek, is unwise and illogical in the highest degree. You can't make a sick pig eat, while a fat, a bigger pig, "forces" the food upon himself when he has not the slightest inclination, and even takes measures to create the inclination. No bird or beast or any creeping thing will eat when sick, but man, the biggest brute of all, will.

### Prune Dessert

Select nice, large prunes, boil slowly until tender in a small quantity of water, adding one cup of sugar to one pound of prunes. When cold, remove stones and cover with whipped cream, place on ice. It makes a delicious dessert.

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If you're willing to be advised by me, you'll neither a lender nor borrower be.

Don't offer honey to the man who keeps bees.

Furniture on credit brings discredit.

A true woodman is not afraid of chips.

It's foolish to sign what you haven't seen.

He who doesn't bet won't lose the wager.

If the water is to boil don't put out the fire.

Wear your old boots till you get new ones.

Letter a thousand harms than a single debt.

Who uses minutes has hours to use; who loses minutes whole years may lose.

### I Wouldn't Be Cross

I wouldn't be cross, dear, it's never worth while; Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile;

Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss, Just meet the thing boldly, and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home,

They love you so fondly; whatever may come,

You may count on the kinsfolk around you to stand,

Oh, loyalty true in a brotherly hand! So, since the fine gold far exceedeth the dross,

I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger, ah, no!

To the pilgrims we meet on the life path, we owe

This kindness, to give them good cheer as they pass,

To clear out the thist stones and plant the soft grass;

No, dear, with a stranger in trial or loss,

I perchance might be silent, I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness, sweetens, no sharpness may heal

The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal.

No envy hath peace; by a fret and a jar

The beautiful work of our hands we may mar.

Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,

I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

The editor of Success declares that many a man has been kept from performing a disgraceful criminal act by the thought that somebody loved him, believed him, trusted him.

## Windsor

Dairy

### Salt

The best costs no more. One grade—one price. There's no inferior grade of this excellent Salt—It's all "best"—pure, clean, dry, flavouring deliciously. It is the most satisfactory salt for butter—works in evenly—makes a butter keep better.

Grocers know—ask any of them.

129

**SAVE 5 MINUTES**  
Who wastes time every morning making coffee?

**"CAMP" COFFEE**

Made in a moment, see how good it is, how pure and fragrant. Make it.

At Postoffice & Savings, Light Creams & Condensed Milk.

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THE ONLY WAY to tell the cause of falling hair in men and women is to make a MICROSCOPE EXAMINATION of the hair. When the DISEASE IS KNOWN, THE CURE CAN BE PRESCRIBED. Send 4 free hairs to Prof. J. H. Austin, the 20 Years' Scalp Specialist and Bacteriologist, and receive ALPHALITHYLYN, a diagnosis of your scalp, a booklet on Care of Hair and Nails and a box of the Kennedy which he will prepare for you. Send us 2 cent postage stamps.

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**STYLE 164** shows our seven gored skirt with fancy plaited front trimmed with buttons. This skirt ranges in price, according to quality, from \$5.25 up to \$7.75. Every one of our skirts is made on our premises by competent tailors under our personal supervision. All our skirts are bound with an extra strong quality of binding to prevent sagging; the waist-bands are made of woven mohair, and in the stitching throughout the best quality of silk is used. All of our skirts can be made in any of the materials we have in stock. Write for our catalogue.

**AGENTS WANTED**—We have an excellent proposition to offer to good capable agents.

**HAMILTON GARMENT COMPANY**  
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# IN THE KITCHEN

## Care of the Kitchen Stove

"Why is it that I burn out so many sets of stove linings?" some one asks. Let me tell you of a few ways in which by using a little more care the stove can be made to last longer and better results be obtained from the fire.

See that a clinker is not allowed to form on the linings, and if one does form, remove it with the poker. At night the fire box should be even full of coal, after raking out all the dead cinders and ashes; never fill the stove above the top of the linings. Never use a shaker when it is possible to avoid it; instead use the poker freely and you will have a better fire and use less coal. Blowing the fire banks it down into a solid mass and the air cannot circulate through. When the fire from any cause becomes dull, do not stir it over the top or put it in wood but rake out the cinders and open the draught.

At night do not close the draughts as soon as the coal for the night is put on, but let it burn a little while until it is warm all through. There is then very little danger of gas, even if the stove is a poor one. The ashes should never accumulate in the ash pan until they reach the grate, for if they do this helps to burn the grate out. Always run the range so that you can get all the heat needed without having the top red hot, as this will warp the covers and centres, and if a little water should happen to fall on the stove while so hot a crack is very apt to be the result.

Keep the stove well blacked; if the lids get covered with grease turn them over and let the top of the lid come next the fire until the grease is all burned off. If the covers are red and the blacking does not adhere, let them get wet, so that they will rust a little and then black them. When buying a range, buy one that is moderately heavy and made of the best quality of iron. All the joints of a heating stove or range should fit well because if they do not, when the stove has been in use a short time you will notice gas escaping, and will not be able to tell where it comes from.—Good Housekeeping.

A German woman tells me that if anything black or colored is boiled in milk before it is worn it will never crack. I tried her advice upon a pair of black stockings, having a second pair of the same quality to be worn without the milk bath. It certainly did its duty, and the untouched pair cracked as all medium-priced stockings do.—I.G.C.

## Corn Cake

A Southern corn cake recipe is a valuable addition to every scrap book. Mix and sift three-fourths of a cupful of corn meal, one and one-fourth cupfuls of pastry flour, one fourth of a cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and five (level) teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add one cupful of milk, one egg well beaten and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Beat thoroughly, turn into a shallow buttered pan, and bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven. Cut in squares and arrange on a bread plate. If a richer corn cake is liked, two tablespoonfuls of butter may be used.—From the Cooking De-

partment of the October Woman's Home Companion.

## Nut and Celery Sandwiches

Chop fine one cupful of celery, six stoned olives, and one tablespoonful of English walnuts that have been shelled and blanched; mix them with mayonnaise dressing to a paste, and spread upon thin, buttered bread.

## Apple Sauce

Sometimes when making apple sauce as soon as it is done take from the fire and stir until fine. Add a pinch of soda and stir it well to take away the taste of the acid. Don't sweeten until after the soda is in. The sauce will be foamy and good for a fruit dish.

## Grapes

Canned Grapes—Pulp the grapes; boil the pulp five minutes; strain to take out seeds, put skins and pulp together; put pound for pound of sugar; boil half an hour, then add a little nice apple sauce that has been strained, and cook for ten minutes.

## Contributions

Mrs. T., of Renton, Ont., kindly sent in the following recipe.

### Tomato Marmalade.

5 lbs. ripe tomatoes.  
3 lbs. granulated sugar.  
2 oranges.  
1 lemon.

Squeeze juice and pulp out of the oranges and lemon. Cut up the rind in small pieces, being careful not to use the white pithy part. Add all together and boil two hours.

### Sweet Pickle Recipe.

Contributed by E. M. A., Bowmanville.

To see small cucumbers take 3 quarts of cider vinegar, 3 lbs. of light brown sugar, 2 ozs. each of whole cinnamon, cloves and allspice, and 8 or 10 small red peppers.

Let the cucumbers stand over night in salt and water. In the morning drain well, add them to the cold vinegar, sugar and spices, bring to the boil and boil two or three min-

utes. If the vinegar is very strong, add water. Onions and cauliflower may be used also.



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Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

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does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. Most dealers sell at \$5.00. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

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"Black Knight" Stove Polish makes stoves shine by night as well as by day. Can't burn it off, either—no matter how hot you make the stove.

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and give it a touch after using, you will always have a beautifully shiny stove. For a quick, lasting shine, there is nothing else to equal "Black Knight".

The Biggest Box for the Money, Too.



## In the Sewing Room

### The Fall Tailor-Made Girl

"This is the way the tailor-made girl will look when she steps out from her home this autumn," writes Grace Margaret Gould in the Woman's Home Companion. "Her skirt is short—a good five inches from the ground. She will tell you that she wears it this way because it is the very latest fashion, but perhaps it may be because her foot is small and her shoes worth looking at and she knows it. It's a new walking skirt—a flare skirt, band-trimmed with self material. The pattern is made with eleven gores, and two narrow bands and one wide one are used for the trimming, which are piped with velvet just a trifle darker than the cloth.

"Her smart coat is semi-fitting, half revealing and half concealing the trim outline of her form. It is a thirty-inch-length coat, which is quite the most approved coat to wear with the new short skirt. It is the very mannish cut and finish, and the sleeves reach straight to the wrist—the conventional two-piece coat sleeve is used with a velvet cuff. The turn-down collar is also of velvet, but the lapels are of cloth.

"A novel feature of the coat is its pockets. There are four of them, much to the delight of the wearer, and she is quick to tell you that she has rebelled at being known as the pocketless woman, and that henceforth she is going to have just as many pockets in her clothes as she wishes.

"The material of this particular suit is dark blue serge, with blue velvet a tint darker for the collar, cuffs and pipings. Worsteds, chevrot or mannish suitings are all good-style fabrics to use, as well as the serge, for a tailor-made suit of this sort. Braid in black or self color may be used to outline the bands."

### CHILD'S ONE-PIECE SHIRRED CAPS 5742.

The cap that can be laundered without difficulty is one always in demand for the wee folk. Here are two that when drawn up are prettily shirred, yet which can be opened out by simply untying a few strings. They can be made from any pretty lawn or material of the sort or from wash silk, and can be made as elaborate as you wish.

### HOUSE JACKET 5780.

To be Made with V-shaped or High Neck, with or without Sailor Collar, with Elbow or Long Sleeves.

The pattern 5780 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 inch bust measure.



5780 House Jacket,  
42 to 40 bust.

5724 Child's One-  
Piece Shirred Cap,  
One Size.

The pattern 5724 is cut in one size only and will be mailed to any address.

orate with lace and tucking as may be desired. In this instance, number one is made of Persian lawn with German Valenciennes lace finishing the edge, while number two shows the same material with tucks and embroidery that is worked onto the material. Number two also is shown with a revers, however, the revers being embroidered in a simple design, so that it really means two models in one. In addition to lawn and the like, wash silks are used for the caps and number two lends itself also to all-over embroidery, either with or without a lining of silk, while again, it can be made elaborate with insertions of lace combined with tucking or embroidery.

Number one is cut in one piece with additional full portions that are joined thereto and which finish the neck edge. Number two also is in one piece, but the revers is separate and when used is joined to the front edge. Both caps are supplied with shirring ribbons by means of which they are drawn into shape. When cleansing is necessary these ribbons are untied and the caps are laid out as shown in the small views.



5765 Blouse or Shirt  
Waist, 42 bust.

5776 Work Day  
Apron, One Size.

### BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 5757.

The pattern 5757 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



5785 Girl's Coat,  
8 to 12 years.

5778 Boy's Norfolk  
Suit, 8 to 12 years.

### GIRL'S COAT 5785.

To be Made in Three-quarter or Full Length.

The pattern 5785 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

### BOY'S NORFOLK SUIT 5778.

The pattern 5778 is cut in sizes for boys of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

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

Visitor—"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season?" Mrs. Montague-Jones de Smythe—"Gracious no! Mme. Rosalie attends to all that. We don't have to do our sewing no more!"

### NOTICE

After the 1st of January, 1908, the subscription price of the Farming World will be \$1.00 per year if paid in advance, if paid in arrears 25.

## DIAMOND DYES HELP MOTHERS TO KEEP THEIR GIRLS WELL DRESSED.



"I have used Diamond Dyes before I was married, and since I have been in a home of my own I have used several packages every month for the coloring of dresses, skirts, waists, ribbons and children's suits. I have four little girls who are always well dressed, thanks to your Diamond Dyes. When their suits, jackets, hats or stockings become dull or faded, I use some fashionable color of your Diamond Dyes, and at small cost, I produce garments and hats equal to new. Your Cotton and Wool colors are all perfect and so easy to use."

Mrs. J. E. Keller, Toronto, Ont.  
Mothers who would see their girls dressed natively and well at a small cost, should begin to use Diamond Dyes. One ten cent package of Diamond Dye of some fashionable color will cover the cost of a dress, suit or hat for the little one. Always be sure to get the real Diamond Dyes; never accept a substitute or the something called JUST AS GOOD as the Diamond.

Another very important thing is to be sure that you get the kind of Diamond Dyes that is adapted to the article you intend to dye. If your materials are Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, ask for Diamond Dye for Cotton; if your materials are Wool or Silk, ask for Diamond Dye for Wool.

GUARD AGAINST THEM. Refuse all package dyes that claim to color any material with one dye. Such dyes are deceptive and worthless.

Send us your full address and we will mail you free of cost the famous Diamond Dye Annual, New Teddy-Bear Booklet and Diamond Dye Direction Book.

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O love, th They faint Our echoes And grow Blow, hug echoes And answr dying,

In this p beauty of from this words and "roll from is the resu the Lakes The poet g tiful pictur vers bring echoes. No lines rhyme is much walls; shak adds to t the word v of voice be There is a words be sounds; the of soft, tiqi

## THE LITERARY CLUB

Edited by D. G. French, Temple Building, Toronto, Canada, to whom all communications regarding the Department should be addressed

### The Club Plan

During the winter months a series of lessons in poetical and prose literature will be taken up in this department, one of Shakespeare's plays will be studied in detail, special attention will be given to Canadian writers and their works, and hints and helps for Debating Clubs and Literary Societies will be a marked feature. Active membership in the club consists in following the studies given, and contributing from time to time answers to the exercises, selected or original matter, on the various topics suggested. Remember these rules:—

1. Write plainly.
2. Be brief.
3. Write on one side of the paper only.
4. Sign full name and address, *à la nom de plume*, if you do not wish your name published.
5. Answers should be mailed so as to reach the editor not later than two weeks after the date of issue in which questions or topics appear. All persons desiring to join the club are requested to send a card to the editor at once.

### Selections for Study

#### THE BUGLE SONG.

(Tennyson.)

The splendor falls on castle walls  
And snowy summits old in story;  
The long light shakes across the lakes,  
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.  
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild  
echoes flying,  
Blow, bugle, answer, echoes, dying,  
dying, dying.

O hark! O hear! how thin and  
clear,  
And thinner, clearer, farther going:  
O sweet and far from cliff and scar  
The horns of Eiland faintly blowing!  
Blow; let us hear the purple gleams  
repling;  
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying,  
dying, dying.

O love, they die on yon rich sky,  
They faint on hill or field or river;  
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,  
And grow forever and forever.  
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild  
echoes flying,  
And answer, echoes, answer, dying,  
dying, dying.

In this poem the writer depicts the beauty of the mountain echoes and from this draws the lesson that our words and deeds influence others and "roll from soul to soul." The poem is the result of Tennyson's visit to the Lakes of Killarney in Ireland. The poet gives us a series of beautiful pictures and the melody of the verse brings out the beauty of the echoes. Notice that not only do the lines rhyme at the end, but that there is much internal rhyme as, falls, walls, shakes, lakes; this middle rhyme adds to the musical effect. The dying away of the echoes is imitated in the word "dying." Itself, the stress of voice being on the first syllable. There is a great deal of alliteration, words beginning with the same sounds; there is also an abundance of soft, liquid sounds as, s, l, m, n.

This poem is one which affords a marked contrast to prose. In prose we expect to receive some definite information and to have it expressed as simply and briefly as possible; but here we have a series of pictures and sweet sounds which convey meaning to the mind through the senses of sight and hearing, aided by imagination. Poetry is not so much intended to give definite information as to move the emotions, make us feel. Prose appeals to the head; poetry, to the heart.

Try to put yourself in the poet's place, to see the mountains, the castle, the lake. Picture the bugler riding along and imagine you hear the echoes of the horn. Go a step farther and imagine that the echoes are the sounds coming from tiny horns of the fairies who are tripping from rock-to-rock all the way; and you will be able to fully appreciate this poetic gem.

#### Exercise

1. Express in your own words the meaning of:
  - (a) The horns of Eiland.
  - (b) Snowy summits old in story.
  - (c) Our echoes roll from soul to soul.
2. Describe the scene pictured in the poem.
3. Show all the ways by which the poem is made pleasing to the ear.

Write your answers to this exercise under the heading, "The Bugle Song." For the neatest and best list of answers will be given a copy of "Tennyson's Shorter Poems."

### Organizing a Debating Club

Every man should be able to express his ideas before an audience; he should be ready, if called upon, to preside at a public meeting; he should be able to discuss, in public or in private, topics of importance or general interest. A good debating society will give the practice necessary to enable one to do all these things.

A successful debating society does not require to have a large membership. A dozen young men and women, really in earnest, may accomplish more than a large society of forty or fifty members where the majority come for the mere "fun of the thing." A small club can meet in turn at different members' houses. A larger club can arrange for the use of a hall or possibly a schoolhouse.

First, then, get together several young people earnest in their desire for self-improvement. Select a name for your club. Elect officers, a president, to act as chairman of the meetings; a vice-president, to act in absence of the president or to relieve him and allow him to take part in the debate; a secretary, to keep a memorandum of the proceedings, to keep the roll of members and to collect fees if any are charged.

In selecting a topic for debate, see that it is one with which you are reasonably familiar, and upon which you can secure information. Do not select a one-sided question. Let it be broad enough to lead up to several lines of argument, and let it be something that is worth while discussing.

The following topics are given as suggestions:

1. Resolved, That the farmer is a greater benefactor to the country than the manufacturer.
2. Resolved, That in winning success, an attractive personal appearance is of more value than a good education.
3. Resolved, That the Japanese and Chinese should be excluded from Canada.
4. Resolved, That Government ownership of railways is desirable.

Note:—The editor will be pleased to receive particulars of the organization of any Literary or Debating Clubs. Give name and location of club and names of officers.

### The Shakespeare Corner

In the next issue we will begin the study of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Everyone desiring to follow these lessons should have a good annotated edition of the play. A suitable edition will be mailed by the editor for 25 cents postpaid.

As preparatory study, read up in Green's History of England, or any good history, an account of the life and literature of the Elizabethan age, also read a good sketch of Shakespeare's life.

For the best original sketch of the Life of Shakespeare, not containing over 500 words, the editor offers a copy of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.

### Canadian Literature

Members are requested to contribute for this section a synopsis of some novel by a Canadian writer (not over 500 words to be used). For the best synopsis we offer a copy of Selections from Canadian Poets.

### The Question Box

Members may ask questions on topics in connection with the studies given here or on general topics coming under the scope of the department.



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## Women's Institutes and their Work

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt.

### The Winners

The following are the winners of the prizes given to the Secretaries of Women's Institutes in Ontario sending in the largest list of subscribers to The Farming World:—

#### DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

1st prize—Miss S. Campbell, Peel Institute.  
2nd prize—Mrs. Jno. A. Binnie, Renfrew Institute.  
3rd prize—Mrs. A. Shortland, Parry Sound Institute.

#### BRANCH INSTITUTES.

1st prize—Mrs. H. Knight, Algoma Institute.  
2nd prize—Mrs. F. O. Awde, Haldimand Institute.  
3rd prize—Mrs. F. G. Staples, Middlesex North Institute.



### Worry

Worry is the most popular form of suicide. Worry impairs appetite, disturbs sleep, makes respiration irregular, spoils digestion, irritates disposition, warps character, weakens the mind, stimulates disease and raps bodily health. It is the real cause of death in thousands of instances where some other disease is named in the death certificate. Worry is mental poison; work is mental food.

When all day there is the dull, insistent, numb pain of something that makes itself felt, that all our other thinking, we should know that we are worrying. Then there is but one thing to do—stop worrying.

Worry is forethought gone to seed. Worry is discounting possible sorrows so that the individual may have present misery. Worry is the father of insomnia. Worry is the traitor in our camp that dampens our powder, weakens our aim. Under the guise of helping us to bear the present, and be ready for the future, worry multiplies our strength.

Worry is the dominance of the mind enemies within our own mind to sap by a single vague, restless, unashamed fearing and fearful idea. The mental energy and force that should be concentrated on the successive duties of the day is constantly and surreptitiously distracted and absorbed by this one fixed idea. The full, rich strength of the unconscious working of the mind, that which produces our best success, that which represents our finest activity, is tapped and wasted on worry.

Worry must not be confused with anxiety though both words agree in meaning, originally a "choking" or a "strangling;" referring, of course, to the throttling effect upon individual activity. Anxiety faces large issues of life seriously, calmly, with dignity. Anxiety always suggests hopeful possibility, it is active in being ready and devising measures to meet the outcome. Worry is not one large, individual sorrow, it is a colony of petty, vague, insignificant, restless imps of fear, that become important only from their combination, their consistency, their iteration.

To cure worry, the individual must be his own physician. He must give the case heroic treatments. He must realize, with every fibre of his being, the utter, absolute, uselessness of

worry. He must not think this is commonplace—a mere bit of literature: it is a reality that he must translate for himself from mere words to a real living fact.

He must understand that if he spend a whole series of eternities in worry, it will not change the fact one jot or tittle. It is a time for action, not worry, because worry paralyzes thought and action too. The one time that a man cannot afford to worry is when he does worry. Then he is facing, or imagines he is, a critical turn in affairs. This is the time when he needs one hundred per cent. of his mental energy to make his plans quickly, to see what is his wisest decision, to keep a clear eye on the sky and on his course, and a firm hand on the helm until he has weathered the storm.

There are two reasons why man should not worry, either one of which must operate in every instance: First, because he cannot prevent the results he fears; second, because he can prevent worry. If he is powerless to avert the blow, he needs perfect mental concentration to meet it bravely, to lighten his toils, to get what salvage he can from the wreck, to sustain his strength at this time when he must plan a new future. If he can prevent the evil he fears, then

he has no need to worry, for he would, by so doing, be dissipating energy in his hour of need.

If man does, day by day, the best he can by the light he has, he has no need to fear, no need to regret, no need to worry, no agony of worry would do ought to help, and neither mortal nor angel can do more than his best.

To cure oneself of worry is no easy task; it is not to be removed in two or three applications of the quack medicine of any cheap philosophy, but it requires only clear, simple common sense applied to the business of life. Man has no right to waste his own energies, to weaken his own powers and influence, for he has inalienable duties to himself, to his family, to society, and to the world.

MRS. JNO. WHITE.

Do not cut a hard-shelled squash with an axe or hatchet; use a saw instead.

### To Mend Knife Handles

When the blades of knives split from the handles pour a little resin into the cavity in the handle. Heat until exceedingly hot the part that fits in the handle and press it into the socket. Hold till cool and the knife will be found imbedded firmly. In heating it cover the blade carefully, for if it is heated beyond a certain point it loses its temper and cannot be made keen by sharpening.

## You May Never Know What You Have Missed

CARUSO, Scotti, Eames, Plancon, Sembrich, Journet, Gadski—have you heard any of these great singers? If not, there is great joy in store for you.

Caruso gets \$3,000 for each performance, and you would say he was worth it if you could hear that glorious voice.



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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Cattle with Ringworm

My young cattle have been affected with ringworm, and now it has appeared on my calves. I have tried several things but have not been successful in getting rid of it.

Wentworth Co. T. M.

There are a number of remedies which may be used for curing ringworm. Tincture of iodine applied to the affected parts after removing the scabs is one of the best remedies known. Paint the spot under the scab thoroughly with the tincture and for some distance round the outer edge. Apply it with a small brush or swab. Two or three applications will usually be sufficient. If the bare spot is rather large it may be as well to rub some vasoline over it after the iodine treatment is completed.

A strong solution of sulphate of copper, one pound dissolved in half a gallon of boiling water, applied as above when cool is said to be very effective if applied every week or ten days.

As a preventive, all boxes, stalls and stables should be well coated with lime wash and carbolic acid.

### Young Trees Dying

I have an orchard in which there are quite a number of trees dying. The bark is all dead and peeling off just above the ground and a little below, otherwise the trees look quite healthy. They are only young trees and are bearing nicely.

I have sprayed with Gillett's lye and also lime.

Can you, in your next issue, please explain the cause? Would the spraying affect them? A SUBSCRIBER.

Northumberland Co.

It is difficult to say from your description just what is afflicting your trees. If you will refer to our issue of 16th September last, you will find an article on the apple disease which injured the orchards in your part of the country this spring; it may be the same thing.

## Rural Law

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

### Setting Aside a Will

A dies, having made his will devising his property to his wife for her life, and after her death to his only child (a son) for his life, and after the son's death equally amongst all the latter's living children. Can the son's children set aside their grandfather's will and change the same to suit themselves or must the terms of the will be adhered to after their father's death.

E. A. (Ontario).

If the will is a valid will, the grandchildren of the testator cannot set it aside, but if all are willing they can agree amongst themselves

on a different distribution or division of the property. On the death of their father each of the grandchildren of the testator is entitled to a certain share in the property under the terms of the will, but there is nothing to prevent any one or more of the grandchildren giving their share or selling it to another should he or they desire. This, however, would not affect their grandfather's will, and if they desire to divide the property on a basis different to that contained in the will, they can only do so by proper agreement amongst themselves and proper conveyances in respect to their respective shares. In other words, the will remains valid, but the heirs can sell or dispose of their respective shares under it as they see fit.

### About a Will

If a man leaves his property by will to his daughter and marries again, can his wife get any of his estate after his death? A SUBSCRIBER (Ontario).

By "The Wills Act of Ontario" it is enacted that: "(1) Every will made by any person dying on or after the 13th day of April, 1897, shall be revoked by the marriage of the testator except in the following cases, namely:—

"(a) where it is declared in the will that the same is made in contemplation of such marriage;

"(b) where the wife or husband of the testator elects to take under the will by an instrument in writing, signed by the wife or husband and filed within one year after the tes-

tator's death in the office of the Surrogate Clerk at Toronto;

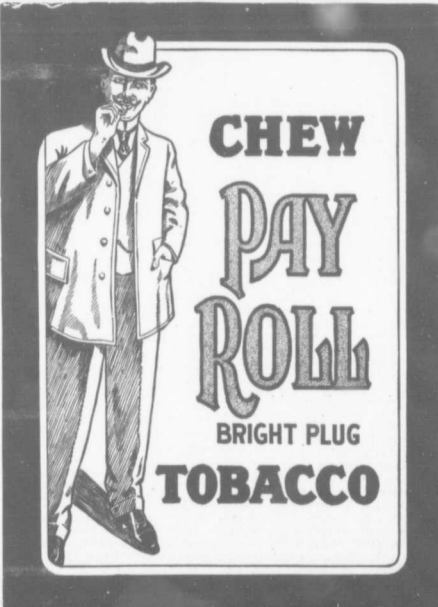
"(c) where the will is made in the exercise of a power of appointment, and the real or personal estate thereby appointed would not, in default of such appointment, pass to the testator's heir, executor or administrator or the person entitled to the testator's next of kin under the Statute of Distribution."

"(2) The will of any testator who died between the 31st day of December, 1868, and the 13th day of April, 1897, shall be held to have been revoked by his subsequent marriage unless such will was made under the circumstances set forth in clause (c)."

The will of the testator, devising his property to his daughter, would be revoked by his subsequent marriage unless it falls within some of the exceptions we have quoted above and the wife would be entitled to share in the husband's property, as in the case of an intestacy.

Again, a widow is entitled to dower in her husband's estate unless she elects to take the share bequeathed her under her husband's will (where there is a valid will) or her distribution share of the estate where there is no will, in lieu of dower.

The Royal Scottish Agricultural Society has purchased 12,000 acres at the head of Loch Awe for the establishment of a forest demonstration area. This land is typical of much of the waste lands in Scotland that might profitably be put under forest crops.



**CHEW  
PAY  
ROLL  
BRIGHT PLUG  
TOBACCO**

## National Dairy Show

(Continued from page 1011.)

prominent dairy authorities. These were well attended.

The best part of the show, however, was the dairy cattle exhibit. The Guernseys were out in largest numbers, with the Ayrshires in second and superior quality; Jerseys came third, Holsteins fourth, Brown Swiss fifth, and Dairies belted sixth.

Chicago is near the centre of the greatest breeding ground for Guernseys in the United States, and consequently a large exhibit of this breed was made. While the quality of many herds was superior, yet there were not a few inferior animals shown. Among the firms represented were Helendale Farms, Milwaukee; H.A.C. Taylor, Newport, R.I.; the Krupp Farm, Birmingham, Mich.; M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.; T. B. Buckley, Schaghticoke, N.Y.; G. R. Robbins, Hinsdale, Ill.; J. H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.; J. G. Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis., and T. W. Brophy, Chicago.

The Ayrshires made a very attractive exhibit. To the Middle States dairymen they were a new breed. They excelled in point of quality. The twenty-five cows that lined up before Judge Scoville, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, were admitted to be one of the best shows of dairy cows seen for many a day. W. P. Schank, of Avon, N.Y., won 1st for champion and grand champion with his three-year-old cow, Croftland Bunch, a Pennsylvania-bred, carrying a capacious udder. He also won 1st on yearling in milk and junior champion, 1st on get of sire and produce of cow. It was left to R. R. Ness of Howick, Ontario, to win 1st on Hunter & Sons of Maxville, Ont., to hold up the dignity of Canada at this great show, and their winnings were such as to show how creditably it was done. We are confident that had more Canadian breeders, such as Home in Ayrshires, Logan Bros., Clemons or Hallman in Holsteins, Bull & Son or Duncan in Jerseys, McMonagle or Roper Bros. in Guernseys, accompanied Ness and Hunter to Chicago, they would have brought over prizes and champion ribbons to add to their collection. While the Ayrshires exhibited by Schank of New York State, and McFadden of Pennsylvania, were of fine animals and much admired, yet our Canadian Ayrshires were the chief attraction. Possibly their uniformity in color and type and their deep-milking qualities had much to do with this. Ness won 2nd and 4th in aged cows with Nellie Burns and Violet III. Hunter's won 3rd with Edith of Lenesscock. Ness won 2nd in the two-year-olds with Morton Mann's Lady Nellie, Hunter's with Daisy Queen of Springhill. Ness won 1st and 3rd on yearlings with Nellie Burns IV. and Burnside Cherry. In yearlings, Ness won 1st and 2nd with Nellie Burns V. and Blinchock Flora. Hunter's 4th with Birdie of Springhill. Hunter won 1st, 2nd and 3rd on junior calves. Ness won 1st, senior champion and grand champion with his aged bull, Barcheskie King's Own, 3rd on two-year-old bull, Autehenbrin Abraham, 1st on junior champion with Netherhall Yoodtime; 4th on senior bull calf and 1st on junior bull calf, 1st on aged herd, 1st on junior herd, 1st on four cows; 1st in milk, 1st on an exhibitor's calf herd, 2nd on get of sire,

and 3rd on progeny of cow, also premier exhibitor's prize. Hunter's won 1st on two-year-old bull, Lenesscock Oyama's Guarantee, closely followed by McFadden's Howie's Majestic. Hunter's won 2nd in yearling bull with Lenesscock Durward II, 1st on senior bull calf, Lenesscock Laddie; also on three heifers in milk from one sire, 3rd; 3rd on four cows, 3rd on exhibitor's herd and also on junior herd; 2nd on calf herd, 4th on get of sire and progeny of cow. Schank won all the female diplomas and the premium breeder's prize.

W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que., Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Association, conducted the students' judging contest in Ayrshires.

The Holsteins were represented by the herds of F. R. Hazard, Syracuse, N.Y.; F. P. Knowles, Auburn, N.Y.; W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Iowa; and D. C. Pearson, Hadley, Mich. The prizes were awarded by W. C. Hunt, Manlin, N.Y. Among them were some typical animals of the breed and some excellent dairy animals also. On the whole the quality was superior. Mr. J. Monroe, of Winnipeg, won 1st, junior and grand champion with a superior calf, almost faultless, Johanna Bonheur's Sir Fogne. This was the only animal shown by Mr. Monroe.


Prof. Scovell placed the awards in the Jersey class and had many close decisions to make. Such noted herds as those of Thomas W. Lawson, Egypt, Mass.; Hunter & Smith, Beatrice, Neb.; E. A. Smith, Ringwood, Ill.; Dixon & Deane, Brandon, Wis.; Overton Farms, Nashville, Tenn.; and A. B. Lewis, Fredericksburg, Va., were there to contest for honors. Keen competition was evidenced in the aged bull class when such high-riced animals met as Overton's Brookhill Fox, a strong, typical Jersey; Lewis' Stockwell, of grand type and quality and great style; Dixon & Deane's Fancy Lad and Lawson's Fox's Pioneer, of excellent breeding, from fine families, and grand individuals. It was a case of Greek meeting Greek; finally, the ribbons were placed in the order above. Brookhill Fox also won the senior and grand champion ribbons. There was a strong fight all through the classes. The fifteen Jersey cows that graced the ring were a handsome lot, of true Jersey type, with the milking functions well developed, many of them carrying shapely udders with well-placed teats. Scarcely have we seen such a fine shapely-uddered lot of Jersey cows. First senior and grand champion went to Lewis' Golden Fern's Sensation, truly a beauty and of grand dairy type.

The Brown Swiss cattle, natives of the hills and valleys of Switzerland, with their strong-boned frames, were represented by E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill.; F. R. Hazard, Syracuse, Ill.; and Springdale Breeding Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Among them were many superior animals. The decisions were made by T. H. Imman, Beloit, Wis., strictly on the Swiss type, which discounts to a certain extent dairy type, and gives prominence to size, color, and large quarters.

Three herds of Dutch Belted cattle were on hand, all from the New England States, shown by H. W. Lance, Peacock, N.H.; D. B. Wilson, Waterbury, Conn.; and F. R. Saunders, Bristol, N.J. The prizes were well divided. "HABITAT."

## New Cream Separator

The manufacturers of the "Maple Leaf" cream separator, now being advertised in The Farming World, have had many years' experience in cream separator construction. Knowing the demand that exists for a cheaper machine, and believing that there was an opening for a low-priced first-class separator, they have put the "Maple Leaf" machine on the market. This machine is made exclusively in Canada. The best of appliances and workmen were used in its construction, resulting in an A1 machine being produced that skins up perfectly and which sells for less money than the most of those on the market. The bowl is constructed on the plate or disc system, dividing the milk into thin layers and reducing the minimum of speed required for a thorough separation. The frame is so designed that the shafts and bearings are always held in perfect alignment. There are no loose frames. It is a low-down machine easy of operation. Parties contemplating purchasing a separator should look into the "Maple Leaf" machine before buying.



**ABSORBINE**  
Will reduce inflammation, swellings, Joint Bruises, Soft Injuries, Cuts, Blisters, Fists, or any unsightly sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister, under bandage, removes the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7c free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** For marking and cleaning. \$1.00 per bottle. Contains Vaseline, Violetole, Hydrocort, Strains, Bruises, Stings, Pain and Inflammation.

W. H. KONG, P.O. 7, 71 Montreal St., Springfield, Mass.  
Cables Address: KONG 810 C. O. Canada.

## Tuttle's Elixir

Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never falls if cure is possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.



**Tuttle's Family Elixir**  
Linctus for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Bone Treatment. "Veterinary," perfect horseman's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Tuttle, Boston, Mass.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.** 113 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.  
Monroe: 41 A. Tuttle, Mar., 22 St. Gabriel St., Quebec.  
New Canada Representative  
C. H. B. CROCKER, South Farmington, N.S.

## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the lameness, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Some bones occasionally need minute application—occasionally one required. Some bones require several applications. Bone, raw and old cases alike. Write for full directions.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Nineteen years' experience, fully indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Contains all the latest and best that any kind of lameness in horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, cats, etc., has to offer.  
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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## PURE-BRED STOCK

## NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any 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.

## The Farming World Man on the Wing

This number announces the auction sale of a number of imported Clydesdale fillies imported by Messrs. Dalgetty Bros., of London, Ont. As all will remember, the sales held by this firm during the past two years were more than once record-breakers in point of high average in prices. This is in itself a guarantee of the high character of the goods handled by them. Last year a splendid lot were offered and the highest-priced filly offered went to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. This consignment has been commented upon as the best yet made by the firm, and if such is the case, buyers will not be disappointed in them. All are sired by good stallions, a number being by leading sires and choicely bred. All horsemen should pin the date of Nov. 6th in their hats.

The recent auction sale of Shire fillies, held at St. Thomas, showed unmistakably that the high price and scarcity of feet in Ontario has not dampened the ardor of Ontario horse breeders. An average of three hundred dollars per head in October, with five or six months of stall-feeding in sight, is a price in Ontario to pay for a prospective brood mare. Most of Ontario's horsemen, however, are far-sighted enough to realize that the temporary quietude in the horse business is no indication of a decline in demand, and they will reap their reward in perhaps unprecedentedly high prices next spring.

This sale of Shire fillies is also indicative of something more. While the Clydesdale is still an ever king in Canada, the fact that a good Shire filly will readily sell for more money than a common Clydesdale, should warn importers that we have had about enough small, under-sized Clydesdales brought over to last for some time and that big, drafty goods are now in order. Any quantity of the latter will be welcomed at at least a fair price. Small, under-sized goods are liable to meet with a doubtful reception.

## Gossip

The stock barns of R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., were destroyed by fire a week ago, resulting in a loss estimated at \$10,000 to the owners. A number of good horses were lost, besides a lot of grain.

## YORKSHIRE SWINE

We have a stock of over 1500 to choose from, and have a fine lot of specially selected young males and females for sale. Prices reasonable.

**Glenavy Co., Limited, Davisville**  
Glenavy Farm, Eglinton Avenue East  
North Toronto.

The annual sale of bull calves at Collynie, held on Oct. 8th last, established another record in prices. Nineteen head sold for an average of £410 or \$2050 each. Last year's sale made a record of £304 15s. or \$1523 each, which was \$120 per head more than the average of Mr. Duthie's sale in 1905. Whatever may be the conditions elsewhere, there is no lowering of values for good Shorthorns in Great Britain. It was felt that as the Argentine trade had fallen off somewhat, or that prices there were lower, the Collynie sale of 1907 would not come up to the high average of 1906, but it has surpassed it by an increase of over \$500 per head, an amount that many would consider a good price to pay for a young bull. The demand for choice breeding is increasing every year, and as the number who make a study of breeding and do breed good individuals is small, even in the Old Land, the price of their surplus stock must necessarily rule high.

Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Colburns, Ont., have sold their two-year-old Baron's Pride stallion, Ltd Curson, to Alex. Graham, Oro Station, Ont., for a good round figure. This stallion was one of the best in their recent importation. He has character, size and quality, and is the best of movers.

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes:—"Fall wheat is looking splendid around here, about the usual average being sown. Farmers are busy harvesting the mangel and

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombaul's  
Caustic Balsam

## Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For  
Curb, Spavin, Swelling, Sprain, Bone  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Rings and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasitic  
Thrush, Diphtheria, Resolves all  
Bunions from Hooves or Galls.

As a Rheum Remedy for Consumption,  
Sprain, Bone Thrust, etc., it is Unsurpassed.  
Warranted to give Caustic Balsam, and in  
its use. Sold by all Druggists. Price only  
per charge sale, with full directions for  
its use. Prepared by Dispensary Chemist,  
Soleman, etc. Address  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Most Successful V. Inst. in Canada  
E. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal  
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

15 YOUNG SOWS from three to eight months old, also 4 YOUNG BOARS fit for service. A very choice lot. 2 of the Boars are sired by Imported Danesfield Donovan. The Sows will be bred if wanted to my fine young imported Boar Cincinnatus (18494).

E. E. MARTIN - CANNING, ONT

## Large English Yorkshires The Largest Herd in America.

We are headquarters for the profitable feeders. The Summer Hill type of Yorkshires is different from the rest. That's why they win wherever shown. Our Herd has won more first prizes during the last six years at Toronto, London, Pan American, Chicago International, and St. Louis, than all other herds combined. We always have plenty to select from. Our prices are right and our stock is right—and you will be right if you buy Summer Hill Yorkshires.

D. C. FLATT & SON - Millgrove, Ont. Six miles from Hamilton.

## Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I HAVE FOR SALE Pigs of all ages, both sexes, from eight weeks to eight months old, sired by such Stock Boars as Woodstock Laddie and Polgate Doctor's Rival. All true to type and prize-winning stock. Call and see or write for prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Ciderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Front and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not sold.

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

sugar beet (feed) crops, which are turning out very satisfactorily, with fully as large yields as in former years. The apple crop is also very fair both in quantity and quality. Cattle are somewhat of a drag, especially steers. The high price of hay and grain has frightened farmers, and they should have to keep a few steers over winter. A large number of the cattle offered are not fat enough for shipping so they are pretty dull property. I am of the opinion that it will pay to hold such for a couple of months."

Mr. L. O. Clifford, The Maples, Oshawa, Ont., has recently purchased the fine young Hereford heifer from Mr. W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont., that won 2nd at Toronto, 1907. He is also negotiating for a young bull from one of the best herds in America. Nothing but the best is his motto.

#### The Spring Stallion Show

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association the date for their annual stallion show was fixed for February 12, 13, 14, 1908. Some uncertainty prevailed in regard to this matter, as the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner had decided to hold the third annual convention of the National Live Stock Association about the time of the annual meetings of the Breeders' Associations. Each of these were notified by the Commissioner of this intention, and requested to inform him of the expected date of their meetings. Many of these were unable to give this information at once, and the announcement was then made that



### JOHN BOAG & SON Importers and Breeders of High-class Clydesdales

We have to offer fine imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Carefully selected consignment just landed. They are the right kind, combining size and draftiness with desirable style and quality. They are carefully selected personally, and are from leading sires in Scotland and with good breeding on dam's side. Write and tell us what you want.

**RAVENSHOE P.O.**  
Brown Hill Sta., Midland Div., G.T.R.



### Clydesdale Fillies

A few big drafty ones, sired by Up To Time, Acme, Baron Mitchell, Lord Fauntleroy, Clan Stewart, and other noted breeding horses in Scotland. Also two grand Yearling Stallions sired by Baron McNece and General Hunter. Personally selected in Scotland by myself. Come to St. Thomas for a grand imported Clydesdale Brood Mare.

**ALEX. McNEVIN, St. Thomas P.O., Ont.**

## CITY VIEW STOCK FARM Clydesdale -- Shorthorns

Five Fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions of choice breeding, for sale. Fifteen Good Young Shorthorn Bulls at a reasonable price

**J. W. INNES**

**Woodstock, Ont.**

## Auction Sale of Clydesdale Fillies



Certificates of registration will be furnished on day of sale. Address all correspondence to DALGETY BROS., Glencoe, Ont.

**DALGETY BROS.**  
Proprietors

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON**  
Auctioneer

There will be Sold by Public Auction at the

**FRASER HOUSE STABLES**  
King Street, London

**On Wednesday, Nov. 6**

Commencing at 1.30 o'clock p.m.

**16 Imported Registered**  
**Clydesdale Fillies**

Two and three years old and upwards, by some of the most noted sires in Scotland. Several suitable for show purposes, and some in foal to noted sires. Our second consignment of Clydesdale Stallions will also arrive with this shipment of Fillies. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect our stock.

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the date of the National Live Stock Convention would be the 6, 7, 8 of February. In the case of the Ontario Horse Breeders' this date proved a rather awkward one. To make their meeting earlier would clash with the dates of the County Council meetings throughout the Province, while the holding of the show, later would mean that the annual meetings, such as the Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, and Pony Associations, which are usually held at the time of the Spring Show, would not thus be held until after the Convention. There would seem to be little remedy for the situation, however, and the week following the convention was decided upon as the most suitable. The show will be held as last year, in the St. Lawrence Market building, and, it is probable, that with a larger prize list and extra classes the show will be bigger and more attractive than ever. The judges recommended for the heavy classes are Messrs. Jas. Torrance, Markham; Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont., and A. B. McLaren, Chicago.

**R. D. Palmer's Sale of Clydesdales**

R. D. Palmer's sale of Clydesdales, held last month, brought very reasonable prices, considering the scarcity of feed. One three-months-old filly sold for \$150, and a two-year-old filly and seven-year-old mare at \$125 each. The balance sold almost as high. They were bought mostly by local buyers.

**Spenceley's Sale**

H. J. Spenceley's Hackneys and Clydesdales were sold by auction at Craigeale Farm, Box Grove, on Oct. 24th. Auctioneers Captains T. E. Robson and J. H. Prentice conducted the sale. A large number were present, including nearly all the Hackney breeders in central Ontario. Prices for many of the animals were low, but some really good figures were secured. The highest priced filly was the 3-year-old Coral Sea, imported, by Candidate. It was secured by Graham Bros. of Clarendon, for \$800, a two-year-old brought \$390, and Harry K. Thaw, a champion gelding by Saxon, was secured by Graham & Renfrew for \$275. The Clydesdale fillies brought from \$200 to \$300 each. The quality of the animals was good and there were some bargains going.

**Shire Fillies Sell Well**

Messrs. Chambers & Son's sale of Shire fillies, managed by C. K. Geary and held at St. Thomas on October 23rd last, was a success. There was a large attendance, several buyers from Michigan being present. In all twenty-six fillies, mostly two-year-olds, sold at from \$205 to \$225 each, averaging \$211.53. The animals were in fine condition. The sale was well handled by Captain T. E. Robson. The firm announce another shipment, to start from England on Nov. 2nd, 1907.

**Another Shorthorn Record Broken**

The great event in Shorthorn circles of the year, the annual draft sale from the Shorthorn herds of Mr. Wm. Debie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, Upperrill, Scotland, was held on October 8th, and proved what no one anticipated, to be a record-breaker.

**CRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM**

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCELEY, Box Grove, Ont.

**Hillcrest Clydesdales**

We have now for sale 8 Imported fillies about 6 months old as Royal Favorite, Alan Chatman, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Marston, etc. Seven rising three years old and broken to harness. Long Distance Phone. Merchester P.O. and Station, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

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A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

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Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litter of our seventy-five brood sows to farrow in a few weeks, 120 young lams and sows now on hand. Pairs not also a speciality. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.R. stations on notification.

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We have now on hand only the choice imported cells, including King 3 years old, and Baron Columbus, the Toronto winner, as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 1 and 2 year olds.

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Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales and Hackneys For Sale

Our stables have won First and Championship at America's leading Shows, and for individuals of the show-ring kind are always on hand. Come and see them

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Long distance telephone at Farm, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Stations

Owing to the Argentine scare, grave fears were expressed regarding the outcome of this year's sale. Last year, Mr. Duthie's average was \$400 higher than ever before, and to even reach this figure, let alone going beyond it, seemed an impossibility. But go ahead it did, reaching an average of \$2,048 per head for this year's draft. The quality put into the ring is said never to have been surpassed either by Mr. Duthie or any other breeder. The highest-price calf was Pride of Sittytown, sold to Denny Bros., Kent, for \$3,750. It is a blood red, blocky, well-coated calf, from Rose of Sittytown, a straight Cruikshank cow, and a great milker and breeder. Although this is a high figure, it was nearly \$500 below the price paid last year by J. Deane Willis for Prince of the Blood, sire Pride of Avon. The given average this year was better, all the offering being exceptionally good in quality.

The average for the Uppermill draft was slightly less than \$350. The average for Marr's bull calves was \$525, as against \$610 last year. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freganot, Ont., bought the Marr bull calf, Scotch Bank, for \$300.

The following is the average for bull calves for several years back—

## COLLYNIE.

Number.	Average.
1907.....	17 \$2048.26
1906.....	18 1521.20
1905.....	16 931.78
1904.....	18 1132.52
1903.....	22 720.58
1902.....	18 578.00
1901.....	20 787.20
1900.....	19 751.72
1899.....	20 618.60

## UPPERMILL.

(Mr. John Marr.)

Number.	Average.
1907.....	4 \$ 525.00
1906.....	7 611.00
1905.....	10 167.00

## Shorthorn Sales in the Argentine

Shorthorn sales in the Argentine are not going so well as those in Aberdeenshire will go next month. By the latest Argentine papers received we note that a dozen imported bulls, belonging to Mr. Jas. Sibley, had realized an average of only \$545, which will never pay, considering that the cost of exporting each animal will bulk up to \$250 or \$300. The top price in Mr. Sibley's lot was \$750 paid for the bull, Musical Lad, got by First Favour out of Minstrel. The next highest price was \$625, paid for Wrestler's Baronet, got by Hapton Crown out of Beryl. Another bull, Red River, got by Look Ahead out of British Queen, realized \$605. Eleven highly-bred bulls exported by Messrs. Hughes also met a dull trade. The high-priced bull, Statesman of Ardmore, which had been catalogued for sale, had died of pneumonia. A three-year-old of the Fairy Queen tribe realized the top price of \$1,500. Another, a grandson of Prince of Sanquhar, went for \$750. A red three-year-old sired by Sittytown Chief was short in pedigree, but he realized \$795. The red Marr bull, Proud Knight, of the Princess Royal family, was thrown away at \$545, but Fritzy, of the Ardmore herd realized \$670. The surprise of the sale was the red half-brother to last year's Palermo champion, and he only realized \$920.

North British Agriculturalist.

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Over 10 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on rails. With engines, horse powers, strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

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A Combination Exhibition of both LIVE and DRESSED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY; also a DAIRY SHOW and a SEED SHOW, will be held at

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Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh P. ones for sale.

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Dorset for the flock.

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## Inspection of Export Sheep

A new order regarding the exportation of sheep has been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. All sheep originating in Ontario west of the eastern boundary of Ontario county, if consigned to points in the United States, whether intended for export to Europe or not, must be inspected by a government veterinary inspector at the place of crossing the boundary. All inspection must be done by daylight. This order does not apply to sheep for breeding, grazing or feeding which are accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of exportation.

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The in w weeks week bound lookin there lower ter. here a pig, No. 1

The prices which quote real bushel Toron 62c. t times range and T P ear n corn i can n 74c. t yellow lots. high.

Hay and pr real to \$17.50 per ton. Bales to \$10.

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**W. Fastest LOONI**

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## Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 28, 1907.

General trade continues good and the general opinion is that it was never on a more solid foundation than now. There is some relaxation in the money market though fall rates rule about the same.

### WHEAT.

There have been some fluctuations in wheat circles during the last few weeks, though prices on the whole have not receded any since last writing. At present high values there is bound to be some fluctuations, but, looking at the supply and demand, there is nothing to warrant much lower prices during the coming winter. Ontario fall wheat is quoted here at \$1.03 to \$1.04 1/2. At Winnipeg, holders are asking \$1.17 for No. 1 Northern.

### COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market keeps firm and prices have now reached a level from which there is not likely to be any change for some time. They are quoted at from 58c. to 60c. at Montreal and 54 1/2c. to 55 1/2c. per bushel here at outside points. On Toronto farmers' market they bring 62c. to 63c. per bushel. Barley continues firm. Montreal quotations range from 70c. to 92c. as to quality, and Toronto 85c. to 90c. per bushel. Peas are quoted here at 90c. The corn market is not so strong. American mixed is quoted at Montreal at 74c. to 75c. per cwt. Here No. 3 yellow is offering at 70 1/2c. in car lots. Both shorts and bran continue high.

### HAY AND STRAW.

Hay supplies are not accumulating and prices continue firm. At Montreal haled hay is quoted at from \$15 to \$17.50 in car lots, and here at \$17.50 to \$18.50 in car lots on track. There is not much hay offering at country points. On Toronto farmer's market, loose hay brings \$20 to \$22 per ton.

Baled straw is quoted here at \$9.50 to \$10.50 for car lots on track.

### EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market continues strong under a good demand. Selects are quoted at Montreal at 26c. to 27c. Here quotations are 24c. to 25c. per dozen in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market, eggs bring 32c. to 35c. per dozen.

The quality of the dressed poultry offering is none too good, but there is a fair supply. Prices are steady. Dressed chickens are quoted here at from 9c. to 10c.; hens, 8c. to 8 1/2c.; ducks, 9 1/2c. to 10c.; geese, 8c. to 9c. turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; live chickens, 7 1/2c. to 8c.; hens, 6 1/2c.

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners.  
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For Prospectus—  
W. S. JONES, Principal.

### POTATOES AND BEANS.

The potato market rules steady. At Montreal, Quebecs are quoted at 60c. to 65c. per bag of 90 lbs. Quotations here are steady at 70c. for car lots on track.

Dealers are awaiting the arrival of the new bean crop and very little is doing. At Montreal, prices are nominal at \$1.85 to \$2 per bushel. Primes are quoted here at \$1.80 to \$1.90, and hand-picked at \$1.90 to \$2 per bushel.

### FRUIT.

There has been some excitement in apple circles during the past few days. Both English and American buyers have been after the Ontario crop and sales in Western Ontario are reported at \$2.75 to \$3 and \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl., the latter latter figures for choice winter varieties.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The active buying of cheese of a week or two ago has been followed by a quiet condition of the market and lower values. Montreal quotations are 12 3/4c. to 12 7/8c. for Quebecs, 12 7/8c. to 13c. for Townships, and 13c. to 13 1/8c. for Ontarios. At the local markets prices have ruled at from 12 1/4c. to 12 1/2c., with few sales reported.

The butter market continues firm with the local demand still good. Quite a lot of New Zealand butter has been bought for January and February delivery at 28c. laid down in Montreal. Creamery butter is quoted at Montreal at 27 1/2c. to 28c. per lb. Prices hold firm here and receipts are moderate. Creamery prints are quoted at 27c. to 29c., and solids at 23c. to 25c.; dairy prints at 21c. to 22c. per lb.

### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have ruled large, with the bulk of the cattle offering of poor quality. Trade is slow, with the common classes of butchers and stockers selling at lower prices. Choice cattle, which are scarce, sell at good figures. Few choice exporters are offering. They are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. and bulls at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Prime butchers' cattle sell at \$4.50

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Bar Steel  
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to \$5, the bulk of the offering selling below \$4 per cwt., at from \$2.50 to \$3.50; cows at \$2.50 to \$3.60, and canners at \$1 to \$2 per cwt. The supply of feeders and stockers is not as large as one might expect considering the scarcity of feed. Quotations are as follows:—Best feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.35 to \$3.65; fair feeders, 1000 to 1100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; best stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.70; medium stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.50; common feeders, 500 to 700 lbs., \$1.50 to \$2.

Good cows are in fair demand with prices firm, some of the best going

at \$5 each. One choice Holstein springer sold last week at \$85. The medium quality sells at \$40 to \$45 and canners at \$25 to \$35 each. Prices for veal calves range from \$3 to \$6 per cwt, the bulk going at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs rule large with prices steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. for export ewes and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks. Lambs sell at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., with choice ones going as high as \$5.65 per cwt.

The run of hogs keeps large, giving the market an easier tendency. Selects are quoted at \$6.25 and lights and unfinished hogs at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.

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Advertisements under this head one cent a word, Cash must accompany all orders, or by call orders.

### Farms for Sale

FOR SALE—172 acre farm, 3 miles from Bradford; new white brick house on stone foundation, 9 rooms, frame barn 32x50, hog pen, impervious shed, drive house, swimming pool. Price \$10,000. Write or call upon S. G. READ a SON, 129 Colborne St., Bradford Ont.

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### Help Wanted

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

WANTED—Farmers and others wishing farm help or domestic servants, apply, ALEX. STEVENSON, Immigration Agent, Kilmarsnock, Scotland.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$10 to \$20 per week during fall and winter months. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

WANTED—By a well-established Toronto house—young men of good appearance to represent them in town and country. \$1 to \$6 a day to good workers. Experience unnecessary. Address KEYSTONE VIEW COMPANY, Toronto.

HOME WORK—We want reliable families to operate our high-speed Automatic Knitting Machines at home, whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars, address THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING CO., Orlia, Ont. Dist. Ont.

### For Sale

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and casing factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more productive in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunville, Ont.

FOR SALE—A 11-roomed Brick Veneered Dwelling and 5 acres of land. Excellent garden and orchard of the finest fruit, in a commodious outbuildings. Situated on King St. east in the Town of Oshawa and within a few minutes' walk of the new school. For terms apply to JOHN CURRIE, Box 172, Oshawa, Ont.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and cartloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

### Windsor as a Sale Point for Live Stock

Writing this office regarding his coming sale at Windsor, Ont., Mr. Mossing Lloyd says:

"Since American breeders have put a bar on foreigners by getting a law passed prohibiting all but American citizens from buying foreign entry, we Canadians are pretty well shut out from the American market, for the amount of duty is almost prohibitory, and it is difficult, especially in dull times, to bring Americans to a sale in the interior of Canada, even as far as Toronto.

Windsor, being on the border and almost a suburb of one of America's finest cities, might, we think, be made a well-known and popular sale centre for Canadian stock, if Canadian breeders would unite in promoting it. For this sale we have secured the use of the stables, etc., belonging to the Windsor Driving Park Association, but in case our suggestion should be adopted, a suitable sale pavilion and stables should be provided for future sales, towards the erection of which the Canadian Government might be asked to give assistance. We know of no place so convenient as Windsor, for there is no Canadian town so closely connected with an American city, and so convenient to the Central States.

"If we can make this inaugural sale fairly successful it will be a step towards making Windsor known to Americans as a sale point for Canadian cattle, and if others will also adopt the place and succeed in making it a popular sale centre, the position of Canadian breeders will be greatly improved.

Our sale will consist of 75 head and will include a large proportion of Double Standard Polled Herefords. We presume you know the history of this variety, but if you would like some literature respecting it will be pleased to send you some, also catalogue of sale; and we would strongly recommend you to give this kind some consideration for we believe these cattle will be fairly profitable, especially for the next few years while they are scarce."

### Bowmanville and Port Hope Fairs

The Agricultural Associations of West Durham and Hope, whose fairs were held lately, are to be contemplated on the manner in which they were conducted. "Purely educational" seems to have been their motto, and this was carried out to the letter. They were free from all objectionable features. It was a pleasure to be able to examine the

## Cow Stanchions



It pays to give your stock comfort. Our "Champion" is the latest pattern. Will not chafe.

Made of steel tubes and malleable ends.

No weight on cow's neck.

Leaves head free. Self-locking.

SO SIMPLE SO STRONG

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664 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Can. 453

exhibits without the annoyance that is usually found at fairs, such as lakies, midways, etc., which direct the attention of the public from the true objects of the shows.

It has often been said that a fair could not exist without the side-show, but these two Associations have proven the contrary. Purely agricultural in every respect, they were appreciated by the visitors. The live stock departments came in for a large share of patronage, showing a growing interest in such matters.

W. J. S.



The five ready-to-use Lump Jaw Cure

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. It is known all over the world and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or believe any one's word who tells you that he has the cure when you may have tried—your money is gone. Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure over sells. Our fair plan is given in full together with a complete description of Lump Jaw and its treatment is given in Fleming's Veterinary Adviser.

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### 5000 Facts About Canada

A remarkable little booklet has been compiled under the above self-explanatory title by Frank Yeigh of Toronto, the well-known writer and lecturer on themes Canadian. Perhaps no one in the Dominion is better qualified to make such a compilation. Its value is, as claimed, "worth its weight in Yukon gold or Cobalt silver." The idea is a clever one, viz.: a fact in a sentence, giving a wonderful mass of information in the smallest compass on every phase of our commercial and industrial life and our natural resources. The booklet is sold for 25c. and may be had from newsdealers or from the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 667 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

### Ontario County Plowing Match

The Ontario County plowing match will be held on the farm of Mrs. Dun, one-half mile east of Oshawa, on Nov. 5th. R. B. Smith, Columbus, Ont., secretary.

### Guelph Shorthorn Sale

Messrs. Amos, Elliott & Myers' sale of Shorthorn cattle, held at Guelph on Oct. 23rd, made an average of \$91. Owing to the scarcity of feed the bidding was not brisk. Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., purchased three heifers including the highest-priced animal at \$200. Other purchasers were the Ontario Agricultural College and Prof. Shuttleworth.

### Short Courses at the O. A. C.

The following are the dates fixed for the short course series at the Ontario Agricultural College for the coming winter. For full particulars apply to G. C. Creelman, President, Guelph:

Stock and Seed Judging, Jan. 14-28, 1908.

Poultry, Jan. 14th to Feb. 8th, 1908.

Fruit Growing, Jan. 27th to Feb. 8th, 1908.

Dairy School proper, Jan. 2nd to March 28th, 1908.

Instructor's Course, March 31st to April 4th, 1908.

Summer Course, May 1st to September 30th, 1908.

### Price Edward Island Fair

(Continued from page 1002.)

Archibald, Easton Bros., "Spruce Grove Farm," and Simmons Bros. (Royalty). Simmons Bros. won a good share of the red tickets and the herd prize, and also special for champion bull and female.

There were some excellent Jerseys on exhibition, William Clark, Wiltshire, and Simmons Bros. were among the principal prize-takers, Clark getting the herd prize.

Holsteins made a fine show. This breed is coming to the front here and is becoming popular with our dairy-farmers on account of being big producers. Walter Lea of Victoria, and John Tweedy of Emscliffe showed herds in this class. Lea's aged bull, Jacoba Van Vorn, bred by Logan Bros. Amherst Point, N.S., is a grand dairy sire. His stock are showing up well. This bull took first

in his class and also the special prize offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association, and also won the Grand sweepstakes prize for the best dairy sire in competition with all the milking breeds. Lea was also first for champion females and first for herd. Tweedy got 1st for a typical two-year-old bull, and 2nd on herd. There were other fine individual animals shown in this class by a number of exhibitors.

Roper Bros. and James Roper had it all their own way with the Guernseys, the former winning nearly all the first awards.

### SHEEP AND SWINE.

There was an excellent show of sheep of all the breeds. The strongest classes were the Leicesters and Shropshires. The judge of the sheep, James Snell, Clinton, Ont., gave the sheepmen great praise for the excellent results they had attained in wool and mutton. Hampshire, Oxford, and Southdowns were also shown in limited numbers, but of good quality.

The show of hogs was not large but was of the best quality. The bacon type was strongly in evidence. A pair of Tamworths in the class for bacon export, shown by William Gibson, of Marshfield, were just about right, and easily won first place. A nice pair of Yorkshires shown by Major Crockett were much admired and won 2nd place. The Berkshires were rather short and thick to win here.

### POULTRY.

The show of poultry was large and many of the specimens choice. They were judged by Seth Jones of Sussex. The utility breeds were most largely represented.

There were a few fake shows on the grounds, just about enough to keep

most of the boys from getting the education they needed at the cattle pens and the judging rings.

Dr. Standish judged the horses and gave good satisfaction. James Small satisfied the sheep and pig exhibitors in the distribution of the awards in these classes. D. Drummond satisfactorily placed the awards in the dairy classes, and John Gardhouse placed them in the beef classes. Little fault is found with the judging here since we have adopted the one-judge system with expert judges in each case.

### Build a Metal Home

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Metal ceilings and walls are fire-proof and vermin-proof, are sanitary and easily cleaned. They may be beautifully decorated at small cost.

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All three for \$1.25.  
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If you send us twelve new yearly subscriptions we shall send you one Stereoscope and the full set of Views.  
Following is the list of Views from which you may select—A Trip Across the Continent, Odd Sights and Odd People, The Destruction of San Francisco, The Home Pet (Prize Series, Comic), Weddings Bells, A Trip Around New York City, Wonders of the Old World, The Life of Christ, The Jamaica Earthquake, New Series of Comics, The Panama Canal Zone, The Atlas Set.

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