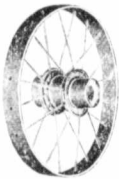


# The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

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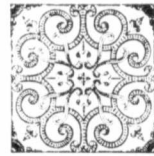
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On another page you will find a remittance blank, which can be used by subscribers in sending their individual subscription or with club lists.

# THE FARMING WORLD

Confederation Life Building, Toronto

# The Farming World

For Farmers and Stockmen

VOL. XVIII.

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1900.

No. 3

Superior Both in Matter and  
Style

## THE FARMING WORLD.

Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

**GENTLEMEN:**—We have received the extra copies of the Exhibition number of **THE FARMING WORLD** which you were kind enough to send us and after looking them over we must congratulate you on the excellent appearance and make up of this important issue of your journal. It bears the stamp of superiority both in matter and style and it cannot fail to be very useful alike to your numerous readers and to those who make use of its pages to place their business before them.

Wishing you every success, we are,

Yours truly,

**SAWYER & MASSEY CO., LTD.**

Hamilton, Ont, Sept. 12th, 1900.

## Save the Apple Crop



**D**ERHAPS, no crop on the average Canadian farm is handled more carelessly or with less regard to the preservation for future use than that of apples. While the corn crop and the root crop are usually preserved in the best possible way for the feeding of live stock, the apple crop intended for human consumption is very often handled in such a careless manner as to cause half the fruit to decay before it is a month off the trees. This is one reason why so many orchards throughout the country are considered unprofitable or not worth while bothering with. But this should not be the case. An apple crop is just as much worth saving as any other crop on the farm and will return as much if not more profit for the time and money expended upon it.

The heavy wind storm of last week will likely save the farmer the trouble of picking many of his apples. This is to be regretted as this province has this season one of the finest crops of apples seen for several years back, which, if properly picked and disposed of would mean a largely increased revenue in the farmer's pocket. But while it may be difficult to do much with the fallen fruit in the way of preserving it for future use, there is the greater need of giving special attention to saving the balance that may remain on the tree. This portion should be taken the very best care of and so preserved as to make it of value for winter's use. The best of the fallen fruit might be selected and put away for use during the fall and early winter and it might be a profitable undertaking to bring in an evaporator

and preserve the fruit in this way or have it made into cider for vinegar purposes.

In harvesting the apple crop—and here let us state that this piece of advice is not intended for the large apple grower who probably understands his business better than we do, but for the farmer with an acre or two devoted to orchard purposes—care should be taken in picking the fruit. There is absolutely no use in attempting to preserve apples for future use unless they are hand-picked. The least bruise on an apple spoils its keeping qualities and leaves it in a condition for decay and rot to take root, eventually destroying not only the apple immediately affected but the ones around it in the barrel or bin in which they are placed. Too great care cannot be taken in this particular and upon it often depends whether good eating apples are to be had in the farmer's cellar during the later winter months or not. Very often the apple picking, where only a small orchard is kept, is delegated to the boys and girls on the farm, who get tired picking after the first hour or two and find it a much more convenient and less troublesome process to shake the tree and gather the fruit from the ground. We know this because we have been there ourselves in the olden time and have had to do without apples after the first of the year because we did not care to exercise a little pains and handle the crop so that it would keep.

After picking comes packing and storing away for the winter. It will pay, even when there are only a few barrels to be preserved for home consumption, to pack the apples in barrels in the regular way as practised for the export trade. A common plan, where apples are used at home, is to put them in barrels (commonly salt barrels, which are most unsuitable) without covers, or in bins in the cellar. It is difficult to keep apples for any great length of time in this way. It is a much better plan to select the smooth, firm and even apples and pack them in barrels with the cover put on securely.

In barreling apples as well for home use as for the export trade, selections should be carefully made. In the past Canadian apples have been scored severely by British dealers because of neglect and even dishonesty in this particular. To select the best apples for the top of the barrel is to perpetrate a fraud upon the consumer that cannot be too severely punished. Only one variety should be put in a barrel, and the bottom of the barrel should show the same quality as the top. A good plan is to select apples of as nearly one size as possible for each barrel, putting in only the smooth, firm kinds. This done, the barrels should be labelled. If the quality in one barrel is not as good as in another, both should be labelled to indicate it. If this plan is followed carefully and the quality is uniform

throughout each barrel, the apples can be readily disposed of for their true value. This is the only way a permanent and a profitable market abroad can be built up for our fruit.

In gathering in apples the usual plan in large orchards is to pick the apples carefully and place them beside the tree on the ground. From there, if the weather be fine, they may be barreled or taken to the barn and the task performed there. An occasional rain will not injure apples left on the ground in this way, though they should be thoroughly dry when the packing is done. Apples should not be kept in too warm a place; the cooler the better, providing they do not freeze. For this reason it is not well, where apples are preserved for home use, to take them to the cellar too soon, and when taken there the ventilation should be good. Large quantities of apples are spoiled every year by being kept in badly ventilated cellars. A plan often followed with fair results is to pit the apples. We have seen apples kept in this way come out in fairly good condition in the spring, though the flavor is not so good as when kept the other way.

Our chief aim in directing attention to the apple crop just here is to induce farmers with small orchards to make the very best of them for their own use. Well-matured and well-kept fruit is the most healthful of foods, and a good supply of apples for winter's use is something that every farmer should aim to have. He can secure it by a little more care exercised in harvesting the crop and housing it properly. Even if there are only a few barrels to be housed it will pay to do it well, and if there is a barrel or two to spare they will bring good prices in the spring, when good well-kept apples are in demand.

## Poultry Fattening

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a bulletin, "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners," which contains practical information for farmers and poultrymen desirous of fattening for home or British markets. Additional information, with directions for constructing the fattening coop, can be obtained from Prof. Robertson's "Evidence on Poultry Fattening," a copy of which may be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The following is a copy of "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners":

1. Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Dorking, Cochin, Brahma or Indian Game chickens, or crosses of these, are more easily fattened than chickens of lighter breeds. They should be put up at from two and one half to three and one half pounds each. English buyers object to black-legged poultry.

2. The most profitable period for fattening is about four weeks.

3. Be careful not to overfeed chickens during the first week. Feed lightly three times a day. Remove any feed left in trough half an hour after feeding. Keep the troughs clean and sweet.

4. After first week give chickens all they will eat regularly twice a day.

5. The oats must be ground very fine. Oats ground as for horse feed are not suitable.

6. Feeding skim milk whitens the flesh, which is desirable.

7. Put a little salt in the feed.

8. Give water in the trough twice a day.

9. Give some form of grit twice a week. Sifted gravel will do.

10. Feed tallow during last ten days. Begin with one pound per day to 70 or 100 chickens, increased to 1 pound to 50 or 70 chickens.

11. To prepare tallow: Weigh quantity required for three days, melt it, and thicken while hot with ground oats. Mix one sixth of this paste with the morning and one-sixth with the evening feed.

12. Rub a pinch of sulphur under both the wings and tail of the chickens to kill the lice.

13. Do not feed with the cramming machine longer than two weeks.

14. Do not feed a fowl by machine until its crop is quite empty.

15. Remove foot from pedal of crammer before fowl is pulled away.

16. Keep a record of weight of ground oats, and of skim-milk fed to fowls per week, and also their gain in live weight per week.

17. One gallon of milk weighs practically ten pounds.

18. To record feed consumed per week: Weigh each new bag of meal before commencing to feed from it, and place the weight in a book. At end of the week, add together the weights of bags of meal fed, and also weight of meal taken from the last bag.

19. To obtain record of gain in live weight of fowls: Weigh each crate empty, and mark the weight on it; weigh crate when fowls are placed in it, and again on each succeeding week, at same time of day and before feeding. To prevent any injury to the toes of the chickens between the slats and the scales, place two or three thicknesses of bags on the scales.

20. If a chicken gets off its feed, remove it from fattening pen for a few days, allowing it free run.

21. Do not allow fowls any food thirty-six hours before killing.

22. Kill chickens by dislocating the neck, or by bleeding in the roof of the mouth. Use care so that no outside blemish is made.

23. Dry pluck at once, while fowl is warm. Pluck clean, leaving only a ring of feathers an inch and one half around the neck.

24. As soon as plucked, place chicken on shaping board to give it a compact, square shape.

25. Chickens are not to be drawn.

26. When cold, wrap in clean paper, and pack tightly in shipping case to prevent injury from knocking about.

27. See that fowls, paper and cases are kept perfectly clean.

## A New Book on Agriculture Soiling, Soiling Crops and Ensilage, Barn, Stable and Silo Construction

The above is the title to one of as good books on agricultural subjects as THE FARMING WORLD has had the pleasure of reviewing. The book is making quite a sensation in agricultural circles across the line. Every page carries conviction to the reader on account of its forcible logic or rather its simple statements of what a farmer has done. In this work we have the practical, everyday experience of a practical farmer, worked out on his own farm. It tells how he was driven to adopt the system of soiling greatly against his will, in a way that is most amusing and that will convince anyone who reads it that the author has been through the mill of trials and adversity that thousands of other farms all over the land are going through to-day on run-down lands with poor fences and no capital.

The question, therefore, comes right home to the everyday farmer, and the lessons it teaches are so simple and practical that no farmer can afford to be without this work. It shows how a young man, on a hundred-acre farm in debt, was able to keep only twelve head of stock a year, by the hay and pasturing system, which required sixty acres of land. But by gradually working into a strictly soiling system with his stock during the summer and ensilage during the winter, was able to keep an equivalent of 36 head of full-grown stock a year on thirty acres of land with the coarse fodder that came from the other seventy acres which were devoted to marketable crops. He, therefore, increased the number of farm stock three

times, at the same time nearly doubling the acreage of marketable crops, 40 to 70, without buying more land.

The cost and objections to soiling are thoroughly and fairly discussed. There are plans for fitting up stables in order to conduct the soiling in the most economical way, which includes the question of water, light, ventilation and the handling of the forage crops and the manure. The farmer's son, to whom the book is dedicated, will find within its pages a strong incentive to "stick to the old farm a little longer, instead of leaving it for some so-called higher pursuit."

## Cultivation of the Orchard

By W. H. Hilborn, Leamington, Ont.

(Continued from last issue)

**CULTIVATION.**—This is the all-important matter. We find most of the orchards throughout the country are very much neglected in this respect. Especially is this true with old or bearing trees. This gives one the impression that they are considered old enough to take care of themselves. This method of treatment will pay just as well as it pays to keep dairy cows around the straw-stack during winter, with no other food or protection. Many farmers do not know that an old orchard requires cultivation. This, no doubt, is largely owing to the fact that many of the agents who go around selling trees tell them that no special cultivation is required; that they can grow grain or other crops among the trees while young, and seed down when older and get a crop of hay as well as apples. With the experience I have had I would recommend that no more trees be planted than can be well cared for each and every season. With the method of culture I shall outline, more net profit can be obtained from one acre than is usually taken from ten as generally managed. We must know something about the needs and requirements of a tree before we can cultivate intelligently. We must ever keep in mind the fact that mother earth is the greatest storehouse of plant food, and that all fertilizers we can add are only of secondary consideration. We must, therefore, cultivate or stir the soil often, to prepare the plant food it contains so that it can be utilized by the tree. We must also remember that, however great the supply of plant food contained in the soil, it can be of little use to the tree without a sufficient supply of moisture during the period of growth. Moisture is present in sufficient quantities in spring, and may be conserved by oft-repeated stirring of the soil during spring and early summer.

While the trees are young, any crop may be planted between them that will admit of early and constant cultivation. When they are old enough to produce paying crops of fruit, no other crop should be taken from the soil. Give all the space to the trees, and continue to give good cultivation from early spring until the middle of August or first of September. At this time sow rye, fall wheat or crimson clover. This early sowing of grain will give a covering to the soil that will catch and hold the snow during winter, and prevent the rapid changes of freezing and thawing. The greatest benefit, however, is often derived from the great evaporation that takes place of the surplus moisture through the medium of the growing plants. This would otherwise go to stimulate a late growth of wood in the tree that does not fully mature its fruit buds. This crop must be plowed under, early in the following spring, and the same treatment, as above outlined, should be continued from year to year. Never on any account allow the land to remain for a single season in grass or grass.

Cultivation should always reach to about the same depth, whether done with the harrow, cultivator or plough, especially among large trees. The small, fibrous roots of the tree naturally come toward the surface, or as near to the surface as the soil is undisturbed. It will be quite evident that if the soil is worked shallow for some time, and then

turned up deep, that countless numbers of those rootlets are destroyed. I would therefore advocate shallow cultivation at all times in the orchard. I am pursuing this method with very satisfactory results.

**TRIMMING.**—This should be done every spring as soon as the hard freezing weather is past. Cut out all superfluous branches, and shorten in the new growth of young trees if growing rapidly. It is quite common to find the pruning of the bearing orchard neglected two and three years at a time. The professional pruner comes along in winter looking for a job, and, if he has an oily tongue, usually succeeds in getting it. When he invades an apple tree, his first operation is to cut out the centre of the top, as he says, to let in the sunshine, but more properly speaking, to make room for himself to stand while mutilating the tree. When done it is hard to tell whether the tree or the ground contains most of the top. This sudden check to the growth of the tree is most ruinous. Where the sun shines directly into a tree top that has heretofore been shaded, and its rays strike the larger limbs, they are sun-scalded, and borers get in their work, and ruin is the result. Should the pruning of an orchard be neglected for two or three years, it will not answer to take out all in one season that should be removed. Rather take two or three years to rectify the mistake or neglect. Thin out the top enough to admit a free circulation of air, and leave enough foliage in the centre of the tree to shade the large limbs. If properly trimmed every spring, there will be few large limbs to be taken out at any time, and thus the health of the tree will be preserved.

## Poultry at the Industrial Fair

The poultry building at the Industrial contained an exhibit quite up to the average so far as numbers are concerned. The quality on the whole was a little ahead of last year, though not any better than two years ago. The young birds shown were generally better than last year, though late hatched, as the season has been a better one for growth. The young birds, however, were not as large as in 1898. A noticeable feature of this year's exhibit was the larger number of farmers showing ducks and turkeys, and exhibiting in the general-purpose classes of fowls. This may be taken as an indication of the greater attention that is being given to poultry on the farm, and the desire to raise only those varieties of greatest utility, and best adapted for egg production and fattening purposes.

The Rock classes were well filled. In Plymouth Rocks some very fine birds were shown, and the awards showed that not as much attention is being paid to color and marking as formerly by the judges, the prizes going to the birds best adapted for utility purposes, which is along the right line. Geo. W. Miller, London, was the chief winner, carrying off all firsts except for cock, which went to A. H. Lake, Toronto. In Buff Rocks, Jas. E. Morris, Guelph, and J. R. Dennis & Co. were chief winners. This is a promising variety, large in size, but as the breed is new the color and type is not well fixed yet. The White Rocks were up to the average, Thos. Rice, Whitby, being the chief winner.

The Houdans had as chief winners Allan Bogue, London, and Wm. Henry, Toronto.

A very interesting class was the white and black Orpingtons. The white Orpington is the most popular bird in England and Australia, more so than the Rock varieties, because of their white legs and white meat. The black Orpington has white meat but black legs. W. K. Kerr, East Toronto, and J. F. Stone, Toronto, were the chief exhibitors in these classes.

In Black Minorcas some good birds were shown. Mrs. J. H. Shales, Toronto, showed the second prize cock at the New York show last winter, which secured first place here. J. H. Munshell had the first for hen and cockerel and best collection.

Leghorns were well represented. In Buff Leghorns, G.

Berner, J. Bedford, and James Dundas, city, were chief winners. In White Leghorns the prizes were well distributed. Wm. Rice, Whitby, Jno. Ramsay, Owen Sound, Jno. Chambers, Toronto, and Geo. Briery, Guelph, securing most of them. Brown Leghorns made a fine show of cockerels. J. G. Taylor, Woodstock, Wm. Rice and G. Henderson, Hamilton, being chief winners.

The Wyandotte classes were well represented. In White Wyandottes honors were keenly contested, there being an exceptionally fine exhibit larger and better than for some years. Chas. Massey, Port Hope, and N. T. Kettlewell, London, were the chief winners. Silver Wyandottes were not as numerous as the whites, J. Derst, city, and Wray Bros., London, being chief exhibitors. In Golden Wyandottes J. R. Devins & Co., Emory, Wray Bros. and Chris. Hertel, Hanover, were chief winners. The Black Wyandottes made a small class, J. F. Kelly, Aylmer, J. H. Sutton, city, Devins & Co., and Richard Oke, London, being principal exhibitors.

In White Dorkings, Allan Bogue, London, was the chief exhibitor. Silver-gray Dorkings were out in larger numbers than usual. Allan Bogue and James Morley, Milton, Ont., were first for young stock. T. A. Cox, Brantford, was a large winner in this class. In Colored Dorkings, Allan Bogue and S. D. Furringer, St. Catharines, were winners.

In White and Black Langshans, K. Karn, Guelph, Dentonia Park Farm, and E. J. Dewey, Toronto, were the chief exhibitors. Dentonia Park Farm, Rich. Oke and T. A. Cox, were the chief winners in Black Javas, showing some fine birds.

In the Cochin classes, London breeders were the chief exhibitors, including C. A. Stewart, in Buff Cochins; Wm. McNeil and R. B. Millard, in White Cochins; Rich. Oke and Allan Bogue, in Partridge Cochins, and R. B. Millard and Wm. McNeil, in Black Cochins. C. W. Asinan, Port Huron, also exhibited some Black Cochins.

In Dark Brahas, Thorpe & Scott, and S. C. Sage, London, were the chief winners, and in Light Brahas, which made rather a poor show, Chas. Gould, Glencoe, and John Cameron, Brantford, were the only exhibitors.

In the Hamburg classes there were three exhibitors, viz., Wm. McNeil, Allan Bogue, and Rich. Oke, and whether premeditated or not, the prizes were so distributed that each one shared about the same proportion. Other fancy fowls were out in the usual numbers, but we have not space to deal with these here.

In Blue Andalusians, Newton Cosh, London, had things all his own way, carrying off all the prizes.

Turkeys, geese and ducks were well represented with some exceptionally fine birds shown. In Bronze turkeys, W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Andrew Elliott, Galt, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Arch. McDougall, Milton, and Wm. Hodgson, Myrtle, were the chief exhibitors. In White turkeys, which were up to the average in quality, Dentonia Park Farm, Andrew Elliott, W. H. Beattie, W. E. Wright and Geo. Colwell, Paris, were chief winners. In any other variety, Andrew Elliott and A. G. H. Sexton, Georgetown, were winners.

In Toulouse geese, C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Geo. Colwell and Wm. Hodgson were the principal exhibitors, and in Bremen and Embden geese, Dentonia Park Farm and Geo. Colwell were the winners.

Ducks made a fine showing, being out, especially Cayugas, in larger numbers than usual. In Cayugas, Wm. Hodgson, W. B. Powell, Fergus, C. E. Smith, and Wm. Elliott, St. Catharines, were principal winners. In Pekin ducks, some fine birds were shown, among them being the first prize duck shown by K. Karn, Guelph, said to be the best in Canada. Other successful exhibitors in this class were Geo. Colwell, Allan Bogue, and Dentonia Park Farm. In Aylesbury ducks, G. Wicks, Mt. Dennis, Geo. Colwell and Allan Bogue were the chief exhibitors. Rouens made a good show, with Colwell & Bogue chief winners.

The show of poultry machinery was very slim and not at all equal to that of last year. The Cyphers Incubator and other poultry supplies were shown by C. J. Daniels, Toronto. The Skee Radiator Incubator was shown by Wicks & Sons, Mt. Dennis, Ont.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Strongly in Favor of Annual Auction Sales

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

We are strongly in favor of Annual Stock Sales, properly conducted, and will do what we can to make them a success, both by speaking about them and by sending a few animals of merit for sale.

We think the time of the county and township fairs has passed, and that they should be turned into live stock improvement societies, (that is, if they could get the government grant) to be conducted on the lines of bringing improved sires into their districts. In cattle and hogs the society would have to purchase the sires; but in horses, do the same as in Scotland—bring the best stallions to the district at a guarantee of so many mares at a certain price.

R. REID & Co.

Hintonburg, Ont.

### Will Bring Live Stock to the Front

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

There is no doubt that we will have uphill work for a few years making live stock sales in Canada a success. However, I think we should have the hearty co-operation of every stockman and I believe we will. I, for one, would highly appreciate such a means of bringing my stock to the front. Of course the Ontario Agricultural College would fall into line. That of itself is a great attraction. I would suggest having at least three points for the sales,—one in the west, one in the east and one in the north-west. Have them permanently situated and have properly-equipped buildings, as conveniently situated as possible.

As regards this part of the country I have reason to believe that our stock will compare favorably with any part of Canada. However there is plenty of room for improvement. One of the most serious errors our fellow farmers fall into is the using of scrub males. At first it would appear a hardship not to allow a man to farm as he wishes, provided he does what is honest, but I believe it would be to the interest of every stock raiser to compel him to use registered males, and I think the best way to overcome this difficulty would be to put a tax of say \$5.00 on all grade bulls. I firmly believe that our yearly income could be doubled if the quality of our stock were raised to the standard it should be!

W. R. BOWMAN.

Mount Forest, Ont.

### A Trial Advisable

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I am in favor of a trial of the Public Sales. I think that if an effort were made to secure some of that South American trade it might succeed, as these sales could be advertised better than individual sales could be. The success or failure of these sales will largely depend on the management; the details will have to be carefully thought out.

If by a judicious expenditure of a few hundred dollars the rank and file of our farmers could be encouraged to increase the value of their cattle, say four or five dollars per head, what a vast addition to the wealth of the nation it would be.

EDWARD JEFFS.

Bond Head, Ont.

## Round Cement Silo the Best

Editor THE FARMING WORLD :

Is the concrete silo to replace the stave and other timber silos, as the old-time way of feeding life stock has had to be abandoned? We will have to turn our attention to some cheaper methods of feeding.

There has been some talk among the farmers of this section as to what kind of silo to build. The old silo of scantling and double boarding and paper between and boarding on the outside has seen its best day. It will not last long enough for the money expended. Next came the stave or tub silo. They are here for a short time, and the only thing in their favor is that one can put up a cheap silo if it can be erected inside of the barn. But if one counts the cost of the barn room required they are not as cheap as they are considered to be. If they are built outside they will not last very long.

I followed up the Farmers' Institutes last winter, and all that I could hear and find out about silos from those who had them was that they would not build another wooden silo. I wanted to know what kind they would build. The answer was that a cement concrete silo was the only silo to build in this advanced age. One would think so if he travelled through the counties of Huron and Perth and saw the cement silos that have been built this season. Some have torn down wooden ones and put cement ones in their place; others say they are going to build cement ones next year. The old Scotch saying, "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it," is applicable here. One thing sure, the cement silo will last for all time to come.

We are this fall building round silos of cement. A round one can be built much cheaper than a square one. The cost of one 12 x 30 feet round, or eight-sided, would be about \$125. This size will take about 70 or 80 barrels of cement to build it, and will hold about 80 tons. If any farmers wish to know anything about the building of these round or eight-sided silos I shall be pleased to answer any questions which they may wish to ask if they will write to Exeter, Ont., Aug. 27, 1900.

A. E. HODGERT.

## The Value of Seed Selection

Profits Obtainable by Careful Selection and Rotation of Crops

Editor THE FARMING WORLD :

In reply to your request re my mode of cropping and the results obtained, I submit the following brief sketch:

In my humble opinion good farming depends largely upon (1) proper rotation of crops, (2) proper selection of seed.

With regard to rotation of crops my plan has been, with a little variation to suit circumstances, to pursue the following order: First, a hoe crop, consisting of roots and corn; second, peas or barley; third, fall wheat; fourth, clover; fifth, fall wheat; sixth, clover; seventh, peas; eighth and ninth, oats, which order seems suitable to our soil.

With regard to proper selection of seed I must state that experience has taught me that good, large, plump, well-matured seed is essential to good crops. In order to secure this, my plan is to select the spots in the field which ripen first, cut, house, and thresh it by itself. I then clean thoroughly and thus secure a seed that will produce a good, thrifty plant.

Some farmers strangely advocate a frequent change of seed. While I believe that an occasional change is good, I cannot give this device the importance that some farmers give it. I have followed the above plan of cropping since 1892 up to the present time without changing seed and find that I have been getting better results each successive year.

This year my son took part in the competition for prizes offered by the McDonald School Fund. He measured off one acre of Dawson Golden Chaff wheat and after carefully threshing and weighing it found that he had 50.05 bushels of good, clean wheat. To prove the importance of a careful selection of seed I submit the following tabulated statement of an actual experiment:

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

	Large, plump seed.	Small, plump seed.	Difference and value.
Oats.....	51.9 bush.	40 bush.	12 at 30 = \$3.60
Barley.....	44.3 "	41 "	3 1/2 at 40 = \$1.40
Wheat.....	42 "	35 "	7 at 70 = \$4.90
Peas.....	23.4 "	21 "	2 1/2 at 60 = \$1.50

Grant that the ordinary farmer of 100 acres sows on the average 25 acres oats, 10 acres barley, 20 acres wheat and 10 acres peas, his profits by using large, plump seed instead of small, plump seed would be as follows:

\$3.60 x 25 acres = \$90 profit on oats.  
 \$1.40 x 10 " = \$14 " " barley.  
 \$4.90 x 20 " = \$98 " " wheat.  
 \$1.50 x 10 " = \$15 " " peas.

\$217 = Total profit.

This shows a yearly profit of \$217. Now let the average length of time a man farms be 25 years and we find that by using the large, plump seed instead of using the small, plump, a profit of \$5,425 is realized, which amount is a fair fortune, which may be made by care alone. Now if this great profit may be made by using the large, plump, how much greater would be the profit by using the large, plump, instead of the shrunken, seed!

The question naturally now arises, does farming pay? We answer, only good farming pays.

Heidelberg, Ont.

C. R. GIES.

## Damage to Apple Crop from Wind

Telegrams from our representatives report much less damage to the apple crop from the gale of the 11th and 12th inst. than was generally reported.

While an immense quantity of fruit (apples) has been blown off the trees, much of it consists of the late summer and early fall varieties, and wormy, defective fruit. Positive good has been done in many districts, where the crop was so heavy that the trees could not properly mature the fruit. In fact, in most cases good will result, because the fruit left will be much finer in quality and larger in size than would have been the case if there had been no storm.

J. M. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Bow Park, Brantford, Sept. 13, 1900.

## Professor Dean's Opinion.

"Allow me to congratulate you upon the very excellent number gotten out for the Exhibitions. Your ordinary FARMING WORLD is a credit to yourself and publishers, and it now ranks with the best Canadian, American and English agricultural journals. You are doing a good work and deserve to succeed."

Yours very truly,

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph, Ont.

Sept. 14, 1900.

# Western Fair at London

## Full Report of the Exhibits in the Live Stock Classes

The Western Fair was this year favored with very fine weather. With the exception of the windstorm which swept the grounds on Tuesday night—the northern counterpart of the terrible Texas tornado—the weather was beautiful. The attendance, too, was very good, and the class of people seen in the grounds was largely Canadian and agricultural. In marked contrast to many met at Toronto Industrial, London has been favored with the best class of fair visitors. The exhibition was fairly good, and, while there was an occasional murmur that the directors were allowing too much of the circus to be pleasant to the tastes of the visitors, there were no such loud and deep protests as characterized this year's Toronto show. The horses were good, if not numerous. In the light-legged roadster and carriage classes there was a good turn-out. The London district has long been well known as giving good saddlers and drivers, but for other classes there was a lack of good entries in full numbers. The cattle were good, as the best of Toronto winners came west, and in addition in many breeds there were local herds added. Sheep, too, were good; in Leicesters, especially, the show far excelled Toronto, and the swine made a creditable display.

### Horses.

In thoroughbred stallions first went to G. I. Fitzgerald, London, for a beautiful chestnut with three white feet, a well-built five-year old called Rappabannock, just imported from the United States. He is by Potomac by St. Blaise and has to his credit a fast record as a racer. 2nd went to a nice seal brown, almost black, owned by Joseph Mossop, Thorndale, named Temple, by Tremont, a son of Virgil out of a daughter of Glenely—grand dam by Lexington. They made a good lead in this class but there was little else shown in the stallion sections. Henry Linn of Listowel had the winning mare with foal, a nice bay with clean fine legs. J. Nolan, London had the winning filly three years old with Joseph Jonathan of Ohsweking 2nd.

### PONIES.

In ponies, C. E. Anderson, London, was 1st for a very neat pair of chestnut mares, much like the Welch though said to be Canadian bred. The same exhibitor had 2nd prize for single pony, a dark bay, rather over size, very thick through the heart, a regular weight carrying type, heavy bodied and clean limbed, a type that would please the eye of one of Lord Lovats' burly Highland scouts if he could meet it on the veldt. 1st for singles went to Mr. Baker, Woodstock, for a very taking chestnut with white markings on three legs, an imported Welsh pony beautiful and blood-like.

### SADDLE HORSES.

The classes for saddle horses were well filled but the exhibit of Adam Beck, of London, was so good in quality so well brought out and the animals so carefully schooled that they won from all competitors in "one, two, three" style. The light hunters were an especially good class. There was a chestnut gelding 1st, a brown mare 2nd, and a bay gelding 3rd and all showing a good deal of warm blood. The ladies' saddle horses were also an excellent class.

### HARNESS HORSES.

The roadsters were headed by Pavonia by Jersey Wilkes, the chestnut stallion which won at Toronto. There were several other good ones out. In teams Peter Odell, of Belmont, had a matched pair, good enough to get first ribbons, with P. Miller, Teeterville, a 2nd in the upstanding teams. For those 15½ and under Joseph Mossop, Thorndale, had a bay team with dark points, sired by the

thoroughbred horse, Temple, placed 1st in their class. A. G. Louch, of Maplewood, was 2nd, and John Watson, Listowel, 3rd. There was a large class of single drivers in the over 15½ class. G. A. Routledge, Lambeth, was the winner; P. Farrell, Woodstock, 2nd, and Hugh J. McEwen, Falkirk, 3rd. The class under 15½ was headed by Wm. Collins, London; R. H. Liddell, Denfield, 2nd, and D. McMillan, Petrolea, 3rd. In the breeding classes for roadster there was a good display, bays and chestnuts the favorite colors, the former predominating. In the carriage class 16 hands and over, single drivers, a bay with three white feet, owned by Wm. Collins, was winner. Second went to H. McEwan, and 3rd to G. D. Fletcher, Petrolea. In the class 15½ and under 16, John McRoberts, Longwood, was 1st for a black with three white legs—much like Jubilee Chief in color and markings but bred from a dam almost thoroughbred. P. Kirkley, Norwich, was 2nd, and Avery St. Clair, Aylmer, 3rd. This last breeder had quite a string of good horses in the show and got a share of the ribbons in the younger classes. For team under 16, he had the winning pair of good carriage type. Wm. McCartney was 2nd, and John McRoberts, Longwood, 3rd. For those over 16 hands P. Farrell, Woodstock, was 1st; Adam Beck, London, 2nd, and Wm. Collins 3rd. The entries in these driving classes formed a large part of the horse exhibit.

### HACKNEYS.

The old veteran, Jubilee Chief, the winner at the World's Fair, was here only given second place. He was in good shape and while now up in years, was brought out in wonderfully good form by A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Bell Boy, by Conner, bred by Dr. Seward Webb, of Vermont, and owned by Dr. John Watson, of Howick, Quebec, was placed 1st. He is a chestnut with good hackney quality and excellent action. In three-year-old stallions E. C. Attrill, Goderich, was the winner, and in two-year-olds Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, was 1st with a tall, brown horse with dark points. Avery St. Clair had the winning three-year-old filly. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, was 1st for two year-olds, with McIntyre Bros., Woodgreen, 2nd. For yearlings, Wm. Travers and John Coulter, both from Talbotville, got 1st and 2nd. Some good mares were shown and a close contest. E. C. Attrill 1st, A. St. Clair, 2nd, and Wm. Travers 3rd was the final award. For foals, John Gibson, London, was 1st, Wm. Travers 2nd, and W. H. Clark, Mount Brydges, 3rd. There were a lot of high-stepping harness horses shown. S. C. Attrill, of Goderich, was fortunate in capturing first place, H. E. O'Neil, London, 2nd, and Avery St. Clair 3rd.

### CLYDESDALES.

In the aged stallion class for Clydes there was a new winner forward in Scottish Archer, recently imported from Scotland by J. B. Hogate & Son, Woodstock, Ont. He is a big bay with three white feet and is by the celebrated Scotch horse Sirdar, out of a mare by Prince of Wales. He was bred by Mr. Anderson, Fingask, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was a winner at the Royal Northern before coming to Canada. Second place was given to D. & O. Sorby for Lord Charming, one of the Cedric's, bred by Col. Holloway, and third to Jas. Henderson, Belton, for a shapely brown horse with a lot of peculiar white mixture and markings about the face and legs—a horse of a very good sort. In three-year-olds, D. & O. Sorby got first for Prince Delectable, also of Col. Holloway's stud at Alexis, Illinois; second to G. J. Fitzgerald, London, and third to J. B. Hogate & Son for Roslin Again, by Roslin, a bay with white hind markings. In two-year olds Robert Ness, Howick, Que., was first and second—first for Zenith, by Baron's Pride, the greatest of



all the Scotch sires, out of a MacGregor mare. Mr. Ness sold this very promising colt to Innes Bros., of Woodstock. Second went to Copyright, of very similar breeding to his stable companion. John Stewart, Springbank, was third with his thick colt which was second in Toronto. This animal was also sold on the ground. Sorby had first and second for his yearling colts, and the sweepstakes ribbons went to Robt. Ness, first; D. & O. Sorby, second, and J. B. Hogate & Son, third.

In female, D. & O. Sorby had the winning brood mare in Lady Stanley, also first for foal, first and second for yearlings and first for mare any age, as well as winning the prize for best draught team. C. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, had the second prize brood mare and second two-year old filly. Amos Algar, Nashville, got first for a three-year-old filly, with W. H. Clark, Mount Brydges, second, while for two-year-old fillies, E. Dingman, Maplewood, was first, and James Bowman, Guelph, third. In the class for heavy draught animals confined to grades with all eligible for registration debarred, Wm. Faulds, Muncey, had first with a two-year-old stallion, a plain bay with white hind markings. Geo. Guest, Ballymote, had the best yearling colt. There were but few of these stallions, and the directors might very well consider the propriety of confining the prizes amongst this class of geldings. Those shown would have made better and more valuable geldings than useful sires. There were some good females shown. Dan Yorke, Kintyre, had a pair of mares which won first and third, F. Foster & Son, Ingersoll, coming between with a big, roomy mare for second. In foals, Foster got first, with Yorke second and third. D. A. Murray, Bennington, had a good filly which got the red ribbon, with Theodore Kalbfleisch, Tavistock, second. In heavy draught teams D. A. Murray was first, with H. G. Mitchell, Rayside, second. For general purpose teams John McIntosh, Maplewood, was first, Wm. Ewing, Petrolia, second, and M. McKenzie, Youngsville, third.

## SHIRES

had a small class. The Toronto champion, Belshazzar, owned by Bawden & McDowell, Exeter, was first. He is by Timon (5394) and a good specimen of the shire. Chas. Bean, Brinsley, was second. In three-year-olds Bawden & McDowell were first and second with two recently imported animals, part of eleven head—six Shires and five Clydes recently landed at Quebec from Britain. First place went to Catthorpe Loyalty (17867), by Duke of Clarence (1300). He is a heavy-boned horse, with great hair, big tufts in the old English style hanging from hock and knee. Willcott Thumper (18452), by Willcott Carbon (14940), got second. He is a big brown with very little white. There were no Shire mares or fillies shown.

## Cattle.

They keep the old Durhams at the head of the cattle list in London, the modern Shorthorns not being in favor here. The Toronto winner of T. & W. B. Watt, Salem, was first, with C. E. Attrill, Goderich, second, and N. Hogg & Son, Thamesville, third. Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare, was first for two-year-olds, with J. Fried & Son, Roseville, second, the only two shown. For one-year-olds, the sweepstakes White, of Toronto, bred by Messrs. Watt and owned by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, was again first, James Snell, Clinton, was second, with Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, third. There was a good show in calves. Messrs. Watt were first, with Capt. Robson second and third. For cows Capt. Robson was first; there was a small ring of three out, Jas. Crerar being second and Goodfellow Bros. third. In heifers the same exhibitors had second and third in some small classes with Jas. Crerar first in three-year-olds and Capt. Robson first with two-year-old. There was a fine lot of yearlings shown with Messrs. Watt, 1st and 2nd and Capt. Robson 3rd. In bulls the sweepstakes went to Capt. Robson's white yearling with Watt's 2nd and 3rd, and in females the list was just reversed. J. & W. B. Watt 1st and 2nd, with Capt. Robson 3rd. In young herd the list was 1st for J. & W. B. Watt and Capt. Robson

2nd, while for older herds the ribbons were just reversed. Watt had the sweepstakes for best four calves.

## HEREFORDS.

Herefords had some changes from the Toronto judging. Three herds were shown H. D. Smith, Crompton, Que., Stone Stock Co., Guelph, and O'Neil Bros., Southgate. The former had still the best of it but the Stone Stock Co. won for their imported two-year-old bull which was beaten at Toronto by the 2nd prize one here. Stone Stock Co. had as before the winning young females and O'Neil Bros. had 3rd for yearling and 2nd and 3rd for calves. H. D. Smith won the ribbons for sweepstakes animals for the best herd while for calves Stone Stock Co. had the best and O'Neil Bros. got 2nd place.

## POLLED ANGUS

were shown by James Bowman, Guelph, Walter Hall, Washington and Hiram Jones, White Oak. Walter Hall had the best of it here, beating Mr. Bowman for three-year-old heifers and also for the best herd. These were changes from Toronto. Hiram Jones had 1st and 2nd for yearling bulls, 2nd for calf, and 3rd for three-year-old cow.

## GALLOWAYS

had the herds of D. McCrae, Guelph, and A. M. & Robert Shaw, Brantford. The latter moved up a step or two in the judging; his yearling bull getting 2nd instead of 3rd and a 3rd for two-year-olds, he was also given 1st for heifer calves instead of 3rd, which was hardly according to best judging. In other matters D. McCrae had all the 1sts with a well brought out herd including a pair of recently imported animals, the sweepstakes bull Lord Wedholmed, bred by the Duke of Buccleuch and the three-year-old heifer, Jewel, bred by the Earl of Galloway. The Galloways made an excellent show.

## JERSEYS.

B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton did much better than at Toronto and had decidedly the best of the showing, especially in the younger animals, with best for young herd. For aged herd, John O'Brien, London West, won. He had sweepstakes female and got all the cow prizes though but 3rd for his aged bull. W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, had best bull and sweepstakes, 2nd for two-year-old and 3rd for yearling bull. He had also 2nd for heifer calves. The breed made a very good display.

## AYRSHIRES.

There was a fine show of the Scotch white and red dairy cows. The best herds came up from Toronto and the judging was more to the herdmen's liking than was the case at Toronto. W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine, won with his aged bull, a sweepstakes winner at the best Scotch shows, but put below the line at Toronto. R. Ness, Howick, Que., won with his Barcheskie-bred two-year-old bull and got the ribbons as best any age. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, had the best yearling, with E. Marsh & Son, Gladstone, the winner for bull calf. In cows, W. W. Ogilvie got first, second and third, and also first for three-year-old, with R. Ness second and third. The same exhibitor had the best of it with younger females, and first for four calves.

Guernseys had a blank entry book.

## HOLSTEINS.

Holsteins were in moderate force. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Rettie Bros., Norwich, and Alex. Hume, Menie, had herds. Rettie Bros. won first for herds, and G. W. Clemons second, the prizes for calves going the same way. The latter had first for his old bull, but the Rettie Bros. had all for females and second and third for sweepstakes' bulls. In cows, Rettie Bros. had first and second, with Clemons third; same for three-year-olds, and heifers much the same, though in some the latter got up a point. G. W. Clemons had first for heifer calf.

In fat cattle and grades, James Leask, Greenbank, had a clean walk-over, getting so far ahead that the others were distanced. He had a lot of fine animals brought out in excellent bloom.

### Sheep.

Shropshires were given first place in the sheep. With John Campbell, Woodville, and D. G. & J. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon, there was a good show. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, had also flocks. John Campbell got first for pen of lambs, and also for best ram, while Hamner had it for best ewe and best pen of one ram and six females. The honors were almost evenly divided. In Oxford Downs, J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, and Smith Evans, Gourcock, divided the class with the former rather in front, though the latter had first for aged ram, second for shearing, and second for lamb.

#### SOUTHDOWNS.

John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, and Robt. McEwan, Byron, were out with flocks, and the former got the best of the competition.

#### DORSET HORNS.

There were four competitors, J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; M. N. Empey, Napanee, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph. There were changes in aged ewes and ewe lambs not placed in Toronto, got second place here. The awards were about the order named in the above list.

#### COTSWOLDS.

There was quite a change in the Cotswolds. John Parkes & Son had gone home and other exhibitors from Toronto, leaving A. J. Watson, Castlederd, leading, with J. Hardy Shore & Son, Glanford, second. They made a good show of the big English long wools.

#### LEICESTERS

were an excellent show, one of the best seen for some time. John Kelly, who does not show in Toronto on account of cavalier treatment by the Directors, had out a fine lot, and, with the Toronto winners, made the show a worthy one. A. M. Smith, Maple Lodge, who won for shearing ewes in Toronto, only got third here, but the change seemed to be a mistake, as the trial judges and the experts all put his ewes first. Jno. Kelly got the best of the awards, and J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, had a good share, winning first and second in aged ewes.

#### LINCOLNS.

J. H. and E. Patrick, Ilderton, had much the best of it and got nearly all the first prizes. J. T. Gibson, Ilderton, had first for aged ewes, with Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, second.

For Fat Sheep the long wools won first with two fat wethers with the Shrops second and third. It was just reversed when it came to the ewes, the Southdowns winning first with Lincolns second and third.

### Swine.

#### YORKSHIRES.

There was a fine show of the large, white Yorkshires. D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, had a lot of fine ones, and Brethour & Saunders, of Burford, were not far away when good ones were before the judges. In aged boars the former had first, with the latter second and third. J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, had first for boar one year and under two, with Brethour & Saunders second and third. For young boar, Flatt was first, Featherstone second, and H. I. Davis, Woodstock, third. For old sows, Brethour & Saunders were first, with Flatt second and third, and in the younger ones the awards were just reversed. For get and produce Brethour & Saunders had both first prizes.

#### CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND CHINAS.

Chester Whites were confined to an excellent exhibit by

H. George & Son, Crampton, and Poland Chinas to Wm. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, though J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon, got two third prizes for young stock.

#### BERKSHIRES.

George Green, Fairview, had the best of it in the Berkshires, with Thos. A. Cox, Brantford, second in the general list. Jas. McEwen, Kertch, had a third for aged boars, and a similar place in younger ones, and for aged sows three thirds. All the others went to the former-named exhibitors.

#### TAMWORTHS.

There was a fair show of this English bacon breed. John C. Nichol, Hubrey, had the best of the awards, with J. Hord & Son, Parkhill, second place, and J. R. Newell & Son, Crampton, close up in the number of prizes won. Wm. Smith, Fairfield Plains, had also a few awards, and W. H. Odell, Belmont, also got a place. There were not so many here as at Toronto, but the show was good on the whole.

#### DUROC JERSEYS

had but two exhibitors, W. N. Tape, of Bertpont, and Tape Bros., of Ridgetown. They divided the prizes.

For other pure breeds J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, had a few good Essex, and John Hord & Son, Parkhill, had some Suffolks, both of good quality, and well brought out.

### Poultry.

The London district has long had a reputation for its poultry, and the yards were well represented in all the leading breeds. Not only were the local men well represented in the prize list, but Strathroy and other near-by towns and villages had forward their quota of feathered stock. The poultry exhibit was pronounced by good judges an excellent one.

### Manufactures.

There was a good display of carriages, sleighs, etc., London and Chatham sending the larger part of the exhibit. Agricultural implements were not well represented, the manufacturers not making anything like their usual display. This was a feature much missed by farmers, many of whom like to compare the different makes before they order a new machine, and were wont to do this at the fall fairs. While orders were not so often placed on the spot, the farmer frequently made his selection there and ordered later from his local agent. There was the usual display in the main building, and merchants and manufacturers there made a good show, which was well patronized by the ladies and the young people generally. The musical instruments were largely represented. There was a large amount of work in the ladies' department, of needle and fancy work, most creditable to the exhibitors, and also a display of Indian work of various kinds.

#### FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

While not specially large, this exhibit was good of its kind. There was a fine exhibit of the very best specimens of fruit and cut flowers, while the farm products in roots and tubers were fair. Turnips and mangolds were not very large, but there were some good specimens of potatoes. The products of the vine, of the larger order, were excellent; squashes, pumpkins, melons, citrons, etc., were very large and good. Grapes were varied and of excellent quality. The whole building was well filled with a capital display.

**THE FARMING WORLD tent will be at the Canada Central Fair, Ottawa, this week, where we will be pleased to meet subscribers and friends in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Bring some friend along and secure a copy of our Exhibition Number for him. He will be greatly pleased with it.**

**Look up our special premium offers in that issue for new subscribers.**

# The Agricultural Gazette

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

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

**Annual Membership Fees:**—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$1  
**BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.**

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

## FARM HELP EXCHANGE.

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

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

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

## Help Wanted.

Wanted, a married man, who is accustomed to general farm work. Wages \$2.40 a year and house, garden and wood in bush. Would also pay \$1.44 a year and give board to a man accustomed to tending cattle, and who could milk. No. 586. a

Young man wanted, for eight or nine months in the year. \$16 a month to commence, with increase to satisfactory man. No. 587. a

Boy or man wanted to deliver milk; steady work and a good home. Wages not so much an object as honest service. Must be steady and industrious. No. 583. b

Good, reliable, married man wanted to feed stock and look after a farm. House, garden, cow-house and hen-house provided. Will engage for any term over six months. School and churches on front of farm. Must be temperate. No. 584. b

Good, young, unmarried man wanted

as farm laborer for a year, and, if everything is satisfactory, it may be for many years' work; general farm work. No. 585. b

## Situation Wanted.

Young man, aged 22 years, wants a situation on a stock or fruit farm. Has had good experience in sheep breeding and usual farm work. Will hire for twelve months. Wages expected, \$13 a month. No. 442. b

## Domestic Situation Wanted

Wanted situation as housekeeper on farm by person accustomed to milk and care for calves in addition to housework. Is middle-aged. No. 443. a

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

## Farmers' Institutes.

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

G. C. CREELMAN,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

## Poultry Raising in Belgium.

(Concluded from page 103.)

The choice of eggs for setting purposes is considered a matter of great importance, and the freshest obtainable are almost invariably used. The best breeders seldom take eggs older than eight days for raising the best quality. Care is taken that the eggs given to one hen

should be of the same age. The eggs when collected are kept at a very even and medium temperature until given to the hen, and are turned daily. This measure is taken, I am informed, to prevent the yolk, which is lighter than the white of the egg, from adhering to the top of the shell. The eggs chosen for the purpose above mentioned are also of an average size, those above medium being rejected, as they often contain double yolks. Eggs received from a distance, and consequently exposed to more or less shaking, are allowed to stand a day or two before being put under the hen. Great care is also taken that the eggs should be perfectly clean.

The nest is prepared of straw or cut hay, perfectly clean, dry and odorless. As a rule, the sitting hens are located in corners where the greatest quiet is obtainable, and are not exposed to great light. When so located, they are not disturbed for any other purpose than the placing before them of their daily supply of food and water. As the hen leaves her nest at least once a day to search for food, to take exercise, etc., care is taken to put her food and water within reach of the nest, in order that the time that she is off the eggs may be materially shortened.

## RAISING AND FEEDING.

When the young bird is hatched it retains in its body part of the yolk of the egg from which it was produced, which suffices to nourish it for the first twenty-four hours, during which period only warmth is required, which is furnished either by the mother hen or must be afforded by a warm cloth, in case of the necessity of awaiting the hatching of the rest of the brood.

The food first given can be varied, but must be made up of ingredients containing large quantities of nitrogen, as this is required for the formation of the tissues. It is necessary, in fact, that the food should be composed of matter resembling in character an egg, together with milk. It is customary to mix with the food eggs, milk, and the blood of earthworms, field worms, and that of a commoner variety of fish; also to introduce, for the formation of bone, certain quantities of phosphate of lime found in grain and flour.

In the early days flour should be given on account of the facility of its digestion, grain being substituted thereafter as the birds begin to gather strength. Wheat flour is generally used. The grain given is wheat, rice, millet, buckwheat, and corn, raw or

cooked. Cooked potatoes are also often given as a change of diet. It is customary to vary the grain diet as much as possible and to frequently administer it mixed. The food ordinarily employed is made up as follows: Hard-boiled eggs and wheat flour are mixed in milk, a little water being added. To this paste is added a small onion finely cut up, together with lettuce when green food is scarce. The mixture is ordinarily quite stiff, as too moist food is considered harmful for the young brood.

After the first few days a small quantity of whole grain is mixed into the paste; but if rapid development is desired, the simple paste should be continued alone.

Great care is taken to keep the young brood in a dry, warm locality, which precaution, together with the proper food, prevents inflammation of the intestines and like troubles. As a rule, the birds are confined on wet days and allowed to run about as much as possible only in fine, sunny weather. In winter a more generous diet is given to enable them to withstand the cold. The daily ration of grain for the fowls is from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ounces.

GEO. F. LINCOLN,  
U. S. Consul-General.

Antwerp, June 7, 1900.

### Farmers' Institute Report for 1900.

One of the most interesting features of our forthcoming report is the pointed discussion of topics which took place at our meetings last winter. As a sample of this the following extracts from our advance sheets will suffice to show what we mean.

#### Silos—Are They Beneficial?

By John McMillan, M. P., Seaforth, Ont.

The silo may be built in different forms, and of any material that will combine strength with durability, and as nearly air tight as it is possible to make it. Some are built round, some square, and some octagonal, or eight-sided. We have built two square silos twenty feet square inside, and thirty feet high. They are built of gravel and cement, and give us good satisfaction. They are built outside of the barn, but conveniently near enough for us to get the silage into a feed room, where it is mixed with cut straw, cut hay and grain, once each day, enough to last twenty-four hours.

In order to have good silage it is important that the corn be cut at the proper stage of ripeness, because if cut too green the silage will be very sour, and not as good food as when properly ripened. Corn in the tasseling stage is said to contain 91 per cent. water; in the silking stage, 83 per cent.; in the milk stage, 85 per cent.; in the glazing stage, 77 per cent.; when ripe, 72 per cent. I have come to the conclusion that the best time to

cut is between the glazing and the ripe stage. Between the time when the kernels begin to glaze and full ripeness, there is said to be gain of over one-eighth of dry matter, one-sixth of starch and sugar, and one-fifth of fat. For a number of years we have allowed our corn to be well on towards the ripening stage, and our silage has been excellent.

Experience proves unmistakably that where corn is grown properly and brought to a proper stage of maturity, there is no plant so valuable for the bulky portion of a food ration for cattle as silage. We find so far the best mode of cutting the corn is with a hoe made for the purpose of cutting corn. We can cut so much lower that we believe the extra amount of feed from an acre will pay for the cutting, as I believe the bottom of the stalk is the most valuable part. Then we cut with a large Smolley silage self-feeding cutter, and cut in lengths about three-fourths of an inch, as the shorter the stalks are cut the closer they pack in the silo.

In filling the silo the corn needs to be well tramped, and the butts of the stalks, the ears and the leaves and top of the stalks must all be well mixed in the silo. If not well mixed, wherever there is a quantity of leaves and tops of the stalks without any of the ears and stalks, there will in all likelihood be mouldy spots, whereas if it is all well mixed and solidly tramped this will not occur. The only covering we put on the top is to tramp thoroughly and put 25 or 30 pails of water on the top of the silage the second day after we finish filling, but we continue to tramp at least every second day for say ten days, when we put on a second time 25 or 30 pails of water all over the silage. When we open to begin to feed, we find three or four inches on the top spoiled.

#### WHY SILAGE IS BETTER THAN FODDER CORN.

Now as to the benefits of silage over fodder corn:—

1. The silo renders the corn more easily digested.
2. I can have succulent food both summer and winter.
3. I can keep a greater quantity of cattle on the same number of acres, as there is no waste, the silage being eaten up clean.
4. Animals are more healthy on silage than on dry food.
5. If land is well drained and well manured the corn crop seldom fails.
6. Experiments made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station with ensilage and fodder corn upon milk cows show that on one acre of each the silage gave 243 pounds more milk and 12 pounds more butter, or 3 per cent. in favor of silage.

7. At the New York Experiment Station an experiment was made with silage and corn cut and shocked. Two

animals were fed and their voidings kept and analysed to see what amount of every 100 pounds of solids the food contained would be kept by the animals. It was found that from silage they kept 69 pounds out of every 100 pounds; from the shocks they kept only 62 pounds out of every 100 pounds of solids.

8. At the New Jersey Experiment Station an experiment was conducted during the year 1897 to ascertain the cost and feeding value of the dry matter of corn fodder and of silage, and the results showed that while the cost of harvesting, storing and preparing for food the dry matter contained in corn was greater per unit of dry matter in the form of silage than in the form of dried fodder, yet the feeding value of the former was much greater than that of the latter, that is, the yield of milk from the same amount of dry matter in the form of silage was 12.8 per cent. greater, and the yield of butter fat 10.4 per cent. greater than when fed in the form of dried fodder. It was also found that at one cent per pound for the milk produced by the animals, the value of the corn crop was \$10 greater per acre when fed in the form of silage rather than in the form of dried fodder.

9. At an experiment made in Wisconsin as to the quality and flavor of butter made from cows fed silage and cows fed on other foods, the butter from the milk of cows fed silage took the largest score in point of flavor.

The time has come when the farmers of the Province of Ontario must solve the question of cheap feeding both in summer and winter. Corn and the silo is in my opinion the solution of our food problem. There is a great amount of prejudice against silos, but that prejudice is now confined to those who have no experience, and it is doomed to disappear as the number of silos increase. Since we have had them ourselves and fed ensilage, we have obtained better results from our straw by putting it through the straw cutter and mixing it with the silage and a little meal, when the cattle eat both silage and straw clean, leaving nothing, and are doing well this winter.

We have 120 steers this winter. They are fed each day about 30 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of cut straw, and about two and one-half pounds of meal. They average between 1,200 and 1,300 pounds in weight and the cost of the food daily for each steer is about five and one-half cents. There is no other food of the same value that would give the same results. I feel confident that in ten years from now it will be the exception on farms in Ontario not to find a silo.

Q.—What is the cause of sour silage?

A. John McMillan.—“Either the corn is cut too green or the silo is not perfectly air tight.”

Q.—Is dried fodder corn not as valuable a food as silage?

A.—No, cattle will not eat up clean the butts of the strong stalks even when put through the cutting box.

Q.—Would it not pay to take the ears off and have the corn ground and fed along with the stalks after putting the stalks through the cutting box?

A.—No. Experiments have been made and it has been found that silage with all the ears on gave better results than any other known system of feeding corn.

Q.—What about raising corn on heavy clay land?

A.—Corn on heavy clay land does best on sod.

Q.—Is it better to plow in the fall or in the spring?

A.—It is better to plow in the fall and give the frost a chance to assist to pulverize the soil.

Q.—Is it better to grow corn in drills or hills?

A.—We have tried both and we think the best results are got from planting in hills.

Q.—Are cattle two years old or three years old most profitable to feed?

A.—Two years old if they have been well cared for.

Q.—Are they best in loose boxes or tied up?

A.—In my opinion they are better in loose boxes.

Q.—What quantity of meal is sufficient per day for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds?

A.—About eight or nine ounces with silage, but always give a mixture. Never feed to beef cattle one kind of grain.

Q.—How often should cattle be fed?

A.—We feed three times daily.

Q.—How about feeding the bacon hog?

A.—There was much discussion at Institute meetings this year about feeding the bacon hog. The general belief is that it will not pay to feed all grain. The feeling with many is, and I share that feeling, that mangold-wurtzels are a good and healthy food. It is a long way cheaper than feeding all grain. The first Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes shows on page 22 that one pound of grain is equal to eight pounds of roots, and it is stated at Copenhagen, where mangolds were fed raw, and even when one-fourth of the daily feed was given in the form of roots, that no injurious effects were observed in the quality of the pork. Taking the average yield of mangolds, as given in the last report of the Farm at Guelph, and the average yield of peas, barley and oats—say it takes eight pounds of grain to make one pound of pork, and one pound of grain is equal to eight pounds of roots—one acre of mangolds will give 1,443 pounds of pork, one acre of peas will give 375 pounds of pork, one acre of barley will give 600 pounds

of pork, and one acre of oats will give 510 pounds of pork.

## Manure and How to Apply It.

By D. C. Anderson, Rugby.

There was a time in the history of farming in this country when manure had but little value; that was when our land was new. The rich virgin soil upon which a heavy crop of leaves and decaying timber had rotted for centuries responded liberally to the most primitive methods of cultivation. Manure then was a nuisance, to be got rid of speedily, generally by fire. In fact, in early times it was considered a great advantage if a river or a large creek was near down which the straw was floated. But with continual cropping the plant food has been taken from the land, and we must return it or suffer. The highest type of good farming is when the land is kept clean of weeds and the fertility of the farm not only maintained but increased. No farmer can be a success, no matter what line of production he follows, unless he manures his land.

*Three Methods of Keeping Up and Enriching Soil.*—(1) Stable manure; (2) green crops, clover and peas, plowed into the soil; (3) a proper rotation of crops.

*Three Points in Applying Manure.*

—(1) Never plow it deeply into the land; (2) keep it near the surface; (3) work it with the top soil into a fine seed bed.

Q.—Is it wise to draw the manure direct from the stable and put it on the land?

A. By D. C. Anderson.—I follow the practice of hauling the manure twice a week in winter to the field, spreading it on the snow ready for the next year's crop. The greatest benefit from hauling in winter is that the labor is done when we are not pushed with other work.

Q.—Would you put it on a hillside in winter?

A.—D. C. Anderson.—No. Such a rain as we had last week would wash some of the best fertilizing elements out of the manure into the richer level land below where it was not so much needed. I aim to draw the manure made in March and April on to the rolling hilly places in the field after grain seeding is done, manuring only the level parts of the field on the snow.

Q.—Does it pay to put manure on a bare summer fallow?

A.—I think not, for several reasons. There is not much profit in bare fallowing, though a bare fallow is preferable to a dirty field, but a miss in grass catch may force us into a summer fallow. In applying manure to a fallow field we are too long in getting our returns (the nimble sixpence is far better than the slow shilling). If fall wheat is sown on the fallow it sometimes is a poor crop and if the soil is of a sandy nature with a

porous open subsoil we lose nearly all the manure by leaching before the third year.

Q.—On what crops would you apply the manure?

A.—The bulk of it should be applied to the hoed crops such as corn, potatoes, mangels or turnips. These crops would get the full benefit of it the summer after it was made. A light top dressing on a clover field, or from eight to ten loads per acre, gives very beneficial results.

Q.—Have you any experience in top dressing fall wheat?

A.—Yes. Coarse, strawy manure is what is required for this purpose. It affords the best protection to the young plants from hard frosts that often throw them out by the roots and this benefit exists all through the various freezings and thawings of the winter. As the rough manure lies close to the ground it shelters the young plants from the cold early spring winds. In winter on wind-swept hillsides, the manure helps to hold the snow, keeping the wheat covered. Top dressing wheat is best done after the first hard frost so that the ground will bear up horses and wagon. Remember it is not the freezing that hurts the wheat plant so much as the thawing, and once the ground is frozen it is well to keep it so by a covering of some kind so that the alternate freezing and thawing by which the plants are drawn out of the ground may be avoided. In top dressing, eight or ten loads to the acre will be quite sufficient. The main point is to spread it evenly over the land.

Q.—Did you ever use commercial fertilizers and on what crops?

A.—No. I am of the opinion that commercial fertilizers are too expensive for the average farmer, but market gardeners near some large manufacturing or commercial centre, wanting to make the most out of a small piece of land, may profitably use them. Superphosphate and artificial manures are of benefit to the experimentalist, but the farmer who has to make a living from the soil will find that the cheapest and best manures are those that he manufactures on his own farm.

Q.—What is the best way of making and keeping manure?

A.—The best manure is made where dehorned cattle are being fattened in large sheds and given plenty of bedding, but where dairy cattle are kept, if it is not drawn direct to the field the horse, hog and cattle manure should be wheeled from the stable to an open shed and the young cattle allowed to tramp it solid. It will not heat. Leave it there until it is time to apply it to the land. A series of carefully-conducted experiments at Ottawa has proved that a ton of raw, fresh, green manure gives as good results as a ton of rotted manure. Manure loses one-half its weight during the process of rotting. There is too much loss in allowing manure to heat, for then some of its best elements pass into the air in

the form of ammonia and are lost. This is why there is a loss from drawing it into large heaps in the field in winter; it heats too much.

Q.—How would you apply manure to a potato crop?

A.—I live in a section where potatoes are extensively grown. On some of the best crops I have seen, the manure used was coarse and strawy. It was drawn from the barn just before planting and placed in small heaps in straight rows across the field fronting every third furrow. A couple of stout boys with six tined manure forks, after the seed has been dropped are able to fork the manure into the furrow on top of the potatoes, when the next furrow covers both manure and seed.

Q.—Have you ever tried spreading manure on the land after plowing but before sowing?

A.—Yes. The manure made in the summer months is applied as a top dressing on fall wheat land previous to sowing, the preceding crop being peas. When the land is plowed about four inches deep, manure is worked into the soil with cultivator and harrow. On thus preparing and manuring the land, I seldom miss harvesting a fine crop of wheat, and always secure a good catch of grass both timothy and clover. If the bedding of our animals were run through the straw cutter so that we could apply a top dressing of six or eight loads per acre of short manure on land that was to be sown with barley or oats and seeded to clover, there would not be so many failures to get the grass to catch. Applying manure on the surface is best for all kinds of grain crops. The plant food is then given where it is the most available to young plants, the roots being near the surface, but, if the manure is plowed in, much of it is buried beyond their reach. Plant or animal life requires a good start in the earliest stage of their existence. This can best be given to plants by applying manure near the surface.

Q.—How would you enrich a field without stable manure?

A.—If the soil were light I would plow in the early fall and sow rye. Next spring, about the second week in May, I would turn all my growing and dry cattle on it, not the cows, as rye pasture taints the milk. Keep it closely cropped till after haying, plow shallow once, keep it cultivated until time to sow fall wheat, seed to grass with the wheat, as cropped out light land gets too porous, open and loose. The summer pasturing will help to bind it and make it solid. If the soil is a cropped-out clay it will have gone to the other extreme and have become stiff, solid and hard. On this kind of soil I would sow peas, and plow them in for manure. This green crop would have a two-fold beneficial effect on hard clay. The decayed vegetable matter would not only enrich the soil but keep it open and loose.

Q.—Is it not best to draw manure out in winter, and leave it in small

heaps in the field, about eight or ten heaps to the load?

A.—This method of winter manuring is open to some objections. If it comes in a warm spring the manure gets dry, and is hard to spread. The crops will be spotty and very uneven wherever a heap has been. The plants will be too healthy and vigorous if the field has been in good condition, and the season is a growing one. The crop on the manured spots will lodge and often fall, the heads will not fill up well, and the grain will be shrunken.

QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE ORCHARD.

Q.—What does it cost you per tree to spray an apple orchard?

A. By A. W. Peart.—I find that the average cost per tree for each spraying, and leaving the cost of pump, tank and hose, etc., out of the question, is about 3c. per tree for those of bearing age, say from 12 years old and upwards. This is for the Paris green and Bordeaux mixtures when used together. This is also for bearing trees that are young as well as those that are large and old.

Q.—What is the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer for the orchard?

A.—A bushel of unleached hardwood ashes is said to contain about three pounds of potash and one pound of phosphoric acid, as well as a quantity of lime, etc. As a fertilizer for an orchard, I would say that a bushel would be worth about 20 cents. Leached ashes, having lost most of their potash, would probably be worth about 10 cents. Soft wood ashes—that is the ashes of white and red oak, elm and ash—are worth about three-quarters as much as hardwood ashes. I use ashes in sandy or gravelly loam orchards and not in clay, as the latter is naturally rich in potash, and I aim to apply them at the rate of about 25 bushels per acre per year to bearing orchards. Wood ashes give a stronger and more hardy tree, and the fruit is finer and of better quality.

Q.—What varieties of apples are most popular with the buyers now?

A.—Red apples are preferred in Great Britain, where most of our apples go. Of these, in the Burlington district, the King, Spy and Baldwin take a first place. The Ben Davis, where it grows well, is also sought after. The Greening, although wrong in color, is still a popular apple. The fall apples, Ribston and Blenheim pippins are also in demand, although I would not recommend planting fall apples largely. The King on its own stock is rather a shy bearer, and would do better top grafted on some other hardy variety, say the Talman Sweet. The Spy, too, would start bearing sooner if handled in the same way.

Q.—Does quality count much in an apple for export?

A.—Yes, provided the apple can be placed in the hands of the consumer without injury. Up to date, however, it has been very difficult to do this. Between careless packing and delays

in transportation, many of our best apples have in the past been spoiled before they reached the consumer. The result is that it pays the shipper better to export the harder, firmer, but less highly flavored apples, because they carry better. Improved methods of packing, greater promptness in handling and better transportation service, will help to place the apple of quality in its proper position, and, as time goes on, quality will no doubt tell more and more in the markets of the world.

Q.—What are the principal characteristics of a good selling apple?

A.—At the present time a good selling apple requires to be large (not overgrown), firm and hard, reddish in color, somewhat thick in the skin, and free from worm-holes, spots and blemishes. The Northern Spy, though thick in the skin, finds a quick sale for consumption both in Canada and the Old Country on account of its superb quality. When better ways of handling apples are inaugurated, it, no doubt, as with the King now, will command the highest price in the British markets. The Greening is a good selling apple on account of its many good qualities and its well-known reputation.

Q.—Do you believe the Japanese plums have come to stay?

A.—I have a good deal of confidence in the Japanese plums. With me up to date they are more hardy than some of our domestic plums, as, for instance, the Smith's Orleans, Lombard, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg and Imperial Gage. I consider the Abundance and Burbank the best two varieties, with Ogon and Wickson standing next. The Satsuma and Chabot also offer well. I am also inclined to think that they are less liable to insect and fungous attacks than domestic plums, although not exempt. Some of the varieties are very showy and handsome, although, as a class, the quality is somewhat inferior. The extreme earliness of some of them is an important commercial point.

Q.—What is the best way to apply manure to an old orchard?

A.—It depends a great deal on the way an orchard has been treated. If it has been trained to the plow habit, which is desirable, and stable manure be applied, it should be plowed in early in the spring while the soil is still moist, but not wet. Next roll and harrow, then surface cultivate until the latter part of July, then quit cultivation altogether. A cover crop for winter protection is desirable. Should the orchard not have seen a plow for years, it would probably be better to work well-rotted stable manure in with a disc, as soon as the land is dry enough in the spring. Clover or peas ploughed in are a good substitute for manure, as all make wood growth. When there is plenty of wood growth, wood ashes are a valuable manure on light soils.

# Farm Implement Department

## Handy Contrivances on the Farm.

It is our desire to make this department of the greatest possible benefit to Canadian farmers not only in giving up-to-date information as to the latest and most improved farm appliances, but as to useful and handy contrivances on the farm. Very often some farmer has a handy contrivance of his own invention and make-up which would be greatly appreciated by his brother farmers did they know of its existence. We will, therefore, be very pleased to publish in this department any description or diagram of any new or handy contrivances used on the farm. In addition to the description, if a pencil diagram of the contrivance is sent us, we will try and have it re-

their farm machinery? The more details given the better.

We append an estimate of the value of the farm machinery necessary on all up-to-date farms in the Eastern States, as published in the above-named journal:

"It seems to me an up-to-date farmer needs a good manure spreader. Two men and a pair of horses have often spread for me 42 loads of manure in one day, and the manure is in much better condition for the plants than when spread by hand. On some farms a corn harvester is needed in order to do the best work, and to do it at just the right time. We also need a good, substantial farm wagon that can take a good load, saving time by not going so many times. I have two

Spring tooth harrow.	17
Wheel " "	25
Smoothering " "	12
Separator .....	190
Churn .....	15
Butter worker .....	15
Small tools .....	25
Sugar " "	223

\$1,012

I do not see how a young man on a well-tilled farm can get along with much less than I have named, if he does his work well and in time.

## A Fine Exhibit.

We show below a partial view of the exhibit of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal, at the Industrial Fair,

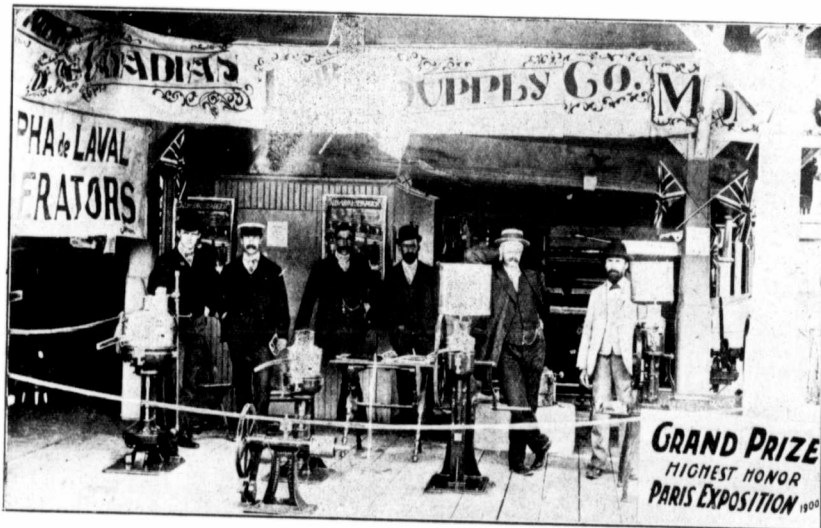


Exhibit of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, at the Toronto Industrial, 1900.

produced in these columns. Kindly let us hear from you.

## Value of Machinery Necessary on the Farm.

Quite an interesting discussion has taken place recently in the *New England Farmer* as to the value of the farm machinery necessary for use on the average New England farm. Estimates vary a great deal, and range all the way from \$250 to \$1,000. We would be glad to hear from Canadian farmers as to the value of the farm implements necessary to operate their farms in the most economical and up-to-date fashion. Can we not, by the time the next issue of this department appears, have replies from a large number of farmers, giving the value of

plows; oftentimes one will break, and plowing has to be delayed, so that a plow will often pay for itself in a short time. I need two harrows. A wheel harrow does the best work on newly-turned grass land, as it does not turn up so much turf; a spring-tooth will do the best work in old ground. On my farm I need a separator and butter machinery, also sugar tools. My outfit of machinery is:

Manure spreader ..	\$125
Corn harvester ...	125
Wagon .....	80
Mowing machine ..	40
Rake .....	22
Tedder .....	33
Corn planter .....	22
Weeder .....	5
Cultivator .....	10
Plows .....	28

1900. This Company, whose head office is in Montreal, with branch at Winnipeg, has done much towards making known to the farmers and creamery men of Canada the many good qualities of the Alpha De Laval Cream Separators.

These machines are so well known among dairymen of other countries as well as in Canada that a lengthy introduction here is unnecessary. As a proof that the Alpha De Laval Cream Separators are still enjoying the prestige of being the best, we see that they have received the Grand Prize (the highest honor) at the Paris Exposition over a large number of separators exhibited.

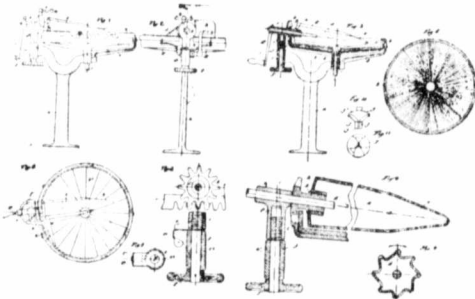
The separators on exhibition at Toronto ranged in numbers from the small dairy size of 350 lbs. per hour to

the monster creamery machine of 3,000 lbs. The finish, mechanical construction and efficiency in skimming of the new 20th Century De Laval Separators are better than ever before, and shows that the company is leaving no stone unturned to insure easy running, durability and close skimming to their machines, a reputation they have enjoyed for many years.

A part of the exhibit at the Industrial was made up of the Victor Combined Churn and Butter-worker. This machine churns cream, washes and works the butter in half the time it usually takes by the old method, and delivers the butter in better condition. A very interesting part of the exhibit was the Ideal Skim-milk Weigher. This is used in creameries and cheese factories, and is so constructed as to compel all who handle the skim milk and whey to be honest. This useful weigher overcomes a very disagreeable trouble at creameries and cheese factories, that of giving to each patron the exact amount of skim milk and whey he is entitled to. An investment in one of these weighers is money well spent by any butter or cheese factory.

#### Butter-Working Apparatus.

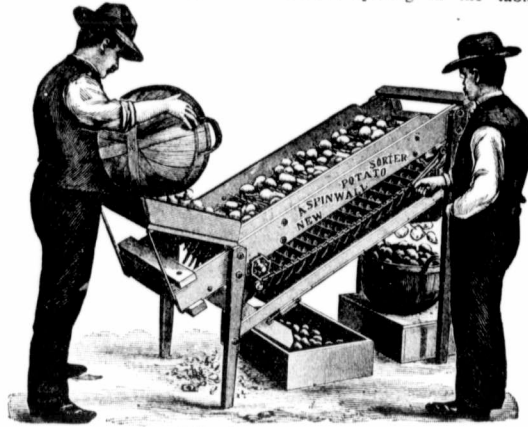
Two French inventors, MM. Albert and Auguste Simon, of Cherbourg, have patented a mixing apparatus for butter. The invention consists in the construction and peculiar arrangement of the mixing runner with relation to the bed-plate, and in the construction and combination of other parts, by means of which the desired end is attained. Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the apparatus, Fig. 2 a front elevation, Fig. 3 a partial longitudinal section, Fig. 4 a plan view, Fig. 5 a detail view of the gearing, Fig. 6 a detailed sectional view of the runner, Fig. 7 a longitudinal section and a traverse section of the controller and guide of the runner, Fig. 8 a plan view showing a



modification of the bed-plate, Fig. 10 the stopping rose of the outlet passage, and Fig. 11 a bottom plan view of same. The apparatus is composed of the frame *a*, supporting the circular bed-plate *b*, the hub *b1* of which is mounted on the vertical hollow shaft *c*. The main part is the mixing runner *d*, mounted on a shaft *d1*, journalled in the T-shaped bearing *e*, in the

depending arm of which moves a screw *f*, extending through a bearing *e2* in the frame *a*, and carrying a hand-wheel *f1*. The end of the shaft *d* carries a crank *d2*, or any other power transmission device. The shaft carrying the roller *d* (Fig. 4) extends

mitting of the flow of moisture extracted in the operation, and at the same time it breaks the layer and causes it to change its position on the table. The liquid extracted during the operation flows off through the central opening in the table and



A New Potato Sorter.

across the table surface at an angle with its diameter, which is very important in the improved construction. Indeed, this arrangement is the means of attaining the main point of the object of the machine, which is to make the work completely automatic, so that the butter brought under the roller by the rotation of the table, is completely pulverized and forced back in a direction different from the rotation of the table, so that the butter is again brought under the roller in another position. Therefore the butter is passed under the roller at different velocities, in accordance with its position on the table with respect to the axis of the latter. The characteristic feature of the roller construction consists in the bevelled end *g* extending

through the hollow shaft *c*, or through any other suitable passages. In order to prevent portions of the material from being carried away with the liquid, the outlet is provided with a stopping rose *j*.—*The Dairy London, England.*

#### A New Potato Sorter.

The new potato sorter is a radical departure from ordinary methods. As will be seen in the illustration, an elevator with long-distance travel is used, which enables very rapid sorting, combined with excellent work. Another excellent feature is gained in the construction by having the upper down low, making easy work in shovelling and feeding the machine. The entire work is under the control of the operator and any potatoes which are decayed or ill-shaped may be removed while the work is progressing; there is no bruising or injuring the potatoes in the least. The machine makes a sorting, or separation, into three sizes, the marketable or large potatoes; the second sorting, or seed; and the small or feed size. The potatoes in each size are sifted thoroughly from the dirt. The capacity of this machine is very great, being upwards of 2,000 bushels per day.

#### Recent Inventions.

What is to become of the hired man? Will he soon pass away and become extinct, or will he still be found, a curious occasional specimen of a departed genus? The inventors have been trying to retire him to the bench this summer; in swift succession have appeared in the pages of the Patent Office Gazette, cow milkers, automatic watering troughs, automatic feed bins,

beyond the centre of the table. This extension may be of cylindrical shape when the table has a flat surface or is slightly convex-shaped. The function of the extension *g* is to raise the layer of butter when it is brought before it, which is effected automatically by reason of the rotations in opposite directions of that portion of the roller and the table, this raising action per-



fence machines, corn huskers, corn pickers, pea and bean harvesters, cotton pickers, potato diggers and every sort of a seed and vegetable planter. None of them want to borrow the buggy on Sunday or demand pie.

One of the interesting features of the list of weekly inventions, is the frequent promulgation of some entirely new article of manufacture. William A. Hall of Vermont has brought out such a substance. It is solid casein—in other words a solidified cheese. It is insoluble in water, is made into plates and blocks, will withstand considerable heat, and the presumption is that it will find many uses analogous to celluloid, vegetable ivory, etc.

Patent No. 628,028 is a snore stopper. It is described as an elastic pad to cover the mouth and prevent mouth breathing. No well-regulated family should be without a complete outfit of these useful devices. Sleeping car

to take the place of the liquid as fast as it is removed, and stifles the gurgle.

Mechanics invade the educational field. An illuminated map is used to teach political divisions of the earth's surface, and a complicated contraction representing mountains, valleys, rivers and seas is used to inculcate geography. The device comes to pieces and the pupil can construct a continent to suit himself, and incorporate any little improvements where the design of the Creator seems to be faulty. It is set forth in patent No. 646,528.

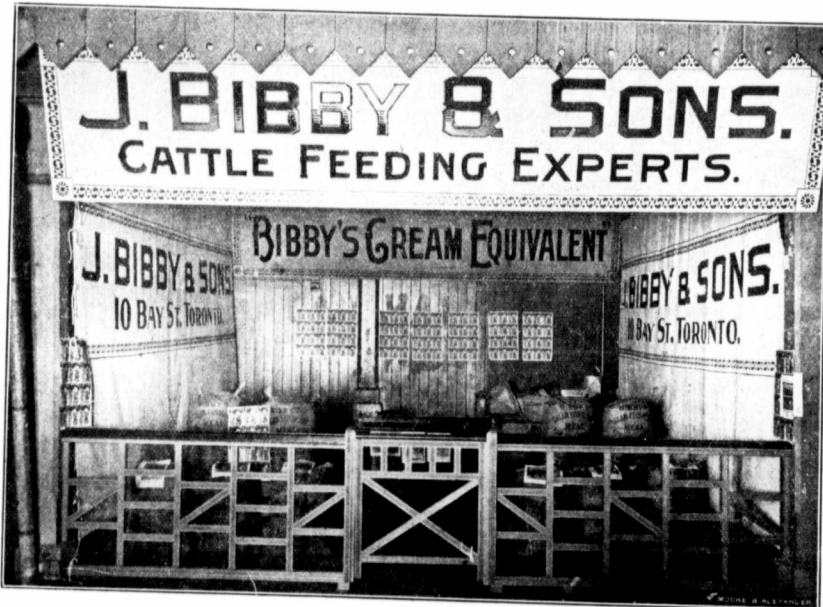
Patent No. 645,607 shows a buggy with a conglomeration of gear wheels, levers and braces that makes it appear at first like a complicated automobile. It is a "Horse Controller." What it does to the horse is not made clear in the claims, but it looks capable of anything, from curing a case of bots to helping the animal over a 5-barred gate.

We hail with joy anything which re-

Among the more freakish devices of recent publicity is the violin organ of Nels E. Nelson, of Nebraska. A fiddle string takes the place of pipes and is vibrated by an endless belt.

The player applies the "rosam" to the belt, and the bow works endlessly. The ordinary fiddle bow goes up and down, giving the listener needed rest while the fiddler reverses himself. But this bow, like the brook, goes on forever. The violin organ is certainly a new idea, but we imagine that its advent will not cause all the violinists to "hang up the fiddle and the bow."

The old problem of the big hole for the big cat and the little hole for the little cat in the barn door comes up in a different guise on the farm, when the drover wants to separate his stock and disassociate the pigs from the sheep and cows. The cattle gate of James M. Files, of Iowa, is a sort of stock filter. It is not "bull-high,



J. Bibby & Sons' Cream Equivalent Display at Toronto Industrial, 1900.

porters should have them; hotel clerks keep them always on hand. When the vibrant midnight snore spreads its sleep-destroying devastation through the tortured air, one of these snore stoppers, kindly but firmly applied by a committee of the sleeper sufferers will fill a long-felt want.

Another sound that one would like to muffle is the gurgling of a jug. Its soft but penetrating cadences can never be mistaken for anything else and they tell a tale one would wish to have unspoken. When the thresherman gets behind the stack and seeks a little surreptitious solace from the secret jug the gurgle goes a tattling, and blazons his secret to the world. This device is covered by patent No. 649,394, and consists of a tubular passage running from the outside of the vessel and through the handle and terminating in an air vent near the mouth. It supplies air

leaves us from the grip of monopoly. The "Sun Electrical Co.," of Philadelphia, is acquiring a great many new telephone patents, chiefly concerned in the operating of exchanges. Just who they are, the publishers of the *Review* are not informed, but in one issue of the *Gazette* are 19 patents issued to them, assignees of the inventor.

Another invention which may prove important is the vacuum tube lamp of Daniel M. Moore, of New Jersey. The carbon or platinum filament is discarded and a deposit of powdered substance substituted at each end of a short vacuum tube. This may be the long sought heatless lamp, where the whole electric energy is expended in giving light, while none is wasted in heat. If that end can be attained, we shall have a cheap illuminant which can be used everywhere.

nor exactly "pig-tight," but can be adjusted to possess both these attributes. At the bottom is a rolling barrel with longitudinal divisions, something like a tread-mill. Adjusted for the pigs, this is set low, and as the porker tries to climb over, the continued turning of the wheel tends to discourage protracted effort, and he gives it up. But, at the same time, sheep and cattle can go over it, and in the illustration accompanying the patent, a calf is shown vaulting gaily across, while a discouraged little pig is turning the tread-mill with frenzied energy.

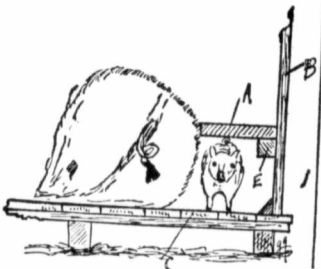
A very neat expansible pulley wheel is the invention of Robert Temple, of Denver. This device is simple and practicable, and provides a pulley with an outer or band carrying surface which can be made of larger or smaller diameter at will.

The amount of attention now being given by the mechanical world to the gas engine promises the early perfecting of that machine. Every week are issued patents for new devices, sparklers, exploders, carburettors and new designs for cylinders and explosion chambers.

It is very probable that all the present objections to this motive power, within its limits, will be removed, and that the study and investigation going on will evolve the best forms of constructions and best methods of operation.—*Thresherman's Review.*

### To Prevent Sow Overlaying.

Now is the time to arrange the quarters for the brood sow. Many farmers have losses of young pigs often by the sow overlaying her young in the brood house. This difficulty can



be overcome by the following scheme: Use 2x8 inch plank around the interior of house, about 10 inches from floor, see Fig. 20. C, floor of house; B, side; A, 2x8 plank; E, a small block support, put in about every 12 inches. This leaves a space under which the young pigs can crawl, and the sow can not overlay them, the 2x8 plank projecting out and not permitting her to lay up against the walls or side of the house.

### The Thresher vs. the Farmer.

In another column will be found a letter from the pen of S. L. Nelson, giving his views upon the threshing question. As we stated to Mr. Nelson, our columns are open to all parties for a fair discussion of the subject, provided that we might eliminate all offensive features. We will state in candor that while we believe that the threshers have some grievances upon their side, our personal sympathies are with the farmer, whose number, environments, and scattered condition do not easily admit of universal organization. If they could all be brought into one combination, they would form the mightiest trust on earth. But theirs has been a life of isolation rather than aggregation, and in the present age we can hardly blame them for looking with disfavor upon class organizations. We believe that there has been much foolish competition among

threshers, but our experience with the farming class has always been that while they do, and ought to, seek the best terms and prices the market affords, they are not "cheap Johns," unwilling to pay fair remuneration for labor performed. What the market affords they usually accept with as good grace as any other industrial class, and are generally willing to give every man his due. Threshers of this vicinity are an honorable class of men, and are aiming at the remedy of existing evils, but their farmer patrons can hardly be censured for looking with suspicious eye at their union in the face of present-day trust discussion. A fair consideration ought to bring both parties into closer relationship, and our columns are open for the same to both sides, provided it does not become personal or long drawn out.—*Dayton, Ia., Review.*

### The Farmer's Tool Chest.

The farmer who does not have a tool chest fitted out with a good supply of the tools most used is at a great disadvantage. Many times a break may be repaired if the tools are at hand that would have required a trip to town, the loss of the time and the paying for the repairing, all of which might have been saved. It is not necessary for a farmer to have an elaborate kit of tools for his purpose, but those bought should be good ones. Nothing costs so much as cheap tools. They cannot be depended on, and never keep sharp very long at a time.

Tools should be kept where they can be found when wanted. A good many times it is a little trouble to replace a tool that has been used, but the time lost in putting it in its place will be regained in being able to find it without stopping to remember where it was left, the next time it was needed.

The farmer's tool chest should contain a square, a try-square, a hand-saw, several chisels, a brace and set of

bits, a screw-driver, a scratch-awl, two or three planes, a level, a hand-axe, a draw-shave and a good claw-hammer.

If to these we add a clamp and a few drills and files of various sizes, there is hardly a break that may not be temporarily repaired without calling in the help of a mechanic. With tools to work with, gates may be made during rainy days, buildings put up and other odd jobs accomplished at times when no other work calls for attention.

With a set of tools to work with the boys will become skilful in handling them and develop whatever mechanical genius they may possess and be prepared to save pennies and dimes later in life.

There is no way that \$10 can be spent to better advantage than in the purchase of a set of tools for use at home.

"Yes, he is one of our first citizens."

"He doesn't look it. I should judge from his appearance that he is a very ordinary person."

"He is, so far as that's concerned, but his name is Abner Aarous, and it's mighty seldom that anybody comes before him in the directory."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Sammy (to bald-headed grandfather) — Say, grandpa, why don't you have some rabbits painted on the top of your head?

Grandfather—What for, sonny?  
Sammy (edging off)—Somebody might take 'em for hares (hairs).

Reuben—Can you tell me something to buy that is sure to go up?

Stoxanbonds—Yep. Thermometers.—*Baltimore American.*

Johnny—Paw, when a man expresses an opinion, can he collect express charges on it?

Paw—He can—if he is a lawyer.—*Baltimore American.*



A Valuable Garden Tool

# The Farm Home

## Autumn in the Country.

Pumpkin pie and apple cider!  
Cut 'er loose and open wider!  
Ain't no time like fruitful autumn;  
Hick'ry nuts in river bottom!  
Who said fall was melancholy?  
Just the time to be real jolly!  
Stir that steaming apple butter;  
Fry them doughnuts—hear 'em spat-  
ter!  
See them trees with apples laden;  
See the Buxom country maiden!  
Scenes of plenty, bliss Arcad'n,  
Sparkling eyes and rosy features!  
Joyous, blessed, happy creatures;  
Apple snits and pumpkin slices;  
Eggs and butter bring good prices!  
Gran'ries full and runnin' over;  
Bulging haymows sweet with clover,  
Country sausage! Goodness, land  
sakes!

Hurry up them buckwheat pancakes!  
My, oh, my! But don't we pity  
Poor folks livin' in the city!

*From the Punxsutawney Spirit.*

## Autumn Rambles.

"Now the soft hour of walking  
comes, for him who, lonely, loves to  
seek the distant hills, and there con-  
verse with nature; there to harmonize  
his heart and in pathetic song to  
breathe around the harmony to  
others."

*Thomson.*

The rush of summer work on the  
farm is over now and though there is  
still much to be done, we feel that we  
are entitled to a little relaxation.  
Many take a trip to the Toronto Ex-  
hibition and the complete change of  
sights and sounds is the very best  
thing for them, to say nothing of the  
education that such a fair affords to  
the observant.

But the majority must remain at  
home and take such pleasures as will  
come their way.

Let me suggest, oh weary farmer's  
wife, a walk through the fields and  
woods these glorious September days  
when the splendor of the autumn  
leaves puts to shame the best that art  
can offer. Let your eyes wander away  
to the distant hills where the light is  
softened now by a purple haze. Take  
time to listen to the singing of the  
happy little birds and the busy hum  
and chirp of the insects. Take note  
of how nature has prepared for next  
year's leaves and blossoms on the  
shrubs and trees.

Gather some autumn leaves and  
press them to decorate your house  
when Christmas comes. Press some  
ferns also, or if you prefer them fresh  
put them in a box, layer for layer, with  
damp soil; cover tightly and put in  
the cellar where they will be cool but  
not freeze. You can take them out

any time through the winter looking as  
fresh as in summer. You don't need  
the roots.

The polyrod, shield and Xmas  
ferns are the best for this purpose.

Look among the cherry trees for  
those beautiful green grubs about the  
length and thickness of your finger.  
I found one the other day and put it  
in a glass with a cherry branch. Im-  
mediately it put out guy ropes and  
then with all the confidence of an ex-  
perienced architect it proceeded to  
construct its house of silk. When the  
threads were close enough to hide the  
grub from sight it could still be heard  
working with a little clicking sound.  
Next spring it will emerge a beautiful  
moth—the American Emperor, the  
largest we have.

It is an interesting study to watch  
nature in these little ways, which are  
infinitely grand ways, when we come  
to consider them well. The more you  
let your mind dwell with nature the  
more insignificant seem the little cares  
and worries of every-day life.

ALICE HOLLINGWORTH.

Beatrice, Ont.

## Hints by May Manton.

The comfort and convenience of the  
collarless Eton jacket have become too  
well established to require urging.



3598 Ladies' Collarless Eton  
Jacket. 32 to 40 inches.

Already cool nights have created a  
demand for light-weight wraps and,  
before many weeks, hot weather will  
be a thing of the past. The practical,  
stylish garment illustrated is suited to

taffeta and to cloths of various sorts;  
it is also adapted to both suits and  
separate wraps. As shown, the material  
is black taffeta, stitched with white,  
and lined with white satin. The jacket  
is designed for wear over light-colored  
waists, which are so preserved from soil,  
but combinations can be varied to suit  
all tastes and needs.

The back fits smoothly and may be  
seamed or not as preferred. The fitting  
is accomplished by single darts, shoul-  
der seams and under-arm gores, which  
extend well to the back and give the  
desired tapering effect. The back is  
slightly pointed at the neck and rounds  
up to form a point at the waist, an  
effect which greatly adds to the style.  
The sleeves are two-seamed and fit  
smoothly, the wrists being shaped in  
pointed scallops that harmonize with  
the back. The finish is the severe  
tailor one of machine stitching, which  
is carried in evenly-spaced rows to the  
depth indicated in the pattern.

To cut this Eton for a lady of  
medium size three yards of material  
twenty-one inches wide, two and one-  
half yards thirty-two inches wide or  
one and one-quarter yards fifty inches  
wide, will be required.

The pattern, No. 3598, is cut in  
sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch  
best measure.

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

## Seasonable Dishes for Sep- tember.

**Custard Pie.**—Use an earthen or  
granite pie-plate, about an inch and a  
half deep. Cover with crust rolled out  
half an inch larger than the plate.  
Turn in the edge and pinch it into a  
fluted rim. Allow for each pie three  
eggs, three cups of milk, half a cup of  
sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt.  
Heat the milk, beat the yolks until  
very light and thick, add the sugar and  
salt, and a little grated nutmeg if you  
like it. Then add the hot milk and  
the whites of the eggs beaten slightly.  
Brush the under crust with a little  
of the white of egg, then turn in the  
mixture and bake slowly until it is  
firm. Test it with a knife; if done,  
the blade will be clean instead of  
milky.

**Tongue.**—Tongues are used fresh,  
corned, or smoked. Wash them thor-  
oughly, and bend the tip around to  
the root, and tie or skewer it into  
shape. Smoked tongues should be  
freshened in cold water, changing the  
water twice, if necessary, just as it  
comes to the scalding point; but  
fresh tongues may be put directly into  
boiling water. Let them cook very

# The Farming World

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Managing Director, . . . D. T. McAINSH  
Editor, . . . J. W. WHEATON

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

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THE FARMING WORLD,  
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING  
TORONTO

slowly, the water merely bubbling at one side of the kettle. Simmer until tender, then peel off the skin, trim off the extra fat, and if to be served cold, tie the tip to the root again, until ready to serve. Then cut it in thin slices and arrange them neatly, one overlapping another. If to be eaten hot, the tongue may be served with a white sauce, made by cooking one teaspoonful of flour, half a tea-spoonful of salt, and half a salt-spoonful of pepper, in one tablespoonful of hot butter, adding, gradually, one cup of hot milk, and stirring constantly as it thickens.

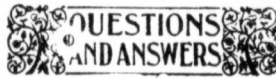
**Bird's Nest Pudding.**—Pour one quart of boiling water over one-half cup of pearl tapioca. Set it over the fire and cook rapidly a few minutes, stirring occasionally, then let it cook over boiling water until the tapioca is transparent. Add half a teaspoonful of salt. Core several thin skinned apples, cut in halves, arrange them with the hollow side up in a round, earthen dish; fill the cavities with sugar and lemon juice. Pour the tapioca over them and bake in a hot oven until the apples are done. Let it cool a little before serving. Eat with sugar and cream.—*American Kitchen Magazine.*

## Canning Tomatoes Whole.

Use the round smooth tomato. Put some in a pan, cover with boiling water to loosen the skins, let them stand a few moments, then peel. Have your cans hot, to prevent them cracking, and fill them with the whole tomatoes, packing them in as closely as you can. When they are too large to go in whole, they must be cut in two or four pieces, according to size. When your cans are full pour in boiling water very slowly until it runs over and all the bubbles have come out. Then put on your rubbers—don't use a second-hand one, screw covers on tight and set the cans in a pail or tub, according to the number you have, that has enough boiling water in it to completely cover the cans. Cover the tub with a heavy rug and let them remain until cold. When you take them out, screw the covers again and they are finished.

## Pickled Peaches.

Pare the peaches and lay in cold water until all are done to keep them from turning dark. Prepare vinegar in proportion of one pound of sugar to two quarts of vinegar. Tie in cloths whole cinnamon, whole cloves, (only a small quantity of the latter—say one teaspoonful to the above amount,) and about five cents' worth of stick cinnamon. Cook the peaches in this until you can stick a broom straw in them easily, then remove, and pour the heated vinegar over them, for four days; then put them in Mason jars and seal.



KITCHEN DRAINAGE.

E. B., Kleinburg, Ont., writes: Are tiles, however well laid, sufficient to carry the water from the kitchen sink? If not, which are better, iron or lead pipes? Please state the best methods for taking the pipe through the cellar wall. How far should the drainage be carried from the house? What is best at the outlet to prevent choking with wet mud and also to keep free from frost?

Please explain the principles of simple kitchen drainage, as so few country folk seem to think any care is necessary.

*Answered by Wm. Rennie, sr, late Farm Superintendent Ontario Agricultural College.*

In reply to E. B., would state that proper drainage from the kitchen sink is a most important matter and for sanitary reasons should receive careful consideration.

Many wells in the country are so contaminated with the filth from the kitchen that the water is not fit for use.

The proper material for the construction of a drain is four-inch sewer pipe with a trap ten or fifteen feet outside of the house to prevent sewer gas returning from the tank. The tank should be not less than 200 feet from the house and may be constructed of lumber or stone with a cover. The drain must be sufficiently deep to prevent freezing.

SHEEP RUBBING THEMSELVES.

A. H., Stromness, Ont., writes:

"I have some sheep that rub themselves until they are raw and sore across the back, just above the tail, and when killed the meat is bruised and full of matter under where they rubbed. They are fat and seem to be in good health. I blamed the flies and put on fly fuma but they rub all the same. If any one can give a cause or remedy in the FARMING WORLD it will be thankfully received."

The constant rubbing and irritation of the skin would indicate sheep scab, though it would be impossible to say definitely without an examination of the sheep. Sheep scab is a very contagious disease and should be stamped out at once. Where the disease exists or where there is a suspicion of the disease existing the Government steps in and stamps it out by proper treatment, separation of the affected animals. Lest there be a danger of sheep scab existing it would be well to have some competent veterinary surgeon examine the sheep.

BREAKING AN AGREEMENT.

J. E. D., Enfield, Ont., writes:

"I hire a man for one year. He starts work in January, 1900. On the 1st of August, 1900, he leaves me on a pretense of sickness and goes to work at once by the day for other people, getting, of course, day wages.

"Have the farmers of this country to 'grin and bear' that kind of thing, or has the man left himself open to punishment, and what is the course for the farmer to take? When he hired with me the agreement was written and signed."

This is certainly a clear case of not living up to an agreement, and if the employer has lived up to his part of it and there is nothing in the above to indicate that he has not, there is good ground for action for damages. Take action, if necessary, by laying information before a Justice of the Peace. A person who would break an agreement in this fashion should be made an example of.

## Another Canadian Honored.

Prof. John Craig, until three years ago horticulturist to the Dominion Experimental Farms, has lately received an important appointment at Cornell University. After leaving Ottawa Prof. Craig went to Cornell to complete his course for the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, after which he was appointed horticulturist to the Iowa Experimental Station which position he filled until his appointment to Cornell a few weeks ago. We wish him every success.

Visitor—And who are you, my little man?

Cuthbert (with conscious pride)—I'm the baby's brother.—*Answers.*

**Valuable to Stockmen.**

The third annual report of the National Live Stock Association, which has just been issued from the Association headquarters at Denver, is a most valuable work for stockmen. It contains an account of the business of the National Association for the year, the proceedings at the Fort Worth convention in January in full and a vast amount of statistical and general information in relation to the live stock industry. These annual publications of the National Live Stock Association are becoming an important adjunct to every stockman's library. This year the book contains some unusually interesting articles by prominent stockmen, among them one from Philip D. Armour, the big packer; a most interesting treatise on our foreign meat trade from Col. John F. Hobbs of the *National Provisioner*; a discussion of the railroad problem as it relates to live stock, by Mr. T. W. Tomlinson, of Chicago, and over 500 pages of equally interesting matter. A large part of the book is taken up with the discussion of the land-leasing problem, being a record of the debate on the question at Fort Worth. This portion of the book is absorbingly interesting to the Western stockmen, and there are points that will also open the eyes of the Eastern stockmen. In addition to the report of the convention the volume contains an interesting appendix giving a condensed statement of the resources of the city of Denver and its advantages as a live stock and commercial centre, which is exceedingly valuable to that metropolis.

This book is sent free to all delegates to the last convention, and is given to others by the payment of the postage. Any one desiring a copy of the book can obtain it by writing the Secretary, Charles F. Martin, Denver, Colorado, and enclosing 20 cents postage for the paper-bound and 25 cents for the cloth-bound copies.

**Beef Cattle Supply.**

Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., who was the auctioneer at the recent Flatt sale at Chicago, says in regard to the outlook for the beef cattle supply: "There are 20,000,000 more beef eaters in the United States to-day than there were twelve years ago and the per capita consumption is rapidly increasing. With this indisputable fact staring us in the face we find that the number of beef cattle in the country is smaller by 11,000,000 than it was twelve years ago. Population has increased 30 per cent, and cattle are being marketed at least one year younger than formerly, which in itself cuts down the supply considerably. Producers are tempted by immediate profit to part with animals they would otherwise have kept for breeding purposes. Then, too, our export trade is assuming vast proportions. England alone last year imported \$200,000,000

worth of meat and \$225,000,000 worth of grain products. The United States furnished 65 per cent. of the supply. Of the 600,000 live cattle imported by England in 1889, the United States furnished 380,000 head, for which we received \$35,000,000."

**\$20** If you want to **SAVE MONEY** and get the best machine at lowest wholesale price, now is your chance. Buy direct from factory. One profit. All attachments free. 30 days' trial. Warranted 5 years.

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 Other machines at \$17.50 and \$19.00. K. Y. F. W.

**Ravages of Consumption**

White Plague on the Increase.

**A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.**

**D**R. SLOCUM the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this season have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the ab-olute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases. This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for there is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives. Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

**First Step.**—Killing the life destroying germs which invest the body.

**Second Step.**—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

**Third Step.**—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers. To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

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Simply write to **THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO.**, 179 King St. West, Toronto, Ont., giving post office and express office address and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories. Let no previous discouragements prevent your taking advantage of this splendid free offer before it is too late.

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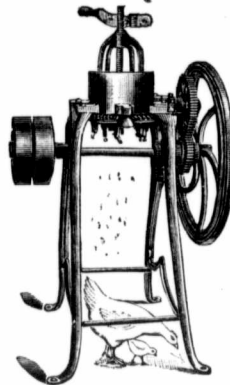


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If you're a paid-up subscriber to **THE FARMING WORLD** you can have one of our famous four-inch reading glasses, sold regularly at \$2.50, for **\$1.00** Carefully packed for mail. Postage paid.

## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### Horses

On Saturday Mr. Alex. Galbraith, of Jamesville, Wisconsin, U.S.A., shipped by the Donaldson liner *Kastaba*, a choice lot of draught horses, consisting of nine Clydesdale colts, four Shires, and two Suffolks. The nine Clydesdales were all purchased from the Messrs. Montgomery, and are a lot of first-class, high bred animals. Three of them are three-year-olds, and the remainder are two-year-olds. One of the three-year-olds is Blacon Prince, a very good horse, got by Macgregor out of the Prince of Wales mare, Matilda, the grand dam of the champion filly, Jeannie Deans. Another of the three-year-olds is Curator, also a very good horse, got by the Cawdor cup winner, Prince of Caruchan, out of the Macgregor mare Marie. The remaining three-year-old is Prince of Collie, a big, strong horse, bred by Mr. Suter, and got by Queen's Royal out of Nell 2nd, by Strathspey. The two-year-olds are all sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Prince Alexander, Tullyallan, Prince Attractive, and Prince Cedric. Two of them are out of mares by the champion horse Flashwood, and the Baron's Pride colt is out of Mr. William Kerr's famous prize mare, Stylish Lady. Mr. Galbraith, who is secretary of the American Clydesdale Horse Association, is no new hand at the importation into the U.S.A. of high-class Clydesdales, and the lot he is taking over with him just now is one of the best that ever left the native home of the Clydesdales for the New World.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Messrs. Hogate & Sons, Toronto, shipped last week from Glasgow for Montreal five well-bred Clydesdale horses, three of which were purchased from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopston. One of the others was bought from Mr. Anderson, Fingsask, and the fifth from Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie. Mr. Park's horses are Royal Hampton, Royal Verdict, and Jock the Lad.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Messrs. Dalgetty Brothers are to-day making a shipment of horses to Canada, numbering nearly a dozen head. Three of these have been purchased from Mr. James Drummond, Dunfermline; one, a very well-bred colt, by the £3,000 Prince of Albion (6178), comes from Mr. W. Reid, Crugarnhall, Bridge of Allan; three from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; and two from Mr. McHattie, Keith. Amongst these are several horses which have made good seasons in this country. They were got by the great breeding horse, Prince Lawrence; Mr. George Bean's noted horse, Mount Royal (8605), which gained second at the H. and A. S. Show at Stirling in 1891; the famous Prince of Cathcart (8915), which bred uncommonly well; the dual Cawdor cup champion, Prince of Caruchan (8151), and other noted sires. Several other Canadian buyers have arrived, but they are operating very cautiously, and gentlemen having stallions to sell need not figure on getting big prices for them. Dalgetty Brothers are taking out serviceable kinds of horses with good records here, so far as we can learn.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, has this week sold two well-bred Clydesdales for exportation to Canada. The buyers are Messrs. Coursey Brothers and T. Kelly, Lucan, Ont., and their purchases, the noted stallion, Crimes (5674), bred by the Lords A. & L. Cecil, and a well-doing, useful horse, and a very promising two-year-old colt named Golden Thistle, by Hiawatha, the dual winner of the Cawdor cup, and winner of first prizes two years in succession at the Glasgow

Stallion Show, and first at the H. and A. S. Show at Edinburgh, as well as the Prince of Wales' gold medal in 1899. Golden Thistle was bred by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., at Dalkeith Palace Home Farm, and is like his sire—a horse with capital feet and legs, and the right kind of bone. His dam was bred at Holestane, and was got by Dunrobin, the Nithsdale premium horse, out of the fine mare, Kate of Congeth. This is perhaps the best colt exported this year. Crimes was got by the great horse, Lucknow (5810), and his dam was Jeannie Deans (245).—*Scottish Farmer.*

#### Sheep.

Referring to the recent shipment of 106 Shropshire sheep by Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co. to Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., per the s.s. *Lycia*, they comprised the following high-class, specially-selected animals from the following flocks: Twenty beautiful shearing ewes from Messrs. Evans, sired by such celebrated sheep as Montford Monarch (10016), bred by Mr. T. S. Minton, by the 120 gs. Royal winner Phenomenon (8680); Star of the Morning (10145), bred by Mr. A. E. Mansell, by Dream Star (8977)—a son of the famous Montford Dreamer; Star of Fame (10144), bred by Messrs. Evans, by Star of the West (8764), by Hold Tight (6141). Messrs. Evans also supplied a high-class ram by Star of the Morning from a ewe by the renowned Rare Stamp (4761) and owning as its grandsire The Rector (1769), winner first R.A.S.E. Ten grand ewes were from Mr. Harry Williams' noted flock, all of which were sired by the Royal winner Manchester Guardian (9509) or Sam's Best (9668), bred by Mr. Nevelt, by the Thorpe Deemster (8269), a son of the 190 gs. The Deemster. Twenty very choice ewes were from the Vorton flock, the property of the late Mr. W. Nevelt, owning as their sire such well-known rams as Corrie Varkie (9418), bred by Mr. Buttar, by the renowned Lord Patriot (4627), Buttar's Jubilee (9378), by Bonaparte (7330), The Thorpe Deemster (8269), by The Deemster (7165). Rare Brand (9199), a son of the famous sire Rare Stamp (4761), the progenitor of upwards of sixty showyard winners. Then from Mr. T. S. Minton were selected 25 extra good ewes, sired by the 120 gs. Phenomenon, a first prize Royal winner, by the 175 gs. Montford Dreamer; Montford B. (10007), bred by Mr. Minton, by Downton Jubilee (9455), a Royal winner, by Parish Councillor; Montford A (10036), by the same sire, from a Fair Star ewe. It will be remembered that in 1895 32 sons by Fair Star at the Harrington sale averaged £42 3s. Mr. Minton also supplied seven good rams bred on the same lines. Fifteen good ewe and eight very smart ram lambs were from Mr. T. Davies' carefully-bred flock, and were sired by Long Harry (10405), bred by Mr. R. C. Pryce, by the 70 gs. Old Harry (8666), by Daneget (9876), bred by Mr. R. Brown, by Old Castle Choice (9162); Ness, Schoolboy (9138), bred by Mr. Nunnerley, by Baron Thorpe (5013). Altogether this comprised one of the most valuable collections of Shropshires which has ever been exported, and should put Mr. Edwards in front rank as a breeder of this popular breed of sheep.—*Scottish Farmer.*

### ARE YOU ONE OF THEM ?

If you are a paid-up subscriber of THE FARMING WORLD you can get a \$12.00 double-barrel breech-loading gun for \$8.50. See illustration and full description in page announcement of this issue of FARMING WORLD.

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Patent Foot and Lever Drive.	No.	Holds	CHURNS
Patented Steel Roller	0	6 gal.	to 8 gal.
Bearings.	1	10 "	10 "
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All High-class Pedigree Stock and Prize Winners.

The winnings of this herd last season (1899) were 37 prizes, 17 of them being firsts; also gold and silver medals at the leading fairs in Canada. The sweepstakes at Toronto, London and Ottawa belong to this herd—one imported bull, 13 imported females, and a number of A1 home-bred animals. A few choice cows, heifers, and calves for sale at moderate prices.

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**AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES**  
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THE  
TYPICAL  
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Good Animals of both Sexes for Sale.

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were the best ever made. Among the lot are some choice Heifers and Young Bulls; also a few Canadian Recorded Herefords of good breeding and quality at reduced prices.

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**Imp. Berkshires**—Young pigs, pairs not skinned.  
**Tamworths**—Boars and sows, 6 to 8 months old, from Toronto and Atlantic winners. Young pigs, pairs not skinned.

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15 Females, any age desired, bred to one of our great stock bulls, Calamity

Jones Paul, Homestead Albini DeKol, or Count Calamity Clay, three of the greatest bulls in America. Must reduce the herd. Prices cut to make them go. Liberal terms to large purchasers. State just what you want, age, time to calve, etc. We can suit the most fastidious. 70 head to select from.

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**Grand Sweepstakes** over all breeds and for dressed carcasses at Prov. Winter Show. The quality of your hogs may be improved by using Oak Lodge brood.

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**AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES**

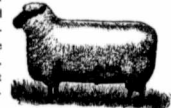
Six months old, sired by Rosland of St. Ann's.—8901— from deep milking dams; fancy color. Will sell at reasonable prices.

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11 imported and home-bred bulls,  
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35 home-bred cows and heifers,  
Many of the latter from imported cows and by imported bulls. Catalogues on application.  
My post-office and telegraph office is Greenwood and my railroad stations are Claremont, on the Canadian Pacific R. R., and Pickering, on the Grand Trunk R. R., 22 miles East of Toronto.

**Smallest Sheep in the World.**

The very smallest of the kinds of sheep is the tiny Breton sheep. It is too small to be very profitable to raise, for, of course, it cannot have much wool and as for eating, why a hungry man could eat almost a whole one at a meal. It is so small when full grown that it can hide behind a good sized bucket.

It takes its name from the part of France where it is most raised. But, if not a profitable sheep, it is a dear little creature for a pet, for it is very gentle, and, because it is so small, it is not such a nuisance about the house as was the celebrated lamb which belonged to the little girl named Mary.

Any little girl could find room in her lap for a Breton sheep. One of this little creature's peculiarities is its extreme sympathy with the feelings of its human friends, when it has been brought up a pet in the house, and has learned to distinguish between happiness and unhappiness.

If any person whom it likes is very much pleased about anything, and shows it by laughing, the little sheep will frisk about with every sign of joy, but if, on the contrary, the person shed tears, the sympathetic friend will evince its sorrows in an equally unmistakable way.—*Northwestern Poultry and Pets.*

**The Apple Market Report.**

"Bow Park," Brantford, Sept. 12, 1900.

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day's market as follows: "Only a few apples landed in time for sale to-day. The market is stronger, prices hardening. Only good, sound, well-packed fruit wanted."

Messrs. Simons, Jacobs & Co., of Glasgow, cable: "Kastalia's" refrigerator fruit did not land in as good condition as that shipped in specially-ventilated stowage. Market is active, and demand healthy for first-class, sound apples.

The scolding hot weather of the past month accounts for the bad condition of the apples that have been landed at Liverpool and Glasgow during the past week. The change in temperature, which took place this morning, will, it is hoped, materially improve the carrying properties of the shipments now going, or to go, forward.

J. M. SHUTTLEWORTH.

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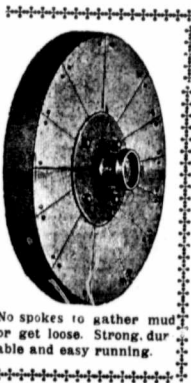
One of the objects of this Company is to introduce intelligent methods of cultivation by bringing farmers to a clear understanding of the principles involved in manuring.

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**The Speight Wagon Co., Markham, Ont.**

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# Market Review and Forecast

Office of THE FARMING WORLD,  
Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto, Sept. 17, 1930.

Trade generally has been rather quiet though prospects are good. Words of caution are being given by the mercantile press as to over-trading lest there be a relapse from business activity to dullness owing to over-production. Money continues easy and ample for all legitimate purposes. Call money rules at about 5 per cent.

## Wheat.

The wheat situation shows a much stronger tendency. Cable reports are higher and there seems to be a feeling all around that prices are on the up grade though it may not be safe to depend too much on rumors. The United States crop report for August indicates the condition of wheat at 69.6 or a total yield for that country at 508,000,000 bushels, a falling off of nearly 50,000,000 bushels as compared with estimates of a few weeks back. Harvesting weather in the northern States and the Canadian Northwest has not been the best, a lot of second-grade wheat may be the result of not getting it housed in good shape. As regards the last statistical returns, the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada increased 1,450,000 bushels in the week to 51,736,000 bushels, as compared with 36,129,000 bushels a year ago, showing an increase of 15,607,000 bushels. The amount of wheat and flour now in transit to Europe, with the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, is equivalent to 78,496,000 bushels, against 63,717,000 bushels one year ago, which shows an increase of 13,767,000 bushels.

Markets have ruled higher and wheat futures advance 1 2/8c, at Chicago and closed at the top quotation of the day. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted at 80 1/2 to 81c. afloat Fort William or 85 to 86c. afloat at Montreal. Red and white winter wheat is quoted at 65 to 66c. at points west of Toronto. Here old red and white are quoted at 66c. west, goose wheat at 65c. east and west, and spring wheat at 66c. east. On Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68 1/4 to 69 1/2c., spring life 67 to 68c., and goose wheat 66 to 67c. per bushel.

## Oats and Barley.

The general tone of the oat market is steady though cable reports are weaker. The advance in ocean freight rates may have a lowering effect upon prices here. Oats are quoted here at 24 1/2c north and west, and 25c. east. On farmer's market they bring 31 to 32c. for old and 29 to 30c. for new per bushel.

Quotations here for barley range from 36 to 40c. as to quality west. On Toronto farmers' market barley bring 44 to 47c. per bushel.

## Peas and Corn.

The market for peas is firm, with cables higher. Peas are quoted here at 59c. west and 60c. east, and on Toronto farmers' market at 56 to 59c. per bushel.

The American corn crop is likely to exceed 2,000,000,000 bushels, and is being harvested in good condition. The market is firmer, with American quoted at 48 to 49c. on track, Toronto.

## Bran and Shorts.

Ontario bran sells at Montreal at \$14.50 to \$15, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$18 in car lots as to quality. City mills here sell bran at \$13.50 and shorts at \$16 in car lots f.o.b., Toronto.

## Eggs and Poultry.

The general egg market keeps firm and active. Our exports so far this season show an increase of 100 per cent. as compared with the same period last year. The Liverpool market is 3d. higher for Canadian fresh eggs, which are quoted at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per long hundred. Montreal quotations are 14 to 14 1/2c. for No. 1 straight candied and 15 to 16c. for smaller lots of selected. With a good supply and demand, choice lots are quoted here at 13 to 14c. and seconds at 8 to 10c.

per dozen in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs bring 16 to 18c. per dozen.

Preparations are under way for a big export trade in dressed poultry. On Toronto farmers' market chickens bring 40 to 85c. and ducks 70 to 90c. per pair, and turkeys 12 to 15c. per lb.

## Fruit.

The crop of fall apples this year has been large, and the wind storm of last week has played sad havoc with the winter fruit, so that the markets for the next few days may be overloaded with fallen fruit. Quotations for fall fruit at Montreal range from \$1 to \$1.55 per bbl. It is reported that some good varieties of winter fruit have been spoken for at 40c., but this seems incredible. Choice fall apples are quoted on Toronto fruit market at \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. Peaches range in price from 15 to 50c. per basket as to quality and selection. Canadian grapes are quoted at 15 to 25c. per basket.

## Potatoes.

The market is quiet and Montreal quotations are 50c. per bag in large lots. Car lots here are worth about 30c. per bag. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring 35 to 40c. per bag.

## Hay and Straw.

The Montreal market has ruled steady under a fair demand. Cars of No. 2 are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track there. Baled hay is steady here at \$9 for cars on track and \$9.50 for No. 1 timothy. On Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$12 to \$14, sheaf straw \$11, and loose straw \$4 to \$5 per ton.

## Seeds.

Montreal quotations are \$5.25 to \$6.50 for red clover, \$5.25 to \$6.25 for alsike, and

\$1.25 to \$1.75 for timothy seed in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market alsike brings \$6.75 to \$7.50, red clover \$5.50 to \$6, and timothy \$1.40 to \$1.80 per bushel.

## Cheese.

The cheese situation remains strong, with a kind of bullish tendency. It is now clear that there is not the big make in the country expected, though patrons have sent as much milk as possible owing to high prices. Besides, not for some years back have factories been sold so close to the hoops at this season as just now. So the situation is very strong, and with no large accumulation of stocks anywhere and with the English dealer inclined to increase cable limits, higher prices may be looked for. The cable is now 56c. for September goods, but it is doubtful if they can be bought to ship at that figure. The English

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has proved the most valuable and productive variety of winter wheat ever introduced in this State. It has long, well-filled heads and is an immense yielder. A 10-acre field this season averaged 40 bushels per acre. It has a bright stiff straw that stands up against storms like a reed, thus it never lodges. It has never been affected with rust and very little with the fly. It is an excellent milling wheat and gives general satisfaction. My seed is absolutely pure and clean. Price, \$1.25 per bushel; in lots of 10 and 20 bushels, \$1.10. Bags 15 cents extra. Remit by bank draft or express money order. Send 5 cents in silver for sample package. HERBERT F. CHILDS, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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make is also turning out small, and prices are advancing.

Montreal quotations are  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ for finest westerns, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for finest easterns. Stocks in Montreal just now are said to be 75,000 to 100,000 boxes lighter than at this time last year. At the local markets during the week buyers and sellers were somewhat apart, and not many sales were reported. Quotations ranged from 11 to  $11\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

#### Butter.

The butter market has shown a weak and declining tendency during the past few weeks, though the make is much smaller than at this time a year ago. The general opinion, however, in Old Country circles is that prices will not recede much below their present level. Considerable Australian and new Antipodean butter has begun to arrive in England, which is earlier than usual. At Montreal fancy creamery is held at  $20\frac{1}{2}$  to  $20\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, but anything below this is offered at  $19\frac{1}{2}$  to  $20$ ¢. Australian butter is being offered in England at from 8s. to 10s. below Canadian, and is weakening values.

Creamery is quoted here at  $22$  to  $23$ ¢ for prints and  $21$  to  $22$ ¢ for packages. Western dairy is scarce here, and choice rolls are quoted at  $19$  to  $20$ ¢, and pails at  $17$  to  $18$ ¢ per lb. in job lots. On Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring  $21$  to  $25$ ¢ each.

#### Cattle.

American cattle markets have ruled rather slow except for good steers, which have been steady. Cables have been steady with live cattle quoted on Friday at  $12$  to  $13$ ¢, tops  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and sheep  $13$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. At Toronto cattle market on Friday the run of live stock was again light composed of 563 cattle, 1,373 hogs, 1,744 sheep and lambs and 40 calves. The quality of the cattle offered was, generally speaking, not good, choice picked lots of butchers' cattle being very scarce. Trade in export cattle was slow, only the choice lots, of which there were but few, finding a ready market. There are too many cattle coming forward as shippers that should be fed a while longer. Good to choice butchers' cattle are scarce. There were more feeders and stockers, which are being looked for by the dealers as well as farmers for feeding purposes.

**Export cattle.**—Choice lots of these sold at  $\$4.85$  to  $\$5$  per cwt. and light ones at  $\$4.25$  to  $\$4.50$  per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at  $\$4.12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\$4.25$  and light ones at  $\$3.12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\$3.35$  per cwt. and not wanted. The bulk of exporters sold at  $\$4.65$  to  $\$5$  per cwt.

**Butchers' cattle.**—Choice picked lots of these equal in quality to the best exporters and weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each sold at  $\$4.55$  to  $\$4.70$ , good cattle at  $\$4.20$  to  $\$4.40$ , medium at  $\$3.95$  to  $\$4.10$ , and inferior to common at  $\$2.75$  to  $\$3.40$  per cwt.

**Feeders.**—A few heavy feeders are coming forward and well-bred steers weighing 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each sold at  $\$3.75$  to  $\$4.25$  per cwt. Light steers 700 to 900 lbs. in weight sold at  $\$3.25$  to  $\$3.35$  per cwt.

**Stockers.**—Yearling steers 500 to 600 lbs. in weight, suitable for the Buffalo trade, sold at  $\$2.25$  to  $\$3$  and other kinds at  $\$2$  to  $\$2.25$  per cwt.

**Milch cows.**—About 20 milch cows and springers sold at  $\$30$  to  $\$50$  each.

**Calves.**—At Buffalo on Friday the market for calves was active and the demand higher, choice to extra being quoted at  $\$7.50$  to  $\$7.75$ . At Toronto market calves bring from  $\$3$  to  $\$10$  each as to quality.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

The demand for these at Buffalo is active and prices stronger. Canadian lambs are in good demand and were quoted there on Friday at  $\$6.10$  to  $\$6.15$  per cwt. At Toronto market on Friday the run of sheep and lambs being large prices were easier. Prices for sheep were  $\$3.50$  to  $\$3.75$  per cwt. for ewes and  $\$2.75$  to  $\$3$  per cwt. for bucks. Spring lambs sold at from  $\$2.75$  to  $\$3.50$  each.

#### Hogs.

Hogs advanced  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ at Toronto market on Friday. Best select bacon hogs 160 to 200 lbs. in weight sold at  $\$6.12\frac{1}{2}$  and thick and

light fats at  $\$5.37\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt. Ueulleed carcasses sold at  $\$5.80$  per cwt. Too many unfinished hogs are coming forward. At Montreal the market for live hogs is firm at  $\$6$  for bacon hogs and  $\$5.75$  for heavier grades. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of Sept. 13 re Canadian bacon reads thus: "The market rules firm at an advance of 2s., No. 1 Canadian being quoted at 58s. to 59s."

#### Horses.

The last sale this year of rejected military horses will take place at Grand's Repository on Tuesday of this week. There will be a large number to dispose of, and good bargains are anticipated. Major Dent finds that, owing to the scarcity, he will not be able to purchase any more horses in Canada this year. He is, perhaps, wise in allowing the matter to rest till next year, as he has taken horses out of the country so rapidly as to greatly diminish the supply.

There was not much business done at Grand's last week. It being race week, horse-men's attention was taken up with the sport upon the track. Horsemen are loud in protestations against criticism of the Industrial Fair, as they claim it is of great benefit to the country in bringing in buyers for live stock. The business done in horses at the Industrial this year was very good.

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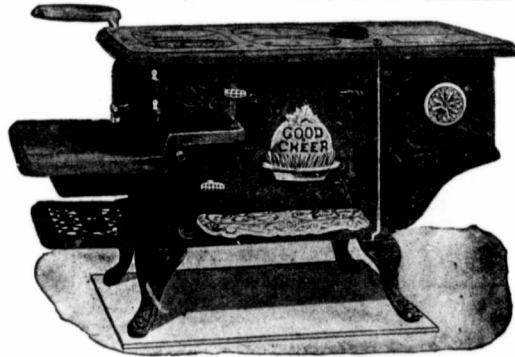
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It would give a tremendous stimulus to the paper if each one of the present subscribers would feel that he could do something—were it only one new subscriber—during the present month. As the lists grow the paper will grow, for editor and publisher are resolved on putting into the work the best that comes to them.

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