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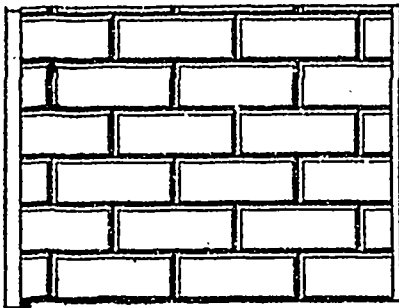
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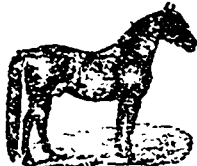
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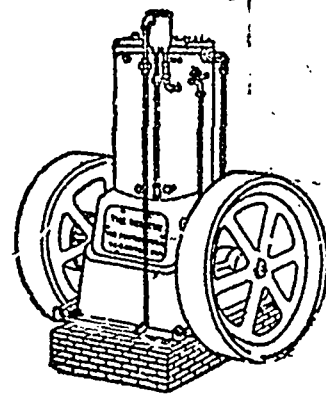
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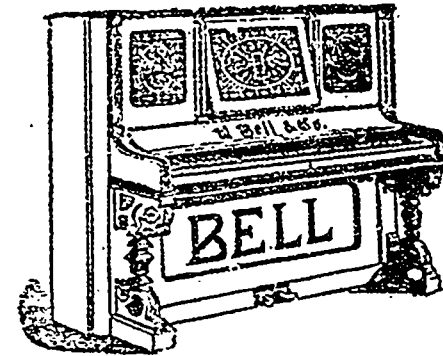
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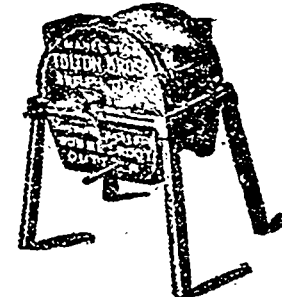
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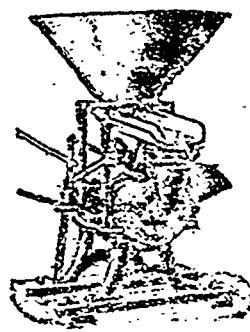
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FARMING

VOL. XVI.

DECEMBER 20th, 1898.

No. 16

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Before the next issue of FARMING appears, that day of the year more hallowed and revered, perhaps, than any other by true-hearted Canadians, will have been numbered with the past, and we sincerely wish our many patrons and friends "A Merry Merry Christmas." There is no place where Christmas is more enjoyed than on the farm. Well do we remember our boyhood days on the old farm, when for months we would look to this day of all days and wish it were at hand. When Christmas morn arrived it did not require any calls from the parental chamber to make us aware that it was time to get up. It would have been almost an impossibility to make us remain under the warm coverings at this particular time, so anxious were we to know the contents of the stockings hung in the chimney-corner. And then the hustle and bustle of the morning in looking over each other's presents and in preparing to go on a three or four mile sleigh ride for Christmas dinner! All this comes back to us with marked clearness as we think of those early days, and reminds us of the fleeting of time and how short a period the season of childhood really is. The lesson for those who have passed beyond that stage is to use their best endeavor to make the childhood around them merry and happy during this great festive season.

In this issue we have diverged somewhat from our usual practice, and instead of having all our reading columns filled with practical and up-to-date matter bearing upon all lines of farm practice, have provided a special feature suited to the season of the year in the way of an illustrated article, showing the work carried on by one of Canada's most deserving charitable organizations. In addition to this we have provided a good Christmas story which we think our friends will enjoy when they have a few hours to spare from the farm and the care of the stock. It does us good occasionally to get away from the regular routine of our daily avocations, and take a glimpse at scenes separated from our own. There will not be another Christmas for a twelve month, so let us be merry and glad, and by brightening some one else's life at this festive time, bring joy and happiness to our own.

Shorthorn Importations

In Thornton's record of Shorthorn transactions for the quarter ending Sept 30th, 1898, we find that importations from Great Britain to other countries were made as follows: United States, 52; South America, 199; Australia, 2; Canada, 34; France, 2; and Germany, 15. This is in marked contrast to last year. For the quarter ending June 30th, 1898, there were sent to South America 107 animals, to Australia 17, to Finland 1, and to Sweden 1, but none to Canada. For the quarter ending June 30th, 1897, out of two hundred and seven exportations recorded not one came to Canada. The importations to Canada for the quarter ending Sept. 30th were made up as follows: Fifteen animals by Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; ten by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; two by Mr. J. Cierar; five by H. Cargill & Sons, Cargill, Ont.; one by the Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, and one shipped by Mr. A. Campbell to Canada. Since Sept. 30th other importations of Shorthorns have been made, among them being four animals brought out by Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., of which mention was made in last week's issue.

This marked increase in the number of Shorthorn importations is very gratifying indeed, and indicates that the cattle breeders of this country are fully alive to the needs of Canada's export cattle trade. There are some who con-

tend that we have as good a type of Shorthorns in this country as is to be found anywhere, and, therefore, there is no need of making fresh importations. The first half of this statement is no doubt true in a very large measure. But many overlook the fact that the good quality of the stock in this country is due to the large importations of purebred stock during former years. Many also overlook the fact that in order to keep up the quality of the stock it is just as necessary to-day to make importations of pure-bred stock as it ever was. Our export cattle trade has reached a somewhat critical stage, and the next few years will decide whether it is to remain one of our important industries or not. If we can send forward the right kind of stuff, and it does not cost too much to produce it, there is no reason why our export cattle trade cannot attain to much larger proportions than ever before. A visit to any of our leading cattle markets will convince one that there is yet considerable to be done in the way of improving the quality of the beef cattle of this country. This improvement can only be brought about by better breeding and feeding, and hence we say the recent importations noted above are of prime importance, and we hope a much larger number will be made another year.

Canada's Live Stock Interests

Should be represented at the National Live Stock Convention Next Month.

The National Live Stock Association of the United States holds its second annual convention at Denver, Colorado, on January 24th to 27th next. As the great live stock interests of that country will be fully represented at this meeting it might be advisable for Canadian live stock and record associations to send representatives to place before the American stockmen the claims of the Canadian records to recognition in shipping pure-bred stock to the United States. The real reason why the authorities at Washington will not make any move in the matter is because of the opposition of the American Live Stock Associations. These are the interests that will have to be dealt with in seeking a remedy for the grievance; and we are inclined to think that if the exact position of the Canadian records were placed before the stockmen at this meeting some good might be accomplished. We understand that there is a probability of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, attending for the purpose of laying before the meeting the claims of Canadian stockmen, and it would strengthen his hand very much if a strong deputation from our live stock associations were there also.

A movement is on foot for a gigantic dairy company in Chicago to control the milk supply of that city. The sum of \$6,000,000 is mentioned as the amount of backing for the attempt. Joseph Leiter, of wheat speculation fame, is credited with engineering the scheme.

In the annual report of the Bureau of Annual Industry of the United States it is recommended that the System of Government certification of the wholesomeness of meats be extended to butter, cheese and condensed milk. This recommendation is, doubtless, due to the fact that frauds are practised in the sale of these products.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Bacon Trade and Pork Production

To the Editor of FARMING:

I have been watching for some time the vast amount of advice that has been given to the farming community in reference to the production of export pork. As this has become one of the leading industries of to-day, I think it should be looked at from more than one standpoint, especially when that is an interested one. Most of this advice has been given by parties who, no doubt, know what they want, but are, as any practical farmer can see at once, utterly at sea when they begin to advise as to pork production. We have heard for the past few years but one ever reiterated statement, "There is no hog but the bacon hog," and the changes are many upon this word (bacon) until very many pork-producers are perplexed as to what it really means.

I have noticed that all this free advice has come from those who are engaged or interested in one line of the pork business, viz., the light bacon trade, as if that were the only article under the sun that was wanted in the pork line; and that the only proper hog for that purpose is an animal bred and fed in such a manner as not only will bring, but has brought, ruinous loss upon many who have run wild over this one of the many fads and booms which take place in all kinds of business from time to time. Large premiums were promised to those who would raise this remarkable hog for this marvellous trade that had suddenly sprung into existence (as though the English people had only just discovered that they wanted a rasher of bacon for breakfast). I need not add that premium has never exceeded a few cents, and not seldom those few have been on the other side.

What is this much talked-of trade? And is it one that never before existed? I answer that it has been an old established business for many long years, and has been supplied from many points, the leading ones being Denmark, Ireland and Canada. The supply from Canada has been, until within the past few years, somewhat limited, as no one to my knowledge made it a specialty until a comparatively recent date, Denmark doing the lion's share of business. Now what are the plain facts? That there is a demand in England among the wealthy classes, especially in London, for a lean kind of bacon known there as breakfast bacon and used for two special purposes, garnishing poultry and as rashers for breakfast, is well known. The demand for this kind is a limited one, however, and easily overdone. The poorer classes want and will have a thicker and fatter ham that will serve them as butter and shortening, etc.



"WE DON'T WANT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED."

Why, then, we ask ourselves, all this determined effort on the part of a few to boom one or two kinds of hogs to the exclusion of all others? The answer is not far to seek. The business has got into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists whose evident object is to flood the country with what they want, and then to an overcrowded market dictate their own terms. The great fat hog of four or six hundred weight is not wanted much to-day; but a nice, fleshy hog of 200 or 225 lbs. is, and always will be, in good demand. For this purpose there are breeds of hogs well adapted that are not being boomed by one or two interested parties.

A buyer from Montreal was at my place the other day looking for hogs. Let me quote his own words: "I have left this morning over twenty five hogs that are of no use in Montreal, and I cannot get anything like what we want down there. The farmers are raising these razor-backs, and I would not take a car-load of them as a gift, for I could not sell them. I have been inducing everyone I see to desist from breeding these unsaleable hogs and breed smooth, fleshy hogs such as we need for our market. Otherwise the western hogs must be obtained and the razor backs left for whoever wants them."

As I purpose in the near future to refer to the advice that has been given in the past as to the feeding and preparation of the hog for market from the same sources as above, I will now close, thanking you for your valuable space and wishing you success with your paper, "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year." I have the honor to remain,

Yours truly,

R. L. HOLDSWORTH.

Port Hope, Ont., Dec. 13th, 1898.



A New Plan Suggested for Conducting a Milking Test

To the Editor of FARMING:

Since the question of a milking test was introduced last spring there has been considerable discussion upon the subject, which I believe will result in getting a test that will give genuine satisfaction to breeders of the different breeds of cattle. The test which has been used in the past must be admitted by all unprejudiced minds to be a very faulty and partial affair. When a cow which has been milking six months has to compete with a cow freshly calved, it is entirely unfair, and equally unfair is it for a cow weighing 800 to compete against a cow weighing 1,400. Again, what does it signify for one man to bring out one single cow that will make a big record? Even if this cow won, it would not be any indication that that particular breed would do so, or that even the herd to which that cow belonged would do any better than the average cow. We must, therefore, conclude that such a test as has been used in the milking competition at Toronto is by no means an ideal one.

It has been proposed that the old test be changed to a ten days' test, and that the food be taken into consideration. Now, as everyone knows who has had anything to do with such a test, it would mean a very great deal of work to carry it on, but, at the same time, it must be admitted that a food test would be the only accurate method of estimating the true value of a dairy cow.

The first thing which would be well to consider is that it is not the value of individual cows which should be considered, but the herds of cows. Instead of making a test of individual cows, I would recommend that prizes be offered for herds of not less than four each, and then offer a prize for the best cow if thought advisable.

As regards taking feed into consideration, I think that a much easier method may be adopted. In several of the dairy

shows in England prizes are offered for cows weighing below 1,000 lbs., and for cows weighing more than 1,000. Everyone will admit that that is on the right principle, but it does not go far enough. For instance, a cow weighing 1,050 lbs. has no right to compete with a cow weighing 1,500. In all the experiments which have been conducted, it has been found that as an animal increases in weight it requires more to keep it; and it has also been found that there is a regular increase in the amount consumed proportionately to the increase in weight of various animals. There may be exceptions to this, but they are very few.

I would propose, in order to equalize the different weights of animals, that every cow competing should be weighed. Now, we may assume that the average dairy cow would weigh 1,000 lbs., and that the average amount of butter per day produced would be 1 lb. Since we know the above to be a fact we can figure it out almost mathematically. Assuming that an average dairy cow weighs 1,000 lbs., and eats 40 of ensilage, and produces 1 lb. of butter, a cow weighing 1,100 would eat $\frac{40}{100} \times 11 = 44$ and produce $\frac{1}{100} \times 11 = 1\frac{1}{10}$ lbs. of butter. While a cow weighing 900 lbs. would only eat 36 lbs. and produce $\frac{9}{100}$ lb. of butter. If this be the case, and I don't think it can be denied, we will, therefore, be in a position to equalize the results from different-sized cows and different amounts of food consumed by the weight of an animal. Therefore, I would propose adding $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lb. of butter to the result of the test for each 100 weight less than 1,000 lbs., deducting $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lb. for every 100 lbs. over 1,000 lbs.

As to the length of time for the test, I don't think that one or two days is long enough, and I think ten days would be too long, therefore five days would be nearer correct. As the dairy test would be one of the most interesting parts of the exhibition I would recommend putting the cows in the test into a separate building.

Owing to the amount of work required in conducting these tests, and as the fat gives milk almost its entire commercial value, I would suggest that only the fat of the milk be taken into consideration, and that 20 points be allowed for each pound of fat. Also that one point be allowed for each and every 10 days after the first 30 days after calving. The prizes should be subscribed to by all the different dairy associations and the amount of their grants duplicated by the different fair boards.

Summing up the matter in a concise form, I beg to make the following suggestions:

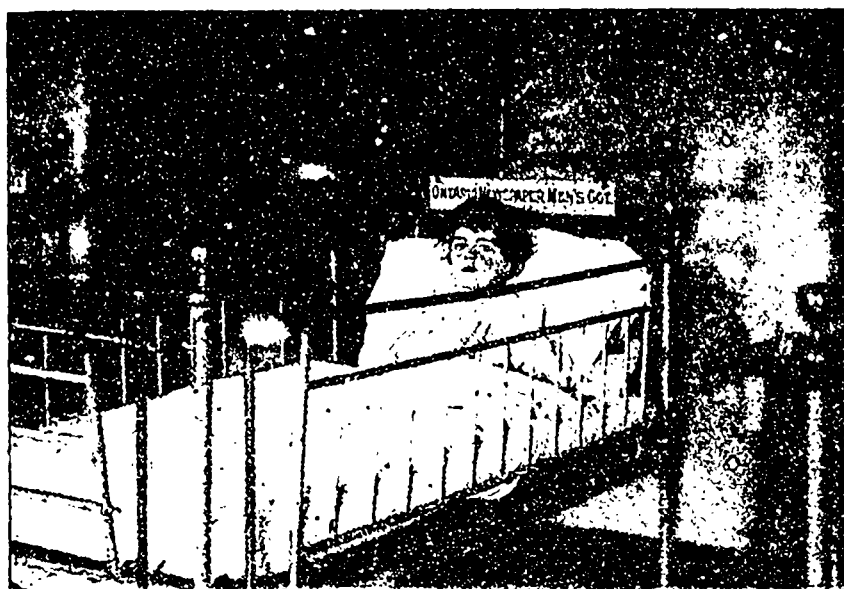
1. Make the test of 5 days' duration.
2. Award prizes to herds and not to individual cows.
3. Weigh all cows competing, and add 1-10 of a lb. of butter for every 100 lbs. weight less than 1,000 lbs., and deduct 1-10 of a lb. for every 100 lbs. weight over 1,000 pounds.
4. Compute the results from the fat only.
5. Allow 20 points for each pound of fat.
6. Allow 1 point for every 10 days after the first 30 days after calving.
7. All animals competing should be placed in a separate building.

8. Prizes be given by the various dairy associations duplicated by a similar amount from the fair boards.

If these few suggestions meet with the approval of interested parties we would be pleased to have them express their views upon the matter.

W. E. B.

The appropriations for the Department of Agriculture at Washington amount to \$3,182,902 annually, including \$720,000 for Agricultural Experiment Stations.



ONTARIO NEWSPAPER MEN'S COT.

The Food Cost of a Pound of Butter

Some Interesting Data and Facts Regarding the Feed and Care of Cows

To the Editor of FARMING:

The following is the amount of food given to Calamity Jane during the seven days she made the 22 3 pounds of butter in the official test, just previous to the provincial dairy test: 160 pounds of ensilage, 84 pounds of hay, 140 pounds of roots, 60 pounds of carrots, 25 pounds of oil cake, 16½ pounds of oat chop, 4 pounds of pea meal and 84 pounds of wheat bran. The cost of the 22 3 pounds of butter in seven days (as per schedule of prices named by the Holstein Friesian Association for these tests) was \$1 57 $\frac{3}{100}$ or seven cents per pound, not reckoning the skim-milk, and, of course, it is nothing but "square-toed" justice that a cow should receive credit for all she produces when charged for all she consumed.

This is certainly a cheap showing, but it might have been better. In this schedule of prices, hay is valued at \$8 per ton. We would have to draw it six miles to get \$5 per ton for clover and then lose the fertility. If the sole aim had been to see how cheaply butter could be made during this period without regard to the future production of the cow, butter could have been produced still cheaper. In fact, there would be hardly any limit to the cost, if the cow were allowed to take it out of herself. At the same time the cost was low, partly because the test was commenced six days after calving, and the cow was in a condition to make butter cheaply. If to this we had fed a semi-starvation ration it would make the butter very much cheaper.

This will bring out clearly some of the factors entering into a short food test. And, whilst the same is all right in theory, may be very misleading in practice. We were not free in a food test to make butter at the lowest possible cost by feeding a semi-starvation ration, even if we had a mind to do so. The provincial dairy test took place the following week. And it was to our great advantage to feed a building-up ration, and in this ration the most was fed the last two or three days. The pea-meal was added the last two days, and other portions of the ration increased. Before this, on the third day of the test, butter was produced at a little over 6c. per pound. The cow started this test just six days after calving at sixty-four pounds of milk a day. On the seventh day of the test she gave seventy-four and a half pounds. This increase would of come without an increase of feed at that time after calving.

There are several things to be considered in feeding a cow. Butter may be, and generally is, produced too cheaply when the cow is fresh, and this is one of the great faults of our dairymen. A cow is too often allowed to take it out of herself at the expense of her production six months

later, and, in the case of a young cow, she can only be developed into a greater one by good care and feed, which will show in years to come. The safest guide we have yet to a good cow is *large production*. It is all *rot* we hear when people say, "Oh, these large records are made by stuffing a cow."

Whilst there is no limit to how much might be starved out of a cow to show cheap production, there is a limit to how much a cow can be made to eat. A cow can't be forced over her capacity. There is not only the fear of getting a cow off her feet entirely to restrain the too eager feeder, but before this stage is reached, a cow can be got to eat more than she can digest. But the intelligent feeder will not so feed her. As the undigested feed not only does no good, but is a positive injury. We will see here where the science of feeding comes in, calling for a thorough knowledge of each individual cow.

The more food a cow can *consume* and *digest* the better the cow, as the maintenance is no greater and the total production is thus giving us a large profit. But if to the maintenance we add waste through undigested food, we not only lower the profit but lower production. As the energy that should go to produce is needed to throw off the undigested food and thus upsets the whole system, the elaboration of milk depends upon how nice the system is kept running. The best the feeder can do in showing his skill is to strike that point and know just when the cow has enough. Not an easy thing, by the way, as it means a close study of individual cows. That one can produce more than another is not due to feed alone. For the same reason one steer will put on more beef than another, or one horse will trot faster than another, or one man will do more work or business than another. Training development, inherent and inherited ability, are what make the difference. Records are to cows pretty much the same as records are to trotters. Cows are developed, and this development is again transmitted and can be further developed, and acts as a spur to the breeder to use the most intelligent methods. If we do not go ahead in developing a dairy animal we shall surely go back, as that is a law of nature.

GEO. RICE

Curries, Ont., Dec. 6, 1898

NOTE.—The food test which Mr. Rice refers to was begun on November 21st and ended on November 27th last, inclusive, and was conducted under the supervision of Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College. In this test Calamity Jane, the cow referred to, produced 485 75 lbs. of milk, containing 17.846 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 22.307 lbs. of butter containing 80 per cent fat. Though Calamity Jane was the only cow in which the food was taken into account, Messrs. Rice had a number of other cows in their herd tested. Among them may be mentioned Pauline Fairmont, calved October 1st, 1896, who gave 241.50 lbs. of milk, 8.316 lbs. of fat, and 10.395 lbs. of butter; Daisy Texal 3rd, calved November 2nd, 1896, who gave 250 75 lbs. of milk, 8.048 lbs. of fat, and 10.06 lbs. of butter; Dewdrop's Clothilde, calved May 22nd, 1896, who gave 267 lbs. of milk, 9.525 lbs. of fat, and 11.906 lbs. of butter; Daisy Texal 2nd, calved September 16th, 1894, who gave 437 lbs. of milk, 14.449 lbs. of fat, and 18.123 lbs. of butter, and Lady Paterjes Konigen, calved January 22nd, 1894, who gave 397.5 lbs. of milk, 13.39 lbs. of fat, and 16.737 lbs. of butter. Calamity Jane was calved on January 4th, 1891, and dropped her last calf on November 15th, 1898.

EDITOR.

The Threshing Problem

What Can be Done with the Tread Power in Helping Every Farmer to do his own Threshing

To the Editor of FARMING:

I read the letter in your paper from Mr. J. R. Gies, of Heidelberg, Ont., on the threshing problem, and when I paid him a business visit a few days ago I asked him about the tread power and how he liked it, and he speaks very highly of it.

I myself think that the tread power is the thing for the farmer, as it enables him to do his own threshing. My father a few years ago bought a machine in company with a neighbor, so we were a little more independent than some others, but still we had to help to thresh out six neighbors besides our own threshing. Whenever those six neighbors came and said they wanted to thresh on such and such a day of course we had to go, no matter if our grain were ready to come in or not. We had to go, for they did the same for us. Now if we had a tread power we could thresh whenever it rained. There are often some rainy days in harvest time, and more so in the fall, when



THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, SUMMER, 1898.

you want to do fall-ploughing and don't care to go threshing when the days are nice.

I have known some farmers in our neighborhood to go threshing for a week at a time when the steam thresher came in the neighborhood. Sometimes it came during harvest, and again just when fall-ploughing was in full blast. One can do a lot of ploughing in a week in the fall, and during a week in the winter time one can also do a lot of threshing with the tread power.

Mr. Gies told me that he could thresh between 45 and 70 bushels of oats an hour, which would be between two and three thousand bushels a week. Now the farmer who spent one week threshing in the fall only threshes between ten and fifteen hundred bushels each year. He could, therefore, easily do his own threshing in half a week's time with the tread power.

It can easily be seen, I think, that the tread power is ahead of the steam power so far as threshing in Ontario is concerned. How it is out in Manitoba and the Northwest I don't know nor care, so long as I am in Ontario.

R. B. MARTIN

Elmira, Ont., Dec. 12th, 1898.

An Interesting Letter from Japan

To the Editor of FARMING:

Your note of the 28th September reached me yesterday and afforded me a great deal of pleasure.

I offer you sincere thanks for the trouble you have taken in writing to the O.A. College and Dairy School at Strathroy, Ont., of the subjects. I have just received the circular of the O.A.C. to-day, and it much pleases me on the purpose, and I have no doubt that I shall receive some word from the School in a few days. Enclosed please find renewal order for FARMING.

I am sorry to have to trouble you again; but will you please describe for me in FARMING the following feeding stuffs: What is chaff? What are middlings? What are shorts?

I have read through several books about these feeding stuffs, but, perhaps, I have never seen them before, and I hope you will tell me of these: What made from and how different from wheat bran? Hoping that you will not think me too troublesome, and greatly oblige, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. S. KOBAYASHI.

Asahi Nojoi, Kamikawa, Ishikari, Hokkaido, Japan.

October 31st, 1898.

NOTE—Our Japanese friend is evidently a seeker after truth, and we are only too pleased to give him all the infor-

mation we can. Chaff is essentially the husks of grains or grasses, but is now more commonly applied to the husks when they are separated from the grain by threshing, etc. It is light and easily separated from the grain by the wind. In grinding wheat into flour several products result. Flour is the first and most valuable product, and its quality depends largely upon the fineness of the sieve through which it is passed or the manner in which it is bolted. Middlings and shorts are contained in the flour which remains after the first grinding. Middlings are next in quality to the flour, and are finer than shorts, which are much coarser and not so valuable a product. They are got by different stages of bolting. The bran consists of the outer coating of the wheat, which is separated from the flour by grinding.

EDITOR.

Report of the Dairy Test at Brantford

The following is a copy of the judges' report of the milking competition in connection with the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, on November 30th and December 1st last. As no points were allowed for the amount of milk produced, the quantity given by each cow during the forty-eight hour test is not included in the report. The prize for the most valuable exhibit was a No. 2 grinder, valued at \$50, given by Matthew Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, Que :

Order of Merit	Name	Owner	Address	Lb. solids not fat	Lbs. fat	Points for solids not fat	Points for fat	Points for conformation	Points for days in milk	Total points
CLASS 27, SECTION 1.—SHORTHORN COW, OVER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Jubilee's Julian	H. K. Fairbairn	Thedford	7 751	3 039	31.004	60.78	10	0	101.784
2nd	Bella Gwynne	John Kelly	Shakespeare	4 966	2 170	19.864	43.40	7		70.264
CLASS 27, SECTION 2.—SHORTHORN COW, UNDER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Matilda 9th	Thos. Russell & Son	Exeter	3 501	1 612	14.004	32.24	7	0	53.244
2nd	Gracie Gwynne	John Kelly	Shakespeare	3.454	1.480	13.816	29.60	7		50.416
CLASS 28, SECTION 1.—AYRSHIRE COW, OVER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Nellie Gray	N. Dymont	Clappison	5.543	2.572	22.172	51.44	8	15.7	97.312
2nd	Briery Banks Cora	N. Dymont	Clappison	6.290	2.574	25.160	51.48	9	6.3	91.940
3rd	Dolly Duchess	W. M. & J. C. Smith	Fairfield Plains	5.301	1.951	21.204	39.02	7	2.6	69.824
4th	Dunoon	J. R. Alexander	Brantford	4.474	1.750	17.896	35.00	7	9.7	69.596
CLASS 28, SECTION 2.—AYRSHIRE COW, UNDER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Fanny of Fairfield	W. M. & J. C. Smith	Fairfield Plains	5.667	2.096	22.668	41.92	8	1.	73.588
2nd	Primrose 9th	J. McCormack & Sons	Rockton	5.383	1.867	21.532	37.34	5	7.7	71.572
3rd	Pearl of Hickory Hill	N. Dymont	Clappison	4.676	1.747	18.704	34.94	7	7.1	67.744
4th	Gurta 21st	W. M. & J. C. Smith	Fairfield Plains	2.933	1.058	11.732	21.16	7	3.8	43.692
CLASS 29, SECTION 1.—HOLSTEIN COW, OVER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Calamity Jane	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	13 675	4 941	54.7	98.82	10	0	163.52
2nd	Lady Pietertje's Konigen	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	9.981	3.733	39.924	74.66	7	1	122.584
3rd	Winnie R.	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	9.059	2.934	36.236	58.68	8	6.6	109.516
CLASS 29, SECTION 2.—HOLSTEIN COW, UNDER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Daisy Texal 2nd	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	11.567	4.295	46.268	85.9	9	0	141.168
2nd	Dewdrop Clothilde	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	6.270	2.463	25.08	49.26	7	0.6	81.94
3rd	Daisy Texal 3rd	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing	6.426	2.460	25.704	49.2	6	0.1	81.004
CLASS 30, SECTION 1.—JERSEY COW, OVER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Daisy of Clandeloye	W. J. Elliott	New Durham	4 574	2 628	18 296	52.56	8	19.5	98.356
2nd	Rhoda	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	5.723	2.931	22.892	58.62	9	4.4	94.912
3rd	Colonia	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	5.498	2.680	21.992	53.6	7	1.	83.592
4th	Ruby Cecile	W. J. Elliott	New Durham	3.930	2.441	15.720	48.82	7	4.5	76.04
CLASS 30, SECTION 2.—JERSEY COW, UNDER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Bettina of Brampton	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	5.425	2.155	21.7	43.1	9	8.5	82.3
2nd	Minnet of Brampton	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	4.052	2.085	16.28	41.7	7	5.7	70.608
3rd	Kathleen of Brampton	B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	4.401	2.093	17.604	41.86	8	2.8	70.264
4th	Maid of Burford	W. J. Elliott	New Durham	3.082	1.694	12.328	33.88	6	17.8	70.008
CLASS 31, SECTION 1.—GUERNSEY COW, OVER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Tamurina	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	2.933	1.778	11.732	35.56	9	14.6	70.892
2nd	Lady Suke	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	2.004	1.176	8.016	23.52	9	23.	63.536
CLASS 31, SECTION 2.—GUERNSEY COW, UNDER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Daisy Rose of Sunny Springs	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	2.426	1.386	9.704	27.72	7	24.5	68.924
CLASS 32, SECTION 1.—GRADE COW, OVER 36 MONTHS.										
1st	Lady Cleveland	F. Martindale	Ynrk.	9.376	3.353	37.504	67.06	/	0	111.564
2nd	Utopia	H. McDougall	Guelph	8.547	3.261	34.188	65.22	8	0	107.408
3rd	Flora	J. R. Alexander	Brantford	7.499	2.86*	29.984	57.24	8		95.224
4th	Rockton Lass	W. T. Thompson	Rockton	5.426	2.238	21.704	44.76	7	16	89.464
CLASS 32, SECTION 2.—GRADE COW, UNDER 36 MONTHS.										
1st		B. H. Bull & Son	Brampton	7.857	3.899	31.428	77.98	8	4	121.408
2nd	Daisy	W. T. Thompson	Rockton	3.249	1.744	12.996	34.88	8	27	82.876
3rd	Daisy Rose	Wm. Butler & Son	Dereham Centre	3.340	1.816	13.360	36.32	8	21.1	78.78
CLASS 33, SPECIALS.—BEST PUREBRED DAIRY COW, ETC.										
1st	Calamity Jane	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							
2nd	Daisy Texal 2nd	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							
3rd	Lady Pietertje's Konigen	A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							
CLASS 34.—MOST VALUABLE EXHIBIT.										
1st		A. & G. Rice	Curries' Crossing							



BY GRANT ALLEN

I.

"I AM glad you are prepared to accept my terms," said the manager; "and now, if you please, what songs will you sing? We want their names at once, as we must get out our announcements and programmes and advertisements immediately. Time presses." He glanced at the sheet of paper he held in his hand. Let me see: how does it read? 'Signor Giovanni Metelli's Great Christmas Eve Concert of Sacred Music. Madame Lydia de Meza, the famous American cantatrice, will sing;—what shall we put down? The 'Amore Divino'?"

The famous American cantatrice drew up to her full height—she was a tall and handsome woman, just past her prime, with traces of Cuban blood and some faint reminiscence both of the negress and the Red Indian. "No," she answered haughtily, for she was an imperious creature. "Not the 'Amore Divino.' I do not approve of it. It has no soul in it."

"What then?" the manager asked, leaning forward with marked politeness, a lithe, keen-eyed man, pencil in hand, ready to take down the great singer's words as she uttered them.

"How should I know?" Madame de Meza answered, with a genuine air of inspiration. "It comes—my song. I sing what is forced upon me. I am not like all these commercial singers who get up their little parts pat and can bring forth any one of them with equal ease whenever an *impresario* pays them enough for it. That is not my way. I have studied my art—oh! how hard; but I cherish it still as a gift from heaven—cherish it as treasure held in trust for humanity. When I walk upon the platform I never know what I am going to sing. I just cast my eyes round my audience and take their measure. Then I murmur a little prayer and wait for guidance."

"A prayer!" the manager cried, astonished.

"Yes, a prayer," Madame answered solemnly. "In a minute the guidance comes; some inner prompting tells me what piece will then and there be best for that public. If it is a sacred piece, well and good; it may touch some hearts. If it is a secular piece, well, too; it may be blessed in its own kind, for all art is to me, in a high sense, sacred. I shall wait and see. When I stand face to face with your people, signor, I shall cast my eyes about and know what to choose for them."

Signor Metelli gazed at her in blank astonishment. Was this woman mad, or was she only affected? In spite of his Italian name, which he had assumed as a matter of business, he was born plain John Metelle, of Bradford, and he was a hard-headed Yorkshireman who had no sympathy with, no comprehension of, this strange wayward American. "But we *must* put down something," he went on, fingering his pencil nervously, "we can't leave it quite blank. You are the star of the list, you know."

"Put it down, 'Madame Lydia de Meza will sing two selected songs,' if you like," the handsome American answered. Then she smiled at him curiously. "Look here, Signor Metelli," she went on, "or whatever else you call yourself. You don't understand me. You think this is just a singer woman's freak. But I tell you it isn't. You may call me superstitious if you choose. I dare say I am

a little bit superstitious. I have Spanish blood in my veins, and black blood, too; a drop of Carib from Cuba, a drop of Seneca Indian from North America; but at heart I am a New Englander, a Puritan woman. I've been singing here in Europe, on the public platform, for thirty years, and, thank heaven, I have my voice still, and I have my husband and my children. I don't look upon my

art as a toy, I look upon it as a priesthood. Why did God give me this voice? Was it not that I might use it for the good and the hallowing of my fellow-creatures? I use it for that, and I try to do what better work I can with it. Sometimes I succeed. I set men and women weeping, I set them working, I set them praising God, I set them praying. You call that silly. I don't; it's the way God made me." She paused a moment, and looked up once more, with that strange air of inspiration in her big brown eyes. "When I was first studying music," she said, slowly, "I went to Florence, and there in Florence I saw some of Fra Angelico's pictures, who was the holiest man that ever painted. Those pictures made me think; they made me pray. Then I read in a book that Fra Angelico never took brush in hand without falling on his knees and asking for guidance. I thought to myself: 'That's why he could paint like an angel!' Then it occurred to me that I, too, would do the same in my art. You can't fall on your knees on a public platform, but you can pray, and I would pray for guidance. It is all the better for the art itself, for, the more you think of the sacredness of your art, the nobler will it be; and it's a thousand times better for your own soul and for the souls of your audiences."

The manager stared at her with a blank stare of surprise. "Well, I suppose I must submit," he said, turning it over slowly. "Though, if you'll excuse me, madame, that may be all very well in its way, but—it isn't business."

Madame's eyes flashed fire. "No, thank God!" she answered fervently, for she was a devout woman in her way. "You have hit the truth there. Thank God, it isn't business!"

II.

It was the day before Christmas. Hilda Lovell was walking in a retired part of Kensington Gardens with Percy Emlin. She had met him by accident, it is true, so far as she was concerned; but he had been loitering about for an hour waiting for her. He knew she often walked back that way from her art-school at Kensington; and this morning he had intercepted her, and told her his secret. Not much of a secret, either, for she had guessed it, and even anticipated it, weeks ago.

"O Hilda," the young man said, as he stepped by her side, all tremulous, after she had whispered her "Yes" to him, "you don't know how happy, how proud you have made me. Darling, my own home has always been so miserable that I scarcely dared to ask you. I scarcely dared to think you would ever accept me. You know about my poor mother—it is terrible to see her, so lonely, so heart broken. And it was not my father's fault entirely, either, though he has a violent temper. It was what no one can help—natural incompatibility. They were not the two people best fitted to get on in life together. Each had great virtues, but even their virtues somehow clashed with one another. That made me feel half afraid to ask you. I wondered whether you might think I was too like my father in temper and disposition. But, when I remember how you and I were created for one another, it makes me bolder. And when I look at your family—at the happy lie your father and mother lead after so many years of marriage—the way they are still like lovers together—"

Hilda's heart gave a sudden jump. Something seemed to stab her inwardly. What a false note to touch at such a moment! It broke in upon her dream with a hateful

shock of reality. Her father and mother! Like lovers together! Oh, ought she to undeceive him? But no, not now. It would be wrong to herself, it would be unkind to Percy, it would be cruel to her parents; for, whatever their differences, they had, at least, loyally tried, for their children's sake, to hide them from the world, and had appeared, as Percy said, to outward view like a pair of lovers. She turned the subject off with a nervous little laugh and a suppressed sigh. "After so many fears!" she murmured. "Why 'after so many years,' Percy? Surely love is for life, and life is all too short for love. I hope you and I will love one another equally—or more, if that were possible—after years of marriage."

"You and I—oh, yes, darling!—you and I—well, you and I are different. But it must give you great confidence to have lived all your life with a father and mother whose life is never clouded, while it makes me so diffident to feel that everyone may suspect me—I hate to say it, but—of being just like my father."

"No one could think you anything but just and sweet and good, Percy."

"Thank you, darling. How dear of you to say so! Well, I mustn't go any further with you now. You will tell your people, won't you? Shall I see you this afternoon, as you said, at the Stanley's?"

"O, Percy, I'm so sorry, I didn't know you were going there! And mother accepted some tickets to-day for Signor Metelli's concert this afternoon. You know, Madame de Meza is singing there."

"That's all right, darling. Then I'll cut the Stanley's and go to the concert, and meet you casually afterwards."

"But you can't get tickets; everyone of them is sold. This is her first appearance since she came from Australia, and everybody says she won't sing much longer. She's growing old, you know, though her voice is lovely still; so all London is flocking to hear this concert."

"Never mind," Percy answered; where there's a will there's a way. I met the de Meza once, at my uncle Hubert's. I shall go to her boldly and ask her for a ticket."

"She'll have none; they're all gone."

"Then I'll ask for standing room."

"I do hope you'll get it!"

"If not, I shall loiter about the door outside, and wait till you come out. Then your people will see me, and ask me to walk back with them."

III.

They said good bye near the clump of rhododendrons. Hilda went home, flushed and happy. But the moment of her arrival was, to say the least, an unfortunate one.

Three minutes before she arrived, Mrs. Lovell had ventured into her husband's study. She did not knock at the door. She entered hastily. Wilfred Lovell was engaged writing the last paragraphs of his chapter on the Primitive Relations of Etruscan Art to Assyria and Egypt.

"Thus we see," he said aloud, reading over his sentence in a balanced voice, to judge of its rhythm, "that the intelligent craftsmen of Cortona and Clusium did not merely accept these imported ideas in a passive manner, but added to them certain original modifications of their own, which entirely—Shut that door! Who comes in without knocking?"

"Wilfred, it's me. I've come to ask you—"

"Didn't I particularly say I wished to be left alone to myself this morning? Didn't I specially ask you to take care that the children shouldn't be allowed to disturb me? Yet only five minutes ago that boy Charlie spoilt the ring of a sentence by bursting in without warning, 'to look for his top,' he said; and now you spoil another by coming to bother me at the precise wrong moment about some domestic matter. Well, what is it this time? Cook given notice, eh? Maria broken something?—original modifications of their own, which entirely alter, and even destroy, the peculiar spirit of the Assyrian artists."

"No, Wilfred; it's not the cook. This is Christmas Eve, you know—"

"Christmas Eve! Oh, nonsense! Why, it's not one o'clock yet! How can it be eve before the day's half over? A transparent absurdity! Well, what do you want me for?"

"We're just going to boil the puddings, and before we tie them up—"

"Do I manage the pudding department?"

"No; but the children say everybody in the house must come and stir them."

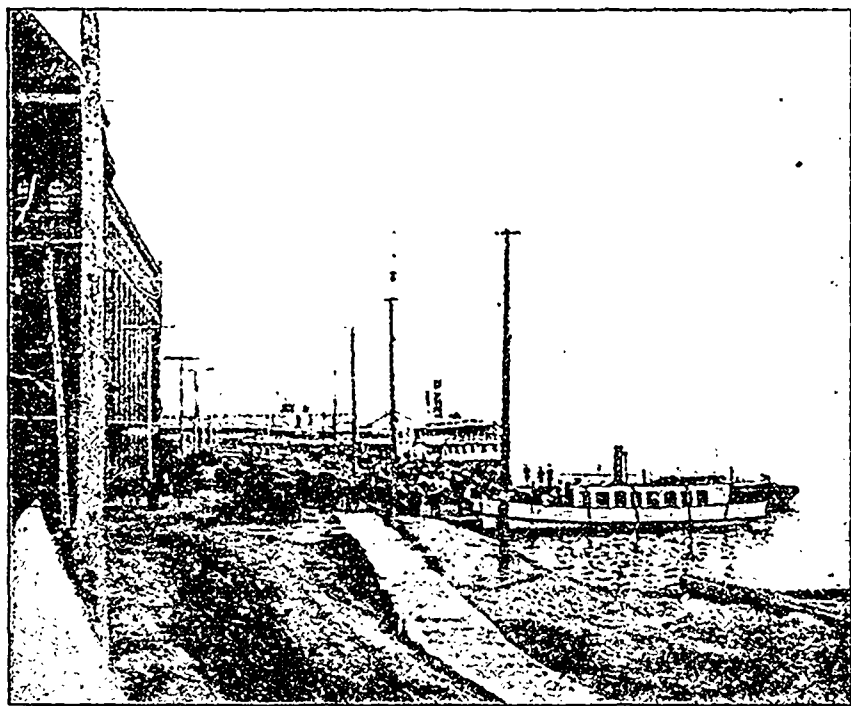
"Come and stir them! Louisa! What a ridiculous superstition!"

The children by this time were peeping timidly round the open door. Mrs. Lovell grew annoyed; they were both hot tempered. "It's not a superstition!" she answered, warmly. "It's just a good old custom. I wonder a man of letters and an antiquary like you doesn't see the picturesqueness and beauty of our quaint old customs!"

"Quaint old rubbish! It is a superstition, I tell you! Don't I know a vast deal more about these matters than you do? I've studied their origin. This stirring's un-Christian. It's a relic of the old cannibal sacrificial feast, where every member of the family had to bear his part in the slaying and eating of the human victim. Disgusting puerile trash! I won't countenance such nonsense, Louisa. You're old enough, I should think, to be ashamed of yourself!"

Mrs. Lovell made a deprecating face and dropped her voice low. "Before the children, Wilfred!"

Her husband turned to his writing. "Get out of this study!" he cried, petulantly. "I will not have you and your children intruding into my room at all hours of the day! This is intolerable—intolerable—that a man engaged upon a serious life-work should be badgered and bullied by a superstitious woman to stir her plum-puddings, in accordance with a ridiculous and degrading custom of our naked ancestors! Get out at once, I say



LEAVING BAY STREET DOCK, TORONTO, FOR THE LAKESIDE HOME, JUNE, 1898.

I don't want you or your puddings!"

The children stared at one another open-mouthed and terrified. Such open ebullitions were unfamiliar to them. But Mrs. Lovell by this time was angry in turn. "I will go," she said, slowly, with suppressed wrath in her voice, "and—I will not come back again. Wilfred, I can stand your vulgar violence no longer. I have made up my mind. I shall get a separation."

At that precise moment Hilda entered.

"Get a separation, then, by all means," the father answered grimly. "None too soon, I think. I've known for months that was the only way out of it. And, now that you've dragged your children in on purpose to hear openly what they must have guessed long ago, there's no reason for delay. For the children's sake, we always said; but it's better, after all, the children should know we had parted by mutual consent than be admitted to see us quarrelling like this. For my part, I'm sick and tired of the whole business. I shall go off to the seaside—and get leisure at last to finish my 'Greek and Etruscan Studies.'"

"Mother, dear," Hilda said quietly, taking her mother's arm, "come and let me stir the pudding." For she guessed what had happened. "Father, you'll come, too." She seized his arm also.

Wilfred Lovell hesitated for a second. It was too abrupt a surrender. But Hilda's touch on his arm was soft, and he loved his daughter. "Well, if you wish it, my dear child," he said slowly, climbing down with an ill grace—"though, of course, you are aware it's a degrading superstition."

"Yes, dear, so it is. A relic of barbarism. Come and stir the pudding, and explain to us all you have found out about it."

IV.

Lunch was a silent meal. Wilfred Lovell ate savagely, mused, and looked gloomy. His wife pretended to be extremely busy with the children's food. The little ones sat awe-struck. Only Hilda tried to keep up some hollow semblance of cheerfulness. But, deep in her own heart, she was sadder than any of them. She had a sorrow of her own. What a terrible revelation for that trustful Percy!

After lunch, she took her mother's arm again with a gentle pressure, "Now, dearest," she said soothingly, "you must go up and get ready."

"Get ready—for what?"

"Why, you know, for Signor Metelli's concert."

"Signor Metelli's concert? I'd forgotten all about it. I can't go to-day. My eyes are too red, Hilda: I'm not fit for it. Your father's cruelty."

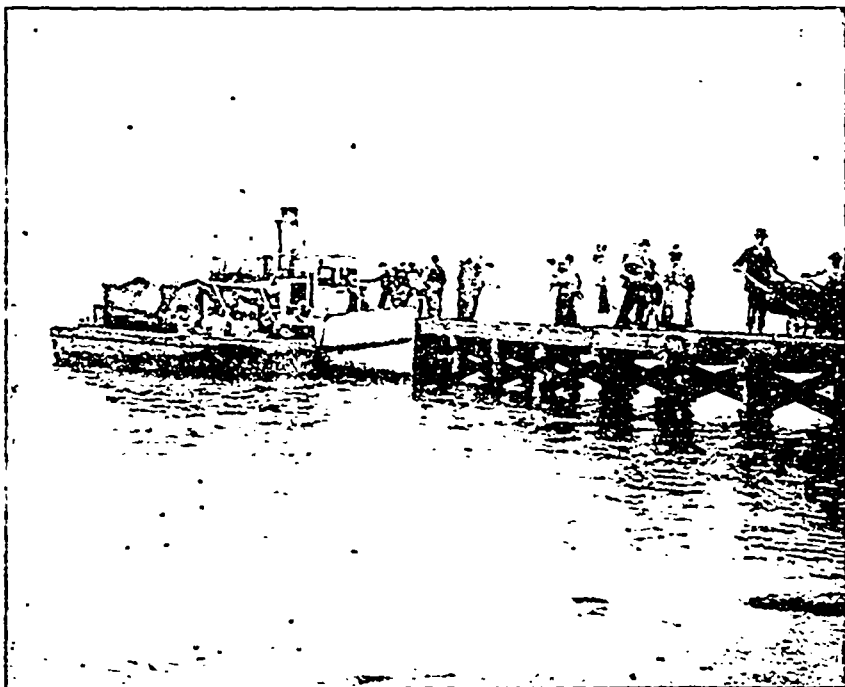
"That's how you speak to my daughter about her father!" Wilfred Lovell interposed, looking up from the *Spectator*.

"Now, papa, you mustn't! Go to your dressing-room and get ready. You must both of you come with me. Do as I tell you, dear. It's the best thing for all of us."

Wilfred Lovell moved with reluctant steps towards the door. "Very well," he said, gloomily. "It won't be for long, that's one good thing. As soon as this beastly Christmas rubbish is over—"

"We shall all settle down again in our places as usual; yes, dear, I hope so. Now go and put on your nice coat—I won't stir out with you in that horrid old one: and, mother dear, you must wear your grey. It's the right thing for a concert."

With infinite difficulty she got them both off, and



ARRIVAL OF THE CHILDREN AT THE LAKESIDE HOME DOCK, JUNE, 1895.

induced them to dress. Then she sent for a four-wheeler, and drove with them to the hall. "A pair of lovers," indeed! Her heart sank when she thought how she should ever break the doleful news to Percy. For this time she felt sure they really meant it.

As they were nearing the door, Wilfred Lovell broke the silence in which they had all ridden. "I do this to please you, Hilda, my child," he said, looking across at her, "but I want you clearly to understand that the moment this silly Christmas nonsense is finished and cleared away I intend to take your mother's advice and put an end to such scenes by having a separation."

They entered the hall, Hilda trembling. After they had taken their seats, about the middle row, she glanced around the room, on the look-out for Percy. A man would doubtless have failed to find him in so large an audience; but Hilda's quick eyes soon picked him out; he had managed to get a special seat near the platform, no doubt from Madame de Meza. It comforted the poor girl to reflect that, being a man, he would probably fail to perceive the trouble in her face, and the hard look of anger in her father's and mother's. Men don't read these things like women. But the discovery, after all, was merely deferred. Sooner or later, he must know, and then, what a painful beginning for their engagement!

The singers came forward and sang their various pieces Hilda hardly heard them. Through a veil of mental mist vague sounds of sacred song came watted across the air to her unheeding ear. She was too full of trouble to notice them. For months she had worn herself out in trying to smooth things down for those two whom she loved so dearly—for she loved them both alike; now the rupture had come, and there seemed no way out of the difficulty made by it.

At last, after three or four performers had been cheered and retired, a hush fell upon the hall—a great hush of expectation. Somebody rustled on to the stage. Madame de Meza swept forward, tall, queenly, defiant. Hilda raised her eyes, and looked upon the great singer. The woman's handsome face and big eyes somehow arrested her attention even then. She looked so strangely sympathetic. For a moment Madame de Meza paused, as the hall rang with redoubled applause at her appearance. Then she closed the big brown eyes; the rich lips moved silently. She was praying, after her wont—praying with her old-fashioned New England earnestness. When she raised her eyelids again, she gazed round the room as if in search of something. She was seeking her inspiration. After a restless

groping her glance lighted for a second on a fair young girl, with a very white face—white, though it had usually a bright patch of color; so much she could gather even then, in spite of its whiteness. Madame gazed at the girl long without opening her lips. The audience grew impatient. Signor Metelli waited and twitched his fingers in mute wonder. The great singer's eye wandered on to either side of the girl, and fell on a man and woman in middle life, whom their daughter seemed to separate. All at once, with a rush, an inspiration came over her. She knew what to sing. She lifted her voice and began to pour forth: "John Anderson, my jo, John."

Signor Metelli's face was a study in horror. Was the creature mad? This was a sacred concert: That wild woman would ruin it.

Madame sang on, unperturbed, like an inspired agent:

"John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent;
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow;
But—

She paused, and then burst out afresh:

"—blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo!

There was nothing much in the simple words she sang to produce the effect, it was the way she sang them. She threw herself into the very spirit of Burns' touching ditty. Suddenly, half way through, as if by an inner impulse, Mrs. Lovell changed places noiselessly with Hilda, and sat next her husband. Wilfred Lovell said nothing, but his eyes glistened. He turned and looked. It was thirty years since, yet w pretty she was still, when she turned like that to him

The great singer went on:

"John Anderson, my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither;
And many a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither.
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo!"

She sang it with wonderful force and pathos and feeling. Her own heart trembled. All the hall held its breath. Madame has surely surpassed herself! When she ended Signor Metelli gave a sigh, and breathed again. Business



ONTARIO PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COT.

indeed! The applause was deafening; time after time it swelled afresh. Hilda let her eyes drop. To her immense surprise, there, unobtrusively under the grey cloak, she saw her mother's hand locked fast in her father's!

The rest of that concert was a whirling blank to her. She spent all her time in repressing her happy tears, and silently thanking Madame de Meza.

When all was over, the audience rose and left. The hall thinned fast. Four people alone kept their seats—the Lovells and Percy Emlyn.

Mrs. Lovell dried her eyes, and turned, half sobbing, to her daughter. "Let us go and tell her," she said, simply.

Wilfred Lovell rose too. "Yes, let us go and tell her, dear. I want to ask your forgiveness; I want—to thank her."

The great singer smiled when they told her. One impulse moved them. She laid hand in hand.

"I saw your daughter's face," she said, "and it seemed to put it into me. But I prayed, you know, too, and—this is Christmas time."

That night Percy Emlyn supped quietly at the Lovells'. More than ever he felt sure his Hilda's parents were like two lovers together.

The Hospital for Sick Children

The Hospital for Sick Children was put in operation twenty-three years ago by those who were large in enter-



TORONTO PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COT.

prise for the alleviation of the pain and suffering of helpless little children. The beautiful building on College street, Toronto, of which a good photograph appears in this issue, is one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. It is capable of accommodating 175 sick children. At the present time there are over 100 little patients in the hospital, all being nursed and treated by skilful physicians and trained nurses. During the past twenty-two years 30,000 sick children have been helped, and the larger number of them restored to health and vigor.

Though located in Toronto the hospital is a provincial institution. A large number of cases are treated from outside places, and this number is increasing every year. In 1897 the number treated from places outside of Toronto was 118, while in 1898 the number was 163. These 163 little sick ones came from 136 different places. Some came from as far west as the Rainy River District, and others as far east as King's county, New Brunswick, and about every county in Ontario had one or more representatives in the little cots of the hospital similar to those shown in this issue. It will thus be seen that the work appeals to every Canadian, and more particularly to every resident of the banner Province of Ontario.

The cases treated for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898, number 633, of which 470 were from Toronto, and, as we have previously stated, 163 from outside places. In connection with the institution there is an Outdoor or Dispensary Department, in which treatment was accorded to 4,466 cases in 1898, or an increase of 333 over last year.

The following extract from the last annual report will give a good idea of the effectiveness of the work which the institution is doing:

"Of the 633 patients received 515 were discharged alive, of which number 334, or 65 per cent., were cured, 141, or 37 per cent., improved, and 40, or 8 per cent., unimproved; and there were 24 deaths; 94 patients remained in the hospital at the end of the year. The average stay in the hospital was 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, as compared with 56.57 for 1897."

To maintain this institution in an efficient state requires the expenditure of a large amount of money annually, and it may be interesting to know just where the funds come from. For the year ending Sept. 30th, 1898, there were received from donations, bequests, etc., \$17,358.56; from Sunday-schools, churches, public schools, municipalities, etc., \$12,945.64; from the city of Toronto, \$7,500; and from the Ontario Government, \$7,771.04: making a total of \$45,575.24. The ordinary expenditure for the same period amounted to \$32,837.02, and the extra expenditure to \$4,668.39, which would leave a balance to profit and loss account of \$8,069.83. But, as there is an indebtedness of over \$50,000 on the buildings, this surplus is soon eaten up. The total assets of the hospital, including the Lakeside Home, amount to \$217,025.82, and the liabilities to \$54,315.05, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of \$162,710.77.

The Board of Trustees is making a special appeal just now for \$25,000 to wipe off a mortgage due on February 1st next, and if any of our readers would like to contribute towards this very laudable purpose, and will forward their contributions to this office, we shall see that the amount is handed to the proper parties. Any amount from a silver coin to a hundred dollars will be gratefully received. In no way will a small Christmas gift do more good than if given to an institution that has for its object the restoring to health and strength of the numbers of sick children which come under its care.

It costs \$2,000 to maintain a cot in the main hospital for all time and \$500 to maintain one at the Lakeside Home for all time. The cost of maintaining a cot for a year in the hospital is \$100, and in the Lakeside Home \$25 for the summer months. At present in the hospital 17 cots are endowed or being endowed. These have been

provided for largely by private individuals, fraternal societies, etc. A most interesting feature of the work for 1898 is the endowment of cots by the newspaper men of Ontario, the public schools of Ontario and the public schools of Toronto.

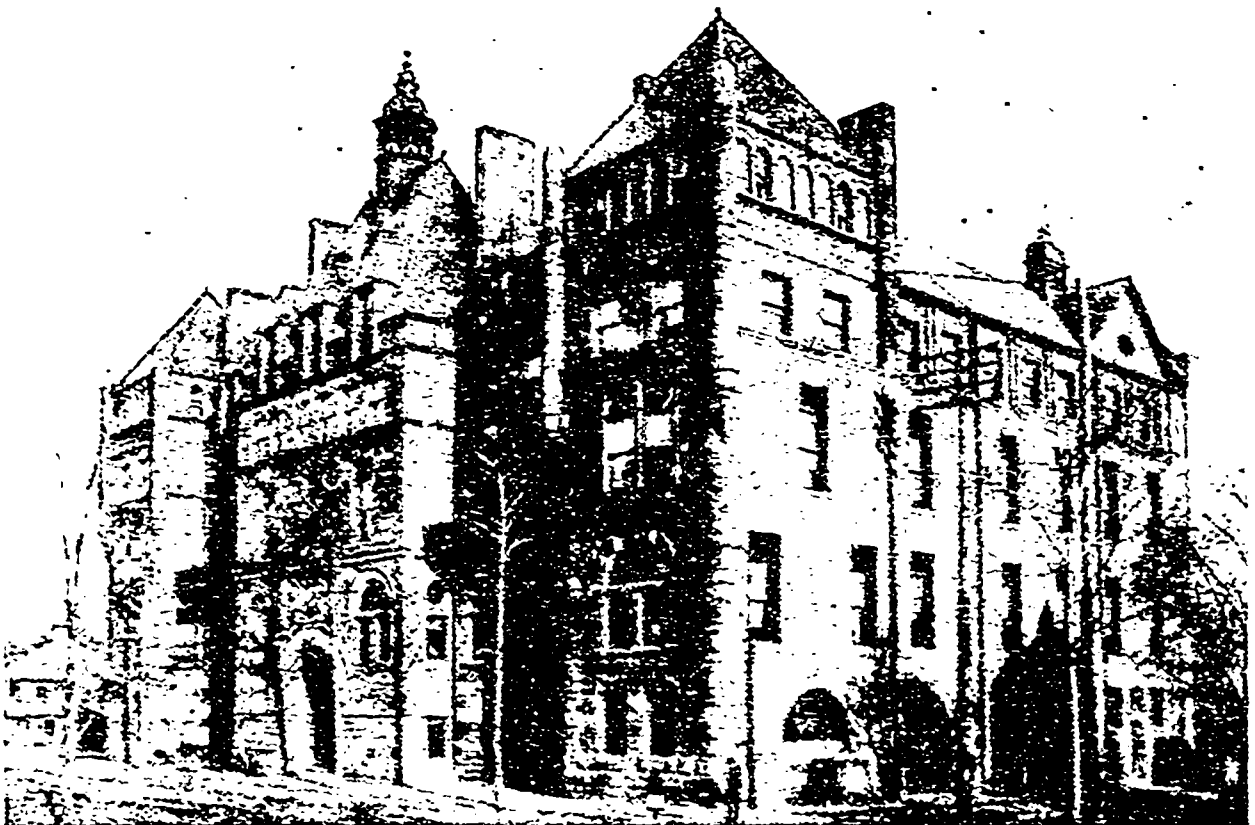
In 1898, 156 municipalities, 400 public schools, and nearly 600 Sunday schools in Ontario contributed to the support of this grand institution, which exists for the benefit of the halt, the lame, and the sick children of this country whose parents cannot afford to pay for skilled treatment. The bright, appealing faces which look out upon one from each little cot cannot help but appeal to what is best in us. We have been fortunate in securing some good illustrations of those little ones for this week's issue, which we think will be highly appreciated by our friends at this festive season. It has been often said that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and perhaps many of those in the rural districts who read our paper from week to week, know very little of what is being done in the larger cities to alleviate the sufferings of the weak and the poor and to make this earth a more pleasant abode for them.—*Christmas Number of The Canadian Magazine.*

Fills a Long-Felt Want

R. L. Holdsworth & Sons, Port Hope, Ont., in renewing their subscription to FARMING for 1899, say: "FARMING is the paper that fills a long-felt want in the agricultural community."

Speaking from Experience

Mr. John Cook, of Warburton, Ont., who has been a subscriber for the *Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal* and FARMING for the last fifteen years, writing under date of Dec. 13th, says: "I like to read FARMING, and think that every farmer would find it very much to his advantage if he could be persuaded to take it."



THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor of FARMING:

Can you, or any of your readers, inform me which is the best to grow for cattle, the common pumpkin or the cattle squash? I want them more particularly for pigs.

Also, would pigs do themselves harm if let into a crop of peas in pod?

JNO. W. H.

Welland, Ont., Dec. 15, 1898.

Will some of our readers who have had experience in feeding pumpkins and squash to pigs kindly give the above inquirer the information he seeks? Pumpkins form a good laxative food for hogs, and we would judge that cattle squash, being somewhat similar in quality, would be just as good. But we would like to hear from those who have tried them. Pigs would likely do themselves harm if turned on a crop of peas in pod to feed at will, especially if they were green. After they had had a few feeds and had become accustomed to it, they would not take much harm if turned into a field of peas in pod.

CHANGES IN DAIRY SCHOOL STAFF AT GUELPH.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. T. B. Millar and the continued illness of Mr. J. H. Findlay, it has been necessary to appoint two new men to the staff of 1899. The position of cheese instructor has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Jas. Morrison, Stratford, who formerly owned the Silver's Corners factory in Perth Co., but who has been employed by the Western Butter and Cheese Association as instructor and inspector for the past two years. Mr. Morrison has had twelve years' experience as a worker and has given good satisfaction as an instructor. He is likely to do well.

Mr. J. A. McFeeters, of Bowmanville, a graduate of '97 dairy class, will take charge of the home dairy. Mr. McFeeters was in charge of the dairy on the "Fowler Farm," near Cobourg, for a year and latterly has been at "Dentonia Park Farm," Toronto. He is a bright, young man who will no doubt give a good account of himself in this department. The school will reopen on January 4th.

THE SILVER JUBILEE AND INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, TORONTO, JAN. 10 to 13, 1899.

We have just learned that one and possibly more of Toronto's largest exporters of dressed poultry and eggs to the English market have signified their desire of making a large exhibit at the approaching winter show. This exhibit should prove one of the most attractive features of the exhibition.

Added to this, the York County Council have made a grant to the show, and the committee have placed the larger portion of this grant as

Save Your Rags

And work them up into beautiful Hooked Rugs and Mats.

We have the nicest patterns ever shown stamped in colors on heavy Burlap, or Hessian cloth, all ready for hooking, door mat patterns, size 19x30 inches, 15c.; 1 1/2 yard size, 30c.; 1 3/4 yard size, 35c. Sent postage paid on receipt of price. Send for illustrated pattern sheet.

Our 1899 Calendar is now ready for our customers. Send for one with your next order, or five cents and we will mail you one.

Diamond Dyes, all colors, 7c. package

**THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE
THE PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.**

144-146 KING ST. EAST (Cor. Jarvis), TORONTO

R. Y. MANNING, MANAGER.

Pearce's Poultry Supplies

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES

No. 1 Green Bone Mill, Guaranteed.....	\$7 00
No. 2 " " " "	10 00
Eclipse Drinking Fountains.....	60

Oyster Shells, Mica Crystal Grit, "The Best" Incubators and Brooders. See Circular.

PEARCE'S POULTRY TONIC,
PEARCE'S POULTRY LOUSE-KILLER,
PEARCE'S CALF MEAL AND STOCK FOODS

Correspondence Invited.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., London, Ont.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO. Breeders and
..... Importers**

**PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,
Rockland, Ont.**

On the C.P.R. and G.T.R. Railways. Special bargains on young bulls of superior merit and select Scotch breeding. Also thick young heifers at the right prices.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshire Sheep, and Clydesdale Horses.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Steamboat Landing, Rockland, Ont., on the C.P.R.

J. W. BARNET,
Manager.



**LAURENTIAN STOCK and DAIRY FARM,
North Nation Mills, Que.**

Ayrshires, imported and homebred herd headed by imported Tam Glen 2nd, No. 1310 D. A. H. B. Jerseys all of the celebrated St. Lambert family; herd headed by Lisgar Fogs of St. Anne's 2570; A. J. C. C. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock of all the above breeds for sale.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Railway Station, North Nation Mills, P.Q., on the C.P.R.

A. E. SOBRYER,
Manager.



For Dairy or Table Use

IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Salt on the Farm

for wire worm, joint worm, army worm and all insects that destroy crops. Salt is the best insecticide. It is also a fertilizer.

TRY IT.

**R. & J. Ransford,
CLINTON, ONT**

Patent Roller and Ball-Bearing Galvanized Steel

Wind Mills
Towers and
Flag Stuffs

"Maple Leaf"
Grain Grinders.
Iron and Spray
Pumps.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue

**SHAPLEY & MUIR
CO LIMITED**
BRANTFORD CAN

prizes for dressed poultry, and there is in all about \$35 cash in this department alone.

Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion, has signified his willingness to give a lecture on the requirements, etc., of the British market, to which all our surplus poultry is now finding its way. This will, doubtless, be given Thursday afternoon during the meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association.

We say to our rural readers do not let this opportunity go by of seeing the grandest display of fowls in their holiday dress ever given in Canada. The local associations are doing all in their power to make the show a great success, and the prospects were never brighter for a large exhibition, which will give the poultry industry in Canada an impetus that we feel will be noticeable for years to come. We advise every one interested in poultry of any kind to make an effort to attend the show at least once. For prize lists and any further information write Thomas A. Browne, secretary, London, Ont.

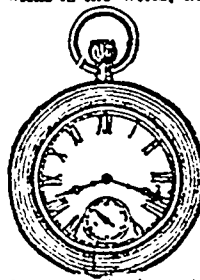
FARM LABOR IN CANADA.

Available labor is improving in quality every year. The labor on Canadian farms has been characterized by diligence and every sort of forceful persistence under difficulties. But in many districts until recently, it has not been of that quality that enabled farmers to turn out fine food products of the highest grade. It was largely concerned with the production of grain, fodder and primitive agricultural products, besides being employed part of the year in clearing land, in lumbering or in fishing. It had not the experience to turn out food products of animal origin, or of fruits, so fine and at such low cost as to give the largest possible measure of profits. It would not be disparaging to the ability of a carpenter to say that his labor might be of poor quality as applied to the work of blacksmithing. He might burn a good deal of coal unnecessarily, waste iron and make clumsy horse-shoes. That would not mean that he could not do carpenter work very well. The farmers generally have had ability of a high order for the kinds of work they had to do.

In the production of things on farms, a great deal of horse-power has been used. Thus the cost has been reduced, so far as the labor element that entered into the cost of production was concerned. The farmers of Canada are applying as much of labor-saving skill, by the best method of growing and making what they have to sell, as the farmers of any other country are. The reduction in the cost of production and increasing prosperity must come in some other way than through harder work by the farmers. — *Agricultural and Dairy Commissioners' Report.*

Renew your subscription now.

Given AWAY! Free, with 600 Rounds of Ammunition, for Selling 2½ Doz. For helping to introduce our **WHITELIGHT WICKS**. We ask not a cent of your money. Simply send your name and address, and we mail you a shipment of the best wicks in the world, absolutely free of charge, also our complete prize list of articles which you may earn by selling them. Here are a few: For selling 2 doz wicks at 10 cents each, we give a handsome Boy's Watch, or a pair of Boker's Lady's Best Steel Spring Skates, any size; for selling 2½ doz, we give an A1 "Daisy" Air Rifle, or a pair of Boker's Hutchless Hockey Skates, any size; for selling 3 doz, a beautiful little Lady's Watch. We also give Cameras, Magic Lanterns, Manicure Sets, Musical Instruments, Tool Sets, Solid Gold and Sterling Silver Jewelry, etc., etc. Liberal Commission 15% Preferred. You merely sell the Wicks, return our money, and we at once forward you the prize you have earned, all charges paid by us.



Free, with Chain and Charm, for Selling 2 dozen



Free with Chatelaine or Guard, for selling 3 doz

At Last the Perfect Wick has been Invented.

Wherever it appear the old, ill-smelling, sputtering white cotton wick disappears. Our chemical wick has no better appearance than the common cotton wick, but the difference between them is as great as the difference between electric and gas light. The "Whitelight" turns evenly and requires little trimming, is perfectly odorless and never sputters or jogs. It gives that clear steady white light which makes reading and needlework a pleasure. It makes the whole world brighter.

Islington, Dec. 12, 1898

The Whitelight Wick Co.,

I don't know what is in your wicks, but they are away ahead of anything in the wick line I've ever met with. Yours truly, CHRISTOPHER KENNEDY.

All we need is to have it introduced, and we can well afford to make the most generous offers to get agents. Lose no time. Order at once. You run no risk. Unsold wicks are returnable.

WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER AND THE PRIZE YOU WANT.

The Whitelight Wick Co., Toronto.

We Have Hundreds of Testimonials, but have Space for only a Few.

Itapdes des Joachims, P.Q., Nov. 21, 1898.
Dear Sirs,—I received my watch, chain and charm, and I must say it is a little beauty, and a timekeeper as well. I timed it beside a \$40.00 watch and it lost nothing by it—and just for selling 2 doz. of your wicks. Please accept my thanks.

HARRY TAIT.

Odessa, Ont. Nov. 9, 1898

My little girl received her watch in perfect order. She is very much pleased with it, as we all are. She sends her thanks.

Wm. CALDER.



Free, with screws, for selling 2½ doz.

HENRY BOKER'S BEST HOCKEY

31 Lewis St., Toronto, Dec. 13th, 1898
Dear Sirs,—Your Boker's Hockey Skates are the best I have ever seen. They are better than my brothers, for which he paid \$2.50. Yours truly,

G. BOOTH.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1898.

Dear Sir,—I have earned several premiums in the way of mandolins and penknives, but all put together don't equal your Daisy Air Rifle. Yours forever,

E. BUTCHER.



Free, with straps, for selling 2 doz.

HENRY BOKER'S A.1.

With Every Watch we send a **Written Guarantee** To Repair or Replace Good for One Year.

THE BEST RESULTS

in making Butter or Cheese can be obtained only by using the best ingredients.

That is why

so many good butter and cheese makers always insist on having

RICE'S PURE SALT

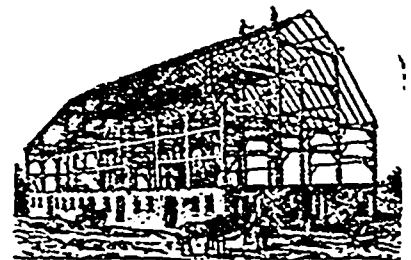
Every Package Guaranteed.

Sole Makers:

The North American Chemical Co., Limited

Goderich, Ont.

Thorold Cement High in Quality Low in Price 58 years in use



Floors for Horses and Cattle were put in this barn with Battle's Thorold Cement.

Hagersville, Ont., July 1st, 1897.

We used Thorold Cement in our Stable Floors, and we must say it has given us good satisfaction in every particular. Our floors are as hard as stone. We can truly say it is just perfection for stable floors.

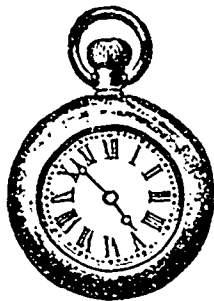
BESWETHERICK BROS.

Our Thorold Cement is the best and cheapest for Silos, Barn Walls, Floors for horses and cattle, Pig Pens, Etc. Write us.

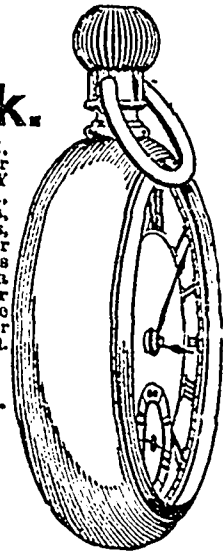
Estate of Jno. Battle Thorold Ont.

FREE! For a Few Hours' Work.

WE give these beautiful Watches and this splendid Air Rifle for selling our gold-topped, enamel-backed LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS at 10 cents each. The Boy's Watch for selling 3 doz., the Air Rifle for 2½ doz., and the Lady's Watch for 3 doz. **NO MONEY REQUIRED**, you run no risk. Write and we forward the buttons, post-paid, together with a large list of other valuable prizes—Spring and Hockey Skates, Cameras, Magic Lanterns, Tool Sets, Work Boxes, Musical Instruments, Manicure Sets, etc., etc. Sell the buttons, return our money, and we send your Watch or Rifle promptly and **FREE OF ALL CHARGES**. The Boy's Watch is of American make, handsome, durable and reliable. The Lady's Watch is a genuine Swiss, as dainty in appearance as it is accurate and durable. The Air Rifle is the Al "Daisy," the best ever made, neat, strong and accurate. These premiums would make splendid Holiday or Birthday Presents. Send your name and address at once, and be the first to sell our buttons in your neighborhood.



Free with a beautiful guard for Selling 3 Doz. quarter part. It is not worth to sell them, but only play.



Free with a handsome chain and charm for Selling 2 Doz.

When writing mention this paper.

LEVER BUTTON CO., Toronto, Ont.

With every Watch we give a **WRITTEN GUARANTEE** to Repair or Replace **GOOD FOR ONE YEAR**

Read what our Agents say:

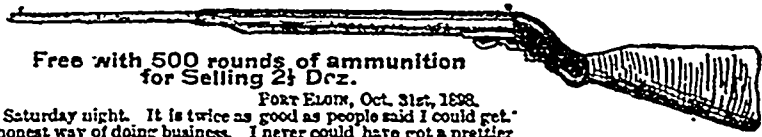
THE LEVER BUTTON CO., GENTLEMEN,—I have used my chum's Daisy Air Rifle that he got from you and it's a dandy. Please send me 30 buttons so that I can earn one for myself.

63 RUSH AVENUE, Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1898.
Yours respectfully, NORMAN CAMPBELL.

33 LEWIS STREET, Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1898.
Yours honestly, J. BARNES.

CORNWALL, Nov. 12th, 1898.
DEAR SIR,—I received my watch yesterday. It is a little beauty, and it is much nicer than I expected. Please accept my thanks.
LIZZIE McDONALD.

Free with 500 rounds of ammunition for Selling 2½ Doz.



PORT ELGIN, Oct. 31st, 1898.
As good as people said I could get. I never could have got a prettier watch easier in my life.
Yours truly, YEESIE McLEAN.

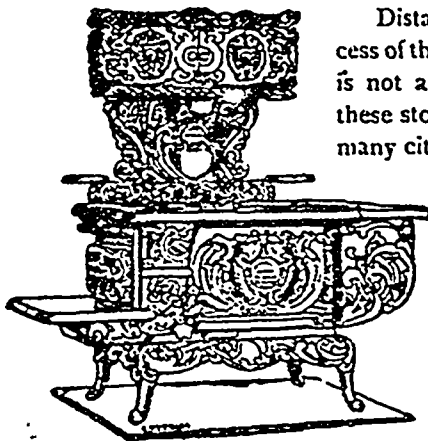
DEAR SIR,—I received my watch and chain Saturday night. It is twice as good as people said I could get. Many thanks for your kindness and also for your honest way of doing business.

WHY THE FARMER SHOULD KEEP FOWLS.

- (1) Because you ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste on the farm into money, in the shape of chickens and eggs for the market.
- (2) Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, excepting, perhaps, during the molting season.
- (3) Because the manure from the poultry-house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in the orchard, will destroy many injurious insects.
- (4) Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for able use or to lay eggs in all parts of the country.
- (5) Because poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughter can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.
- (6) Because it will bring the best returns—in the shape of new laid eggs—during the winter season, when the farmer has most time on his hands.
- (7) Because to start poultry-raising on the farm requires little or no management. Poultry can be made, with little cost, a valuable adjunct to the farm.
- (8) Warmth is a condition of nature favorable to the production of eggs and meat, and to neglect providing comfortable quarters is to invite defeat.

Souvenir Stoves

KNOWN FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN



Distant friends have told the story of the success of the SOUVENIR Kitchen Range, until there is not a hamlet in our beautiful Canada where these stoves are not known—and widely used by many citizens.

In all points of detail it is a perfect Stove, but *par excellence* it leads all kitchen ranges as a cooker and baker. It is the only Stove possessing an Aerated Oven, and absolutely safe and certain cooking can only come when this scientific principle is in operation.

—Ask the local agent in your locality for new booklet telling specially of the Aerated Oven.

THE GURNEY-TILDEN CO., LIMITED HAMILTON, ONT.

AGENCIES—Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

BETTER BUTTER

Cleanliness, Ease and Money-making use the

MAPLE LEAF CHURN

Circulars Free on application.

WILSON BROTHERS
Collingwood, Ont

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited

Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. Experienced Teachers. Classes begin on Wednesday, Oct. 23th, 1897. Fees, \$65 per session.
PRINCIPAL, PROF. SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., TORONTO, CANADA

(9) When keeping fowls in yards there is nothing more essential to learn than when not to feed. To have courage to withhold is an important requisite in management. Fed too often, they become idle and profitless.

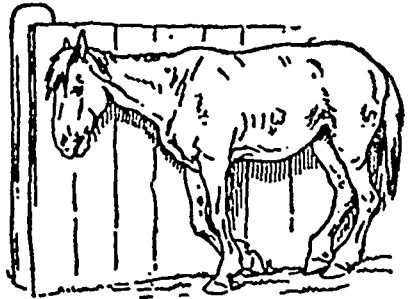
(10) Poultry in yards would give better returns than if on a range if properly managed, but to give a small flock the proper attention would cost much labor. This is not counted when the flock is kept for pleasure, but, on the farm, the case is different.

(11) It is found that, when charcoal is added to the food of fattening turkeys, they gain more rapidly. When crowded, a portion of the food is liable to ferment in the crop before it passes into the gizzard. Charcoal absorbs gases and relieves the acidity, and to this property of the charcoal the benefits are due.—*Australian Agriculturist.*

A quaint old gentleman, of an active, inquiring disposition, had a man that worked in his garden who was quite the reverse. "Jones," said he, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old man, "you must have met him; for you could never have overtaken him."

"That Tired Feeling"

Is just as common and just as reasonable in horses as it is in men. When their blood is impoverished their appetite and energy leave them—their work feels twice as hard.



Dick's Blood Purifier

restores this lost vitality—The food is enjoyed—Every particle is digested.—The hide frees itself. Bots and kindred worms are destroyed and the horse thrives.

50 Cents a Package.

Trial Size, 25 Cents.

LEEMING, MILES & CO. Montreal, Agents.

DICK & CO., Proprietors.

Village Parson (entering country editor's office)—"You promised to publish that sermon I sent you on Monday—but I do not find it in the latest issue of your paper."

Editor—"I sent it up. It surely went in. What was the name of it?"

Parson—"Feed my Lambs."

Editor—(after searching through the paper)—"Ah—er—um—here it is. You see, we've got a new foreman; and he put it under the head of 'Agricultural News' as 'Hints on the Care of Sheep.'"—*Ex.*

A NEW ENTERPRISE

WE call the attention of our many readers to the commendable method employed by the Co-Operative Knitting Company of this City, of employing people at their homes on the co-operative plan, whereby the interests of the company and their employees at once become mutual. This method has been successfully employed in the manufacture of various kinds of goods in many parts of Europe, and we cannot see why the same co-operative method should not be equally successful in this country. Therefore we wish to congratulate the promoters of this company in the introduction of this method to the people of this country, thus enabling them to secure profitable employment at home. By this co-operative plan those wanting employment get a \$20 machine and outfit free. The company for its part furnishes the knitters the necessary yarn, patterns, instructions FREE, and money to pay

them for their work, superintends the business and takes for its part the profits derived from the products of the labor of the knitters. All the workers naturally have the welfare and interest of the company at heart and bend their energies to assure it of success, as their interests and that of the company are mutual. The workers cannot hope for the company to succeed without the proper effort and hearty co-operation on their part, as they are virtually a part of the company. Thus it will be seen that the company employing people at their homes, doing business on the co-operative plan, will necessarily succeed, whereas other companies doing business by the old method cannot hope to successfully compete with the co-operative plan. We feel it of importance to many of our readers that they should write for a membership and avail themselves of the opportunity of taking employment at home with this Co-operative Company.

WORK FOR MANY MORE FAMILIES

Man, Woman, or Child can operate our Automatic Machine and Make Good Wages the year round. We furnish Machine Free and ship all Yarns, Etc., prepaid to our workers, and pay cash for the knitting as sent in.

Sample Wholesale Order

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph
 1100 St. James Street
 Montreal, P. Q.
 649

Respectfully,
 Co-operative Knitting Machine Co.,
 15 Leader Lane, Toronto Ont.
 Ship ordered when billed immediately balance monthly according to order, railroad night pay shortage last shipment.
 Postland Warehouse,
 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
 101 YONGE AND FRONT STREETS
 TELEPHONE No. 142

THE HOME MONEY MAKER



MAKES 10,000 STITCHES A MINUTE.
 Knits a pair in 20 minutes.
 Work is easily learned from Instruction Guide and Machine is simple to operate.
 Many Families are Being Employed

Sample Testimonials

Pertb, Sept. 24th, 1897.
 Co-Operative Knitting Co.
 Gentlemen,—To-day I forward my sample socks. I was never near a knitting machine before. Your instructions are nicely worded and plain and there is no difficulty in understanding the work. I thank you for engaging me as a worker, and will do the best I can to get other members, as I think it is a very great benefit for families to earn money at home. The Co-Operative plan of sending work out to homes is deserving of the attention of every family who can spare time and make money in their idle moments. Trusting to receive my future supplies by return, I remain, yours respectfully,
 R. E. McNAUGHTON.

GENTLEMEN,
 Pertb, Oct. 18th, 1898.
 Dear Sirs,—It has now been a little over a year since I engaged with you knitting your various kinds of goods, and I am pleased to say that your treatment has been satisfactory to me and the machine is all that anyone could wish. It has never gotten out of order and knits like a charm. I am able to knit Bicycle Hose or a Pair of Socks in twenty to thirty minutes. I have found the machine and your dealings exactly as represented in your circular. Have received the last 18 pounds of yarn and will knit it up at once and return by express as usual. Yours truly,
 R. E. McNAUGHTON.

WRITE at once if you want to become a member with us, enclosing 3 cent stamp and naming references. References we must require, as we entrust our workers with large quantities of yarn, etc. Address

THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING COMPANY,
 C. O. HUNTER, Gen'l Mgr., 15 Leader Lane, TORONTO.

Publishers' Desk.

Cheap Fares on the C.P.R.—Those contemplating a visit to friends and relations during the Christmas festivities should note the liberal arrangements for carrying passengers made by the C.P.R. From December 23rd to January 1st return tickets will be issued at all stations in Canada at very greatly reduced rates.

A Valuable Opinion.—Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30th, 1898, *Missrs. Fleming Bros.*, Gentlemen,—Having been chief meat inspector for the city of Chicago for the last two years and being in touch with all forms and stages of lump jaw cattle, I must say that where your "Lump Jaw Cure" had been applied the disease had no internal effect. The lump was thoroughly killed and the animal passed inspection without any hesitation. I should favorably advise all stock-raising people to use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure above all others as I am positive it is a sure and speedy cure. Yours truly, John J. Cashin, Chief Meat Inspector.

Confidence Begets Confidence.—No one who reads the announcement of the T. A. Slocum Co., of Toronto, can doubt the confidence of the managers in the remedies advertised. If they had not perfect faith in the efficacy of these remedies they would scarcely have distributed thousands upon thousands of bottles entirely free as they have done during the past two or three years. Perhaps something of this perfect faith attaches itself to the patients also and contributes to the desired results. At all events we are told that the number of people who have availed themselves of the company's liberal offer has been enormous and that the outcome has been the establishment of a large and constantly increasing demand for the remedies and the building up of an immense business.

Marketing Produce.—It is worth a great deal to the farmer to know exactly how and where he can reach the city consumer at the least expense, and without the risk of loss. Readers of FARMING are fortunate in this respect, for the People's Wholesale Supply Co., whose announcements appear weekly, have proved themselves to be perfectly reliable by many years of honest dealing. They receive the products of the farm and dairy, dispose of it, and return the results in cash or goods. Their goods are all marked in plain figures, and are given in the same way in their catalogue, so that there is no possible chance of any unfair advantage on their part, even if they were disposed to take it. It will cost you nothing to get their catalogue so that you can compare their prices with those of other dealers.

Furs from the Manufacturers.—The well-known firm of Cummings & Sellers are offering coon coats and ladies' fur jackets at exceptionally low prices for the quality of the garments. A representative of FARMING has seen the coon coats and fur jackets this firm advertise in this issue, and we can safely recommend our readers to deal here if they want either coats or jackets, or in fact anything in furs whatever. It is well to understand that Cummings & Sellers are manufacturers; and buyers can always depend upon getting better value for their money than if dealing in some country store. When you get anything from this firm you are buying direct from the manufacturers. That is the idea to always keep in mind. Try them and see.

How to Get On in the World.—In these days, when the tendency is cityward, and young people think it will improve their chances of success in life to leave the farm and join the pursuit of fortune in the larger centres of population, a thorough business education is the chief requisite for anyone who would hope to enter the field on terms of equality with

those already there. No class of young men meet with greater success than farmers' sons, when properly equipped with a fair share of business knowledge. Fortunately the means of obtaining the requisite preparation is now available to all, and amongst the institutions doing grand work in this direction there are probably none better than the Central Business College, Stratford, Ont., under the able superintendence of Mr. W. J. Elliott. A letter to him will procure full information on this subject, and it will pay any young man or woman to obtain it, no matter what walk in life they intend to pursue.

Incubation Without Moisture. It is scarcely a generation ago since the introduction of incubators. At first the wooden hen was merely looked upon as a curiosity and was in fact a very crude and imperfect machine. Now, however, the incubator is neither novel nor curious. It is a prime necessity in the business of raising chickens for profit and there are large numbers of them in use wherever the poultry industry flourishes as it is doing in Canada and the United States. One of the most successful builders of incubators is the Cyphers Incubator Co., of Wayland, New York. In their machines there is no moisture and no ventilating pan, a scheme being employed for radiating and distributing heat most thoroughly and equably without moisture. This feature alone is claimed to give these incubators a decided advantage.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

The following letter is addressed by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to persons desirous of having their cattle tested for Tuberculosis, and sets forth the conditions under which the Dominion Government undertake to apply the Tuberculin Test

FREE OF CHARGE

DOMINION OF CANADA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, 1898

DEAR SIR,—In response to your letter of the I beg to say that the following are the conditions upon which the Department applies the tuberculin test to cattle.

When a person makes application to the Department to have his cattle tested, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them are affected with tuberculosis, a Government Inspector is sent to test, and all expenses in connection with this are paid by the Department. The owner must accept all responsibility for the result of the test. The Government do not order the slaughter of diseased animals. No compensation will be given in cases where owners slaughter of their own free will. If any of the animals are found to be suffering from the disease they will have to be isolated and the shed or corral in which they are kept will be quarantined. The owner will then be prohibited from selling any of them or their raw products. Should he desire of his own free will to slaughter them and dispose of the carcasses for food, he will have to consult the local authorities as to whether he will be allowed to sell them. The premises in which diseased animals have been must be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector, as recommended on page 11 of the Farmers' Bulletin on Tuberculosis, a copy of which I enclose you. The premises in which the diseased cattle have been quarantined will also have to be disinfected and cleaned, as mentioned above, after the animals have been disposed of. When the Minister of Agriculture receives a certificate from the Inspector that the disinfection has been done to his satisfaction the premises will be released from quarantine. No application will be considered unless the owner agrees to submit all his cattle to the test.

If an applicant refuses to have his cattle tested after having made formal application, he will be charged with and will have to pay whatever expenses may have been incurred by the Department in connection with the sending of a Veterinarian to make the tests.

Upon your signing and returning to us the attached form of request a Government Inspector will be sent to test your cattle.

Yours truly,
W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To.....

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture for Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR, I hereby request that my entire herd of cattle consisting of—

- Bulls,
- Cows,
- Steers,
- Heifers,
- Calves,

be tested for Tuberculosis with Tuberculin, and I hereby agree to conform to the Government conditions as expressed in their letter dated....., which I acknowledge having received.

The nearest railway station to my premises is..... on the line of the..... Railway Company, and if I am notified when the Inspector will arrive at the Station I will meet him and drive him to my premises, and, when the testing of my animals is completed, will drive him back to the Station, free of charge.

Date..... Signed.....
Address.....

Cash Prizes

\$80.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 100 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$45.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 90 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$40.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 80 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$35.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 70 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$30.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 60 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$25.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 50 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$20.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us not less than 40 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$15.00 CASH

will be sent to any one sending us not less than 30 new subscribers at \$1 each.

\$10.00 CASH

will be given to any one sending us 25 new subscribers at \$1 each.

IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER CASH PRIZES

\$35.00 CASH

will be divided between the persons sending us the two largest lists of new subscribers prior to 1st June, 1899, as follows:

\$20.00 CASH

to the person sending us the largest list, and

\$15.00 CASH

to the person sending us the second largest list. If the two largest lists are equal, the \$35 prize will be equally divided between the persons sending them in.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," and no one who attempts to obtain a prize will go unrewarded, so long as he succeeds in obtaining subscriptions, no matter how small the number may be.

Those competing for cash prizes who do not obtain a sufficient number of new subscriptions to entitle them to the prize for which they are competing, or to any cash prize, may select any other premium to which the number of subscriptions sent in will entitle them; or, if they prefer it, we will pay them at the rate of 40 cents for each new yearly subscription they have sent to us. You stand a good chance to win one of the special cash prizes for the largest list, although you may not obtain a sufficient number of names to entitle you to the prize for which you compete, as the special prize will be awarded for the largest and second largest lists, though they may contain only a small proportion of the names required to secure one of the regular prizes.

A Special Number to Every Subscriber. Every man who subscribes for one year will receive one of our Magnificent Special Numbers, which is easily worth 50c.

Five New Trial Subscriptions Count as one new yearly subscription in any competition for either cash prizes or premiums.

Sample Copies and Premium Lists free. Address

FARMING

Toronto, Canada.

Every Canadian Farmer Needs a Farm Paper

and a weekly paper is far more profitable from a business standpoint than any other. It costs no more and gives its readers many decided advantages over monthly or semi-monthly publications of a similar class.

FARMING is the Only Weekly Farm Paper in Canada. Try it for one year and you will be convinced of its superiority. Its Weekly Market Reports and Forecasts are accurate and will alone save many times the subscription price.

The balance of 1898 FREE. FARMING will be sent to new subscribers until the 1st of January, 1900, for only \$1.00.

PREMIUMS FOR EVERYONE

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE.

Feeds and Feeding. By Prof. W. A. Henry, Dean of the College of Agriculture of Wisconsin. Every Farmer and Stockman should have it. Price \$2. Free with 3 new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Woll's Handbook for Farmers and Dairymen. Every Farmer and Dairyman is interested in this book. Price \$1.50. Free with 3 new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

The American Standard of Perfection. The recognized standard work on poultry, adopted by the American Poultry Association. Price \$1. Free with 2 new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Silos, Ensilage and Silage. By Manly Miles, M.D., F.R.M.S. A practical treatise on the ensilage of fodder corn, with most recent and authentic information on this subject; illustrated. Price 50c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Canning and Preserving. By Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the best known teacher of cooking in America. Price 40c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Agriculture. By Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The latest work on the subject. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

The First Principles of Agriculture. By Milk and Shaw. This well-known work should be in the hands of every young man in Canada. Price 40c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Testing Milk and Its Products. By Professors Farrington and Woll. Price \$1. Free with two new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Dr. Carlin's Receipt Book and Household Physician. Contains over 6,000 valuable receipts, with treatises on the care and management of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, bees, dogs and other pet animals. Directions for the care of the sick, and the treatment and prevention of disease, and a thousand other useful and necessary items of interest for the farm, the household, the sick room and the kitchen. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

The Shepherd's Manual. Enlarged edition. By Henry Stewart. Price \$1.50. Free with three new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

DAIRYING APPLIANCES

The Melotte Hand Separator. Capacity 330 lbs. Price \$100.00. This is one of the latest and best cream separators made, and splendid value for the price. Will be sent free with 100 new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Farmers' Favorite Babcock Milk Tester. Four bottle machine. Price \$5. Free with seven new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Milking Tubes. Every dairy man should have them. Price 25c. each. Two of them free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

Platform Scales. Capacity 500 lbs. Strong, compact and well-finished. Price \$15. Free with twenty four new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Farmers' Union Scale. Capacity 3/4 oz. to 240 lbs., with tin scoop. Price \$6.00. Free with ten new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Even-Balance Scale, with Side Beam and Weights. Capacity 10 lbs. Price \$3.75. Free with seven new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

FOR THE BOYS.

An Up-to-Date Watch. Open face, nickel case, stem-wind, pendant set. Guaranteed by the maker for five years. Price \$3.50. Free with three new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

A Two-Bladed Pocket Knife. Brass lined, horn or ivory handle, best steel. Price 75c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Hohner's Up-to-Date Cased Mouth Organ. A fine organ for concerts, with shaped nickel covers, 20 holes, brass plates, 20 reeds. Each organ in a velvet, satin-lined case, with clasp. Price 40c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

A 24-inch Football. Fair quality of leather, superior shape, well sewn; rubbers of best quality; with bladder, complete. Price \$2.50. Free with five new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

One Pair of Purebred Silver Laced Wyandotte Fowls. Beauties. Worth \$5. Free with six new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

HOUSEHOLD AND FARM NEEDS.

Handsome Parlor Clock. Black polished wood, with gilt ornaments. Price \$5.00. Free with nine new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Ear Labels for Sheep or Swine. With name and number. Price \$3 for 100. \$2 for one new yearly subscription at \$1.

The Whiting Saw Set. The favorite tool for setting all kinds of saws. Price 60c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Repair Outfit. For boot and shoe, rubber and tin repairing; 44 articles in neat, strong box. Every family needs one. Price \$1.75. Free with four new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

A First-Class Washing Machine. Price \$8. Free with only twelve new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

The Old Favorite Royal Canadian Wringer. Brass-bound frame, 11-inch solid rubber rollers; warranted. Price \$2.75. Free with six new yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

A "Daisy" Churn. Everyone knows this churn. Capacity 1 to 4 gallons. Price \$3.00. Free with six new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Bull Snap. Tinned, with chain and screw eye. Price 50c. Free with one new yearly subscription at \$1.

Farm Bell. Gold bronze, japanned mountings; diameter 13 inches; weight 40 lbs. Sent carriage free to any express office in Ontario only for four new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

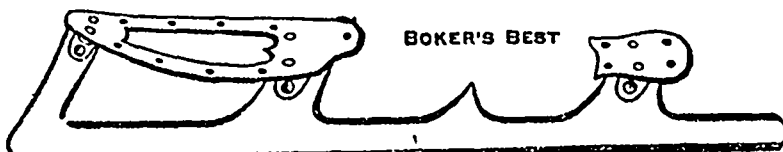
Your Own Subscription Free for six months for one new yearly subscription, and for one year for two new yearly subscriptions, at \$1 each.

Five Trial Subscriptions from now until the end of the year, at 20c., will count as one yearly subscription at \$1.

N.B.—Articles which may be sent by mail will be prepaid to any address in Canada. Those which require to be sent by express or freight are F.O.B. at Toronto, and consignee will pay charges for carriage in every case.

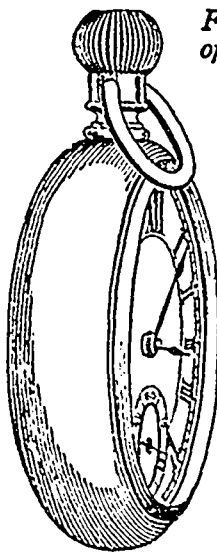
FREE No Money Required.

For Selling a few Packets of Exquisite Perfume at 10 Cents each.



BOKER'S BEST

Free for selling 2 1/2 dozen.



Free, with a handsome Chain and Charms, for selling 2 dozen.

WE give this handsome Boy's Watch or a pair of Boker's All Spring Skates for selling 2 doz. packets; a pair of Boker's Best Hockey Skates for selling 2 1/2 doz., or this dainty little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. Our perfume has a most delicious and lasting odour, and is put up in very pretty packets. The testimonials below will show how easily it sells. Send us your name and address and we will mail the perfume, postpaid. You run no risk. We send an extra package to cover your postage, so that you need not spend a cent of your own. Sell the perfume, return our money and we will at once forward your watch or skates, all charges paid by us. The Boy's Watch is of genuine American make, very handsome and reliable. The Lady's Watch is a beautiful little Swiss, as durable and accurate as it is pretty. The Skates are Boker's Best, and you know what that means. We have them in every size, for boys or girls. Remember that the first agent in a neighborhood has the best chance. Liberal commission if preferred. Unsold perfume may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., TORONTO

Every day we receive dozens of testimonials like the following:

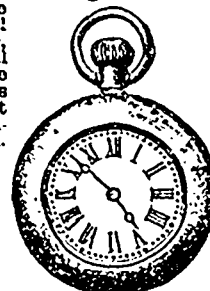
DACER, Ont., Nov. 24th, 1893.
DEAR SIRS,—Enclosed you will find your money for the perfume. I sold it on the way home from the post-office. Yours for business,
ANNIE J. COLE.

CANNINGTON, N.W.T., Oct. 25th, 1893.
DEAR SIRS,—I received the watch on the 22nd with chain and charms. They are far better than I expected. Your watch is a dandy and takes the shine wherever it is. It is true you give more than you promise. I thank you many times, for the work was not enough for this price. Yours truly,
JOHN G. W. GIBSON.

THOROLD, Ont., Nov. 20th, 1893.
THE HOME SPECIALTY Co.—I sold your perfume in 2 1/2 hours. Please find enclosed a post-office order for your money. Yours respectfully,
WILLIE CLIFTON.

ESSEX, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1893.
DEAR FRIENDS,—I received the watch and guard on Wednesday last and I like them very much. I will recommend your company whenever I can, for I think my watch is worth double the trouble trying to get it.

Yours truly,
CASSIE ELLIS,
31 LEWIS STREET, TORONTO, DEC. 7th, 1893.
Your Boker's Hockey Skates are worth all the rest put together.
JOHN CAMPBELL.



Free, with a beautiful Guard, for selling 3 dozen.

You may also earn Air Rifle, Gold Rings, Silver Brace-lets, Cameras, Tool Sets, Magic Lanterns, Manicure Sets, etc.



BOKER'S ALL

Free with Straps for selling 2 Dozen.

With every watch we send a **Written Guarantee** to Repair or Replace good for 1 year.

The new factory of the company at Wayland, N.Y., is thoroughly equipped and specially built for the manufacture of incubators and brooders. The two active members of the company are Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers and Mr. Frank A. Patchers. The new catalogue issued by them is a very handsome book and should be in the hands of every poultry man. It can be obtained for 10 cents in stamps.

At the Guelph Fat Stock Show.—During the Fat Stock Show held in Guelph last week many of the visitors took the opportunity of looking over the Ontario Agricultural College farm. The superintendent of the farm, Mr. Wm. Rennie, did everything possible to show the working of the farm and to make everyone feel at home. Among the chief attractions to the large body of visitors was the Pneumatic Ensilage and Straw Cutter, manufactured by the Wilkinson Plough Co., Limited, of Toronto, which has been purchased by the farm lately. This was in operation in the large barn, and was being used to cut the straw for feeding and bedding for the stock. The cut feed was delivered by pipes forty feet from the machine, two men being busily employed in pitching the straw to the machine and one man in feeding. Even with this force the machine was by no means being run to its full capacity. These Pneumatic Ensilage and Straw Cutters have certainly proved themselves an unqualified success, and the Wilkinson Plough Co., Limited, of Toronto, are to be congratulated upon having placed upon the market a machine which for ease of operation and simplicity of construction cannot be equalled. Among those who witnessed the operation of this machine were: Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Ontario; Hon. Mr. DeFreine, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec; Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Public Works for Quebec; Prof. Hatt, Agricultural College; Mr. Jeffs, of Bond Head, member O.A.C. Advisory Board; and Mr. Wm. Rennie, Superintendent O.A.C. Farm.

Stock Notes.

MESSRS. R. REID & Co., of Hintonburg, Ont., write: "Our stock is all housed and doing well. Sales have been extra good this fall, as the following list of sales within the

BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS



THE STAR RIVETER

For MENDING HARNESS, BELTING, etc. Indispensable to Farmers, Hiverymen and Threshermen. **STAR RIVETER** complete with 50 circular rivets \$1.00 best quality article ever introduced. Agents write for special prices and territory.

ENTERPRISE MAN'G CO., - TORONTO, ONT.

Consumption, if Properly Treated, is Curable. Left to Itself it is Slow, Sure and Deadly.

There is no human ailment so destructive of life as Consumption. It is the weapon of the grim reaper, carrying off its victims at any time; and in no month or in no season can they feel sure of immunity.

Modern medical science has made many discoveries along many different lines, but in no case is the human race under a greater debt of gratitude than to that distinguished and eminent chemist, Dr. T. A. Siocum, whose researches have resulted in a cure for consumption, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles—a cure that exterminates the cause, builds the body and kills the germ of disease.

To prove the efficacy of this cure, three bottles are offered free to any sufferer. All that is necessary is to put your name, post-office and nearest express office on a postcard and mail it to The T. A. Siocum Chemical Co., Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto.

last three months will show: One yearling heifer to T. E. Angus, Carp, Ont.; one bull calf to W. Watson, Hammond, Ont.; one heifer calf to W. Hamilton, Chesterville, Ont.; one heifer calf, one Poland China sow, one Tamworth sow to D. Shipman, Skead's Mills, Ont.; one Poland China boar to James Chapman, Bristol, Que. In Berkshires we sold one boar to George R. Blair, Metcalf, Ont.; one boar to George Olmstead, Vars, Ont.; one sow to Thomas Fairburn, Billings Bridge, Ont.; one sow to Sheriff Hagan, Plantagenet, Ont.; one sow to Robert Ross, Ottawa; one boar to Andrew Cochran,

GLUBBING LIST

SAVE MONEY by ordering your newspapers and reading matter through us. We can furnish almost any book, newspaper, or magazine in combination with subscriptions and save you money in every case. The following are some of the leading publications we offer with FARMING.

	Regular Price	With FARMING
Canadian Magazine.....	\$2 50	\$2 50
Toronto Weekly Globe.....	1 00	1 45
Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire.....	1 00	1 40
Toronto Morning World.....	3 00	3 00
Farm and Fireside.....	1 00	1 40
Montreal Daily Witness.....	3 00	3 00
Montreal Weekly Witness....	1 00	1 60
Family Herald and Weekly Star— with great premium picture.....	1 00	1 75
London Daily News.....	1 50	2 00
London Weekly Free Press... ..	1 00	1 75
London Weekly Advertiser... ..	1 00	1 40
Ottawa Semi-weekly Free Press	1 00	1 60
Ottawa Semi-weekly Journal..	1 00	1 55
Ottawa Semi-weekly Citizen..	1 00	1 50
Ottawa Morning Citizen (daily)	3 00	3 00
*Hamilton Semi-weekly Times	1 00	1 60
*Hamilton Semi-weekly Spectator	1 00	1 60
Brantford Weekly Expositor..	1 00	1 75
Brantford Weekly Courier....	1 00	1 75
The Semi-Weekly Sun (St. John, N.B.).....	0 75	1 50
The Welland Tribune.....	1 00	1 50
The Halifax Herald.....	3 00	3 00
*Citizen and Country, Toronto	1 00	1 50
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1 00	1 75
The Breeder's Gazette.....	2 00	2 00
Rural New Yorker.....	2 00	1 85
The Guelph Herald.....	1 00	1 70
The Jersey Bulletin.....	1 50	2 00
The American Kitchen Magazine.....	1 00	1 75

Papers marked thus * will be sent until the end of 1899—other papers for the year only—but FARMING will be sent until the end of 1899 for the price mentioned in every case.

Address,

FARMING, Toronto, Can.

Almonte; one boar to Oliver Wylie, Hammond, Ont., and the following Tamworths: One boar to John Steele, Almonte, Ont.; one boar to W. Remphill, Richmond, Ont.; one sow to Robert Hamner, Richmond, Ont.; one boar to Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; one boar to Thomas Somerton, Pakenham, Ont.; one boar and sow to J. H. Donaldson, Dravittville, Que.; one sow to Lawrence Naismith, Almonte, Ont.; one boar to M. F. Bruce, Adders, Ont.; one boar to D. McGregor, Ormond, Ont. We have still a number of extra good young things for sale as per ad."

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., of Toronto, Ont., and Cleveland, Ohio, are about as well known among stock men on both sides of the line as any firm doing business in America. They have been using the columns of FARMING for advertising purposes for a number of years and the fact that they not only continue to do so but have increased their space every year is the very best evidence of the value of the paper as a medium for reaching the stock breeders and farmers in Canada. In addition to this they have frequently expressed their entire satisfaction with the results obtained from their advertisements and on November 25th, 1898, they repeat the statement again in forwarding copy for the large advertisement which appears this week on the last page of the cover of this paper. The Lawrence Williams Co. are thorough business people and know to a demonstration what advertising merit will give them the best returns. There is no guess work about it. It is a certainty with them. Stock breeders should make a note of this. The true indication of the value of an advertising medium is the opinion which such business advertisers as these, who have special means of ascertaining results, have of it, not the number of canvassers sent out by the paper to drum up business. The Lawrence Williams Co. desire to reach the same class of people to whom the Canadian live stock men appeal in their advertisements for business and if profitable results are obtained in the one case it is only reasonable to expect like results in the other.

MESSRS. J. YUILL & SONS, of Carleton Place, Ont., writes: "Our stock of Avshire has gone into winter quarters in fine condition. We have twenty cows calved within the last two months, and ten more will be in very soon, and would be pleased to dispose of calves, either sex, to make room as we are somewhat crowded for room. We are clean sold out of young bulls fit for service, but we have a very fine lot of heifers one and two years old. We are also sold out of ram lambs, but have a fine lot of ewe lambs, shearlings and two shear ewes. There has been an unusual demand for Shropshire rams for the purpose of crossing on common flocks. We are also sold out of Berkshire hogs, but have a few young sows of the real Bacon type. We have lately effected the following sales: The grand cow, Nellie Meadowside, 2463, Mr. Robert Stewart, Aylmer, Quebec; A great large, strong bull calf, Clearan-e Meadowside, 9779, to Mr. John McCullough, Aylmer, Quebec; Hector Meadowside, 9781 This calf headed our young herd which took first prize at Ottawa Exhibition; to Mr. Andrew Ponpare, Brownley Lane, Ont.; Lynch Meadowside, 9780, to Mr. B. W. Phillips, Aurora, Ont. One Shropshire lamb, two shears, to three prizes at Ottawa Exhibition, to Mr. T. Graham, Mosgrove, Ont.; one shearing ram to W. T. Dunlop, Monastic, Ont.; Mr. R. H. Tufts & Sons, Tweed, Ont., one ram and one ewe lamb; Mr. J. K. Elliott, Day Mill's, Ont., one ram lamb; Mr. D. H. Lawrence, Sprucevale, Ont., one ram lamb; Mr. W. P. Gibson, Lammemor, Ont., one ram lamb and one boar pig; Mr. John Hopkins, Cummings Bridge, Ont., ram lamb; Mr. Joseph Lewis, Ailton, one aged Berkshire sow; Mr. Thos. Willows, Lanark, Ont., one boar; Mr. W. C. Wyman, Chute Au Blondeau, two sows and one boar; Mr. W. H. Whelland, West Port, Ont., one sow; Mr. A. E. Brush, West Port, Ont., one boar; Mr. Samuel Hanna, Munster, Ont., one boar; Mr. John Hanna, Munster, Ont., one sow; Mr. James Shellington, Munster, Ont., one sow.

CURES CATTLE

For cattle coughs, sore throat, sprains, sore or caked bag and a score of accidents that might befall the herd, Griffith's Menthol Liniment is the greatest of external applications—proved the success that is claimed for it a thousand times—good in an emergency—quick to cure.

"We have used Griffith's Menthol Liniment with great satisfaction and success on our ranches, and believe that for horses and cattle there is nothing to equal it." P. R. Ritchie & Co., ranchers, Vancouver, B.C.

GRIFFITH'S VETERINARY MENTHOL LINIMENT

Relieves the instant applied
At all Druggists—75 Cents

FARMERS WANTED

To take orders in their section for the famous land reclaimer,

Alberts' Thomas-Phosphate Powder (Reg.)
Purity and analysis guaranteed. Correspond at once, as fall dressing of the land is important.

WALLACE & FRASER

58 Canada Life Building, - TORONTO



Persiatic Hen-House Spray

Vermin is the most persistent enemy of the feathered stock. Keeps the fowl in bad health, listless and drooping; destroying its good qualities for show, lay or breeding purposes. Not much use in doctoring the fowl until the houses are in shape. Strike at the root of the trouble by keeping them in perfect sanitary condition with Persiatic Hen-House Spray. No insects or lice can live after its application and one thorough dose lasts a long time. Keeps the atmosphere pure and healthy, destroying disease germs and the bad effects of gases, vapors, etc. Makes up for insufficient ventilation in the winter months.

If your dealer hasn't it, write us direct.

The Pickhardt Renfrew Co.

(LIMITED)

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.



EVERY SUCCESSFUL farmer who raises fruits, vegetables, berries or grain, knows by experience the importance of having a large percentage of

Potash

in his fertilizers. If the fertilizer is too low in Potash the harvest is sure to be small, and of inferior quality.

Our books tell about the proper fertilizers for all crops, and we will gladly send them free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Patchall

THE Twentieth Century Mender bids goodbye to the needle and thread. Welcomed by thousands of women and praised by men. No more dirt in your home from mending bags. PATCHALL mends grain bags, binder canvas, and all kinds of cloth. It is a great saver for the farmer. Straw passing through small holes, winding on the rollers of the self-binding harvester breeds evil. A small piece of canvas and a little PATCHALL saves time and money. A great success in grain warehouses wherever tried. Thousands of bags are now patched by PATCHALL. Eight patches, two inches square, cost a cent. If you cannot obtain it from your hardware dealer, send 25 cents, and we will mail a can to your address prepaid. Manufactured by
Domestic Specialty Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE

THE splendid Dairy and Grain Farm, "Braeside," of 250 acres, near Mount Elgin, in the Township of Dereham, in the County of Oxford. Cheese factory and Creamery close by; convenient to good markets for all produce. Post Office, Churches, Store, Mills, Blacksmith shop and Telephone all convenient. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, well adapted for dairying or grain raising; well watered by creek and wells; Stone House and good Barns; Power Windmill; good fences; thirty-four acres of fall wheat in. For further particulars apply to owner.

LEWIS A. PRICE, Mount Elgin,
Or to M. WALSH, Barrister, Ingersoll.

If desired, this farm can be sold in two parcels of 150 and 100 acres respectively. Easy terms for payment.

ALL PEDIGREE STOCK-BREEDERS

Should keep in touch with Herd, Flock and Stud movements by reading the

FARMER AND STOCK-BREEDER

The best, most complete and attractive Agricultural and Live Stock newspaper. Enlarged to 25 pages weekly; frequent special issues 40 to 48 pages. Illustrations are a specialty, each number containing many of the leading prize-winners, etc. Brilliant and practical articles on the Farm, Dairy, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Veterinary, etc.
Unequaled as a medium for advertisements intended to reach the best class of breeders and farmers throughout Europe.

Subscription, postpaid for one year, \$2.50

Intending purchasers of British Purebred Stock should send us particulars of their requirements, large shipments and extensive connections having given our staff of expert buyers that experience which is indispensable in live stock transactions.
Enquiries welcomed. Address—

FARMER AND STOCK-BREEDER, London, Eng

The Ontario 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', \$2.
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 50,000 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 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

LIST OF STOCK FOR SALE.

THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shorthorns.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons... Campbellford Bull, 4 years; 5 bull calves; cows and heifers.
 Chapman, John G. St. Thomas 5 bulls, 1 to 12 months; heifers, 2 years.
 Holdsworth, R. L. & Son... Port Hope 3 bull calves
 Jeffs, E. & Sons. Bond Head Yearling bull; 6 bull and heifer calves; stock 1 year and upwards.
 Rankin, S. Fairview 4 bulls.
 Smith, A. W. Maple Lodge 10 young bulls; females.

Ayrshires.

Caldwell Bros. Or hard 5 bulls, 6 months to 12 months; 8 cows and heifers.
 Stewart, W. & Son. Menie 5 bulls, 6 months to 1 year; bull, 2 years.
 Yuill, J. & Sons. Carleton Place 22 bull and heifer calves, under 2 months; cows and heifers.

Polled Angus.

Burt, J. W. Conningsby Bull, 10 months; heifers.
 Sharp, J. Rockside 3 bulls, 8 months and over; bull, 8 years.
 Varcoe, J. Carlow 3 bulls, 6 to 8 months; 8 females, all ages.

Jerseys.

Bull, B. H. & Sons Brampton 6 yearling bulls, 5 bull calves.
 Caldwell Bros. Orchard Yearling bull.
 O'Brien, J. London West 3 bull, 11 months and under.

Herefords.

Smith, H. D. Compton, Que. Bull calves.
 Stone, Alf. Guelph Stock all ages.

THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shropshires.

Govenlock, J. Seaforth Shearling rams; ewe, 2 years; ewe lambs.
 Yuill, J. & Sons. Carleton Place Ewes and ewe lambs.

Leicesters.

Smith, A. W. Maple Lodge 10 ram lambs; 20 ewes and ewe lambs.

Cotswolds.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons... Campbellford Ram and ewe lambs; ewes.

Dorset Horns.

Hunter, J. Wyoming 8 lambs; ewes.

THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Berkshires.

Bonnycastle, F. & Sons... Campbellford 25 head, 2 to 7 months.
 Bull, B. H. & Sons Brampton 13 sows and boars, 8 months; 20 sows and boars, 3 months.
 Caldwell Bros. Orchard 0 sows, 4 months.
 Colwill Bros. Newcastle 2 boar and 3 sows, 6 months; young stock, 3 months.
 Decker, C. R. Chestersfield 30 head; boars and sows; young stock, both sexes.
 Ferguson, J. J. Smith's Falls Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 6 months.
 Harris, G. N. Lynden Aged boar; 7 boars and sows, 6 to 13 months; 20 pigs, 2 months and under.
 Holdsworth, R. L. & Son... Port Hope Sow, with litter; sows and boars, 5 months; aged boar.
 Jeffs, E. & Sons. Bond Head 8 young sows and boars; 20 fat pigs.
 Smith, H. D. Compton, Que. Young pigs.
 Yuill, Jos. & Sons. Carleton Place Sows, all ages.

Tamworths.

Baldwin, Wm. Manitou, Man. 7 sows, 4 and 8 months; 2 boars, 4 and 21 months.
 Brown, W. Paisley Stock 2 and 3 months.
 Caldwell Bros. Orchard 15 boars, 3 to 10 months; 20 sows, 3 to 15 months.
 Colwill Bros. Newcastle Boar, 3 months.
 Golding, H. Thameford 4 sows, 7 months; young pigs, both sexes.
 Hawkshaw W. S. & Sons. Glanworth 3 boars and 6 sows, four months; boar 6 months; 3 sows, 7 months.
 McCutcheon, H. Glencoe Stock, both sexes.
 Smith, H. D. Compton, Que. Young pigs.
 Treverton, Chas. Belleville 2 boars, 5 and 18 months; sow, 5 months.

Yorkshires.

Barr, David, Jr. Renfrew 6 young sows.
 Colwill Bros. Newcastle 7 pigs, 2 months, both sexes.
 Maybney, F. Chapeau 3 sows and boars, 6 and 10 months; stock, 3 months.
 Nichol, Robert. Brussels Aged boar; boar, 8 months; 2 sows, 8 months; pigs, 6 weeks to 3 months.

Taylor, J. H. Richmond Station, Que. 2 aged sows.

Chester Whites.

Birdcall, F. & Son. Birdsall Pigs, both sexes, 6 weeks; boar, 7 months; pigs, 2 months.
 Golding, H. Thamesford 3 sows, 7 months.
 Holdsworth, R. L. Port Hope Sows and boars, 6 to 12 months; aged boar.

Duroc-Jerseys.

McCutcheon, H. Glencoe Stock, both sexes.
 Taylor, J. H. Richmond Station, Que. 2 boars.

Essex.

Taylor, J. H. Richmond Station, Que. Boar and sow.

Poind-Chinas.

Taylor, J. H. Richmond Station, Que. 2 boars; 2 aged sows; young stock.

AN ABRIDGED REPORT OF AMERICAN EXPERIMENTS WHICH ARE OF VALUE TO CANADIAN FARMERS.

RESTORING THE CONSISTENCY OF PASTEURIZED CREAM.

The use of pasteurized cream for domestic purposes has spread quite extensively of late, several dairymen in the larger cities being in the habit of putting up pasteurized cream in bottles.

The advantages of pasteurized cream are that it is more convenient to handle, there is less loss from spoiling, and it is free from disease germs. The cream will keep for several days without souring, so that a small jar of it can be kept on hand for use from day to day until exhausted. It has proved such a convenience that many families now use it regularly which had previously not cared to bother buying the small supply of cream needed for daily use.

A very serious objection to pasteurized cream, and one which has greatly retarded its more extended use, is its lack of consistency. It is thinner and less viscous than ordinary cream, and does not whip so readily. The Wisconsin Station has for some time been seeking a remedy for this trouble, and has found that the consistency of pasteurized cream may be completely restored by the addition of lime in solution. Lime-water alone is impracticable, as it dilutes the cream too much, although even lime-water materially increases the consistency of pasteurized cream. It was found, however, that lime dissolved in a solution of granulated sugar, which solution would contain a hundred times as much lime as lime-water, produced the desired result without perceptibly changing the cream otherwise. This solution has been called "viscogen," on account of its viscous-producing qualities.

Preparation of Viscogen.—The method of preparing it is as follows: Two and one-half parts by weight of good quality of cane sugar (granulated) are dissolved in five parts of water and one part of quicklime gradually slacked in three parts of water. This milk of lime should be poured through a wire strainer to remove coarse, unslacked particles, and then added to the sugar solution. The mixture should be agitated at frequent intervals, and after two or three hours allowed to settle until the clear fluid on top can be siphoned off.

Where large quantities are made, it will be found convenient to mix the ingredients in a revolving barrel churn. The clear liquid (viscogen) should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, which are filled full, because it absorbed carbonic acid from the air, thus reducing its strength, and also because, when air has access to the solution the color

is darkened after a while. This last chemical change, however, does not, apparently, impair its usefulness.

It should be noted that the quantity of lime recommended in the above formula is considerably more than will be dissolved by the sugar solution. The reason for this is the amount of impurities in the Wisconsin lime. As the impurities are practically insoluble in the sugar solution, they have no effect in the viscogen.

After the clear fluid is siphoned off, the residue still contains some of the sugar solution, which remains turbid for a long time. This sugar can be recovered by adding considerable water to the residue and allowing it to settle again, when the pure liquid can be poured off and used in the place of an equal quantity of water in the preparation of the next lot.

Quantity to use—The exact amount of viscogen required to restore the consistency of pasteurized cream depends on the amount of acidity in the cream. A safe, practical means of adding the right amount is to test the amount of viscogen required to neutralize a small measured quantity of cream, and then to calculate the quantity required for the whole amount of cream. The neutral point of the cream is shown by a little phenolphthalein solution; a drop of it mixed with a drop of the cream should give a pink color which quickly disappears; if the pink color is permanent, too much viscogen has been added.

In adding the viscogen to the cream, it should be poured into the cream slowly, stirring the latter constantly, in order to get a homogeneous mixture. The pasteurized cream should be cooled to a point below 60 degrees F. before the viscogen is added.

No objection can be urged against the use of viscogen on the ground of health, inasmuch as the amount of lime added, when the above rules are followed, will not exceed 0.6 of an ounce to every 100 pounds of cream, or less than four parts in 10,000, and its effect on persons would be beneficial rather than injurious. In order, however, to avoid coming into conflict with laws which prohibit the addition of any foreign substance to milk, it has been proposed to sell the product under the name of "visco-cream," "visco-milk," etc.

Uses of Viscogen—The bulletin concludes with the following purposes for which viscogen can be used.

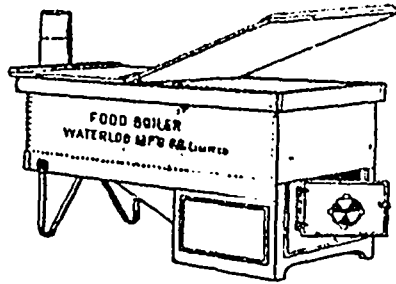
(1) To restore the consistency of pasteurized cream, for which it stands pre-eminent.

(2) To increase the body of separator cream, and so overcome the objection urged against this in comparison with gravity cream.

(3) To increase the viscosity of cream for whipping, for which it is recommended, inasmuch as the kind of consistency imparted enables one to whip cream at temperatures that would otherwise be impossible.

(4) To give greater body to condensed milk where the method of preparation does not interfere with the use.

THE WATERLOO ...FOOD BOILER



Used chiefly by Farmers, Stock Feeders and Butchers for
COOKING FEED FOR STOCK AND POULTRY,
For **BOILING SAP,**
SCALDING HOGS,
Etc., Etc.

The Most Economical on Fuel and the Most Convenient for all-round purposes of any Cooker in the Market

IT PAYS TO BOIL FEED for STOCK, HOGS and POULTRY

Built in 40, 90 and 125 Gallon Sizes. Write for Circulars and Prices

WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO., Limited
WATERLOO, ONT.

Extract from Annual Report for 1897

of the Consulting Chemist of the **ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND**, published in their Journal, 31st December, 1897, page 732:

"It has been necessary to call attention to the fact that under the name of 'slag,' and sometimes even under that of 'basic slag,' have been sold refuse materials of a very different character, and having little or no manurial value. These have not been the product of the now well known 'Basic' or THOMAS process of iron or steel-making, and have contained little or no phosphoric acid such as basic phosphate has. In several instances the purchasers believed that they were buying the true basic slag. It behoves one, therefore, to be careful to stipulate for THOMAS-PHOSPHATE, and to have a guarantee of phosphoric acid contained, and of fineness of division."

We handle the only true

Thomas-Phosphate Powder

sold in Canada; and to be sure of genuine material, see that the bags have our name and address.

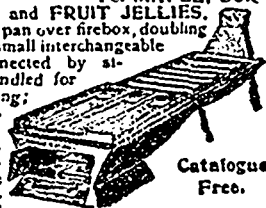
WALLACE & FRASER

Masonic Block
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Canada Life Building
TORONTO

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity. Small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleansing and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the Cook pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle hung on a fence rail.



Catalogue Free.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.,
84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—with the simple, perfect, self-regulating **EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR**. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced list-price hatch made. **GEO. H. STAHL,** 114 to 128 N. 6th St., Quincy, Ill. Circulars free. Send 6c. for illus. Catalog.

Dr. Leavitt's DEHORNING CLIPPERS



Are the BEST in use. More of them in use than all other kinds combined. For list, giving full particulars, address the owner of the Canadian Patent.

S. S. KIMBALL
877 Craig Street MONTREAL, P.O.

HOW TO START In the POULTRY BUSINESS and how to make it a complete success, is the theme of our **POULTRY GUIDE**. Tells all about poultry houses, how to build, cost, &c., and how to breed, feed and market fowls. Treat also of the famous **CYPHERS INCUBATOR** which is delivered freight paid to every purchaser. This machine requires absolutely no artificial moisture. Send 10 cents and get the book. Circulars FREE. **THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.** Box 69, WAYLAND, N.Y.

FARMING

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

Published every Tuesday by

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Subscriptions in Canada and the United States, \$1.00 per year, in advance; six months, 50 cents, three months 25 cents. In all countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 a year in advance.

The date opposite the name on the Address Label indicates the time at which a subscription is paid, and the changing of the date is sufficient acknowledgment of the payment of a subscription. When this change is not made promptly notify us. In ordering change of address, be sure to give the old address as well as the new.

FARMING will be sent to all subscribers until a notice by post card or letter to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid up. Returning a paper is not a notice to discontinue. All arrears must be paid up before a name can be taken from our list. All remittances should be made by P.O. money order, express money order, or registered letter. Sending money in an unregistered letter is unsafe, and will be at the sender's risk.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

All communications should be addressed to "FARMING, 44-46 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada."

Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, LONDON, ENG.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,

44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto,

Dec. 19th, 1898.

General trade conditions are good in the country and local merchants are experiencing the best holiday trade they have had for years. In wholesale circles the outlook is good for a big spring trade.

Wheat.

The wheat market has taken a somewhat unexpected turn upward. This upward movement originated in Chicago early in the week, when prices advanced 3 to 8 cents per bushel. Dealers report this advance as being due to the speculative element in the wheat ring, and that it is not of a permanent character. This would probably be the case had this advance been confined to this side of the water, and had not the Liverpool market towards the end of the week advanced from 1/8d. to 3/8d. per cental. This would seem to give the advance a somewhat permanent character, but the next few days will tell. The world's wheat supply in sight is now 54,178,000 bushels as compared with 71,584,000 bushels at this time last year, a decrease of 17,406,000 bushels. Though the farmers in the Western States have been marketing their wheat pretty freely of late, it transpires that they have been marketing in small quantities and often, rather than large quantities at a time. There are large quantities of wheat in the Manitoba and Ontario farmer's hands, who still seem inclined to hold for a while longer.

Exporters claim that the prices of a week ago admitted of an export business being done, but that the recent advance will put prices too high for this trade. The Montreal market has been quiet and holders are asking 67 and 67 1/2c. The market here has been somewhat dragging till the end of the week, when there was a firmer feeling in response to the Chicago advance. Ontario red and white is quoted at 66 to 67c. north and west, goose at 65 to 66c. and No. 1 Manitoba hard 79c. at Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 74c. On the local market 67 1/2 to 68 1/2c. are the quotations for red and white, 65 1/2 to 67c. for goose, and 67c. for spring sif. Latest reports show that futures at Chicago and Liverpool have receded a couple of cents.

Oats and Barley.

A steadier feeling prevails in the London oat market, though there have been liberal receipts of American and Canadian. Montreal quotations are 30 to 30 1/2c. for No. 2, and 29 1/2c. for No. 3. There has been an advance

of 1/2c. per bushel at Ontario points in sympathy with the wheat advance. Oats are firmer here, and quotations are 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c. west. On the local market oats bring 30 1/2c. per bushel.

The Montreal market is steady for choice malting barley, and quotations are 55 to 56c. Barley is quoted here at 46 to 47c. west, and on the local farmers' market at 47 to 50c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

Peas on the London market are dull owing to light offerings and too high prices. The Montreal market is firm at 62 1/2 to 63c. high freights, and 63 to 63 1/2c. east. Peas seem to be in good demand here at 62c to 63 1/2c. west in car lots. On the local market the quotations are from 55 to 63c. per bushel.

Quotations for American corn at Montreal are about 43c. Canadian yellow is quoted here at 33 to 34c. west, and American at 42 to 43c. on track at Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

Owing to liberal supplies bran at Montreal is a little lower at \$13.50 to \$14; shorts are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15; and moullie at \$15.50 to \$16.50. City mills here are selling bran at \$13 and shorts at \$15 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto.

Clover and Timothy Seeds.

On the local market here red clover brings \$3.50 to \$4 per bushel; white clover, \$6 to \$9; alkali, \$4 to \$5; and timothy \$1.25 to \$1.35.

Eggs and Poultry.

The demand for Canadian fresh eggs and pickled stock continues good at British points. The total exports from Montreal this year amount to 218,427 cases, as compared with 176,845 packages last year, showing an increase of 41,582 cases. Receipts of new laid stock are small at Montreal, and sales are reported at 25 to 28c., with single cases selling at 29 to 30c. per dozen. New laid eggs are scarce here at 20 to 22c. Held fresh are quoted at 17 to 18c., and limed at 14 to 15c. On the local market new laid eggs bring about 20c., though there are quotations at 30c. and over.

Choice stock of dressed poultry is firmer at Montreal, and really choice dry-picked turkeys fetch 9c. per lb. The general run bring from 7 to 8 1/2c. per lb. Chickens are quoted at from 6 to 7c. ducks at from 7 to 8 1/2c., and geese at 6 to 6 1/2c. There is a good demand for dressed poultry here and quotations are 8 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, 5 to 6 1/2c. per lb. for geese, 40 to 60c. per pair for ducks and 25c. to 40c. for chickens. Prices are a little higher than these quotations on the local markets.

Potatoes.

Prices are firm at Montreal. Car lots bring from 53 to 55c. on track, and jobbing lots 60 to 65c. per bag. Cars on the track are quoted here at 55 to 60c. per bag, and potatoes out of store at 65c.

Hay and Straw.

The market is quiet for baled hay at Montreal which is quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 for No. 1 Timothy, No. 2 at \$4.75 to \$5.50, clover at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per car lots. Baled straw is quoted there at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton. The demand here is slow and cars on the track are quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.50. Baled straw is quoted at \$4.50. On the local market, Timothy brings \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton, and clover \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Fruit.

Apples in car lots are quoted in Montreal at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. while in a jobbing way they bring from 25 to 50c. per bbl. above these figures. There is a big Christmas demand for them. Apples on the local market bring from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl.

Cheese.

The statistical position of cheese seems to be very favorable for the continuation of

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WE WANT RAW FURS

higher prices. The exports of cheese from Canada and the United States at the close of navigation this year were about 500,000 boxes less than those at the corresponding date last year, and between now and May 1st, 1899, it is estimated that there will be a further shortage of 150,000 or 200,000 boxes compared with the same period last year, thus making a total shortage of fully 700,000 boxes for the season. There is also a shortage in the Antipodean make which, coupled with a material deficit in the home production in Great Britain, must eventually force prices much higher than they are at present.

Finest Canadian is now quoted in London at 45s. 6d. to 50s., and good to fine at 46s. to 48s., which is an advance of about 2s. on our last week's quotations. There is a good demand at the advance, and a big January trade is looked for. Transactions in finest Westerns have been put through at 9 3/4 to 10c., and the market there is firm at about these prices for really fine stuff.

Butter.

The butter situation though strong is not nearly so favorable for the continuation of present prices as that of cheese. There has been a further advance in the London market and finest Canadian creamery is quoted there at 105 to 110s.; seconds, 98 to 102s. But many consider these figures too high and are looking for a big slump in prices soon. It is to be hoped that their predictions will not come true. There is a much larger make in Australia and New Zealand and several large shipments from there are now on the way to England. In the latter place many of the cheese factories have changed to buttermaking. Then there have been larger exports of butter from the United States during the past week than at any time this season. However, except for a slightly easier feeling in one or two places the market is about as strong on this side as it was a week ago. The shipments of butter from Canada up to December 10th show an increase of 69,465 packages over last year for the same period, while those from New York for the same time show a decrease of 114,772 packages making a net decrease from this side of 45,307 packages.

It is felt at Montreal that the very cold weather of a week ago has lessened the supply of milk at the winter creameries, and shorter supplies may be looked for. Choice fresh

mild-salted creamery is quoted at 20½ to 20¼c. at Montreal, and seconds at 18½ to 19c. Sales of fine creamery for export are reported at 19 to 19½. Creamery butter here is somewhat easier in sympathy with outside places, and quotations are 20 to 21c. for prints and 19 to 20c. for tubs. There is a good demand here for choice large dairy rolls, and the market is steady at 14 to 15c. Dairy tubs bring from 11 to 15c. Dairy prints on the local market bring from 17 to 20c. and large rolls from 13 to 14c.

Cattle.

The cattle trade in the West has been somewhat quiet during the week, and cable advices report the English markets as not being favorable for shippers. The market here has been good for choice Christmas beef, some fancy lots having sold during the week at \$5 per cwt., the highest price paid this year. Poor quality, which seems in good supply, is not wanted.

Export Cattle.—On Friday choice heavy exporters sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50, with some extra lots at 10c. higher. Light exporters bring from \$3.85 to \$4.25 per cwt. Choice heavy export bulls were a little firmer at \$3.65 to \$4.12½.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots, not so heavy as exporters, sell for \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; good, from \$3.75 to \$3.90; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.65, and common from \$3.12½ to \$3.37½. Loads of choice Christmas cattle on Friday brought from \$4.25 to \$4.65, and a few choice picked animals, extra bred and fed, sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Buffalo stockers sold on Friday at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. Good heavy feeders of good quality are scarce and worth from \$3.40 to \$3.65 per cwt. Feeding bulls bring from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Milk Cows.—Choice cows seem to be scarce and bring from \$30 to \$48 each.

Calves.—These were a shade lower at Buffalo at the end of the week. Good veals of choice heavy quality are wanted. Prices are firm at \$3 to \$6 each for general run, and \$5 per cwt. for choice quality.

Sheep and Lambs.

There is a more active demand at Buffalo for choice lambs, but sheep are about steady. Prices for sheep here continue about the same at \$3.25 to \$3.40 for the bulk of the ewes, with choice picked lots at \$3.50 per cwt. Bucks bring from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. Spring lambs sold on Friday at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for the bulk, while a few lots of extra good Christmas lambs sold at \$4.30 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Hogs.

There is not much change in the Western markets. There was a fair supply here on Friday, with prices about the same. Choice selected bacon hogs, weighing from 160 to 220 lbs. each, un- and unmatured, off cars, sold at \$4.15 to \$4.25 per cwt. Heavy fat and light hogs bring about \$4 per cwt. A further decline of 10 to 15c. is reported in the English bacon market. Canadian, peeled bacon is quoted at 43c. to 45c., and fat and stout sides at 38c. to 40c. 6c.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

A small fire occurred on Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst., on the premises of the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto. The buildings and stock were damaged to the extent of about \$800, covered by insurance in the Phoenix of London and the Western Insurance companies. This will, of course, in no wise interfere with the business of the company, which will have the buildings repaired in the course of a few days. This company has done an enormous business during the last season, the full capacity of the works being taxed to the utmost to meet orders received. The machines manufactured by them have always been popular, but this year their popularity has increased to a point never reached before.

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as good as any if not the best of his kind on the continent of America to day. Also "ROYAL DUCHESS," a first-prize sow at the Royal Show, Birmingham, England, in 1883, together with a choice lot of other sows, young boars fit for service, and pigs eight weeks old, single or in pairs not akin. Also choice young sows bred to "Look Me Over." We ship to order, prepay express charges, guarantee stock as described.

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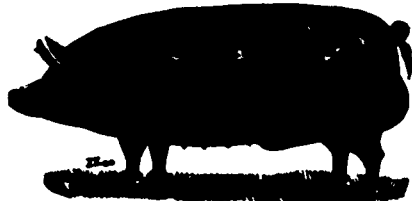
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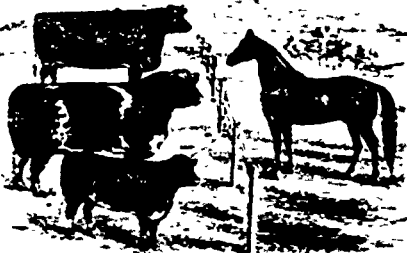
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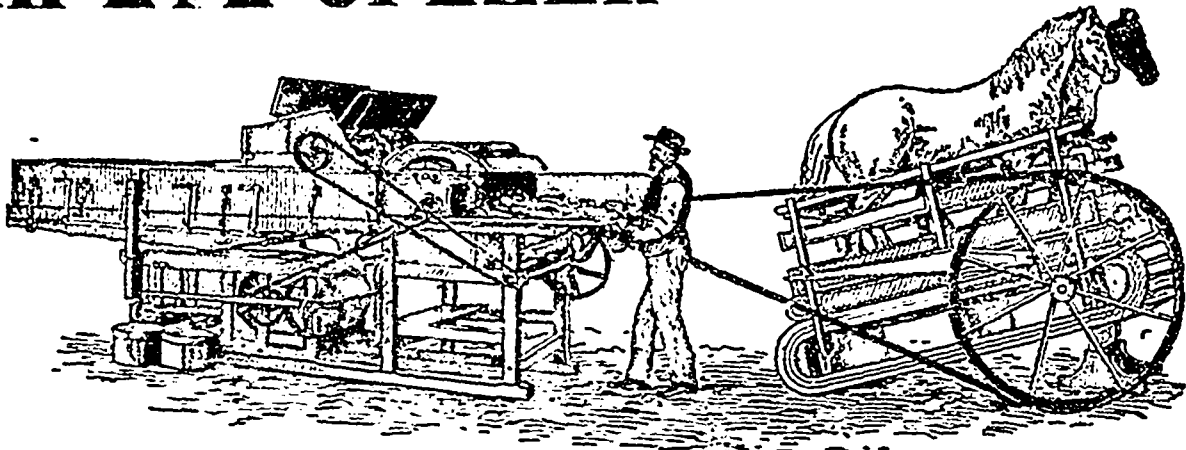
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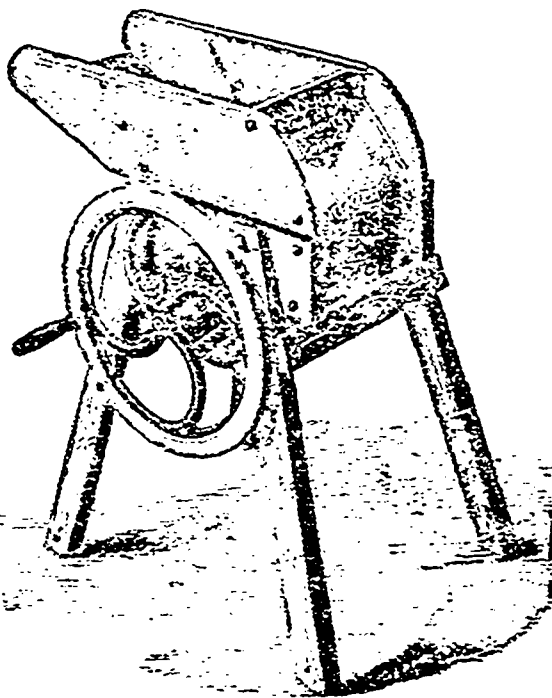


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OR ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK ARE UN-
SIGHTLY

Gombault's ..Caustic Balsam..

WILL ABSOLUTELY REMOVE THEM AND INCREASE
THE VALUE OF THE HORSE FIFTY PER CENT. . .

Safe for Anyone to Use and Sure in Results.

BEFORE turning your horses out for the winter, horses should be treated to remove Curb, Slight, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendon, Founder, Windpuffs, and Skin Diseases of Various Kinds, Diphtheria, Pink Eye, all lameness from Spavin, King-bone and other Bony Tumors. Also, all obstructions in circulation, and imparts new life and vigor. It is a peerless remedy for all Throat and Bronchial Troubles. Not ONLY SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT, BUT SAY YOURSELF BY TRYING IT.

TESTIMONIALS:

RHEUMATISM AND HORSES.

Please see my letter to you in the Caustic Balsam Express. Your Balsam has cured my horse of rheumatism, and I have cured him of all his other ailments. I have used it on a good many other horses with similar success. I have not a minute's spare time, but I do not mind working with it, as I know that your Balsam I can work around on the farm. Would like the agency for this territory.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for sprain, bone and blood, and wind galls, and laminitis with entire satisfaction. The result have not failed to make a perfect cure. I have recommended it to all my neighbors. I have taken some warts off my neighbor's horse. It is a very good recommendation and more.

"IT NEVER FAILED TO CURE."

I see you are still handling the Caustic Balsam. I will buy a dozen and try it on my horse. I have used it on my horse for over 10 years and it has cured him of all his ailments. I have used your bottle of it more than a dozen. I am very satisfied with it. I never failed to cure.

CURES IF PROPERLY USED.

Enclosed please find \$5.00 for a dozen bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I have used it on my horse for over 10 years and it has cured him of all his ailments. I have used your bottle of it more than a dozen. I am very satisfied with it. I never failed to cure.

DOES MORE THAN CLAIMED.

The bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam just received for me is a very fine one. I have used it on my horse for over 10 years and it has cured him of all his ailments. I have used your bottle of it more than a dozen. I am very satisfied with it. I never failed to cure.

BEATS ALL LINIMENT.

Please send me six bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I have used it on my horse for over 10 years and it has cured him of all his ailments. I have used your bottle of it more than a dozen. I am very satisfied with it. I never failed to cure.

DOES ITS WORK EVERY TIME.

I found out the virtue of the Caustic Balsam and have used 2 bottles. I think it one of the best medicines one can keep around a stable. It is always ready for use, and I believe if properly applied and rubbed in, will do its work every time. I have used different kinds of liniments, but this does its work better than anything I have ever used, and after all leaves no mark, and the hair grows in same as ever. You can use my name whenever you see fit.

USED FOUR BOTTLES WITH SATISFACTION.

My horse has been sick for some time and I have used four bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam with the greatest satisfaction. I have used it on my horse for over 10 years and it has cured him of all his ailments. I have used your bottle of it more than a dozen. I am very satisfied with it. I never failed to cure.

HANDLED 15 YEARS WITH SATISFACTION.

I have handled Gombault's Caustic Balsam for about 15 years, and, of course, in that time have sold hundreds of dollars worth with pleasant satisfaction to myself and great pleasure to my patrons. It is a delight quite seldom experienced by present time druggists to find a remedy that can be honestly recommended with no fear of having more in future sales than is gained by the profit in push sale talk. With little or no advertising, Gombault's Balsam has had an ever increasing sale because of neighborhood introduction and my present effort of pushing a good thing along.

ALWAYS USED WITH SUCCESS.

We have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for years and in all cases where a severe blister was necessary, with success. We have removed curbs, bunches caused by kicks, and strained tendons by repeated applications of your remedy and have never had a failure, when used according to directions.

PROVED TO BE A SUCCESS.

I have used a great deal of your Balsam this summer. It has proved to be a success in everything I have tried to cure. I cured one horse of a severe case of pink eye. The horse was a solid scab and I cured him sound and well. He is four years old and is handsome now. I did not leave a scar.

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

I am very much pleased with Gombault's Caustic Balsam and never expect to be without it again. It is a peerless remedy for all Throat and Bronchial Troubles.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., TORONTO, Ont, and Cleveland, Ohio,

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

Gombault's CAUSTIC BALSAM is the only Genuine