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A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

J. W. WILKINSON, B. A., Editor.

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## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### Special to Our Readers

Owing to the very rapid growth in the subscription lists of THE FARMING WORLD, we have been compelled to install a new electric mailing machine. This has meant the re-arranging of our entire lists, and notwithstanding the utmost care some mistakes will have occurred. Our readers are therefore asked to notify us promptly of any mistake in the address on the copy of his paper.

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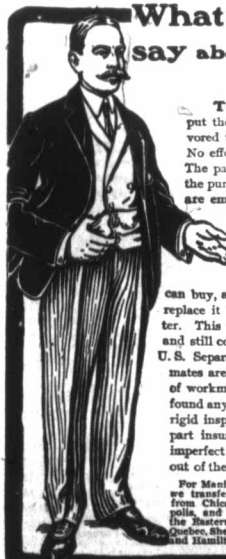
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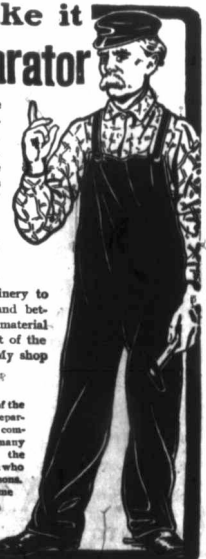
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THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXII

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 16, 1903

No. 20

### Don't Forget

**D**ON'T forget the copies given in last issue and upon which your views are respectfully requested. Your views on any one or all of them are of value and it will do you good as well as your neighbor to send them in for publication.

### The Cattle Embargo Again

In reply to a large deputation of Scottish farmers who waited on him recently in reference to the removal of the cattle embargo, Lord Onslow, the British Minister of Agriculture, said:

"I would like to hear what Canada would give in return if this embargo were taken off."

And what would Canada give for the removal of this embargo? In our humble opinion the answer should be: "Not one red cent." The embargo was placed upon our cattle some years ago because it was reported that disease existed among Canadian cattle. But this seems, as it has turned out, only to have been an excuse for providing a little protection for the English cattle raiser by the free trade government of Great Britain. Lord Onslow himself, as have his predecessors before him, has been forced to admit that no disease in cattle exists in Canada. So the matter stands and a member of the British Government would, forsooth, ask what would Canada give in return if this embargo were taken off.

During the years that this embargo has been on Canada has gone on producing beef cattle just the same, and her productions during the past year or two have exceeded any previous record. The question then is, would removal of the embargo help matters much? It would, no doubt, be of advantage to the rancher of the West, whose cattle when they leave the ranch, just need the little fitting up the Scottish farmer would be able to give them to round them out for market. But to the average cattle raiser we do not think its removal would be as beneficial as many would try to make out. He can grow the feed as well as the cattle. Then why not put the two together in his own stable and save the profit which the Scottish farmer would make by buying our store cattle and our hay and putting them together on the

other side of the Atlantic? The Canadian farmer has the brains and if he would just study the question a little more he could do it with profit to himself, and to his country.

What this country needs more than the removal of the embargo is the establishment of the dressed meat trade at a few central points on a permanent basis. If our governments will bend their energies in this direction, they will confer much larger benefits upon the Canadian cattle producer than if they persuaded the British Government to remove the embargo. If the home authorities wish

### "SHOULD BE IN EVERY CANADIAN FARMER'S HANDS."

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Department of Agriculture,  
Victoria, B.C., Oct. 24th, 1903.

Sir,—Your Exhibition Number has been read with much pleasure; it is not only instructive but entertaining. The article on the Agricultural College at Guelph is particularly useful, so much so that I have sent my copy to New Zealand whence I received enquiries regarding the working of that institution. I would esteem it a favor if you could oblige me with a few more copies of that number.

I will take this opportunity of complimenting you on the management and expressing my opinion that THE FARMING WORLD should be in every Canadian farmer's hands.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. ANDERSON,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Editor  
The Farming World,  
Toronto.

to remove it we would accept it gracefully, just as we have accepted other things quite recently that were not so pleasing. But at the same time there is something of far greater importance to the cattle trade of this country and that something is the setting of such wheels in motion as will lead to the establishment of large abattoirs in Canada, in the very near future. The immense cattle trade of the United States has been built up largely through the splendid market which the large packing houses of Chicago and elsewhere have created. The same conditions provided in Canada, though necessarily on a smaller scale, would have the same stimulating effect in developing our cattle trade. Provide a steady market that they can rely on and our farmers will produce the right kind of cattle to keep it going.

### Name Your Farm

Every farmer should have a name for his farm. A name such as Shady Nook, Maple Grove, Cozy Dell, etc., conveys an idea of home life and comfort that is entirely separate from the mere term lot 1, concession 3, etc. Besides, a suitable name will lead one to look with more pride upon that home. It will also influence the owner to improve the surroundings to make them more attractive and more in keeping with the ideals of a farm home, which a suitable name will convey. For instance, we would expect to find a farm with a name such as Pleasant View, well fenced, with well planned and suitable buildings, plenty of trees well arranged, and nothing out of place or that would convey other than a pleasant view to the visitor.

But aside from the influence a suitable name would have in beautifying the home and its surroundings it would strengthen the attachment of the farmer and his family to this particular spot which they call home. To say: "I live at Clover Dale or Evergreen Farm," is a much more attractive way of putting it than to say: "I live on the ninth concession." A name has an attractiveness that will bind the boy and girl closer to the old home, and in later years they will look back longingly to the days spent at "dear old Shady Nook farm."

### Prohibitive Restrictions

The decision of our breeders, as noted elsewhere in this issue, not to make an exhibit of live stock at St. Louis unless present regulations are greatly modified, is a most significant one. It conveys in clear-cut, definite terms to the United States Government and to the management of the Exhibition that unless they are willing to deal fairly and neighborly with Canada our important live stock interests will be unrepresented at the big international show next fall. Moreover, it, in no uncertain way, states that the prosperity of our live stock interests is in no sense dependent upon making an extensive display at St. Louis, nor is the refusal in any way a back-down. In the past, Canada has won sufficient glory in the live stock arena in competition with the best that the United States can produce to justify her in honorably withdrawing from future contests unless fairly conducted. At Chi-

ago, in 1893, in the larger number of the important classes, Canada carried off the bulk of the best wares. At the Pan-American, in 1901, a still greater victory came to the stockmen of the Dominion.

The decision is, therefore, not a case of fear, but the firm determination of Canadian breeders to no longer submit to the arbitrary and, to say the least, discourteous treatment which they are receiving at the hands of the United States authorities. So discourteous is this treatment that even Canadian Herd Books, which are of as high a standard as any in the world, are not recognized. This non-acceptance of our record would necessitate on the part of our Shorthorn breeders the payment of a registration fee of \$100, and the other breeders in proportion. Even this would not be so galling were it not for the fact that the English Herd Books and likewise some of the colonies, such as New Zealand, are recognized. But this is not all. The regulations governing the importation of animals into the United States are such as to

make the sending of exhibits to St. Louis particularly trying to Canadian breeders. A breeder exhibits for two reasons: To make a display of his best animals and to enlarge the market for his stock. If he exhibits he expects to do business, and to be compelled to hold his exhibits in bond and to pay duty if he sells, is putting obstruction in his way with vengeance. So harassing and trying are these obstructions that it would seem as if all the backing down were on the part of the breeders of the United States. The regulations to which the Canadian breeder has to submit would certainly lead one to believe that his exhibits though asked for are not wanted.

However this may be, every Canadian will uphold the breeders in their decision. It has the ring of self-respect and independence and will, we believe, do more to bring about fair and neighborly treatment in our live stock trade with the United States than a dozen government deputations to Washington. If the United States do not wish to interchange pure-bred stock on fair and equitable terms we are strong enough and big enough to do business without them.

article. "Therefore it looks unwise and will prove unprofitable to produce more fruit until a larger consumption can be found."

This puts the matter in a nutshell. Until there is a better market for our more perishable fruit it does seem unwise to go on urging the farmers to grow more of it.

But how is this thing to be remedied? Is there any way of improving matters so as to assure the grower a reasonable price for his fruit? These are the questions many are asking and we must confess to our inability to answer them satisfactorily. What we do know, however, is that there are great fruit-growing countries, such as California, that every year ship perishable fruit, in and out of season, we were going to say, all over this continent, thousands of miles from the orchards where it was grown. This fruit arrives at its destination neatly and honestly packed, in good condition and well preserved. A great deal of such fruit comes into Ontario before the season opens here, and in the smaller towns in Manitoba and the Territories, California and other fruits are to be had almost in and out of season.

## The Marketing of Fruit

While the cultivation of the orchard and the care of the trees during the growing season are always of importance to the fruit grower, the feature of the business deserving the greatest attention at the present time is that of preserving and marketing the fruit. Thousands of dollars of good fruit is lost every year because the grower has no market for it. This is more particularly the case with fruits other than apples. Apples, if they are clean and of good quality, are nearly always a marketable commodity, no matter in what part of the country the grower may live. Not so with peaches, and more particularly pears and plums. There have been hundreds of bushels of the best of these fruits allowed to go to waste this season simply because the home market of the grower has been overstocked and he has not had the proper facilities, or is ignorant of them, for packing and shipping a long distance to market. Excessive freight rates have also worked against him. A fruit grower in the Leamington district where the annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association will be held in a week or two, informed us not long since that he allowed bushels of the very finest of pears to rot on the ground simply because he could not get enough to pay for the picking.

Of course it may be said that this is an exceptional year and that the crop of plums and pears is an extra large one. Quite true. But are not farmers being urged to grow more fruit and to take better care of their orchards in order to increase production? This is having its effect, and the output is being increased year by year much faster, we think, than improvement in marketing and shipping fruit is taking place. Considerable has been accomplished

within the past year or two, but much more needs to be done before the grower of the more perishable fruits, such as plums, pears and peaches, will feel safe in increasing his output and making fruit culture more of a business. The grower in the Niagara section may perhaps have reached this stage. But he is favorably situated, having a large home market within a couple of hours journey. Not so with the grower in more remote sections such as Essex. Shut out of the United States market because of the tariff, he is compelled to ship his perishable fruit east two or three hundred miles before he reaches a good-sized market. He is the fellow who needs help and who would be greatly benefited by improved methods of marketing and shipping fruit. But the grower close at hand is also beginning to complain. The *Oakville Star*, published in the centre of one of our best fruit sections, within 50 miles of Toronto, dealing with this question, says:

"The question with the residents of this great fruit belt, and the fruit-growers of Canada generally, is not how they can produce more fruit, but how they can best dispose of the amount of fruit and vegetables at present produced. Every year there is a glut of the market and this year is particularly marked in that respect. Great quantities of plums, pears and early apples will not be marketed at all. This means a heavy loss to this community and to the fruit-growers of the whole Dominion. And what is sold is sacrificed at an unnecessarily low price. There is consequently loss to the grower in two ways—fruit not sold and the low price. The cost of production remains the same, in fact has increased with the advance of wages, price of implements and nearly every

The question then arises, why cannot Ontario fruit be cared for and shipped in the same way? Have the fruit-growers of California some secret process for preserving perishable fruit that we know nothing about? If they have, then special commissioners should be sent there to investigate forthwith. Surely in enlightened Ontario there should be some way of getting over the difficulty and providing ways and means of preserving valuable fruit after it is grown, in a perfect condition until it reaches the consumer even if he lives three thousand miles away. British Columbia has solved it to a large extent, and is much in advance of older Ontario in this regard.

This is the burning question of the day in connection with fruit growing in Ontario, and if every hour of the coming convention at Leamington were given up to discussing ways and means that would lead to definite results, the time will have been well spent. For several years the marketing side of fruit culture has had an important place on the program at this important gathering. We may be blind as to results, but it seems to us that much more might have been accomplished than has been the case by this important gathering of fruit growers. There has been too much talk and not enough action. Resolutions are all well and good, but if they are not acted upon they had better not have been passed. We look for more definite action this year. With an aggressive president, quite in sympathy with the need of some distinctly forward movement in the way of better marketing facilities for fruit, the Leamington convention should be productive of results.

Prof. Robertson, who has been absent in England all summer owing to ill-health, will sail for Canada about Nov. 26th.

## Manitoba and the West

## The Greenway Sale—Grain Dealers' Figures—Live Stock Matters

(By Our Western Correspondent)

Winnipeg, Nov. 11th, 1903.

The second Prairie Home P. B. stock sale came off yesterday. Crystal City, the little country town whose only claim to fame is as flon. Thos. Greenway's residence, was filled to overflowing with visitors, sightseers and intending purchasers of pure-bred stock. Special teams were run and there were over 1,000 strangers at the farm besides the whole of the local farming population. The weather was not all that could have been desired, but this unfavorable circumstance did not detract from the success of the sale.

After lunch at the farm, the large pavilion (seating 800) was quickly filled while large numbers, who had no intention of purchasing made a tour of inspection of the splendid farm buildings, which have recently been installed with electric light. Prairie Home is in every respect a model stock and dairy farm and is well worth visiting.

The sale was conducted by Capt. T. E. Robson. The principal features were as follows:

## THE SHORTHORNS

"Autumn Rose," a beautiful red cow, six years old, was bid up to \$300 and sold to Mr. Austin, a North Dakota breeder. "Autumn Rose 2nd," (heifer calf), went to the same buyer for \$195. Following were: "Matchless of Greenwood," two-year-old, to A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg, \$130; "Eramosa Lady," two-year-old, William Chapman, \$175; "Scottish Glen," Prairie Home, two-year-old, to R. Robertson, Snowflake, \$175; "Lily Aikoff 3rd," (yearling heifer), \$100; "Oxford Rose 4th," (yearling, heifer), \$95; "Warkworth Lily," (yearling, heifer), \$105, to Wm. McGill of Crystal City; "Pride of Greenwood," (yearling), \$100, James Duthie, Hartney; "Eva Lavender," (yearling), \$155, H. Nelson, Selkirk; William Martin and A. M. Nanton purchased two yearling bulls, "Fashion Star" and "Stanley Bruce," at \$80 apiece. "Stratton," another yearling male, went to M. C. Arnold, also a North Dakota breeder, for \$80; "Prairie Canadian 11th," same age, to R. F. Powell, another Dakota breeder, for \$115. William Bryan, Ninta, selected "Judges' Choice," also a yearling, at \$100, the average price received on the sixteen Shorthorns disposed of was \$132.

## AYRESHIRE

"Stately Queen," five-year-old; "Bonny Doon," three-year-old, and "Lady Lightfoot," yearling, all Ayreshires, went to Wellington Hardy, Roland, at \$20, \$75 and \$60 respectively. Three other Ayreshires, "Flossie Meadowside" (cow), "Lilian of St. Annes" (cow), and "Lilian 2nd" (yearling), were purchased by A. M. Nanton for \$65, \$75 and \$50 respectively. G. Crothers secured "Prairie Belle," three-year-old, for \$75. Two yearling bulls brought \$30 and \$40.

## THE HORSES SOLD

"Boydston Lass 7th," Clydesdale mare, was purchased by James Yule, of East Selkirk, price \$75. "Fitzpatrick," two-year-old stallion, brought \$225, William Martin. "Patrick's Grandeur," yearling stallion, \$205, Lawrie Bros., Morris.

Thirty pure-bred swine brought as high as \$25 apiece in some cases, the average being \$17. Twenty-one sheep were sold, going as high as \$15 for yearling rams. In these two classes bidding was brisk.

Captain Smith, of Bird's Hill, purchased a very fine Yorkshire sow, and for the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute a boar of the same breed.

It was generally conceded that the purchasers had the best of the sale and that the prices obtained were not nearly equal to those at the June sale. The stock offered was almost entirely of Mr. Greenway's own breeding.

The Northwestern Grain Dealers Association is an organization of the elevator owners, grain commission merchants and exporters, whose objects can be so readily imagined that they need not be described. Probably no other agency outside the government is in an equal position for securing accurate reports on crop conditions and results. At every grain shipping point in Manitoba and the Territories, there are from one to a dozen agents of the firms represented in this association. On the reports of these agents many of the operations of the association are based. Their intimate relations with the producers—the farmers—enable them to figure out the crop to a nicety.

The following "Circular No. 27" signed by the secretary of the association has just been received. We give it in full:

October 15th, 1903.

## NORTHWEST GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

	Acres	Bus.	Yield
Wheat	3,123,663	161	50,200,074
Oats	1,101,333	36.5	40,108,654
Barley	381,135	20.7	11,319,700
Flax	64,639	9	581,751

## WHEAT SITUATION

There is only 60 per cent of the crop threshed.

Allow for count, 6,500,000 bus.  
Allow for seed, 7,500,000 " 11,000,000 bus.  
Leaving for marketing, 36,200,074 "

It remains to be seen how this will compare with the Government Crop Bulletin. Certainly, it is unfavorable in comparison with some of the estimates made by the land-selling corporations during the past two months.

There will be no session of the Manitoba Government Dairy School in 1904. The lease of the building occupied during the past five years by this institution expired in May 1903, and as a suitable location could not be secured at a reasonable outlay the Minister of Agriculture decided to suspend the school until the establishment of the Agricultural College.

Owing to the upward tendency of wheat-growing, as a result of the remarkable crops of the past three seasons, interest in dairying has fallen off to a certain extent during the past two years, which is a further justification of the Minister's action in regard to the school. It should not be understood that the production of butter and cheese has fallen off in Manitoba, but that the growth of these industries has not been commensurate with the progress made in other lines of agriculture.

.....  
The beet sugar factory in West Raymond, Alta., with over 5,000 beets in the sheds and a staff of 100 men in charge. Alberta is watch-

ing this enterprise with deep interest. If successful there will almost certainly be other factories erected in the near future throughout the irrigated belt of Southern Alberta.

.....  
A joint meeting of the executive committees of the Live Stock Associations was held on the 28th October, to consider the advisability of holding an auction sale of pure-bred stock in connection with the annual meetings of the smaller breeders are enthusiastically in favor of such an effort which they believe will enable them to secure the class of stock which is suited to the individual requirements without the expense attendant upon making a personal visit to the breeders. Besides the saving of expense they will doubtless also be better satisfied with their purchases, which they will have seen by side with some dozens of similar animals. The associations are dependent upon financial support from the Federal and Provincial Governments and no active steps can be taken until the attitude of the Minister of Agriculture has been ascertained. A deputation will wait upon him at an early date with this object in view.

The associations also have in view an extension of the School of Stock Judging, which they inaugurated last year. Last February in Winnipeg several for two weeks in Winnipeg and several days in Brandon. If the plans of the Associations materialize there will be added to these a number of other points where lectures and demonstrations will be given for two and three days. As the Secretary of the Association puts the matter: "When we bring men from a distance we should certainly give them

(Continued on page 837.)

## Make Guelph College a Great Agricultural University

To the Editor of the FARMING WORLD:

The proposition to widen the scope and usefulness of the Ontario Agricultural College by making it a national institution whereby it shall serve the whole Dominion as a great agricultural university, appeals to me most forcibly. The furtherance of the above course lies with the Federal Government, and a liberal annual appropriation from that government to such a university would probably bear better fruit in practical results than would a similar sum expended in any other direction.

That "knowledge is power" is probably truer when applied to agriculture than to any other profession or business, and any scheme which has its aim in the increased facilities for the acquisition of higher and more advanced agricultural education, should receive the hearty endorsement and support of the government of the above course.

Nova Scotia will soon open her Provincial Agricultural College, and one needs no great spirit of prophecy to predict that the other provinces east and west will eventually fall into line by establishing similar institutions. These provincial schools, however, must of necessity be limited in their scope, and while they will afford excellent facilities in providing means for instructing the work-a-day farm boys and men, they will not be able to make provision for the class who wish to secure a higher and more advanced education in scientific agriculture. Such provincial colleges should be feeders to a great central university, and Guelph, if enabled to enlarge and improve her already splendid equipment by means of a substantial increase in revenue, would be in a position to amply fill the requirements of such a national university.

PAUL C. BLACK,  
Falmouth, N.S.

## In the Maritime Provinces

### New Brunswick Notes

During the month of October and extending into November a series of Farmers' Institute meetings were held under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in every Institute district in New Brunswick. Three different delegations of speakers were sent out. Messrs. D. Drummond, of Myrtle, Ont., G. R. Ross, St. Hall, Ont., and Duncan, Rugby, Ont., were placed at the disposal of the Provincial Department by Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and they have been assisted by Messrs. C. F. Alward, Havelock, N. B., F. E. Sharp, Midlands, N. B., L. C. Daigle, Dairy Superintendent, and W. W. Hubbard, Agricultural Agent of the C. P. R.

The attendance at the various meetings was generally in exact ratio with the amount of interest which the local Institute officers displayed in their duties. In some places the delegates would be met at the station, driven round among the farmers of the district, the system of farming and the stock shown, and at the same time a general interest aroused in the evening meeting, and thus a good attendance assured. In other places the delegates had to find their own way to the nearest hotel, look for the halls, and sometimes have to make the fire, while the officers might or might not happen along about the hour for opening to offer various lame excuses for the lack of interest taken in the meeting.

To make the expenditure upon the Farmers' Institute system of the Province of New Brunswick profitable, it should be to the farmers, it looks as if some additional means must be taken to secure local interest in the work and thus secure not only a good attendance but also men who are prepared to discuss the addresses which are advertised to be delivered.

It would also appear very desirable that the local papers should be in some way interested in the work so that more advertising and better reports of the meetings shall be published. Some advertising patronage and an invitation to a representative of each paper to attend the various meetings as a guest of the Department might help in this particular, and the speakers should give every possible assistance to securing the publicity of their addresses and the proceedings of the meetings. All the speakers gave addresses that were timely, and adapted to New Brunswick conditions and in many of the meetings the discussions were taken up by the audience.

### CULTIVATION

An address that provoked a great deal of interest was that on cultivation, by D. Drummond, who brought out very plainly the necessity of thoroughly stirring and fining the soil to make plant food available and then to continue this soil-stirring process to conserve soil moisture. He advised that all plowed land should be harrowed or shallow cultivated just as soon as it was dry enough to work and thus prevent the baking of the soil. He advised always harrowing after the roller was used; on stony soil, where the roller was required to make a smooth surface for harvesting machinery, he thought it best not to roll until the grain was five or six inches high. He strongly recommended keeping the harrow going among the young corn and potatoes. In young turnips he used the horse weeder, and among all hodd crops kept the cultivator going twice a week until the crop met across the row. We should, he said, cultivate to prepare plant food

and conserve moisture and not merely to kill weeds. Hand hoeing in special cases was necessary but it was too expensive to admit of general application. Horse power must be utilized to grow crops at profit.

### ECONOMICAL FEEDING

Among the excellent talks which T. G. Raynor gave was a very practical one upon the feeding of farm animals. A food, said he, is valuable to the extent which it is digestible. One of the main stock foods in New Brunswick seemed to be hay. He believed it should contain more clover than it did now, and it should be cut and cured to make it digestible. To cure clover hay it should be cut at full bloom and when the dew was off. After wilting on top it should be stirred up with a tedder or forks, then raked and put up in small coils. Let it stand two or three days, air it out, and put in the barn, warm and without rain. Another way was to cut rake into winrows, turn these the next day and put it in without further curing. The all important point with clover was to keep the rain from it and let it cure of its own sap. Cotton hay caps in catchy weather were an excellent aid in making digestible hay. All hay should be cut as near the blooming stage as possible. The digestible constituents of a food were, protein—which formed muscle, blood and milk; carbo-hydrates, which formed heat, fat and energy; and fat, with the same function as the carbo-hydrates. A balanced ration for most animals contained one part of protein to six parts of carbo-hydrates. He illustrated how foods, rich in protein, such as cotton seed meal, linseed meal, buckwheat middlings, peas, etc., could be mixed with corn ensilage, straw, turnips, etc., to balance a ration for the animals' needs, either for growth, milk production or fattening.

The manurial value of a food was a very important fact to the farmer. A cow well fed will make in a year manure worth \$24.50. To secure this value from it, the liquid must be all saved, and this as well as the solids kept from leaching or fermentation. The surest way to save it was to apply it to sod land as soon as it was voided. Lands that have a flow of surface water over them should not be top-dressed in winter.

This is a brief synopsis of two of the many excellent addresses given at the meetings. All the delegates have made an excellent impression and will be warmly welcomed back for the next series.

### THE PORK MARKET

The New Brunswick hog raiser has for many years had the grievance that he had not a satisfactory market. This autumn is seeing quite a change in this respect, as we now have two packing-houses, one at Woodstock and one at Sussex, buying live pigs, and a large packing plant in course of erection at West St. John. In addition to this, Montreal buyers are taking hogs from Carleton County and Davies & Fraser, of Halifax, are buying all the dressed pork they can get. The prices paid here ranged about half a cent less than Toronto quotations.

### MODEL ORCHARDS

Arrangements are being made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to have a number of orchards planted in St. John Valley next spring, with the object of giving a practical demonstration of modern orchard methods and also to test some of the best commercial apples in the various localities.

MACADAM.

### Prince Edward Island

Fine weather for the time of year. Some of our farmers are pulling their turnips, and others hauling produce to the market. Shipping is brisk and prices good. The market was attended on Nov. 3. Some fine beef and lamb was offered. Beef by gr. sold from 5 to 6c per lb.; lamb, 40 to 50c per qr; oats, 32c; hay, \$13 to \$14 per ton; potatoes, 25c per bush; turnips, 12c per bush; pork, 6 1-4 to 6 3-4c; geese, 80c; chickens, 8 to 9c per lb.; ducks, 80 to 90c per lb.; butter, crock, 21c, fresh 23 to 24c; flour, per cwt. \$2; oatmeal, 3c per lb.; eggs, 20c per doz. and reported scarce; Island apples for cooking, 80c per bush; onions, 4c to 4 1-2, a poor crop reported; rabbits, 22 to 25c; pumpkins, 20 to 30c each; partridges, per lb., 20 to 50c. No fresh fish, with exception of a few strings of smelts.

A North River farmer had ten cart loads of potatoes from one acre of land. Edward A. Morrissey, Eganville, threshed for the Misses Nelson, China Point, 74 bushels oats in 45 minutes.

Oats are said to have yielded almost 200 to the stock in some parts of the Island.

Some of our farmers, who had to sow their turnips the second time, think it best to leave them in the ground as long as the weather keeps fine, for they appear to be growing yet.

Oyster fishing still continues. Prices, \$5 for cups, and from \$3.50 to \$4 for Flat River oyster.

Mr. A. Boswell has sold his pure-bred Holstein bull calf, which took first prize at the exhibition, to Moses Byrne, North River.

Very little pork coming to market, many farmers having just commenced to fatten their hogs. Some young live pigs were offered at market for from \$3 to \$4 per head.

Mr. Kennedy, of St. Margaret's Bay, a few weeks ago secured 300 bushels of mackerel which will net him about \$200.

The first meeting of the agricultural educational campaign, conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Charlottetown, held on October 26, at Wellington, was presided over by Prof. E. J. MacMillan, secretary of Institutes, and Mr. E. B. Elderkin, of Amherst, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association. They both recommended using only pure-bred sires, and good feeding. Mr. Elderkin said that scrubs should not be allowed to survive. On Oct. 26 a meeting was held at Lyme Valley. Major Sheppard, of Queenston, Ont., one of the lecturers sent down by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, was present, and spoke of the importance of improved sires and clover seeds. With the aid of a chart, samples of seeds bought in different towns were shown. Some of the samples showed 40 per cent of bad seeds. One pound Major Sheppard suggested that farmers should take more interest in the selection of their seeds and avoid the cheaper varieties. He gave a history of the Ontario Winter Fair, held in Guelph, and spoke of the Winter Fair held at Amherst. He urged the audience to attend these exhibitions.

At the request of a number of our live stock breeders the Provincial Department of Agriculture will conduct a combination sale of pure-bred stock on the exhibition grounds on Dec. 3. Only pure-bred animals will be eligible.

Mr. John Proffit sold a Kid McKoy recently for \$140. He was a fine animal. A. R.

The principal of a mission college in the East received a note explaining the absence of a number of students. He please to pardon the absent of my young brat, because I have done born two female twins."





The Heavy Horses at the Galt Fall Show, 1903.

## In and About Quebec

The St. Hyacinthe Dairy School will open on Nov. 16th next. As usual there will be courses for cheese and butter-makers who had some experience, eight courses in all, and the special dairy course for farmers which was inaugurated last year for the first time, will be repeated.

The series of courses are as follows: First course from Nov. 16th to 26th, 1903, both butter and cheese. French only. 2nd course from Nov. 30th to Dec. 23rd, 1903: For candidates for inspectors. French and English. 3rd course, from Jan. 11th to 30th, 1904: Special butter and cheese course for apprentices who wish to take charge of factories. French only. 4th course, from February 7th to 20th, 1904: Special for butter-makers. French and English. 5th course, from February 22nd to March 12th, 1904: Special for cheese-makers. French and English. 6th course, March 14th to 26th: Butter and cheese. French only. 7th course, from April 4th to 16th: Butter and cheese. French only. 8th course, from April 18th to 30th: Butter and cheese. French only.

The special dairy course for farmers will commence on Monday, February 1st, and will last three weeks. This course will be divided into three periods of a week each, the first week will be devoted to the study of elementary subjects, the second to practical agriculture in connection with dairying, and the third week to the raising of various kinds of stock. Farmers who may be unable to attend this whole course, can attend for only one or two of these periods if convenient.

The 2nd course is specially reserved for makers of not less than three years' experience in charge of a factory, who wish to obtain a diploma as inspector of butter or cheese factories. No student is admitted for examination for a diploma, who has not sent in application during the Spring previous, who has not been visited by the Inspector General, or who has not followed this complete course.

In the Eastern townships the drought still continues, and fall plowing is at a standstill. In spite of this the Agricultural Societies are holding their plowing matches and large entries are reported.

In many sections of the township a large number of farms are changing hands, from English to French, and auctions are numerous. At a recent sale of movables, the writer acquired a very old one-handed plough,

hand-made throughout, with wooden mold board and welded point. This implement is known to have been in one family for over 100 years, and is a most interesting relic of the primitive devices which our forefathers used for tilling the soil.

H. W. P.

### A Quebec Fall Fair

Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., who recently attended a fall fair at Chapeau, Que., where he acted as judge of sheep and beef cattle, writes regarding it as follows:

"Ferrying across the river two miles at Pembroke and a six mile drive on the Quebec soil, brought us to the last fair on the list. Favored with fine bright weather unusually large crowds were present, and on returning to the ferry at an early hour in the evening we found a regular blockade of Ontario horses and carriages all waiting for transportation. The boat took ten or twelve horses and rigs each trip, which took an hour for a round trip, and yet at a late hour many of the people had to be content with taking their horses across and leaving their buggies until the following morning. The Quebec people were also present in large numbers and were deeply interested in the judging and explanations given, even their clergymen being attentive listeners. The fair was said to be the best ever held at Chapeau, and one reason given was that the priest had publicly advised the people to take out

their stock, and then set the example by showing his own cow. While the stock exhibited would not be considered creditable at a western show, yet it is praiseworthy to find such a great improvement in one year.

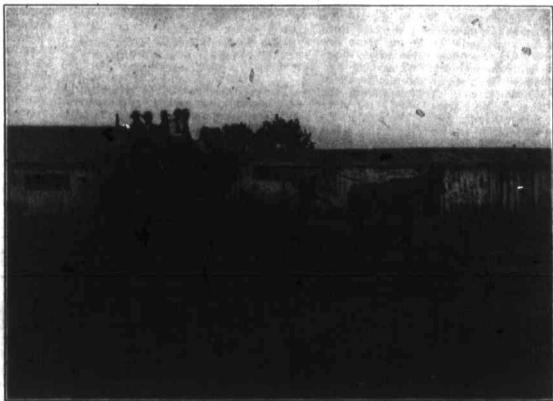
"The Shorthorns and grades were not numerous, nor was the quality of a high standard; want of flesh and lack of form prevailed and the dairy cattle were little if any better.

"The sheep showed only a few pure-bred, and two or three which had recently been brought from Ontario, showed an outstanding contrast. The grades were better and in this class the lambs made a good showing, being such as butchers would be willing to pay a good price for. The breeding and condition of live stock is much the same as in Ontario thirty years ago. The sooner the Quebec farmers in the Chapeau district learn how much profit and satisfaction is to be got from the use of pure-bred sires, and the keeping of their stock in better condition, the better for their pockets, and the more interesting their lives on the farm will be."

### Early Ranching Days in the Canadian West

Ranching in the early days in the Canadian West was not what it is today. Long distances had to be travelled on foot or on horseback. A "drive" of cattle often meant a tramp of four or five hundred miles, crossing unbridged rivers and creeks and enduring all kinds of weather and hardships. Still the rancher and the cowboy of those days endured it all and took as much pleasure and enjoyment out of his free undeveloped surroundings as do those of the more favorable yet circumscribed conditions of the present time.

The ranching methods and privations of those earlier days are well told in a book recently issued by Wm. Briggs. It is an attractive narrative reciting the experiences of Mr. John R. Craig, a native of Ontario, who engaged extensively in ranching in the early eighties. An English company, known as the Oxley Ranch Company, was formed with Mr. Craig as resident manager, to carry on ranching operations in the West on a large scale. The operations of this ranch are given in detail by Mr. Craig and form a most interesting tale, in which are recounted the schemes of the



The Stewart Stage-Coach leaving old Fort McLeod for Calgary, in 1883.  
—From *Ranching with Lords and Commons.*

English managing director whereby he endeavored to finance the undertaking by paying out money only when he was forced to do so. Mr. Craig follows this up with some interesting experience of life on the prairie and in the Rockies. Persons interested in ranching in the West will be entertained and profited by reading Mr. Craig's book. "Ranching with Lords and Immigrants."

#### Eastern Ontario Fairs

Mr. John Campbell, who acted as judge in beef cattle and sheep at a number of fairs in Ottawa Valley district, reports as follows:

"In summing up the work done in the circuit a few thoughts come to mind, and one is that successful fairs can be held without horse racing. Another is that Eastern Ontario farmers are missing the most profitable source of income on the farm, in being prejudiced against sheep raising, and they do not realize it. A section of country that can show such excellent grade lambs, fit for any market, and that year after year, has a possibility of profit within its doors that should not be overlooked. The idea is prevalent that sheep are hurtful to the dairy cow, in spots on the pastures. My firm opinion is that, as there is a place in every barnyard and a profitable place at that, for fowl, which pick up much that would be otherwise lost, so, on a large majority of the farms east, a flock of sheep, properly managed, will add more income at less cost than any other industry. Again, the beef making cattle are not given a fair chance as a rule in Eastern Ontario. If beef cattle were given the same care and attention as the dairy cow gets I question if, in ten years, beef making would not crowd out dairying to a large extent."

#### Select Only Sound Breeding Mares

Very often on the farm a mare, when she is unfitted by accident or otherwise, for heavy work, is used for breeding purposes. No greater mistake could be made. Very often a mare after she has developed a bad case of the "heaves" is used for this purpose. Though heaves sometimes come on suddenly, following the eating of dusty hay or coarse fodder when warm, or sudden pulling or straining, the trouble is nevertheless a disease and disease leaves conditions which are apt to impair the breeding utility of the animal. It is a true axiom in breeding that abnormalities due to disease are transmissible either in the exact form or as a susceptibility to the same disease. An American veterinarian, dealing with this subject, says:

"There are hosts of unsound horses in the country, and they depreciate the market for all horses; why breed more of this damaging sort? Yet farmers go on breeding to the halt, the named and the blind, and kick when prices are low and improvement in horse type is hard to achieve. It is their own fault and they reap the just rewards of their culpable foolishness. The stallion is not always to blame for poor colts. The mare is an equal factor in the equation, and while it is absolutely necessary to select sound stallions, it is just as necessary to see to it that the mares with which he is mated are also sound. Make it a principle never to mate an unsound horse no matter what his ailment may be, and stock will improve rapidly, and many common ailments and blemishes soon die out."

#### Rape, Its Value, Use and Culture

Every year the question of cheap summer forage becomes more and more pressing. To the farmer whose pasture lands are of limited area the use of some

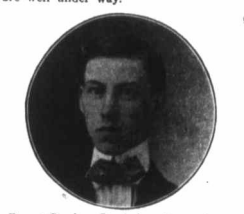
crop capable of producing the maximum yield of the most nutritious forage is imperative. Various crops have been tried, and it is not my aim to condemn any, but rather to bring one valuable plant to your consideration and solicit it for a trial.

The crop I mean is *rape*. It ranks as one of the most nutritious of our forage plants. It is remarkable not only for the valuable character of the food it supplies but also for the large amount that may be produced on a given area. It will yield two or three cuttings in the season and the amount harvested off an acre may vary from 25 to 35 tons in the summer.

The quality of the food produced is most excellent. Analysis shows it to be richer than clover in flesh-forming material. Feeding operations prove it to be particularly well suited for beef, cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs, and swine. It may be used as a pasture, and this fact renders it all the more valuable to the busy farmer.

**Soil and Season.**—It will grow on almost any kind of soil. It will give a fair return off poor land. It will yield a heavy crop on average soil. It will produce an immense amount of food on very rich land. It does well on dry soil, it thrives and grows apace on moist places. It will grow on good land, no matter how dry the season, if sown in rows and cultivated. It will flourish in most rainy weather if water does not stand in the field. Stubble or fallow should be used; sod is not suitable.

**Seeding and Cultivation.**—If intended for pasture, it is usually best to sow broadcast at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre. The exception is when pigs are to be pastured, for experience has shown us that it is better under such conditions to sow in rows 21 to 24 inches apart. The space between the rows may be cultivated once or twice till the plants are well under way.



Ernest Gordon, Stapledon, Ont., winner of 3rd prize in FARMING WORLD Weed Competition.

The pigs may usually be turned in 5 or 6 weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from 25 to 40 during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts and change pastures intervals. It will be found necessary to limit the meal ration if the most profitable results are to be looked for.

Steers do well on it at any time, but it is probably of the greatest value for beef production in the autumn. Lambs and sheep like it and do well on it at any season, but they must not be confined to rape exclusively, and care must be exercised to prevent their bloating on it. They should not be turned in when hungry, nor when the rape is wet with rain or dew. The same precaution applies to steers or young cattle.

J. H. GRISBALLE,

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

#### The Feeding Value of Roots

Our experience shows that roots may vary greatly according to the character of the season; for instance, we found,

last year, that there was a great improvement in the quality of roots over those of the year previous. This may be in part due to the character of the seed, because there is no doubt that the breeding of roots to a high percentage of dry matter, sugar and protein is quite possible and no doubt, is being prosecuted by skillful seed-growers. It may be also due in part to the character of the soil; the richer the soil, in some respects, the better the roots, though an excess of soil nitrogen tends to a reduced sugar content. The improvement we noticed last year, compared with the year before, is in increased percentages of dry matter and of sugar. According to our laboratory data, the roots of 1902 should have a feeding value almost 50 per cent. higher than those of 1901. That improvement is, I think, due largely to the favourable character of the weather in the autumn. I think that a dry, warm September, for instance, is conducive to a high sugar content, and sugar is undoubtedly the chief element of feeding value in these roots. We had such an autumn last year. Mangels contain usually in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. of dry matter, and last year we obtained between 12.77 per cent. and 13.90 per cent. dry matter. Again, by reference to the data you will notice that the "Gate Post" mangel contained over 9 per cent. sugar last year, while the season before it contained 4 per cent. This is only one instance; all the roots showed higher percentages. We shall continue these investigations, because it is desirable to find out, if we can, the factors that control the composition of roots.—Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farm.

#### The Ottawa Fair

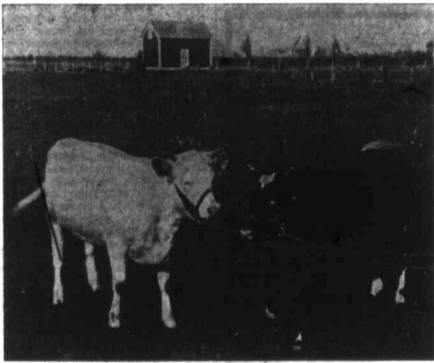
Notwithstanding one bad day the Central Ottawa fair at Ottawa has a surplus of \$412. Had it not been for that wet Thursday when but few people attended, the surplus would have been increased to over seven thousand dollars. The total receipts were \$57,659 and the total expenditure \$56,774.87, leaving a balance of \$412 as stated above. The amount spent in prizes was \$8,272.66, or an increase of \$821.14 over the previous season. Special attractions cost \$8,142.42, or an increase of \$784.13 over the previous year.

#### Toronto Industrial

At a regular meeting of the Industrial Fair Association held a week ago it was decided to hold the next exhibition on August 20th to September 10th, 1904. A number of changes in the different departments for the next year were suggested. These were referred to the executive committee for consideration. The Association has received the grant of \$10,000 from the Ontario Government towards the cost of the dairy building and \$25,000 of the \$50,000 grant from the Dominion Government. A detailed statement of the year's work will be furnished shortly.

#### Coming Events

- Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention, Leamington, Ont., Nov. 24-26, 1903.
- Ontario Experimental Union, O.A.C., Guelph, Dec. 7 and 8, 1903.
- Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7-11, 1903.
- Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., Dec. 15-18, 1903.
- Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Belleville, January 6-8, 1904.
- Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, St. Thomas, January 13-14, 1904.



Flossie and Red Rose, 1st and 2nd prize Shorthorn heifer calves, at the Ladner and Westminster Exhibitions. Owned by A. D. Patterson, Ladner, B.C.

## Selecting the Stock Bull

The breeder, and likewise the average farmer, has no more important work to perform than the selection of a stock bull. In selecting the stock bull the aim should be to bring about an improvement in the herd. He should be selected not merely for the purpose of getting calves, but to get calves of a quality superior to those already in the herd. In other words, an improvement on what has gone before should be the constant aim. The average farmer is often tempted to buy a bull just because he is cheap, which is a mistake. A bull, even if he has a pedigree as long as your arm, will be dear at any price unless he has the quality to improve the herd. Even if it costs a couple of hundred dollars to get a good bull, the extra price will be made up in one season by the increased value of the calves, even if there are only ten or twelve cows in the herd. While pedigree is important it should not take the place of proper conformation and constitution.

The pedigree craze is not as strong as it was, and it is fortunate that such is the case. And still there are lots of bulls in use in the country that have a pedigree and nothing else. A good grade bull would be better. But there is noticeable improvement in this direction, and the average farmer is not so easily caught as he once was, by high-sounding names and long pedigrees. He is looking more to the individual and not to his name. When he does this in every case so much the better for the cattle trade of the country.

But it must not be inferred from all this, that we do not believe in pedigree, we most certainly do believe in it. But it must not be put in place of individual quality. A pedigree is of importance because it is generally associated with a greater degree of prepotency. Besides, the best animals the world has produced have come from pedigreed stock. But this is not saying that because an animal has this blood in his veins he will in every case be a good individual. Pedigree and good quality in the individual must go hand in hand.

The breeder should always remember that the greater part of the improvement in a herd depends upon the merits of the bull. If he is weak the herd will be weak, and what is more will deteriorate in quality. The thing to do then is to study your herd and select a bull that will raise the standard a notch or two higher. And as your herd improves and it becomes necessary to get another "head" of the herd secure one, if possible, that will carry the

improvement still further. Rome was not built in a day. Neither can a herd be graded up to perfection in a year or two. It must be by a gradual process of selection and breeding, but it is as sure as it is slow, and will bring good results in the end. Of course if the money is forthcoming a choice herd can be got from the start by buying the pick from the herds of others, who have spent years of careful study of the whole question. But the average farmer is not in a position to do this, nor is he likely to do so if he were in a position to.

In establishing a herd it is often the beginner who errs on the pedigree side. Good advice to follow is to examine the animal first and the pedigree after. If he is a good individual and is backed up by a good pedigree, the owner will likely want a good sum of money to part with him. But, nevertheless, if the price is within reason, such an animal is the cheapest in the long run. On the other hand, a good individual with not so fancy a pedigree may not command so high a price, but will be good property all the same. It has been said that if the animal is right this is assurance that the blood lines are right. While this may be true in a general way, yet an animal rightly bred and of good individual merit, is apt to be more prepotent for good than one of equal merit and yet somewhat mixed in his breeding.

Study the individual in any case. The more our farmers become educated up to the point where they will buy nothing but animals of good individuality the greater improvement there will be, not only in the grade, but in the pure-bred herds of the country. Besides, more careful discrimination in regard to the individual animal on the part of every buyer would result in a lot of inferior animals that might otherwise be kept for breeding purposes, being sent to the market for beef. Buy only the best and weed out your poor ones, is sound advice for every breeder to follow.

## The Profitable Time for Fattening Cattle

For the past four years Mr. J. H. Griedale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been carrying on several experiments in cattle feeding. One of the objects of these experiments was to determine the most profitable age for fattening purposes. He summarizes the results in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee as follows:

Four-year-olds have gained at the rate of 1.63 pounds a day. They have cost to produce one hundred pounds of gain \$6.61 and they have an average selling price of \$5.32 1-2 per cwt.

The three-year-olds have gained at the rate of 1.60 pounds a day. They have cost \$5.91 to produce one hundred pounds of gain and have sold at an average of \$5.25 1-2 per cwt.

Two-year-olds have gained at the rate of 1.54 pounds a day. They have cost \$5.24 to produce one hundred pounds of gain and sold at \$5.17 1-2.

The yearlings have gained at the rate of 1.79 pounds a day, which is the highest rate of gain. They have cost \$3.27 per one hundred pounds, the lowest price and of course we have never sold them.

You will notice that the younger the animals the more economically the gain is made.

## Sheep Versus Dogs Again

Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., writing to the *American Sheep Breeder* recently, says:

"Four old 'Allen's Star,' the sire of the second prize pen of five lambs by same sire at the last International, has been roughly used, and alas! I am afraid completely ruined. Dogs have just crushed an entire man of one forehead so that his services will be lost for the season. One young man happened to be in the field at the time and saw the whole transaction. He clubbed the dogs off and the owner says 'I will pay for the damage.' But how can it be estimated? Who dare he hold enough to estimate his loss to me? He had 55 ewes with him, especially selected for certain traits or breeding characteristics. For instance, he could not sire a lamb carrying black wool. What is such a ram worth in a flock? It is a ram worth it? Who are you and your ram worth to a flock, and for that matter what is a good breeding ewe worth? Those who uphold the law as at present enforced in regard to the sheep dog versus sheep question, tell us that every farmer who has sheep worried by dogs is entitled to damages. But what damages does he usually get? Usually a paltry sum based upon what the sheep will sell for in the open market. This may be satisfactory when applied to sheep intended purely for the flock. But what about the breeding stock? Will the owners have to be satisfied with a paltry carcass valuation because some vicious dog has been let loose among his breeding flock? It should not be. He should be paid in full what the animals are worth for breeding purposes. True, there are rams and ewes kept for breeding purposes upon which a midnight descent of the dogs would confer damage upon the owner. But in the great majority of cases our sheep breeders have higher ambitions. They are breeding to a fixed type and may have plans extending over several years. A breeder may have been maturing his plans for years and have got his flock up to a high state of efficiency when along comes the midnight dog playing sad havoc and destroying all his skill and work. The next day the valuator, after having looked up the price of mutton at the nearest market, comes along and places his valuation accordingly. If it any wonder the breeder becomes discouraged and goes out of the business? It would be discouraging enough even if he got the full valuation of his flock as established for breeding purposes, but to be put off with a mere carcass valuation is nothing short of a calamity.

But what is to be done about it? Cannot something be done to prevent the ravages of dogs among sheep? This kind of thing goes on year after year and we accept it as complacently as if

it were a matter of little import. There are hundreds of farmers in Ontario who would be keeping sheep today if it were not for the probability of having their flocks destroyed by vicious dogs. Surely in this enlightened age such a condition of things should not be allowed to continue. A valuable branch of live stock husbandry is being hampered because worthless and half-starved dogs are allowed to roam at will over the country. Dogs should be kept from trespassing upon other people's property the same as the live stock on the farm. A dog, if he is of any value at all, is so only when he can be kept at home. If a farmer's cattle break into a neighbor's field he is at once notified to take them away. Not so with his dog. He is allowed to roam wherever he pleases in the neighborhood, no one saying him nay. The straying of one is just as important as the straying of another.

This question has an important bearing on the sheep raising industry of the Province. Cannot something be done to remedy matters? The subject is now open for discussion. Let us hear from you.

#### Weaning Pigs

Many farmers make a great mistake by weaning pigs too young. In our opinion the longer the time between birth and weaning the better, so long as the sow thrives and keeps up her strength. A pig weaned at four or even six weeks is to be reared very carefully to get the most out of it. Another month on the mother will make the pigs more vigorous and they will have larger growth.

A striking instance of this kind came under our notice the other day when on a visit to Live Stock Commissioner Hodson's farm, at Myrtle, Ont. For the purpose of experiment, Mr. Hodson bought in some young pigs from a neighbor that had been weaned when only four weeks old. These were placed in a pen alongside of some others of the same age of his own breeding. The pigs, when we saw them, were about three months old and had been fed on the same ration, but there was all the difference in the world in regard to the size, vigor and thriftiness of the two lots. The pigs that had been weaned early were sickly, unthrifty and small, while the other lot were twice as large and would weigh fully twice as much as the early-weaned ones. It was an object lesson that every farmer would profit by if he saw it.

With pigs, as well as with other animals, it pays to keep them growing right from the start, and the way to do this is to give them at least two months between birth and weaning. Then, during previous to this time accustomed them to the use of more solid food, they will be ready to go ahead and do for themselves. Sweet skim-milk warmed a little is good to start with. After a few days begin with a little ground feed. Shorts and oats are good mixed with the sweet milk. Then give some green stuff and roots and vegetables. If they get enough of these and are kept in warm, well-ventilated, clean pens there should be no trouble in growing thrifty, profitable hogs.

#### At Hog-Killing Time

The farmer in the older parts of the country does not do as much butchering as he did ten or fifteen years ago. The advent of the bacon hog and the buying and selling live weight has done away with a lot of the necessary butchering operations of the fall and early winter. Nevertheless there are not a few who kill more or less every year and nearly every farmer kills for his own use.

If much butchering is to be done a

closed-in oven or something of this kind should be secured for heating the water. If a covered place can be secured to do the work in so much the better. Everything should be warm, comfortable and handy at butchering time.

#### CURING THE MEAT

The meat should be allowed to cool thoroughly before being cut up. Trim the hams and shoulders neatly and also the sides. For curing hams the following is recommended by many who have tried it: Lay the hams, skin side down, on a board in the cellar. Make a mixture in this proportion: For every 100 pounds of meat take four pounds of best salt, four ounces of brown sugar and two of saltpetre. Rub this into them all over till they will take no more, and push some into the hock around the bone. At the end of a week rub in the rest of the mixture. Let them lie for sixteen days altogether, then hang them by a string through the hock in the smoke-house and smoke for two or three days with smoking from hickory or apple chips, smothered with sawdust. If there are only a few, smoking one at a time by hanging on one barrel fitted on top of another will do. Before spring comes dust some cayenne pepper around the bone, wrap muslin to fit, sew around lightly and paint with starch made of flour and yellow ochre.

#### MAKING THE SAUSAGE

The best way to utilize the trimmings and small pieces is to convert them into sausage. The following is a plan recommended, the seasoning may be varied to suit the taste.

To every fifty-five pounds of lean and fat pork, chopped very fine, mix together a pound of salt, six ounces of good black pepper, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and a handful of pulverized dry sage. Mix these thoroughly through the meat. Pack to keep for winter use in stone crocks and run two inches of boiling lard over it. That for the summer use may be canned by making in small cakes, and cooking till nearly done, packing while still fizzing into the cans, pouring in boiling lard and sealing at once.

If clean benches and boards are used while cutting up the meat there is no need of washing the meat before grinding. If washed it will not keep so well. Stuffing sausage in entrails makes it look more attractive, but it doesn't taste any better.

#### SCRAPPLE

A favorite dish in Pennsylvania (especially among the Dutch) is scrapple. It is made of rather the waste pieces of meat, the trimmings of the hams and shoulders, the head, the heart, a small piece of the liver, and the skins from the lard and sausage meat. The ears carefully cleaned and the cartilage removed may be used. The head is split between the jaws, and after the tongue is taken out, it split the other way. Cut off the snout, remove the jaw and nasal cavities. Put the head meat and skins into the boiler with water to cover them, the rest of the meat fifteen minutes later. Boil until the meat leaves the bones, then chop it fine, strain the liquor and add to it enough water to make five parts liquid to three of meat. Set the liquid to boiling, stir in corn meal to make a moderately thick mush and stirring all the time. Then put in the meat, mixing thoroughly, and season to taste with salt, black and red pepper, and either sage, sweet marjoram, thyme or pennyroyal, whichever flavor you prefer. The corn-meal should be fine, made of new corn, well dried before grinding, and there should be about as much of it as of the meat. Put the scrapple away in pans in a cold place. To cook, cut in slices, lay in a very hot pan and fry quickly till brown.

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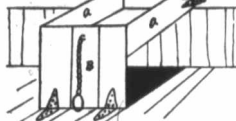
### Power on the Farm

The man who will successfully solve the power question on the farm will do much to advance the best interests of agriculture. The gasoline engine and the wind-mill have to some extent helped to solve it. The latest we have heard of is the use of an automobile to run a cutting box or grinder. The horse in the past has supplied a large amount of the power used on the farm. He has been used by the farmer not only to draw a carriage or wagon, but also to do duty on the tread power, etc. It would now seem as if the automobile is to be utilized to do the same double duty for the farmer. But we hardly think it will succeed sufficiently to entirely replace the farmer's old friend, the horse, though some seem to be of that opinion.

An American firm is now experimenting with a traction power for plowing, cultivating, seeding, etc. It is also experimenting with an automobile for the truck farmer with which to carry his produce to market and which can be put to other uses when necessary. The possibilities of such a vehicle are wonderful. It could be used to fill a silo, run a milk separator, a churn, to cultivate or to aid in harvesting the crop and to draw it to market at a speed of 12 to 15 miles an hour, or to take the family to a picnic or church. When this is realized the horseless age will have arrived. But we will have to "bide a wee" yet. In the meantime the horse industry will flourish.

### Trap Door for Barn Floor

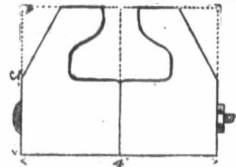
The accompanying is a sketch of a trap door that is said to be both safe and convenient. Pieces (a) are fastened to the wall with strap iron hinges. They swing back against the wall when not in use. They are made of ten or twelve-inch plank. B is the door, also made of planks. The battens are inch



boards; the upper one is four inches shorter than door. The a's come against the ends of upper batten and are flush with the edges of door. The door is made fast to the a's with hooks and staples, and fastened to the door with strong hinges. A board the length of upper batten is nailed between the a's to the wall. The door rests on bearings when lowered.

### To Prevent Calf from Sucking

The accompanying diagram shows a simple device for preventing a cow or a calf from sucking. It is said to cure the most chronic case in existence. It should be made of some kind of wood



that will not split very easily, such as basswood or elm. Take two pieces of the wood each 2x3 in. and 7-8 in. thick. Cut each piece away at one end so as to make it fit the nose and then fasten the pieces together with a 1-4 in. bolt, as shown in diagram. The thickness of the part which fits into the nose should be cut down to about 1-2 in. The bolt can be loosened, the part fitted to the animal's nose and the bolt then tightened to make it secure.

### A Bull Tamer

The diagram represents an effectual mode for the hindrance of a bull that is accustomed to breaking fences and gates with his head. It comprises a bar, which is fastened around the horns by



means of a wire. On this bar pieces of barbed wire about 10 in. in length, are fixed; the strands of wire are kept parallel by means of another wire, which extends from one to the other.—Australasian.

### Riding Plows

A most interesting and instructive test of riding plows was held at Live Stock Commissioner Hodson's farm at Myrtle, Ont., on Nov. 2nd and 3rd. A representative of the Farming World was there on Nov. 3rd. There were present on that day, J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Mr. McKee, representing the Massey Harris Co.; Mr. Wilson, of the Verity Plow Co., Brantford; Mr. Goodfellow, Whittby; Mr. T. Agar, London, Ont., general agent in Western Ontario for the Perrin Plow Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont. and Mr. Hodson himself. There were but four plows in the test, two each of the Perrin and Verity make. One of the Verity plows was a riding and the other a walking plow. The plows were working in stubble land, growing thick with clover, something that Mr. Hodson believes in and practices. When the start there seemed to be considerable difference in the quality of the work done, it turned out afterwards that this was largely due to the man driving the plow. Both makes did good work when properly handled.

The Verity riding plow was a new one which they are just putting on the market. It gives promise of being a successful venture.

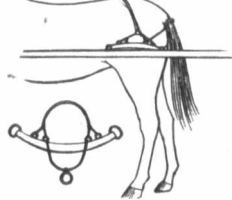
As our readers well know, the Perrin Plow Co. are the largest makers of riding plows in Canada. In fact their business of late years has been altogether given up to perfecting the riding plow. That they have succeeded well is borne out by the fact that hundreds of their plows have been sold in the province, and as far as we can learn are giving good satisfaction. Their plow in the test was a No. 20, rather too wide cut for the work required in the test. A narrower cut arrived later in the day and when put to the test did excellent work.

After a thorough test in the stubble ground the plows were tried in a corn field. This was rather a severe test as the corn stubble was still there. Nevertheless both makes came through the ordeal well and demonstrated, that when properly handled, the riding plow can be made to do as satisfactory work under average conditions as the walking plow. Both were two-furrowed plows, and plowed to the depth of six inches, turning a furrow from 9 1-2 to 10 inches in width.

There are not a few who are skeptical as to the efficiency of the riding plow. From what we saw at Myrtle they are the coming plow. They are of advantage in saving help. One man and three horses operating the riding plow can do as much work as two men with a team each, can with two single plows. One drawback to the riding plow is its liability to jump out of the ground if it strikes a stone. All plows will do this to a greater or less extent unless properly handled, but the riding plow is more apt to do so. They are, perhaps, not so well adapted to open and finish a land as is the single walking plow, though from what we saw at Myrtle the opening up and finishing was fairly well done. But even if they do not open and finish well, this can be done by an ordinary plow. We shall be glad to hear from those who have tried riding plows.

### To Prevent Tail Switching

The practice of docking horses is not one that can be commended. Yet there are many who believe in and who practice this necessary evil. The accompanying diagram from Michigan Farmer shows a device to prevent tail switching and going away with the need



for docking. The horse should be driven with a breeching and from rings in a small strap from 1-4 to 1-2 longer than the distance between the rings; then has another small strap just long enough to go around tail with a ring in it; buckle small strap around tail under the hair; put ring over small strap on breeching, and the lines never can be caught in the diagram. The tail raises small strap on breeching, and when moved from side to side slips ring on same and the horse cannot put anything over line.

### Embarassing

One of the stories told by Joseph Jefferson while in Philadelphia last spring had to do with a lady bicyclist who overtook him as he walked along a rural Massachusetts road. As she reached him, she jumped from her wheel and, standing erect, revealed the fact that she was attired in "rational" costume. "Pardon me sir," she said, but is this the way to Wareham?" Jefferson said he stammered and faltered until he was ashamed of himself as he replied—"I—I—really—I guess! They seem to me to look all right."

## In the Dairy

### Nova Scotia Travelling Dairies

The two travelling dairies sent out by the Nova Scotia Government completed their trips on Nov. 3rd. These travelling dairies were in charge of the Misses Rose, of Guelph, and have done much to improve the quality of the dairy products of Nova Scotia. Writing from Truro on Nov. 3rd, Miss Laura Rose says: "My sister and I leave for Halifax today to give in our report of the four months' trip. We have had a most successful summer, and while we have thoroughly enjoyed our work we shall be glad to be home once more."

### Profits from Hand Separators

The following is the experience of a New York dairyman as to the relative merits of the separator creamer and the hand or farm separator system. How he managed to get 47 pounds more butter by the latter than the former system is hard to understand. These are his figures, however, and they are given for what they are worth. Can any of our readers show similar gains from using the farm separator system? This enterprising New York dairyman says: "In the spring of 1901 we had on our farm a herd of grade cows, and statistics here given are for the month of June of that year for milk taken to a creamery in comparison with the same month of 1902 for cream from a hand separator. For the month of June, 1901, our six cows gave an average of 172 pounds of milk per day, or 5,160 pounds for the month. This milk tested 42, which gave us 216 7/2 pounds of butter which sold at 20 cents a pound, bringing an income of \$43.34 for the month, or \$7.22 per cow. For making and selling the butter the creamery company charged 2 cents per pound and the over run.

"In June, 1902, we had the same herd of cows that gave an average of about the same amount of milk, i. e., 172 pounds daily, or 5,160 pounds for the month. This we separated with a separator, skimming out 17 pounds per hundred or 877 pounds of cream for the month. We sent the cream to the same creamery where we had sent the milk the year before. This they made into butter and sold the over run, a saving of 2 cents a pound. The cream tested 30, giving us 261 1/2 pounds of butter, or 40.44 pounds more butter than was made from the same quantity of milk the year before. This increase, if sold at 20 cents, the price of the year before, would give us \$52.88; but because of the saving of 2 cents per pound in making, sold for 22 cents, another saving on the 261 1/2 pounds of butter of \$5.26, making a total saving of \$12.54 for the month, or, in other words, those six cows made for us in the month of June, 1901, without a separator \$43.34 and in the month of June, 1902, with a separator \$57.88, or an increase of \$14.54 per cow. That is, the separator made an increase in our income of 33 per cent.

"This is for the money made from the butter alone, but when we consider the difference in the feeding value of the skimmed milk when fed right from the separator, warm and sweet, and milk that has stood in a sour, dirty tank, and then drawn several miles on a hot day, we must add another sum to the separator's credit."

### Shrinkage of Cold-Cured Cheese During Ripening

Canadian dairymen are very much interested in the question of cold-cured cheese. An interesting bulletin dealing with the question of shrinkage of cold-

cured cheese during ripening has just been issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Stations. The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. *Influence of Temperature.*—When cheeses are cold-cured, the losses due to shrinkage in weight are greatly reduced over what occurs under ordinary factory conditions. In these experiments the actual temperature employed were on the average as follows: 36.8 deg., 40 deg. and 58.5 deg. F. Cheese cured at the lowest temperature decreased in weight in ninety days from 1.74 per cent., while that cured at the intermediate and higher temperatures lost fully three times as much. This amount would be still further increased if comparison was made between the results of cold-curing and existing factory conditions. Under prevailing factory practice cheese are sold at a much earlier date than is advisable with cold-cured goods, but the loss under present conditions, for even without a curing period as twenty days, is fully four times as great as has occurred in these experiments in a ninety day period (the minimum curing period recommended) under cold-curing conditions (40 deg. F.). This saving in a factory making 500 pounds of cheese daily would average not less than fifteen pounds of cheese per day for the entire season, or considerably more than this if only summer-made cheese were cold-cured.

2. *Influence of Type of Cheese.*—In these experiments, different types of cheese were used, ranging from the firm, typical cheddar to the soft, moist, quick-curing cheese made for the home-trade. The losses with the firmer type were considerably reduced in comparison with the others, but the conditions to which the softer type of cheese were subjected were not as favorable (because of initial delays), and hence, the losses with these types cannot be relied upon with such definiteness. As they were exceedingly moist cheese, the total loss from the press were undoubtedly greater than here reported.

3. *Influence of Size of Cheese.*—The size of package exerts a marked effect on the rate of loss. At ordinary temperatures, the smaller the cheese, the more rapidly it dries out. This difference in loss diminishes as the temperature is lowered and in our experiments at approximately 40 deg. F. was practically independent of the size. This condition, however, was undoubtedly attributable to the relative humidity of the curing room, which at this low temperature was 100 per cent.


4. *Influence of Paraffin.*—By coating the cheese with melted paraffin the losses at 60 deg. were reduced more than one-half. At the intermediate temperature the saving was somewhat less and at the lowest temperature the difference was practically negligible.

5. As some molds occur even in a saturated atmosphere where evaporation is presumed not to take place, it implies that the shrinkage in weight of cheese under these conditions is not wholly due to desiccation, but is affected by the production of volatile products that are formed by processes inherent to the curing of cheese.

### Will Talk on Cold Curing

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, is announced to deliver an address on the cold-curing of cheese at the annual convention of the New York State Dairyman's Association, to be held at Ogdensburg on Dec. 6-8, 1903.

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Inside view of the Dairy, Dentonia Park Farm.

## The Dairy Conference at Ottawa

(Specially reported for THE FARMING WORLD)

The conference of dairy investigators and instructors held at Ottawa on November 4th to 6th last was a most successful gathering. Representatives were present from all parts of the Dominion, some forty in all. They were present at the invitation of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, to discuss the progress of the dairying industry during the past year and to map out for the future a program of uniform dairy instruction for the whole Dominion. Mr. Ruddick, who presided, welcomed the delegates to Ottawa. Mr. G. C. Creelman, who responded, made a plea for the farmer's side of the business. He pointed out that although the farmers possess the best brains and morals of any class in the country they are still lacking in business methods—too conservative in their ideas, too careless of personal appearance, and of the general appearance of their farms and buildings. He also spoke of the improvements that should be made by cheese and butter-makers in their methods and their personal appearance, and by owners of factories in their equipment and sanitary conditions.

### CO-OPERATION

Professor Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, took for his topic, "How to Secure the Co-Operation of Dairy Farmers." He pointed out that men cannot co-operate if the sole bond is self-interest. There are four classes connected with the dairy industry who ought to co-operate, viz.: the producers, the manufacturers, the carriers and the distributors, but the co-operation of the first two was alone practicable. In order to get the farmers and manufacturers to work together to the best advantage it was pointed out that: (1) Manufacturers would have to win the confidence of the farmers by honesty and fair dealing. (2) They should take an interest in the farmer and his work—test his cows and offer him advice and suggestion. (3) They should put men on the weigh stands who are polite, accurate in taking weights and samples and capable of winning the confidence of the farmer. (4) They should not always send back milk that was not right, but

should endeavor to see the patron who was sending bad milk and convince him of the error of his ways. (5) They should pay checks promptly. (6) They might also send a monthly letter to patrons giving seasonable hints regarding care of milk, feeding of cows, etc., and ask their co-operation in making the best class of goods. (7) In a season of low prices the manufacturer might make cheese or butter at a lower rate, and so bear a part of the loss. (8) The manufacturer might offer prizes to the patrons sending the largest amount of milk or fat. An interesting discussion followed Prof. Dean's address.

### THE EXPORT TRADE

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, President of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, congratulated the dairymen on the most satisfactory season ever known in the history of the trade. He expected that by the end of the season the export trade in cheese and butter would have to its credit \$6,000,000 in excess of any previous season. In his opinion the high prices that have prevailed during the present season have been largely due to the favorable weather conditions. The lesson to be learned was that in future we must not allow hot seasons to injure the trade. Cool curing must be provided for in some way, either at the factory or in the storage of the exporter. He believed that cheese could not be shipped too green if that meant taking the cheese from hot curing rooms at factories to the proper cool stores now provided by most exporters. Mr. Ballantyne reported a marked improvement in the making of cheese since he went to Montreal three years ago. The greatest progress has been made in Eastern Ontario, while Québec was improving very slowly, and the general run of cheese from that province still sold for half a cent lower than that from the Brockville district for instance. He pointed out that legislation was proposed in Québec to prevent the granting of licenses to a maker at any factory unless he had a certificate from a board of examiners, who had watched him perform all the duties of cheese and butter making. This would, he thought, affect

a much needed reform. It was pointed out that the cheese from Western Ontario, known to the trade as Ingersoll cheese, while first-class in most respects, were too hard in summer. Eastern Ontario cheese was good, but was badly boxed in many cases.

Mr. Ruddick outlined the Government arrangements for refrigerator car service and the provision for inspection of cars at starting points and on arrival at Montreal. In the past, particularly in 1902, there were many complaints of mould in Canadian butter, and this has usually been attributed to a poor quality of parchment paper used in packing. While admitting that some mould was due to this cause he thought a great deal more was owing to lack of care and cleanliness. It was recommended that refrigeration chambers and cool curing rooms should be disinfected every spring with a solution, such as one of bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), in proportion to 1 to 1,000, suggested by Dr. Connell, of Queen's. Parchment paper should be soaked for 24 hours in a solution of brine made from boiling water, with about 3 oz. formalin to a gallon of water.

### DEFECTS IN QUALITY

Mr. A. W. Woodard, Official Referee at Montreal, detailed the "Most common defects in the Quality of Butter and Cheese Curing, 1903." The defects of cheese were due to bad flavors and bad manufacture, the patrons being usually responsible for the former, and the makers for the latter. Off-flavored cheese, showing early deterioration, are quite common. Rancid flavor is also becoming quite common. The off flavor is rather difficult to trace to its source; in the opinion of the speaker this was due to bad yeast tanks. As regards mechanical defects, acid in cheese was quite frequent, which was due to portions were weak in body, soft and pasty. Open cheese were common everywhere, and the cause was well known. There was a great deal of poorly finished cheese; also at certain seasons, of odder cheese, the shipping of which was deprecated by the speaker. In regard to green cheese he thought there was a difference of opinion about the matter among exporters. There was always a danger on a falling market that buyers would reject shipments on account of the green condition. The prevalence of poor boxes was attributed by Mr. Woodard to the fact that manufacturers are forced by undue competition to turn out as cheap a box as possible. There had been very little difficulty with the make of the butter at Montreal, but there had been a great deal of trouble with flavors. Fishy flavors, for some reason, are frequent in the butter from along the St. Lawrence. There were others what was known as the gathered cream flavor, really a fermented or malty flavor, often found in butter from gathered cream. Stale tops were quite numerous and were immediately noticed by the dealers in Britain. Improper paraffining, bad parchment paper, and heating were mentioned as the causes.

### FOR THE FARMER

Wednesday morning's session opened with a paper on "The Necessity for Giving Practical Lectures to Farmers on Milk Testing," by Mr. E. Bourbeau, St. Hilaire, Que. The many advantages that would accrue to farmers by being thoroughly acquainted with the butter-producing qualities of their cows were enumerated by the speaker, and the opinion was expressed that the time was ripe for an educational campaign along that line. An interesting discussion on the best way to induce patrons of factories to adopt the system of paying for milk by the Babcock test was participated in by a large number of delegates. It appeared to be the general opinion that the lack of confidence on the part

of the farmers in the Babcock test as a basis of paying for milk or cheese factories was usually due to the quality or neglect of makers to conduct the test properly.

Prof. Dean followed with an excellent address on "The Aeration and Cooling of Milk for Cheese-Making." The chief advantage of aerating was that it got rid of bad flavors due to improper feed or similar causes. Unless, however, the aerating was done in a proper manner, he considered that that practice was of doubtful utility. The proper cooling of milk was very important in that it prevented the development of injurious bacteria. Where farmers had water under pressure and kept the cooler in a clean atmosphere, Prof. Dean recommended such mechanical coolers as the "Star." Under other circumstances where running water was not available he advised that the milk cans be placed in cold water and stirred mechanically by paddles kept in motion by a contrivance resembling a rock on pulleys. A better and more uniform test could be secured if milk were properly cooled and stirred to prevent the cream rising.

#### SANITATION AT FACTORIES

Dr. Compell, Kingston, in discussing this topic, said that sixty per cent. of the factories in Eastern Ontario were in an unsanitary condition. Faulty drainage, improper construction of factories, particularly in the flooring had water and bad whies taken were the chief faults. The selection of a good factory site was the chief necessity in securing good water and good drainage. Floors impervious to moisture, such as concrete or laid cement floors, were absolutely necessary. Drains should be made of glazed tile at least four inches in diameter, properly joined with iron pipe. The septic tank for the reception of the sewage was coming into use and was highly spoken of. The overflow pipe from the whie tank should be connected with the drain. From the whie tank should be thrown on any whie which might overflow on the ground, to prevent bad odors. Shallow wells, supplied by ground water, were often sources of contamination. Under the sanitary conditions surrounding most factories shallow wells were little better than cess-pools, as shown by some 2,000 tests made by Prof. Shutt. Cleanliness of floors, walls and utensils was also very important from the sanitary standpoint, for sanitation was simply a matter of cleanliness.

Prof. Gamble, Assistant Chemist, and Prof. Harrison, Bacteriologist at the Ontario Agricultural College, outlined the work conducted by the College in 1903 along dairy lines, the former stating that the alkaline solution will indicate the acidity of milk, cream or whey and the latter, that openness in cheese was often produced by bacteria found in manure and unclear stable.

#### PASTEURIZATION

J. F. Tilley, Superintendent of Dairying in New Brunswick, in discussing the advisability of pasteurization in Canadian creameries, took a decided stand in opposition to pasteurization and advocated proper feeding of cows, cleanliness in caring for the milk at all stages, and proper methods of manufacture at the creameries. These, he thought, would obviate the necessity for pasteurization, which was difficult to carry out satisfactorily and was always liable to produce a cooked flavor, which is strongly objected to in the British markets.

Mr. Leclair, of Quebec, A. McFutero, Guelph, A. W. Woodward, G. H. Barr, J. A. Ruddick, F. M. Logan and Professors Dean and Harrison took part in the discussion and their remarks went to show that under ideal conditions in regard to the care of milk, etc., were

realized, pasteurization was advisable. It would make fresh butter keep longer.

Mr. Ruddick reported the results of the cool curing of cheese in the experiments at the Government Cool Curing Rooms. Simple ice refrigeration was sufficient for cool curing rooms, and as the additional time required to ripen the cheese was only a week or ten days the cost of cool curing was little greater than the ordinary method. The actual saving in shrinkage was \$4,790 cheese sold from the four Cool Curing Rooms this year was 44,600 lbs.—equal to \$4,660. This, too, in a cool season when the difference was not as marked as in a hot summer, the excess of moisture and consequent prevalence of mould in a cool room could be prevented by using a forced circulation of air by means of a fan. The speaker believed that the cool curing of cheese should be generally done at the factories. The fact that during the past two cool summers there had been scarcely any criticism of the quality of Canadian cheese showed clearly the advantage of cool curing. Messrs. Joseph Burgess and N. G. Somerville, Superintendent of the Government Cool Curing Rooms at Woodstock and Brockville, spoke on paraffining of cheese. The delegates agreed that for cold cured cheese the application of a coat of paraffin was advisable to save shrinkage, prevent mould, and retain the quality.

#### RESOLUTIONS

A number of resolutions were adopted which practically summed up the work of the convention. These advised as follows: (1) quoting the price of cheese and butter in fractions of tenths of a cent rather than halves, quarters, etc. as at present. (2) That there be three grades of quality recognized instead of the two, "Best" and "Under Finest," as at present. (3) That steps be taken to acquaint patrons with the methods and advantages of milk testing, in order to improve their cows and to secure a more equitable division of the proceeds in cheese and butter factories. (4) That each cheese factory or creamery be compelled to take out a provincial license to be granted only to those factories that comply with proper sanitary conditions. (5) That dairy instructors should inspect factory buildings, milk, cream, acid makers, etc., and in every way assist in bringing about a better quality of product. (6) That the syndicate system of instruction be extended to all parts of the Dominion. (7) That factory men improve their curing-rooms or provide some other means of curing their cheese at a low temperature. (8) And that the study of bacteriology and chemistry in relation to the dairy should receive more attention from dairymen.

#### Clover and Timothy

The rotation in most common use throughout the country where rotations are necessary, is the four-year, one of which clover and timothy are a part. We want to show in this sketch the need of fertilizing rationally for the clover and timothy. Neither corn nor wheat are heavy plant food consumers as compared with the two hay crops, but as the manure and fertilizer generally used on the corn and wheat, and little or none on the hay crops, the natural equation is where do the latter obtain the large amounts of plant food they require? Of course, where these two crops continue to give large yields, there is no doubt but that they are drawing on the supplies stored in the soil as a natural condition. But we all know very well that this cannot continue indefinitely.

When average yields continue to fall off, usually little by little each year, then it is time for us to earn the question of plant food.

It is all very well to talk of bad seasons, too much rain or too much dry weather. The weather averages about the same as it was in the "good old days" and in nine cases out of ten, we have only ourselves to blame for crop failure.

We will suppose two good crops of hay are grown, in order to judge the plant food consumed by them. The figures are:

Crop	Potash.	Phos. Acid.
Clover, 5500 lbs. ....	118 lbs.	30 lbs.
Timothy, 4000 lbs. ....	107 "	39 "
	225 lbs.	69 lbs.

The crop is stated as cured hay. The nitrogen is omitted because the clover supplies a large portion of all that is necessary for both crops, and so long as plenty of potash and phosphate is supplied this may be depended upon. The figures show, and these figures certainly do not lie, that the production of Canadian hay and phosphate is supplied this may be depended upon. The figures show, and these figures certainly do not lie, that the production of Canadian hay and phosphate is supplied this may be depended upon. The figures show, and these figures certainly do not lie, that the production of Canadian hay and phosphate is supplied this may be depended upon.

To supply enough manure for the two crops, we would have to apply per acre some 23 tons of good average manure, and this supposing every scrap of plant food in same is realized in crops which is practically impossible. I have never known a farmer to manure his grass fields at that rate, and I have known very few who manure them at all, yet there can not be the least doubt but that without doing so the soil is being systematically worn out.

It may be supposed that the manure applied to the corn and wheat is sufficient for those crops and the hay crops as well, but this will not work out. The potash for example in a corn and a wheat crop of good yield will amount to about 130 pounds, or the equivalent of 13 tons of good farmyard manure per acre, supposing all the potash is secured by the growing crop which is never accomplished. It is evident that on the average farm, not enough manure is applied for the two grain crops themselves. Of course, the commercial fertilizer used may equalize all this, but the composition (analysis) of same must be well looked into, and proper quantities used to supply the necessary plant food.

R. GARWOOD.

#### Illustration Work Needed

Mr. D. Drummond, who is conducting institute meetings in New Brunswick, writes:

"The greatest need here is to know how to care for and feed their live stock, before they get too far into purchasing. The more I mix with the farmers and travel through the Eastern sections of the Dominion the more I become convinced of the necessity of illustration work, and think that some kind of illustration stations or fields, established in different parts of the Eastern provinces on the properties of the farmers, would do a great deal towards the advancement of agriculture, because the country is filled with doubting Thomases, who want to see before they will believe."

#### Gives Many Valuable Hints

I enjoy your paper very much, it gives me many valuable hints in a great many lines.

JOHN WILLIS, Cumberland Co., N.S.





# THE HOME WORLD

*The secret of success is consistency to purpose.*

*Kind words cost no more than unkind ones.*

*Those can conquer who think they can.—Emerson.*

*A good life hath but few days, but a good name endureth forever.*

*It is easier to preach many sermons than to conquer one bad passion.*

*An honest man will receive neither money nor praise that is not his due.*

*Glass, china and reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.*

## Housekeeping in the Transvaal

(By Florence H. Randall in "Canadian Good Housekeeping.")

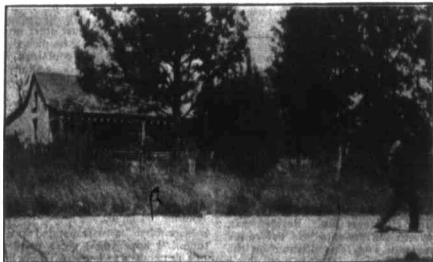
For a time fourteen of us lived in couples in marquees and had our meals in the mess tent. The floor was of hard earth, and the furniture consisted of a cupboard and two long tables. Just alongside there was an erection of grooved tin and wood—our kitchen, to wit. There the unfortunate teacher, who every ten days had to take charge of the housekeeping, wrestled with unaccustomed problems in the way of cooking meat and concocting puddings, while the Dutch cook waited helplessly for instructions.

In the cold winter mornings it was no joke to have to rise betimes and deal out the bacon and oatmeal, cheese and tinned jam and milk which constituted our meal. We were given officers' rations, and each mess president or housekeeper had to try to make her ten days' supply last out; she had to cater to fourteen different kinds of tastes, to see that one girl had tea strong and another weak; to apologize abjectly when the cook

There was very little variety in the rations, and after a six months' course of tinned salmon or lobster, corned beef and bacon, the preparation of tea and breakfast became a nightmare. Sometimes, too, the fresh meat for dinner failed to be sent up by the camp butcher in time for the meal, and then and there was hurrying to and fro to pro-

but others seem perfectly hopeless and stupid. Even "treasures" sometimes drink or steal, but many are faithful and efficient. Most English mistresses dress their "boys" in a sort of uniform of drill, bound with red.

Living in the towns is very expensive and in most boarding-houses women are distinctly "not wanted," or at least



A Typical Dutch Cottage.

vide a decent substitute. Altogether the ten days' "stunt" of housekeeping was a dreaded thing for the average teacher, who had never perhaps prepared a dinner in her life before.

My next experience of housekeeping was in Brugspruit, where I lived in a canvas house of my own, consisting of bed-room and sitting-room. The head teacher and his wife lived in another nearby, and we had our meals in a yel-

low "E. P." marquee, almost in picnic fashion. Mrs. Head acted as cook, and had two Kaffir pickaninnies to help or hinder — "Shilling" and "Sixpence." They were really of very little use, but Boers will not go into service as a general thing and Kaffirs have to fill the gap. In towns some ladies have tried keeping English domestics as well as black, but this means separate quarters and in many cases does not work out well at all.

It has been so until recently. In Johannesburg for a time it was almost impossible for a woman, a stranger in the city, to have shelter for a night, but I believe there is now a woman's hostel established. The teachers in cities and towns pay about nine pounds a month for their board. They live in charming Dutch houses, bought for their use, and known as the "Teacher's Hostel," or locally by such pretty names as are given to houses everywhere in South Africa. A lady housekeeper is engaged, who acts as chaperone, and the girls spend a very free and happy life in these establishments.

Then it perhaps happens that some merry English farmers, mining prospectors, and men who live some miles out on the veldt. The wife will have plenty of riding and driving; for society that of the wives of the mine managers in the district, etc.; young farmers near will ride over for the 11 o'clock "tiffin," or for tennis and afternoon tea. She will be invited to dances in the nearby towns, and to cricket matches and gymkhanas. Altogether the life, I should think, would be very similar to that in the Northwest. In South Africa a man is not judged by what he does, and it may be that the wife of the hotel-keeper or the station-master in a tiny village, is a charming English or Colonial girl who would be very lonely if she had not the friendship of the two or three other women in the place.

## Your Place in Life

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where he made one tree. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—Beecher.



The Teachers' House. A Type of South African Architecture.

would persist on putting cloves in the soup (a failing highly disapproved of by the whole fourteen); to explain that a sudden dust storm had made the table/linen as soiled as it was justly declared to be; to agree that the milk was rather weak, but she had to economize; to explain that there weren't any vegetables in camp; to upbraid the Gezina for forgetting to put the boiled water out to cool early enough—and generally speaking to act as boarding-house keeper and try to please everybody.

Some Kaffir servants repay training.



# Licker

## A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn

Author of "How Hartman Won"



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### SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Elsie Ross and her mother, during the milking hour, talk over Tom Potter's determination to leave home on account of his father's hard treatment of him. Tom meets Elsie the following Sunday morning at church and arranges to see her in the afternoon when she is gathering flowers. In the woods amidst the flowers Tom states that he will leave home for good early Monday morning, and having no money, Elsie offers her savings which she has stored up for a new gown. Tom declares his love for Elsie, who is at first angered, but finally forgives.

### CHAPTER III.

"I wish you'd give in to your father, Tom," pleaded his mother. "When it comes to going away, nobody knows where, I can't stand it."

Mrs. Potter was preparing her son's breakfast for the last time. It was the early dawn, only the faintest streak of light being visible in the east; for Tom wanted to get away from the neighborhood before the people were stirring.

"I can't do it, mother," returned the lad in a low tone. "If I did it would be eating all I ever said. Besides that, I'd have to quit the corn field before it's finished, and run the cultivator on the summer fallow when it's the plow that's needed."

"Mighty silly things to quarrel about," was her comment. "The farm ain't yours, an' your father has the right to do what he likes with his own."

"Mebbe he has; but he might do it different to what he does. I wouldn't mind the work, an' wearin' poor clothes, an' doin' without money; but it's the everlasting jawing as well. I would have quit a year ago but for you, mother."

"If it was me that kept you from going, why don't you stay on now?"

"But, mother, only the other day you yourself, said it was best I should leave."

"I hadn't orter have said it, Tom. I did not think it out. It will be harder on Jim and father, too, and no lighter on me, I can tell you. After all, you may not even get a job."

"I'm sorry on your account, mother, but not on father's or Jim's. I don't know where I shall land up, or what I can get to do. But I'll find a job some where, never fear. As for coming back of course I expect to, after a while."

Tom was munching his bread and bacon and drinking his sassafras tea. Mrs. Potter always dosed her family with it two or three times a year. It was good for their blood!

"Ain't you going to have Jim drive you a piece?" his mother asked, nodding toward the half-open bedroom door. Jim was not up yet.

"He don't need to. I can walk a few miles; and after that perhaps I'll get a lift. There are always teams on the roads."

"Pity you boys never pulled together," said Mrs. Potter with a sigh. "Have some more tea, Tom. It's hot and good for your insides."

"It ought to be, judging from the taste," he muttered. "I don't want any more."

"Now, Tom, don't forget how to make it, for you won't have your mother to tend to you when you're sick. Sassafras tea is good for a heap o' things."

Just take the fresh bark off the year-old branches; pound it small-like. Then pour a pint of boiling water on a heaping teaspoonful of the stuff—add sugar and milk to suit—and there you are."

"Fraid I'll disremember," said Tom. "If you do, it will be a sure sign to come home again," said his mother, be-seechingly.

"All right, but I must start now." Rising from the table he picked up the little old grip, which contained all his worldly goods, besides a few other things his mother had placed in it, and prepared to go.

"Won't you speak to your father?" the mother pleaded.

"What's the use?" grumbled the lad.

"Say good-bye, anyway."

Tom walked to the door of his father's room and listened. He heard him turn in his bed. Evidently he was not asleep.

"Good-bye, father," he exclaimed, extending his hand.

"Good-bye," was responded in a gruff tone. "I hope you'll get a good place; but remember to keep it, you'll have to do better by the next man you work for, than you ever did by me."

Tom made no answer, but crossing to the other room where Jim was still snoring, he called out:

"Good-bye, Jim."

Jim grunted, turned, and slipped out of bed.

"So you're off, are you?" was his answer. "Don't be in a hurry and I'll be with you." And he appeared in shirt and trousers, as Tom was kissing his mother in a farewell embrace.

Mrs. Potter felt the parting keenly, for although the harum-scarum lad always had a faculty for getting into trouble, he was unselfish and generous; and occupied a warmer place in her heart than the cautious, self-contained Jim.

"Don't know but I'll walk a mile with you," said the latter, "and carry your bag a bit."

"Suit yourself," replied Tom. "It ain't heavy."

"Better put your coat on if you're going," said Mrs. Potter, "and give Tom a good lift, it might rain in a spell."

"Nah," replied Jim, laconically; and taking hold of the satchel he led the way out. As they passed through the gate Tom turned and waved his hand again to his mother.

And while she could see them through the developing dawn, the woman stood motionless, weeping quietly to herself. She watched them down the driveway, and through the fields and little strip of woods to the road. But there was mist in the air as well as in her eyes, and bye-and-bye the trees in the distance hid them from view.

When she could see them no longer, something like a shudder passed through her frame; and breaking the silence with a low moan, she went inside, feeling more desolate than she had ever done since Tom's laughing eyes first chased dull care away.

"You've got lots of pluck, Tom," said Jim, as they trudged along.

"It 'ud be a pity if I hadn't more than some fellows," was the answer.

"Do you want me to make an ass of myself and go too?" Jim muttered.

"Not necessary; but there are horses in the stable and a buggy in the barn, yet you're too scared to take out the rig and give me a lift, although I've worked on this blamed old place ever since I was a kid."

"You never asked me."

"But you knew I was going, and it's thirty miles to the nearest station."

"You never said you was going to any station."

"Fishaw!"

"You may phaw as you like, but it's true. If you'd told father that you was going by rail and you wanted me to drive you over, he'd been willing."

"Likely thing I'd ask him, after the setting out he gave me the other day. But it's just here; you knew very well dad and me never pulled together—perhaps we neither of us tried—I worked like a nigger all the same—and it don't say much for you when you hadn't said enough to hitch up and drive a fellow a few miles on your own hook, without asking anybody's leave."

"Mad and at it again," said Jim. "You beat all the fellows I ever see! But what's the use; nothing can come of it. It won't do no good. But I tell you what I'll do, bein' as you haven't any money. I have ten dollars in my pocket, and I'll lend it to you until you can pay it back. That's square enough."

"Yes, that's square," echoed Tom in a monotone, while he flushed at the remembrance of the generosity of someone else. "But I won't have your money—not a cent of it, thanks—and as for the ride—I was fooling. I am able to walk it all right. Guess that bag's heavy for you up this long hill. Might let me carry it now."

"Not at all," said Jim, in generous relief at the rejection of his offer. "I'll have to start for home then. Where are you bound for, anyway? You might as well tell. There's no use keeping it to yourself."

"I'm not sure," said Tom. "But say, Jim, mother's pretty badly cut up. I hope you'll look after her well—she works too hard—make it easier for her if you can."

"That'll be all right. She'll have it easier anyhow, with one less to cook and work for."

"Yes, but there's the milking; I always helped her. Won't you take my place?"

"I won't promise. I'll be as busy as blazes myself; but we'll see."

They had reached the summit of the hill. A long, gentle slope stretched down into the valley on either side. At this moment the rising sun, which was just visible, disappeared below the margin of a dense cloud, that had spread out from the north; and in the far distance, rumblings of thunder could be heard, as they halted to bid each other good-bye.

"It will be easier walking for each of us now, steady down hill for a while," said Tom. "Thank you, Jim, for carrying my bag."

"That's nothing," Jim replied, feeling a little guilty in spite of himself. "Two mile out of thirty ain't much."

"Guess that storm's going to break. You might reach yonder house perhaps before it comes."

"No house for me," said Tom. "It'll only be a wettin', anyhow."

"Well! I'm going to leg it. So, good-bye!"

The brothers clasped hands for a moment. Then Jim started for home, quickening his speed for he was without coat, and had no bag to impede his progress.

Tom watched for a minute the retreating figure. It was the final cutting off from his moorings. Unknowingly he compressed his lips, as he turned

and pushed onward, leaving the hill between them. Many things occupied his mind during those brief moments, and he scarcely noticed the clouds that were rapidly covering the sky. The Jump present in his throat when he kissed his mother had disappeared, but it threatened to come back, as he commenced his solitary walk. While Jim was with him, the great Divide had not actually come, but now it was a vivid reality—the last link to his youthful life had been severed.

But, boy-like, he soon forgot his troubles and commenced castle-building; yet, unboy-like, it was not his mother that was to rule his castle, but the maid from among the orchards.

He would go away and stay for years, until Elsie was a woman. Then, having made his mark and gathered in his little pile, he would come back and claim her for his bride. Of course Elsie would be true! Though his kiss had frightened her, still he felt sure she loved him. That love would continue! Certainly it would! Nobody could steal her heart from him! He would like to see the man who could do that! And he clenched his hands, and struck out with a quicker stride.

He soon passed the house that Jim referred to—was through another strip of woods and out into the clearing again—before the storm burst.

Suddenly a vivid flash of lightning simultaneously with a sharp crash of thunder, blinded and deafened him. Dazed and almost stunned he dropped his satchel and put up his hands to his head; while not a hundred feet away a tall dead pine, shivered and set on fire by the lightning, flew to the earth with a crash. But the elements were not acting singly, for before Tom could pick up his grip again, the heavens opened and the rain fell in torrents. It was one of those June thunderstorms, full of terrific energy, coming and going within an hour.

There was no shelter within reach. The nearest house ahead of him—he scorned to turn back—was half a mile away; and in two minutes he was drenched to the skin.

Then he laughed to himself, and cried out:

"This is a pretty how do you do! Only three miles on the road, and not a dry stitch on my back. It's lucky I started. Got to go now, anyhow. Can't get any wetter, but what does it matter?"

Swinging the wet grip to the other hand, he strode over the green sward by the roadside, determined to make the best of it by pushing on irrespective of the down-pour. After the first great flash, the thunder and lightning became more distant, and the rainfall abated. Still, for more than an hour it came steadily down.

Then it ceased, the sky cleared, the sun was out again. Glad of the change, but without any desire to stop, while there was any probability of meeting acquaintances, Tom doffed his coat, and swinging it over his arm, trudged on. Hour after hour passed by without any chance of a ride, but gradually his clothes dried, as he covered the weary miles. As noon approached he felt both tired and hungry. The sun was very hot, and he shunted off to an open glade in the woods, where he could take his lunch, and spread out his satchel and things for an airing.

"Dear old mother," he exclaimed, as he drained off the last of the milk, sour though it had become, and threw the empty bottle into the bushes; "that bread was good too—I feel tired—guess I'll take a snooze."

Glancing up at the sun to make sure of the time of day, he placed his coat under his head, and while thinking of his long walk dropped off to sleep. Soon he floated into the chaos of dream-

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land, and in his busy brain incongruous things became mingled. Lightnings flashed, thunders roared, and horses were running away; while he and his mother milked cows, that lashed their tails and would not stand still, unless pelted with orchids and roses that grew in brown purses, forever falling out of the pockets of Elsie Ross.

Maddy he struggled to rise from the stool to go to her; but she was lifted into a carriage by an unseen arm and borne away, at the very moment that some wild animal with a mighty roar rushed upon him.

"Here, you, Jack! down sir! you scamp!" cried a shrill voice.

Tom opened his eyes in time to see a large hound bounding toward him and baying at his feet.

"Down, sir," again cried his master.

But Tom was up and petting the dog.

"Camping out?" cried the man as he came up.

"Cold dinner and a nap," said Tom. "Couldn't have been asleep mo'rn a minute or two, when your dog 'woke me."

"Jack makes lots of noise, but there's not much harm to him. Be you travelling? Looks like it with your kit."

"Yes. How far is it to W— station?"

"About seven miles." "About seven miles" "Guess I can cover it in a couple of hours."

"Reckon you can. Which way be you going?"

"West," said Tom.

"Heaps o' time. Don't believe the next train's due before six o'clock. If you like to wait awhile I might give you a lift, as I've got to drive within half a mile of W— tonight."

Taking a seat on a log the man seemed inclined to talk.

"Thanks," said Tom. "But I'm rested now and can easily manage it."

"Just as you like—them things o' yours look as if they had been wet. That was a tremendous storm we had early this morning. Were you in it?"

"Yes, and got a little damp, too."

"I see; guess you're one o' those chaps that pulls up in Canada and goes off to the States. I had a boy did it, too. Where be you going, if it's a fair question?"

"To Detroit first," said Tom.

"The very place my boy Billy went to. He's w'n't long in gettin' a place there. He's on one o' these here coastin' vessels—kind o' tradin' ship—that brings corn to Canada and takes lumber back to the States."

"I suppose your boy comes home for the winter when the boat stops sailing," said Tom.

"No reason why he can't, as I see," replied the man, "but he don't. It's three straight years since we clasped eyes on him; and it's mighty few letters we ever get, either."

"What kind of a ship is he on?" Tom asked.

"I never seen it, but I think it's what they call a three-masted schooner."

"And the name?" Tom asked, his interest deepening.

"There you have me. It's funny, but Billy would never tell us. Some boys are very peculiar that way. They think it's smart to keep their tongues tied—and Billy was one o' them."

"Don't know but I'll be a sailor myself when I get there," said Tom.

"Perhaps you'll see Billy then, bein' as you're goin' to the same place," said the man, rising to his feet. "If you do, just tell him that his father, John Patterson, has a farm ready for him whenever he likes to come back."

"Did he run away?" said Tom, with a start.

"Yes he did," was the laconic answer, and calling his dog, the man pushed on deeper into the woods.

(Continued on page 823.)

## SUNDAY AT HOME

### God Understands

What though men do not understand,  
And judge our soul aright,  
But try to show us to mankind  
E'er in an unkind light.  
Why need we care? God surely know's  
Just what our souls may be,  
For He, alone, will ne'er misjudge,  
And e'er will justly see.

So if we know that we are right,  
We know He will approve,  
Then fog opinions of mankind,  
From right, ne'er let us move.  
Hold fast to what we know is right,  
Our Father tried to please,  
Then, though the whole world may condemn,  
We'll rest in peace and ease.

### The Three Things

Three things to love: Courage, gentleness, affection. Three things to admire: intellect, dignity, and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to like: cordiality, good humor, and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity, and flippancy. Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends, and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue, and conduct. Two things to think of: death and eternity.—Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

### Truth

By Joseph Parker

Many men are false who never tell lies in the ordinary acceptance of that term. Their whole life may be a lie, they may never breathe anything but falsehood; and yet they could defy the judges of the land to convict them upon the charge of ever having told a lie. Truth is a matter of the inward parts; truth relates to spirit, purpose, what we would do if we could; and no man knows what he would do if he could. We are the victims of our own ignorance; we cannot measure ourselves. A man shall say, "I know I should never do that." He may be talking the language of a fool; the adequate temptation has never assailed him, he has never been locked within the environment which means failing in that particular direction. Truthfulness is a matter of tone as well as a matter of words; vocal color may tell a lie without the words themselves being false.

What is truth? That is the old and ever-present and deeply penetrating question. Men laugh lies, shrug lies, attundize lies, suggest lies. A man may tell lies to himself. Where is this perfect man who needs no gospel, no divinity of ministry, no appeal from heaven, no tragic cross?

### Hindrances that Help

I asked an acquaintance, a French professor, a friend of mine, a man of a good deal of spiritual insight: "Professor, what is your thought about it? Why do you suppose Jesus Christ anointed the eyes of that man with clay?"

"O," said my friend, "I don't know, sir, unless it made him a little more willing to go to wash."

Well, now, may not that be a chief reason? There is much in it. You

know our Lord often puts us into a passion by His provocation, whether because of our new straits, or discomfort, or embarrassment, we become willing to take some other needful step; and it were not for that trial or sorrow, or humiliation, we never would advance a step.

Of these providences, often so dark, trying and troublous, how often we say, "O, if God had not sent that upon me!" But that very event is the one condition indispensable, on which the Lord leads us to take some further step.—Dr. H. C. Mabie.

### The Study of God's Word

Where the Holy Scriptures are read the men must learn to read. If men are forbidden to read God's Word, then it may be questioned whether it is really needful to learn to read at all. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of all wisdom, the one foundation stone, without which the wisdom of the wise is foolishness, and the understanding of the prudent is vain. Wherever there has been popular education, the Word of the Lord has been its foundation, and any system of education which does not recognize this "beginning of wisdom," is sure to be defective, faulty, and to fail of the best results. A liberal education and a godless heart only fit men for wrong-thinking and wrong-doing. The words which God has spoken to man should be the first words to enter into his mind and heart, and to form the very foundation of his intellectual and moral life. Then this life will not only be vigorous, but symmetrical, and he will be fashioned in the likeness of that which is holy and divine.

### Thoughts for the Quiet Hour

Patience is a child of the storm. The highest end of life is not greatness but goodness. Let your work make you brave, patient, pure and holy.

Sweet thoughts and helpful words are always at our command.

Consecrate all our gifts and powers to the betterment of humanity.

Character growth depends upon devotion in the performance of duty. On a secret of sweet and happy life is in learning to live by the day.

He who knows our past, present and future says, "Let not your heart be troubled, neither be it afraid."

### A Prayer

Neither time nor space are anything to Thee, O God. Thou hast heard my prayer from the midst of the solitary forest and on the distant seashore. If I pray to Thee by my bedside, Thou art no nearer. I cannot hasten the answer by coming to Thee early or late. So I pray Thee that I may not be tempted to wait for special occasions, but make my whole life a prayer. Let me begin and go forward with everything in the spirit of dependence on Thee that will make every stroke of work a prayer. Let me lean toward Thee the whole day long. Let me sleep with my heart open toward Thee at night. Let my thoughts and wishes to be in subjection to Thee that my frame continually shall be that of prayer—humble, expectant, trusting prayer, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

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## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### The Express to Sleptown

(Christian Register.)  
I know a little traveller,  
Who every single night  
Starts upon a long, long journey  
That lasts till broad daylight.  
Her ticket reads, "Sleptown Express,"  
Stamped "Papa's Goodnight Kiss";  
And, when she pays him with a hug,  
He says, "I thank you, miss."

"Just take the berth marked "Dreamy Land,"  
You mount it by the stairs,  
Make haste, because the train should start  
Soon as you've said your prayers.

"Remember, too, on this express,  
You tightly close your eyes;  
And no one reaches Sleepy Town  
Who talks or laughs or cries.

"So, when the sandman engineer  
His engine bell has rung,  
The passengers for Sleepy Town  
Must surely hold their tongue.

"Be ready, then, to jump aboard;  
Kiss mother the gate  
It's after half-past seven, and  
The train is due at eight."

### A Trip Through Canadian Woods

(By a Canadian Girl.)

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.  
That is no idle dream, and when I think  
of that delightful summer day spent  
in the woods it is in pleasing contrast  
to the cold winds and bare leafless  
branches of today.

We started early in the morning—of course we had a chaperone. There was also an artist, and a dog who was the special property of one of the girls. The rest of us were just ordinary mortals with a great capacity for fun and a fair appreciation of the beauties of nature. Altogether we were a jolly crowd. What were we after? I doubt if anyone could tell. Picturesque bits of scenery, ferns, leaves, and all the possible enjoyment to be gleaned from a day in the woods. Tourists would travel far to see and rave over such scenery as we revelled in that day. The artist's soul was surely sated.

Such things are much more easily imagined than described. To me the best part was to think that it was in our own Canada.

We came across such a winding, twisting little river, up which a tiny tug-boat was braving, puffing, with a great raft of logs. Then where the river crossed the roads there were such quaintly constructed floating bridges, the river, we were told, being too deep to bridge in the usual way. Great trees grew along the very edge and threw deep shadows across the still-looking stream, in a way which suggested teacherous depths. But again the bank sloped gently away, soft and green in the sunshine, and made one forget the momentary chill.

The woods were grand, with every imaginable shade of green, from the palest yellowish shade to the darkest green which looked almost black in the distance. We had wandered around till we were tired and hungry, and hailed with pleasure a delightful woody slope where in the restful shade the sheep were enjoying their noonday siesta.

There was an old farm-house across the field where we went for water. We were confronted by a severe-looking old lady. She thawed out after a while and became quite agreeable, and gave us a generous supply of delicious buttermilk. I am afraid her opinion of us would undergo another change before we left. Someone had brought a little .32-rifle, and after lunch we girls were trying our skill in shooting at a mark, when we discovered, to our horror, the old lady bearing down on us with something which looked like a gun in the distance, but which turned out to be an old-fashioned telescope as long as her arm. I am sure she would shake her head when she told Daniel about it afterwards, as not likely girls did such things when she was young.

We wearied of that presently and began looking for some new amusement, when we discovered that Mabel, the mouse of the crowd, had wandered off by herself and was carving her name in one of the fine old elms near by. Of course all the rest followed suit. Well, the day ended as pleasantly as it began. We all paused to watch the beautiful picture before our eyes. The ever-changing tints of sunset and the after-glow made a gorgeous background for the deep green of the woods, whose dense shades and intense silence began to seem ominous to nervous girls, so we started homeward.

I couldn't help thinking the average farmer's wife, or in fact any busy housewife, would enjoy such a day. It would be a pleasant break in the monotony of her busy life, and the fact that it costs

ber of lines to be learned "by heart." He has to study aloud, and in consequence, the noise in a Chinese school-room would drive the average American teacher frantic. At first the pupil does not understand any of the words he learns by rote. The meaning of all are explained to him later on. This is the kind of school that in China keeps seven days in the week, with very few holidays throughout the year.

### The Cows' Chewing Gum

The little city lad was spending his first day in the country. When the cows came up in the evening to be milked he went to the barnyard with his host to watch the novel operation. The cows were standing about and, as is their custom at that time of the day, were chewing their cud. The boy watched the milkmaids at work and his eyes bulged with growing wonder, and at length he turned to his host and said: "Say, do you have to buy gum for all these cows?"

### Better Than Gold

Better than grandeur, better than gold,  
Than rank or titles a hundredfold,  
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,  
And simple pleasures that always please,  
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,  
And share in his joy with a friendly glow.

With sympathies large enough to enfold  
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,  
Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere,  
Honorable blest with content and health,  
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth,  
Lowly living and lofty thought  
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,  
For mind and morals in Nature's plan  
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.  
Better than gold is a thinking mind  
That in the realm of books can find



Guardians of Their Master's Flocks.

nothing to see and enjoy should add to the day's pleasure if we have to consider that part. I assure you we enjoyed it none the less on that account.

### In a Chinese School

To learn to read and write in China means about as much work for the youngster who undertakes it as mastering five or six languages, such as English, French and German. To begin with, the Chinese language has no alphabet. Every character used stands for a word. There is not even any way of telling the sound of a word except by hearing it pronounced by the teacher.

As a rule a Chinese school is not divided into classes. Each scholar has his separate lesson, consisting of a num-

A treasure surpassing the Australian ore,  
And live with the great and good of  
yore—  
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,  
The glories of empire passed away;  
The world's great drama will thus unfold  
And yield a treasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home  
Where all the morals characters come,  
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,  
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,  
However humble the home may be,  
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,  
The blessings that never were bought or sold,  
All that centre there are better than gold.

## IN THE SEWING ROOM

### How to Press Cloth

When woollen cloth is to be pressed, but not washed, it is sometimes the question of how best to give it the dampness that will enable the hot iron to remove folds and wrinkles. Good results are to be had by wringing a sheet out of warm water, spreading it on a large table, arranging upon it the pieces to be pressed, and then folding or rolling all up in a bundle. After lying thus for several hours, the cloth is evenly damp, but not wet, and all creases and fold soften to the best possible condition for the ironing. The pressing rather than the ironing must be done slowly with irons not too hot nor too cool, moving them just fast enough to prevent one from printing its outline on the goods. Hot enough to raise the steam but not hot enough to scorch the wool, is right for the irons. Ladies' cloth treated thus loses every crease and the too clinging softness lent it by wear. Thinner goods are handled the same way with success. The process, of course, is that followed by all tailors and called "sponging," except that no pressing follows the dampness of new cloth, it being merely spread smooth and left to dry.

### May Manton's Hints

#### WOMAN'S BOX PLAITED WAIST, 4488

Box plaited waists are much in vogue and bid fair to extend their popularity for many months to come. This one is made of embroidered pongee stitched with corticelli silk, but the design is suited to the many washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools. When greater elaboration is desired, the collar



4488 Box Plaited Waist, 4486 Morning Jacket, 32 to 40 bust. 32 to 40 bust.

and cuffs can be made of embroidery, lace or plain contrasting material.

The waist consists of the lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and back is closed invisibly at the centre front. Fronts back and sleeves are laid in box plaits that are stitched just a quarter of an inch from each edge. Those of the waist extend for full length, but those of the sleeves are left free at the elbows to form soft and graceful puffs below.

#### WOMAN'S MORNING JACKET, 4486

Morning jackets share the general tendency toward broad-shouldered effects, and are shown with a variety of charming little capes. This one is eminently dainty, and peculiarly well suited to the many women who find comfort in an open neck. The model is made of ring-dotted blue and white dimity with the cape of white batiste piped with blue, but it is suited to the many washable fabrics of the season, and also to simple wools and wash silks.

The jacket is made with fronts and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder and underarm seams. The back is

tucked to the waist line, but the fronts are left full below the bust. Over the shoulders is the yoke-cape that falls over the sleeves and forms stoles at the front. The sleeves are full and plain, and are gathered into cuffs shaped in harmony with the stole.

#### MISSES' SHIRT WAIST 4487

Shirt waists with yoke fronts are among the latest features of the season and are peculiarly well adapted to young girls. This one includes box plaits and straps over the shoulders as well as the yoke, which is cut in battlements at the lower edge. The model is made of white linen, machine stitched and trimmed with pearl buttons, but all waisting materials, cotton, linen, silk and wool are appropriate. The straps over the shoulders are novel and effective, but both



4487 Misses' Shirt Waist, 12 to 16 yrs.

4489 Box Plaited Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

they and the yoke can be omitted if a plainer waist is desired.

The waist consists of the front, back and yoke. Both fronts and back are laid in full length box plaits stitched at each edge, but the backs are drawn down smoothly while the fronts pouch over the belt. The yoke is arranged over the upper edges of the fronts and beneath the centre plait, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with cuffs that match the yoke.

#### WOMAN'S WALKING SKIRT 4489

Skirts that just clear the ground are gaining favor week by week and promise to be general as the season advances. The stylish one is adapted to wool, silk, linen and cotton materials, but is shown in the blue Sicilian mohair stitched with corticelli silk. The long lines of the plaits are exceedingly graceful and the fullness provided where they fall free means the freedom and flare demanded by fashion.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in a box plait at the centre of each gore and over each seam, the additional fullness at the back being laid in inverted plaits.

### Hints

It is the suggestion of a housewife that molasses will remove the grass stains often found on the summer clothing of children. The molasses is rubbed on as if it were soap, after which the garment is washed as usual.

To wash white lace boil some rice to a pulp, and having diluted this with warm water, proceed to wash the lace in it. Rinse in a fresh supply of rice water, and then pin out to dry. This method of cleaning lace makes it a good color and of sufficient stiffness.

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## THE KITCHEN

### Hamburg Steak By Housewife.

"Will you kindly tell how you cook your Hamburg steak—for it is a great Hamburg steak, isn't it?" asked a guest the other night (who had caught me with the aforementioned "hash" as my substantial course for dinner) after having stowed away two servings with apparent relish. "Ours doesn't have this flavor! I've a notion the cook puts crumbs and eggs with the meat and fries it." So this is what I told him.

"I am very particular about the meat in the first place; and by the way, Hamburg steak is a dish I should not care to eat everywhere; it gives one a sort of 'snaps and snails and puppy-dogs' tails' sensation! The butcher cuts me two or three pounds of the top of the round from a fine quality of beef, trims it carefully, leaving on a small quantity of the fat, runs it through a chopper and rolls it up in waxed paper (if I am there to see). No further preparation is necessary, excepting to sprinkle the meat with a very little water and form it into a flat oblong mass about two inches thick, before broiling over a clear fire on a well-greased broiler. The Hamburg we had tonight had a few thin slices of bacon laid on the broiler, too. Tell your wife it takes a little longer to cook through than a regular steak of the same thickness, for of course the chopped meat has had its capacity destroyed for conducting the heat through continuous capillaries. When the steak is on a hot platter, and not before, salt and pepper it and butter generously."

### Four Tried Recipes

**BOSTON BAKED BEANS.**—Soak one quart of beans over night, then cook in water to which has been added one teaspoonful of soda. Cook until the skins crack when blown upon. Drain and boil again fifteen minutes. Drain, and have ready one-fourth of a pound of salt pork which has been boiled twenty minutes in sufficient water to cover. Place a small onion in the bean-crock, and over this the pork. Fill the crock with the beans, add the water in which the pork was cooked, first adding to this from one-eighth to one-half a cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of mustard and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Fill the crock with water until the beans are covered, and bake from six to eight hours, adding more water as it evaporates.

**CREAM-PUFFS.**—In a saucepan put one-half cupful of butter, and add one cupful of boiling water. When the butter is melted, add one cupful of flour. Stir until the mixture balls. When somewhat cool, break in four unbeaten eggs, adding one at a time. Drop the mixture on buttered paper placed in a large pan some distance apart. Brush the top with the white of an egg, and bake for thirty-five minutes in a slow oven. When cool, fill with sweetened whipped cream, or cream filling made of seven-eighths of a cupful of sugar, one third of a cupful of flour, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, two cupfuls of milk (part cream is better) and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix dry ingredients and add the slightly beaten eggs. Next add the milk, and cook fifteen minutes, stirring frequently until it thickens. Flavor, and allow to cool before filling the puffs.

**QUICK COFFEE-CAKE.**—One tablespoonful of butter or lard, one teaspoonful of sugar, one egg, one-half cupful of milk, one pint of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Bake, and when done take from the oven and spread with melted butter, then sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Place in the oven again until the sugar becomes set.

**NEVER-FAIL SPONGE-CAKE.**—Four eggs, one and three-fourths cupfuls of sugar, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one cupful of boiling water and four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Separate the eggs, placing one white in the mixing-bowl. Beat the white until stiff then add the four yolks. Beat until foamy and light, and gradually add the sugar, and stir until very light. Next add the hot water, and continue beating until smooth. Add the flour, to which has been added the baking-powder, carefully mixed, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and lastly gently fold in the three beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a very slow oven for forty-five minutes to one hour.

### Preserved Pumpkin

A very nice preserve is made of the humble pumpkin. The recipe is as follows: Cut the pumpkin into inch cubes, removing the rind. To each pound allow half a pound of sugar and two ounces of whole ginger root. Put the pumpkin, sugar and ginger in alternate layers in a jar, and let them stand three days, when a quantity of syrup will have formed. Pour all into a preserving kettle and boil slowly until the pumpkin looks clear. Store in small jars or glasses, covered with paraffine. This preserve strongly resembles preserved ginger. It may be added to sauces and is very good when served with ice cream or frozen puddings.

### Things Found Useful

**Celery** is easily kept in perfect condition for several days at our house. It is washed, then put in a canning bottle, sealed tight and set in a cold place. The tops will have to be trimmed off to allow it being put in the can.

To remove a glass stopper from a bottle tip it to one side and hold a lighted match under the neck of the bottle till the bottle, but not the stopper, is hot. This expands the bottle so that the stopper may be removed. Or give the stopper a sharp tap with a knife, holding the finger on the opposite side to modify the jar.

"The proper way to dry woollens," says a large manufacturer of woollen goods, "is to hang the garments up on the line dripping wet without wringing out at all. If dried in this way the shrinkage will be so slight as to be almost unnoticeable."

**Camphor**, as is well known, is useful in keeping away moths, but it should never be placed near sealskin, as it causes this fur to change color, producing streaks of gray and yellow.

Cake recipes which I use with a whipped cream filling I find are much too sweet. One cannot deprive the filling of sugar or it will be tasteless. I use from one-quarter to one-half a cup less of sugar in the cake. By the way, just dust a suspicion of salt in your cream filling before using it; the improvement is a big one.

If the water is blue when cleaning windows, they will retain their brilliancy longer and polish much more quickly.



Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having. The

New  
Century

**Ball Bearing Washer** does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them and a tub-ful can be done in five minutes.

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

The Dovesell Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

## GILLETTS GOODS ARE STANDARD ARTICLES

IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE THEM

Flagg Baking Powder.

Gillett's Perfumed Lye.

Imperial Baking Powder.

Gillett's Cream Tartar.

Royal Yeast Cakes.

Gillett's Hammoth Blue.

Flagg Baking Soda.

Gillett's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 60 YEARS.

(ESTABLISHED 1842)

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.

## In the Kitchen

The purity, whiteness and dryness of Windsor Salt makes it an ideal salt for the dairy and kitchen.

It does not cake—it dissolves easily—it is nothing but pure Salt.

Windsor  
Salt

Best Grocers Sell It

## HEALTH IN THE HOME

### Bathing the Sick

While it is not given to every woman to be an expert nurse, there are many little things for the comfort of the sick which any one may properly do. Of these the most important and probably the most difficult is the problem of giving a bath without fatigue or danger to the patient. Many amateur nurses neglect the bath as long as possible for fear of making a mistake, yet only those who know from experience can tell how much comfort may be secured after the skin has been carefully washed and dried. Cleanliness of the skin and ventilation have much the same end in view, the removal of noxious material from the system as far as possible, since poisonous matter is merely thrown out by the skin and not carried away from the body.

To give the patient a sponge bath wrap between blankets, sponge a small portion of the body at a time and draw quickly, as exposing too great surface of the skin at once may check perspiration and retard recovery. In cases where the skin is hard and dry the relief afforded by washing with soap and water is almost beyond calculation. A little vinegar or borax added to the tepid bath is very refreshing. Where persons are suffering from debility either the result of long illness or old age, the bath should be used with care, as it is sometimes followed by palpitation of the heart, weak pulse and chilliness. A vigorous rubbing with alcohol after the bath is much recommended.

### The Uses of Salt

Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterwards by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath. Weak ankles should be rubbed with solution of salt water and alcohol. Rose colds, hay fever and kindred afflictions may be much relieved by using fine dry salt like snuff. Dyspepsia, heart-burn and indigestion, are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted. Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when hurt, if brandy or other remedies are not at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth-pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Public speakers and many noted singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Salt always should be eaten with nuts and a dessert fruit salt should be specially made.—Table Talk.

### Helps for Young Mothers

Don't be afraid to use common sense in the care of your baby.  
Don't forget that regularity in meal-time is just as necessary for your little one as for yourself.

Don't stuff the baby until nature rebels by an emetic.

Don't expect the baby to be perfectly well unless you feed it on nature's food—mother's milk.

Don't forget that it wants cool water to drink occasionally.

Don't keep the baby in the house one minute that it is possible to have it out of doors. A baby kept out in the air and sunshine will not be cross and irritable.

At night, be sure the room is well ventilated. Its susceptibility to sickness is in inverse ratio to the amount of good, pure air you provide for its lungs.

Don't put too many clothes on the baby, and, above all, don't inflict it with long clothes. Least of all should this be done during its first few months of life when it is weaker than at any other time.

Don't fasten its clothes like a vise, and then think it's going to be comfortable. A child can't be happy unless it can move every muscle of its body freely.

Don't bundle up its head to suffocation. Don't cover up its head except in a blast of wind.

Don't be cross and irritable about the baby, and then be surprised that it reflects your mood.

Don't let people outside the family kiss the baby. Never so trample on your child's rights as to make it submit to an unwelcome caress from any one.

A child has a natural dislike for "showing off" and if you make it acquire a taste for such a proceeding you will have to spank it later for being forward and impudent.

Be calm and self-contained always in the presence of your little one, from its days of earliest babyhood.

### Good Breathing

For most men, breathing exercises are more important than any mere muscular exercise. Not only the lungs, but all the internal organs are brought into play by correct breathing. It develops the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys directly and indirectly, and nourishes all these organs as they should be nourished by more blood and better blood in constant and regular circulation. Breathing, therefore, is a sovereign remedy for our national disease of nervous depletion. It might well replace the countless tonics, stimulants and anodynes now so commonly resorted to, where results are nothing less than tragic in thousands of cases.

### Wounds by Rusty Nails

Every little while we read in the papers that some one has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or hand or other portion of the body and lockjaw resulted therefrom, and that the patient died. If every person were aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds and would apply it then such reports would cease. The remedy is simple, always on hand and can be applied by anyone, and, what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound or any bruise or wound that is inflamed with burning woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from such a wound. People may sneer at this remedy as they please, but when they are afflicted by such wounds just let them try it.

The foot is a sensitive member, and multitudes every year doubtless go to death because, in the first place, cold, damp or wet feet have been neglected.

Brittle nails can be cured by rubbing warm almond oil into the finger tips every night.

Sunlight Soap will not burn the nap off woollens nor the surface off linens.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

**\$4.45 BUYS THIS REGULAR \$10.00**  
CRIMME TRIMMED FOR SOAP

Send no money. Just mail to us your name and address, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send you free by air mail 1000 lbs. of Sunlight Soap. You can save 10, 15 or 20 cents, and if you don't remember it the most wonderful value for the money, such as

For 1000 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 500 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 250 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 100 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 50 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 25 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 10 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 5 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 2 lbs. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry. For 1 lb. we would save from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at any laundry.



## CAUGHTURE

Send for particulars of our Perfection Truss. It holds as if you had been operated on.

DORENWEID TRUSS CO.,  
393 Yonge St., Toronto

## STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, Canada. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

**WANTED—RELIABLE MEN** in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, lacking up show cards on their faces, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising material. Commission of salary \$60 per month and expenses paid. For every \$100 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.



## "HICKORY"

(Continued from page 817.)

## CHAPTER IV.

It was the break of day again when Tom arrived at the big lake port. The train had been delayed, but its late arrival was not without advantage, for it gave him an additional hour or two to coil himself up on the cushions and get a little more sleep. Then with grip in hand he wandered off to the wharves on the river bank. There was not much stir at that early hour, but in some ways this was in his favor, for he could see more than if it had been open day, and the dock-yards thronged with people.

There was little poetry in the outlook. Grimy boats, blackened with age and usage; ships battered and worn by years of fight with the billows; sails that had been furled and unfurled times without number and gray with wear; docks deep and dank with blackened stings reeling in fetid odors and the mold of half a century; all were there, relieved only by the scent of the tarpaulins from every ship, and the gentle breeze wafted in the gray dawn, from over the water. It was a new sight to Tom, and filled him with wonder. Some boats, laden with merchandise, with decks in trim and every man in his place, were waiting orders to sail; others empty, floating loosely with shallow keels, had gaping maws and open caverns ready to be filled; while not a few were fresh in port from over the lakes, laden with one or more of the hundred things essential to the people's life. Then there were jaunty yachts, steam launches and passenger boats, all empty and still, silently waiting the issues of the day.

Eye-and-bye the first gleam of the rising sun spangled the waters, and burnished the polished metal of the steamers in the dock. Other steamers were moving up and down the river with steady motion, throwing the white foam from their big side wheels, while in the distance Tom could discern a little black tug-boat pulling slowly through the water a huge sailing craft, loaded with lumber.

Rapt in admiration, and standing on the wharf, Tom viewed it all.

"Art lost, lad?" exclaimed one of a couple of men on their way to their boat.

"No," replied Tom, with a start. "Yes, you be. You've lost yer mother," cried the other with a guffaw, as they walked on.

Tom bit his lip and turned away from the dock. What must he do? was the question. He did not like to be laughed at. Perhaps carrying his grip at so early an hour had made the men merry at his expense. He was hungry. He had eaten nothing since his lunch in the woods the day before; so he must get some breakfast first, whatever he did afterwards.

He had already taken by far the largest part of the money out of the little brown purse to pay his railroad fare. It had been done grudgingly, but it was his only way to go by rail at all; and he had blessed Elsie over and over again, for insisting that he should take it.

At first he thought he would content himself with a roll or two and a glass of water for his breakfast. But his hunger was extreme, and he had no place to put his bag, his wallet never do to carry it round all day while looking for a job. Besides if he went to a hotel he might secure information that would help him.

So he stopped at an ordinary looking tavern, the first one he came to.

"How soon can I have breakfast?" he asked of a youth who was brushing out the bar-room.

"In half an hour," said the fellow, surveying him keenly. "You're a Cansuck, ain't you?"

## Reciprocity

is the order of the day. Canada finds her best market for Dairy Products in Great Britain, whose cream separator is

The  "PRINCESS"

It is recognized as the most durable, of the best material and workmanship, requires least labor to turn and wash, and skims as clean as the best.



## AHEAD OF ALL

in ease of washing, all parts being absolutely clean and dry when removed from the bowl. Do you want to know more?

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100 and 105 KING ST. EAST

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Sole Representatives.

## Ideal Woven Wire Fencing



## THE BEST because it is THE STRONGEST

The strongest, because in its regular style No. 1 Hard Steel Wire is used for both stays and horizontal. There is no soft wire in the Ideal.

The lock cannot slip, and, being galvanized, cannot rust. Write for Catalogue C.

## The McGregor, Banwell Fence Co. Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Mrs. Chance—Our pastor has calls from two churches and he's praying for direction which to accept.

Her husband—Indeed! I suppose both are at the same salary.

"What's that got to do with it?" Tom replied, a little savagely.

"Nawthin," returned the man with a grin. "I kinder recognized yer kit."

"Did you ever see it before?" Tom asked.

"I've seen lots like it. You fellows from over the river bring 'em of all sizes and shapes and colors. Yours is a kind of a dandy brown, ain't it?"

"Are you the boss?" said Tom, determined to change the subject.

"Not much. He'll be down bime-by. You can have yer breakfast before he comes if yer like."

"How much is it?"

"A quarter, and care of the grip thrown in," said the fellow, with a wink. "There's the wash-room. Mebbe you'd like to give yourself a scrub."

"And what'll I do with my grip now?"

"Put it behind the bar, till the boss comes down. It'll be quite safe. Nobody 'll steal it." And again he grinned.

Tom almost wished his dilapidated old bag was at the bottom of the sea. But he washed his face, combed his hair before the shabby little mirror and went in to breakfast.

The food was wholesome and abundant, and he took a hearty meal. He intended to make it do until evening. Several other men sat down at the same table, most of them rough looking fellows, navvies and deck hands, who, looking askance at Tom, endeavored to size him up.

"Say, youngster," spouted a lad not much older than himself, "got any green corn in your back yard?"

"Shut up," snapped an older man, "don't be a fool."

"But I'd like to buy some," persisted the irrepressible.

"No," retorted Tom, he felt like thrashing the fellow, "but we've lots of squash."

"Bill Sykes 'll take all you've got," exclaimed another, and the laugh was on the other side.

On leaving the room, the older man, who seemed of a better cast than the rest, joined Tom.

"Stranger in these parts?" he asked in a kindly tone.

"Yes," said Tom, gratefully. "Only came this morning. I am hunting for work."

"What kind do you want, youngster?" "I'd like to be a deck hand on a sailing ship."

"Had any experience?" "I'm sorry to say, no."

"Afraid there's not much chance this season. The boats have all the men they want. After harvest they may need a few more, but not now."

"I'm awfully sorry," said Tom, "but it's now I want the work."

"Of course, you might get it," returned the man, cheerily. "Nothing like trying. I'd go to every ship in the docks if it was my case, before I'd give up."

"That's what I intend doing," said Tom.

"Well, I sleep here tonight, and if you are 'round again you might tell me your luck."

"I shall be glad to," returned Tom. He felt in lighter mood. The man's sympathetic words cheered him, even if they were not hopeful.

Hastening off on his quest, he soon reached the nearest sailing ship and told his story to the captain. The man grimly watched him a few moments and shaking his head, informed him that he had no vacancies.

The next schooner he boarded was busy taking on its cargo. Everything was hurry and bustle. Men with trucks were trundling in freight of all sorts, while half a dozen others were throwing into the hold the ship's supply of fuel. Here Tom felt sure of a chance.

With so much to do there must be a vacancy for one man at least; and seeing an officer with brass buttons busy among the men he again asked for a job.

"Captain's not down yet?" was the answer, "but our list is full. Don't think there's a place for you"; and the young man gave him a critical glance over from his old felt hat down to his well-worn boots.

"When will he be down, please?" "Don't know," was the curt reply. "No use waiting, anyhow."

And Tom walked off, to try elsewhere again and again. By noon he had visited a score of sailing vessels, but all with the like result. He had not tried the steamers as yet; for it was among the shrouds, in the sails before the wind, that his fancy had always revelled. The prospect seemed discouraging, for there were not many left to apply to; and the thought struck him that if he could obtain employment by noon he could labor, it might improve his prospect of securing what he wanted later.

The city bells struck twelve, and a dozen men near him stopped work. Picking up their cans they sat down in the shelter of a pile of lumber to take their midday meal.

"Is it work you're looking after, lad?" cried one of them. He had noticed that Tom had been watching them.

"Yes, on one of the boats," was his answer.

"Not much chance there, but you might get a job as a dock hand."

"And get the other later?" he asked.

"You bet yer life you wouldn't," exclaimed another man. "Stevadore once, stevedore forever."

"Na, na, Dick," retorted the first speaker. "You and me's been dock-hands this ten year, but it don't follow that every man 'ud have to be."

"Mighty near it, though. These darned captains and mates have got so many friends to give places to, that it don't give any other poor devil a chance."

"Perhaps you never tried, Dick."

"Haven't I tho'. I tried every spring for five years; but there was always some other fellow ahead of me, and it was no use."

"Yer eyes must ha' been bad them days."

"Four why?" demanded the other sharply.

"Cause it took so much o' Paddy's eye water to cure 'em."

And Tom walked on, determined not to be a stevedore if he could help it.

In the afternoon he tried the steamers, but the like answers fell repeatedly upon his unwilling ears. Most of them had all the men they wanted, and in the solitary vacancy he discovered, a different man from himself was required to fill the bill.

By evening he was back at the tavern again, disappointed, disgusted, hungry. Not a bite since breakfast. He had walked miles upon miles, had talked more than on any other day in his life, and had been repulsed dozens of times.

"Sold all yer squash yet?" his interlocutor of the breakfast table asked.

"Plenty left for you," was the prompt answer.

"Have had my supper. Give it to Ginger here, he needs it." And nodding toward the older man he passed on.

"Well, youngster, what success?" said his friend of the morning, now addressed as Ginger. "Guess you and me 'll be the last at supper tonight. The rest of the boys are through."

"I've had no success," replied Tom, in a dissatisfied tone, "although I've visited every ship in the docks."

"Did you try Windsor on your own side or Wyandotte?" the man asked.

"No," replied Tom. "I have not had time yet."

"Well, try 'em tomorrow. They say too that five or six other schooners are expected in right away, as well as a couple of steamers from the Soc. That'll give you some more chances."

"If these fall me, is there anything else I could do?" Tom asked. Somehow he felt like placing confidence in the old sailor, although the latter had divulged nothing about himself.

"Am not sure," he replied shortly. "Perhaps there is something."

He was looking very hard at Tom. "I'll take a whole day for you to go to Wyandotte and Windsor and visit the new ships as well. Then if you've no better luck you might try all the next day to get some other kind of work. I'm going away in the morning before daylight; but I'll be here again the night of the day after, and if you can't fish up a job of some kind by then, perhaps I can help you to one."

"And will it be on the lakes?"

"It might."

"That 'ud be awfully good of you," exclaimed Tom, his face flushing with pleasure and his voice even trembling with excitement.

"Don't take it for granted," said the man gruffly. "Mind, I make no promise. What is more, I tell you for sure to get a place if you can, you'd much better do so. This idea of mine is only a kind of last chance."

He said little more to Tom during the meal. After it was over he went to the cloak room, and reappearing with a long black waterproof, filled an old meerschaum pipe with fresh tobacco and lighting it, without more words, went out into the night.

Tom pondered much over his experiences of the day, and particularly over his new acquaintance. There seemed to be something mysterious about him after all. What did he mean by telling him that it would be much better for him to secure a place himself, than by the aid of his personal assistance? Why did he look at him so keenly during this last interview? Was there an enigma in the man's life? And could it by any possibility ever affect his own?

At any rate, his immediate course was clear. He must do his best during the next two days to secure employment. Nevertheless he almost felt a willingness to be disappointed in order to be thrown in with Ginger.

(To be Continued.)

#### Conclusive Proof

A sought to recover from his neighbor, Farmer B, the value of a certain sheep alleged to have been worried by B's dog. For the distance it was contended that the dog which worried the sheep belonged not to B, but to A. Counsel for defendant: "You admit that the defendant's dog and yours were alike?" Plaintiff: "Yes, they were as much alike as two peas." Counsel: "When you saw the dog worrying your sheep where were you?" Plaintiff: "About a hundred yards away." Counsel: "One hundred yards! And you mean to say that at that distance you were near enough to swear the dog was defendant's and not your own?" Plaintiff: "Yes." Counsel: "Wonderful! Now do you mind telling the Court what made you so sure on this point?" Plaintiff: "Not a bit! Ye see, ma dog had been dead two days!" Verdict for plaintiff.

Magistrate—Would you believe the prisoner under oath.

Witness—Not me. I wouldn't believe anything he said even if I knew it was true.

### Manager for Creamery Wanted

Applications by tender will be received by the Sunnex Cheese and Butter Co., up to December 1st for a manager of a butter factory for year commencing January 1st, 1904, situated in the Provincial Institute Building, one-quarter of a mile from Sunnex, I. C. B. Station. Applicant to state price per lb. he will manufacture the butter. He will manufacture with the manufacture and sale. Commission to furnish tools, Machinery, etc., and necessary repairs.

The output of butter last year amounted to 10 tons.  
For further particulars apply to  
S. C. McCULLY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Sunnex, N. B., Nov. 24th, 1903.

### MEN WANTED

Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to good reliable men, representing us in their districts introducing our goods, distributing large and small advertising matter, no experience, only honest required. Write for once or instructions. Station Medical Appliance Co., London, Ontario.

Farmers' Sons Wanted—With knowledge of farm to work in an office, \$800 per month and fair education, steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Write for particulars. Station Medical Appliance Co., London, Ontario.

### EVERY FARMER

### SHOULD HAVE A

2,000 lb.

King Edward Scale

Try it. No better scale on Earth

Manufactured by

C. WILSON  
& SON,  
Limited

67 Spadina Street, Toronto, Canada

### \$2.69 Buys This \$5.00 FUR Scarf

**SEND NO MONEY**  
Just mail us an old one year worn and address, with the name of your nearest express office and we will send this handsome, latest styled Fur Scarf for your one to specimen. You can examine it, try it on, and if you don't think it the greatest bargain in any fur ever saw, such a Fur Scarf as your local dealer would cost you at least \$5.00, refuse it and the agent will return it at our expense. This magnificent Scarf is made of high quality French Black Lure. The fur is of a rich, soft texture, wears well and is fully guaranteed. The Scarf is 48 in. long, 8 to 10 in. wide (for neck, body, and hat) and has full lined collar and a fancy full lined cuff and a fancy full lined pocket. It is very warm and comfortable. Handmade and guaranteed. Write for circular and send us about it.

Only one price has been used in the manufacture of this Fur Scarf, and it is the same for all. If you are an order, your name will be put on the Fur Scarf. If you are an order, your name will be put on the Fur Scarf. If you are an order, your name will be put on the Fur Scarf.

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## In the Poultry Yard

### The Hen Beats Them All

In the United States in 1902 it is estimated that 1,400,000,000 dozens were produced, or 203 eggs each for every man, woman and child. The leading state is Iowa, which furnished more than \$10,000,000 worth. The estimated number of chickens is 250,000,000, producing for market in one year, poultry worth \$136,000,000 and eggs valued at \$144,000,000, a total value of \$280,000,000. This is more than all the gold and silver mines in the world produce in the same time.

### Tumor on Hens' Leg

Wesley Sussex, Kent Co., Ont., sends us a peculiar shaped sack or tumor filled with sand which he took from the leg of a Buff Rock hen. It is about the size of a hen's egg. In describing the tumor he says:

"I took it from the outside of the leg of a Buff Rock hen. I think at some time there had been a cut or tear in the leg, and the hen in dusting herself got some sand in it and every time she dusted herself the sand accumulated until it got to be the size you see. I cut through the skin, took the tumor out, sewed up the wound and today the hen is as well as ever she was. I send it to you as a curiosity and possibly something your readers have never heard of."

Note.—The tumor is most certainly a curiosity, and we have not heard or seen anything like it before. If any of our readers have come across anything like it in their experience, we shall be glad to hear from them.—Editor.

### Preparing Poultry for Winter

The greatest success in the winter is obtained when the fowls are properly managed in the fall. Farmers know that when cows are suddenly changed from green food to dry provender there is a liability of their falling off in the yield of milk. When hens are taken off the range and can no longer secure a variety they often cease producing eggs. This is due to several causes, one being that they do not have sufficient exercise and are more subject to those ills which arise from being overtired. Before winter begins the poultryman should aim to store a supply of food that will keep his hens in laying condition. It is not necessary to feed a great many kinds of food, but to allow a varied diet, not only to promote digestion and increase the appetite, but also to supply the hens with the elements necessary to enable them to produce eggs during the season of the year when eggs are scarce. If the conditions of the summer can be treated in this way the hens would lay as well as all seasons. These conditions are exercise, good food, and a variety. The hens not only have grain in summer, but also worms, seeds and grass. It is impossible to find green food and worms in the winter, but there is something for the hens other than grain all the time. Grain is the best food that can be given in the winter season, but used exclusively it will not make hens lay. During the fall a few cabbages, turnips and refuse potatoes should be placed where they may conveniently be had for a winter supply, and the use of finely cut clover, scalded with a mess of chopped meat two or three times a week, will afford a variety. The main object should be to afford the hens exercise. When the trees begin to drop their leaves rake them up and store them for scattering litter for the hens in winter, and now is the time to have a large supply of dirt put away.

### Poultry at St. Louis!

Mr. T. E. Orr, secretary of the American Poultry Association, has been appointed Superintendent of Poultry at the St. Louis Exposition. Over \$16,000 will be given in prizes for poultry, pigeons and pet stock, which will be exhibited from Oct. 24 to Nov. 5, 1904.

### Green Bone for Poultry

My experience with cut bone as a food for fowls extends over two years only with a flock of one-hundred hens. Prior to that time I had not used cut bone, and my article is based on the percentage of gain in the growth, health and eggs of fowls over two years previous, when I did not use bone; all other conditions for the four years being about the same.

I get a soup bone of the butcher, shave off the meat (a little meat won't hurt if you intend feeding as soon as cut) and I feed the same day it is cut.

Some people make the mistake of using bones that have been boiled or lain out and sun-bleached. Some of the most essential feeding value of the bone has thus been lost, especially as feed for growing chicks.

For growing chickens, after two weeks old, I mix the bone meal with corn chops, dampened with curd milk (water will do), so that each bird gets from a half to one teaspoonful of the bone meal according to age.

Extra large and quick growth bone in fowls means more meat, and more meat means from seven to ten cents per pound.

For laying hens I feed mixed as above, only that each hen gets one tablespoonful twice or three times a week, according as I think they may need an extra allowance. They need more when they are laying regularly or moulting.

Taking every advantage gained by feeding bone—i.e., general health of flock, quick growth of broilers, increase in amount of eggs, etc., over the two years bone was fed, I figure it—and I keep close accounts—that the profit derived is fifteen per cent. over the profits of the two preceding years. This fifteen per cent. is attributed to the bone feed, and the other increase in profits was credited to the source from which they came.

Now don't feed any overdose at first, or at any time for that matter; feed regular.—W. F. Adams.

### Top Ventilation for Poultry

Top ventilation is an excellent mode, but if the wind changes, drafts of air may come down into the ventilator instead of going out, as something depends upon the direction of the wind. When the weather changes, close the top ventilator and shut off the drafts of air, in order to avoid disease in the winter season. More cases of roup result from drafts of air in the winter than from any other cause, as the supposition is that the fresh air must flow into the poultry house in a constant stream, which is a mistake. Poultry of all kinds detest drafts, especially at night, and when exposed to such while on the roosts the head and eyes become swollen, and in a short time the disease changes to malignant roup, which frequently results in carrying off the whole flock.—P. H. Jacobs.

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SPLENDID 150 acre farm in the County of Norfolk, together with crops, stock and implements offered for sale to close estate. This is an unusual opportunity to secure a first-class farm in perfect condition, with stock, etc. For full particulars write to S. G. HRAID, Broker, Brantford.

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300 BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale, 75 year ling hens and 7 June cockerets to match at bargain, to make room. My 1903 chicks bred from imported stock are good, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. CLARK, Importer and breeder, Otondago, Ont.

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

## Fruits and Vegetables

### B. C. Fruit Regulations

The fruit growers of British Columbia are determined, if possible, to stamp out the injurious pests and to prevent their entry into the province. New rules and regulations were adopted by the Board of Horticulture on 28th of August, providing for the rigid inspection of all nursery stock to be shipped into the province. All persons owning, occupying or managing an orchard garden or nursery with any pest shall notify the member of the Board for the district in which he lives of the fact. The same applies to all persons bringing in nursery stock or fruit, only in the case of importations the Board must be notified of their arrival, whether they are infected or not. No infected nursery stock or fruit brought in shall be exposed for sale. The rules also provide for the disinfecting of all infected nursery stock before distribution.

British Columbia fruit growers have a right to feel proud of the reputation they have attained for good fruit and they are acting wisely in making every possible effort to prevent the ravages of insect pests.

### Cold Storage of Apples

The Iowa Experiment Station has been conducting an experiment with the cold storage of apples. The conclusions reached, though not altogether final, are as follows:

The wonderful adaptability of the Wealthy and Fameuse apples to cold storage purposes will mean thousands of dollars to the orchardists of the state if taken advantage of. The Wealthy is hardy throughout the state, is productive, is an excellent quality, and its only drawback is its keeping quality. But apples of this variety stored on Sept. 20th, showed 97 per cent. sound on Jan. 14th and on Feb. 1st 90 per cent. sound. The Fameuse kept equally well.

The results show that just as conclusively also that some varieties are not adapted to cold storage and it is just as important for the orchardist to know what not to store as it is to know what to store. The McMahon and Wolf River, stored at the same time as the Wealthy and Fameuse showed decayed on Jan. 14th, 51 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively.

In some varieties of the winter apples also, the results have been just as conclusive. The Seek-No-Further showed 48 per cent. decayed on Feb. 14 and the White Pippin 30 per cent. Other varieties showed such large percentages of decayed fruit in March, that it evidently would not be well to hold them later than March 1st. The Domine, which is an old variety grown quite largely in the southern half of the state showed keeping qualities equal to Ben Davis and Willow Twig and in fact in the April examination, showed a smaller percentage of decay than either of them. Cold storage will equalize the distribution of the apple crop and lengthen its season so that the orchards of the state may supply and increase the consumption of the same.

### Handling and Planting Nursery Stock

In speaking of the difficulties associated with the nursery business to a FARMING WORLD representative recently, Mr. Morris, of Morris & Wellington, said: "Not over half of the stock shipped from nurseries to the buyer ever comes to bearing age. The reasons for this are many, but most common of all was exposure at time of shipping. Stock might be taken from the ground, packed and loaded on board train with the greatest care, arrive at its destination in

perfect shape, and then by being exposed in a wagon going from the station to the orchard of the buyer, even half an hour in the sun or wind in many cases proving enough to kill the young stock. The hauling of the stock home in a wagon rack was generally fatal to almost the whole load. A close box, with horse blankets should be used, or at least the roots covered over with straw.

This is the greatest cause for failure to grow, and the hardest to prevent. I am going to plant them at once, the buyer will say, and then go home and leave them in the wagon over night. It is very hard to impress the fact that even a few minutes is too long. Often, too, the stock is planted in low or undrained ground, and sometimes receives little or no cultivation afterward. To plant in grass or grain is particularly poor, as when the drouth comes the grain takes all the moisture and they die. Loose planting is to be avoided also, as when the soil dries a little it falls entirely away from the plant in many places. Plant firmly, pounding with a batter until the hole is about two-thirds full and cover the rest in lightly. Keep this loose earth on top, loose and open, the young trees do all the better if a hoed row is grown among them for several seasons. When planting young trees always bear in mind that planters leaning somewhat to the south-west. The prevailing winds come from that quarter and if the trees are planted exactly upright the south-west winds will incline them to the north-east, exposing the young stems and branches to the strong sun which will kill them by striking too strongly on the still tender bark.

In some sections winter killing is rather common. In such places it is always best to cultivate well in the early part of the summer and quit cultivating early. This forces the season's growth and lets it mature earlier, leaving the tree in good condition to withstand the winter's cold.

In a general way, the best location for an orchard is a high, dry, open soil sloping from the north. Apples, pears, etc. do best on a deep, gravelly loam. Good apples grow on a clay soil, the main difficulty being to grow the trees satisfactorily on a heavy clay in the first place. A gravelly loam, naturally dry, is also a good soil for grapes. Gooseberries, etc., thrive best on a heavy soil, and currants requiring a heavy clay. Other small fruits require a more mellow soil, and in the case of strawberries, very rich.

### Potato Cleaning Machine

The prevalence of rot this year will make it difficult to save the potato crop. A machine is in use in England, known as the Wilson-McCabe potato-dressing machine, which is helpful in sorting. This machine is for cleaning and sorting the potatoes, while it also delivers the selected roots in bags. The potatoes being placed in the hopper, a hexagonal cylindrical graduated wire sieve is made to revolve by means of a handle and the tubers are so divided into three sizes. The smallest ones come through the first portion of this screen, and are directed into baskets or sacks to receive them, and the middle sizes and the large ones fall on to a divided helical conveyor, which moves at a sufficiently low speed to enable the operator to pick out any diseased or damaged produce. This conveyor discharges its loads into their respective hoppers, from whence they can be easily removed.

Fitted with travelling wheels, it can be readily moved from place to place, whilst the aforementioned conveyor is conveniently hinged to fold up for transport or storage.

## You Lose Money

every time your horse is laid up with **Sore Shoulders, Neck or Back.**

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cures them and **Curb, Splint, Sprained Cord, Spavin, etc.** Invariably its associated benefits, **Stomach, Throat, Pleurisy, etc.** *Warranted a Cure.* **PRICE.** *Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 48 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.*

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A specific for **Impure Blood, Chronic Stomach Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis, etc.** *Warranted a Cure.* **PRICE.** *Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 48 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.* Beware of imitations. **Warranted a Cure.** *Warranted a Cure.* **PRICE.** *Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 48 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.*

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have the knack of doing the work right. They make a smooth bed on sod or stubble, without any springing or plowing. Tremendous capacity, and very light draught. Write for price and full particulars.

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### Settlers' Low Rates West

via the Chicago and North Western Ry., every day from Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th, settlers' one-way second-class ticket at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland, and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent, or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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Not a single feature of the "champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and have a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity and high quality of product, with saving of fuel are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle and easy cleaning. Write for catalogue. State number of trees you tap, and we will make of your requirements will follow.

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Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, and you can save time, and place you in a position to secure a location of your own, or to take a position in the service of the government. Our diploma is recognized in all the territories. Write for particulars to THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT., Canada.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Molasses for Horses

I have several times noticed in the press the good results obtained in the South from feeding molasses to horses instead of oats. Is there anything in it, and, if so, could the same results be obtained in Nova Scotia? What quantity and how often should the molasses be fed?—SUBSCRIBER, Bridgewater, N. S.

In the West Indies, sugar in the form of molasses is fed to horses, though with what results we are not prepared to say. At the Kansas Experiment Station three steers were fed for nineteen weeks on a ration of molasses, corn meal and corn stover. The total feed required for 100 lbs. of gain was, molasses, 598 lbs.; corn meal, 807 lbs. and stover, 705 lbs. Commenting on this, the experimenter said: "A mixture of molasses and corn meal proved to be a very inferior fattening material." However, molasses from the cane plant should be much relished by all farm animals. Cane molasses contains about 50 per cent. sugar and 12 per cent. gums. The nutrients it contains are about equal to those in corn, and, since starch and sugar have practically the same nutritive value, cane molasses has the same feeding value as an equal weight of corn. Molasses is used for preparing animals for show or sale. Its good effect is doubtless due to its palatability inducing large consumption of the feed substances with which it is mingled. Flesh put on through molasses feeding is not considered substantial, and this substance is said to be deleterious to breeding animals, leading to sterility, especially with males. As to exchanging molasses for oats it would not be advisable, if much work is desired.

Molasses from sugar beet factories has been largely used for feeding stock, though not alone. The molasses is better and goes better with something else. In Sweden work-horses were fed 2 lbs. daily of beet molasses with satisfactory results.

### The Northern Star Potato

I saw in your paper recently something about the Northern Star potato grown in England. Is there anyone in Canada growing this potato? If not, could you give me the address of the English grower?—W. B. R., Elgin Co., Ont.

We delayed answering this until we had heard from our English correspondent, who referred to this potato in one of his recent letters. He writes informing us that the seed of this potato may be obtained from Watkins & Simpson, 12 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, Eng.; Malden Bros, Manor Farm, Ham, Surrey, Eng.; A. C. Gilbert & Sons, Bellinghay, Lincoln, Eng., and probably from Mr. A. Findlay, Marinch, Fife, Scotland.

We do not know of anyone who has grown it in Canada. If there are any we should be glad to hear from them and to know how they have succeeded.

### Wool in Quilts—Heaves

Will you kindly tell me as soon as possible how to treat wool to prevent it working through quilts?

Also tell me what treatment you can recommend for a horse having lately taken the heaves. This is ten years old and seems hearty in every other respect.—SUBSCRIBER, Wallaceburg, Ont.

(1) We know of no treatment of wool to prevent it working through quilts. We imagine that if the mesh of the

cloth covering the wool were fine enough no wool would get through. If the quilts are made or to be made of coarse meshed cloth, we would advise using a covering of fine cotton underneath next to the wool. Do any of our readers know of a remedy for the trouble?

(2) Heaves are due to several causes, chiefly driving too fast against the wind, eating musty or very dusty hay, etc., and are incurable. The trouble may be alleviated somewhat by careful feeding. Give as much condensed food as possible with a view to getting the greatest amount of nourishment in the smallest space. Wet everything the horse eats. The following dose given twice a day in soft feed is recommended: 2 ounces of powdered lobelia seed and 2 ounces of powdered linseed meal mixed together. Divide into eight doses; give one night and morning. When they are gone wait a week and repeat it. Avoid giving too much, as it is apt to weaken the kidneys. This is not intended as a permanent cure but may help. Always drive a horse slowly that has the heaves. Fresh hay is better for horses with heaves than timothy. The following method of feeding a horse with heaves is given by an American authority: Cut all hay fine. Night and morning feed out hay alone with coarse wheat bran and a little corn meal wetted with a mixture of equal parts of molasses and water. Give at least a quart of molasses (New Orleans) night and morning and feed old, whole oats at noon.

## ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

### Terms of Will Disregarded

Q.—A. made a will ostensibly in favor of B., leaving him all his estate. The will was admitted to probate in that form, and B. Claims to be entitled to all of A.'s estate. The actual facts of the case which can be proven are, however, that A. left his property to B., telling him at the time that he wished B. to divide it with C., and B. acquiesced in and consented to this arrangement. Is C. entitled to claim one-half of the property, despite the terms of the will?—A. D. G.

A.—Yes. As a rule the intention of the testator, as gathered from the terms of the will, will be carried out, and no extrinsic evidence will be received as to what that intention was, and had the testator in this case drawn his will in the above form without communicating his true intention to B. before his death, and had B. not acquiesced in the arrangement, then the express terms of the will would have been carried out, even though A. might during his life have declared to other people that he intended and expected B. to divide it with C. The Court would not listen to evidence of that character. But since A. communicated his intention to B. himself, and B. acquiesced in it, the Court will carry out A.'s true intention and divide the property between B. and C. on the ground that he to do otherwise would be permitting B. to profit by his own fraud in inducing A. not to alter his will by practically assuring him that he would carry out his wishes.

### Conditional Delivery of Chattle

Q.—A. purchased horses and a wagon from B., at auction, the terms of payment being that he should give his own notes at three, six and nine months, endorsed by one W., and on his promising to give these he was allowed to take the goods. W. refused to endorse, and B., having waited for some time without getting the notes, claimed the goods. Is he entitled to possession of them? A. J. K.

A.—It would depend upon whether the delivery was to be absolute, B. intending to take his chance as to payment, or conditional upon A.'s procuring and handing over the notes properly endorsed. We think under the circumstances that you could show that the delivery was conditional, and the condition not having been fulfilled B. would be entitled to the return of the goods.

### Approval of Person Choosing Final

Q.—A. agreed in writing to sell to B. at a price named, 60,000 feet of pine lumber, subject to the culling of S. The lumber duly culled by S. was delivered to B., but B. declines to pay for more than 52,000 feet on the ground that the remaining quantity (8,000 feet), though culled by S., was not merchantable, and should not have been passed by S. Can A. recover the price of the whole 60,000 feet? G. MCK.

A.—Yes. The culling by S. must be taken as conclusive between the parties under the contract, and B. cannot raise any question as to the quality of the lumber, after approval by S. If B. could show fraud, collusion, or improper conduct on the part of S., that would be a defence, otherwise he will have to pay.

### Purchase of an Ox

Q.—A. sold to B. an ox at a certain price per hundred weight and received \$10 down. Some days afterwards the ox was weighed, and B. now claims that by the original agreement one-third was to be taken off for offal. A. denies this and refuses to deliver the ox. Can B. compel him to do so? B. C. G.

A.—It would be purely a question of evidence. If B. can make out his story clearly, he should succeed, on tendering the price, but if it should turn out that there is doubt as to what the true agreement was, and that A. refused to deliver under the bona fide belief that there was to be no deduction, then A. should succeed.

### For Seed Control

As stated in last issue, a bill was presented at the last session at Ottawa, and withdrawn for further consideration, dealing with the inspection and sale of seeds in Canada. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa have just issued a bulletin containing this Act and explanations and comments thereon. A copy of this bulletin may be had on application to the Seed Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All interested parties should write for a copy and inform themselves as to its provisions before next session.

### Very Hard

Old lady: "Poor fellow! And so you are a soldier's Corporal Cannon." Yes, ma'am. Old lady: "I'm ver' sorry for you. My, my, to think they never allow you to sit down." Corporal Cannon: "Ma'am?" Old lady: "I said I was sorry for you, and it is heartless and cruel for the government to keep a standing army all the time." Corporal Cannon: "Ma'am—oh, yes, ma'am, thank you."

## Nature about the Farm

### Winter Birds—Pine Grosbeaks—"Queer Sticks"

EDITED BY C. W. NASH

There is something strange going on among the birds of the North; just what is disturbing them we may find out later on. Certain it is, that in spite of the fact that during the last two weeks we have had unseasonably mild weather, there has been a great migration of species which usually do not appear here until winter has fairly set in. In our last issue I stated that on October 5th I saw a flock of Redpolls, since then I have seen great numbers of them. On looking over my records for over thirty years, I find the earliest previous date upon which I saw these birds in Ontario is October 22nd, and for Manitoba, October 20th. If the Redpolls were moving southwards unusually early, I should have been inclined to think that some peculiar influence had affected their food supply and that they were working down to find a larger one, but with them have come enormous numbers of Nuthatches, Chickadees and Blue Jays, hardy creatures, which are almost omnivorous, and capable of enduring intense cold. A few days ago I went over a good deal of bush land in York and Scarborough, and everywhere these birds were abundant. In fact, I never before saw so many Blue Jays in one day as I saw them. These common birds are not the only ones, however, which attracted attention. To my great surprise there were among the birds a large number of Pine Grosbeaks, which are comparatively rare visitors to Southern Ontario, sometimes occurring in fair numbers locally for a short time during the winter and then falling to appear for many seasons in succession. On making inquiry I was told that they had been first seen on the 17th of October and that they had been increasing ever since. My earliest date for their coming in Ontario is November 11th. In Manitoba, where they are regular and abundant winter residents, the earliest date upon which I saw this species was October 23rd, and that was only a straggler, a single bird, the usual time of arrival being the first week of November.

Whenever Pine Grosbeaks visit us they are sure to be noticed even by the most casual observer, particularly if there happens to be many adult-males among them, the bright crimson plumage of which renders them very conspicuous either upon leafless trees against the dark foliage of the evergreens. They are nearly as large as a Robin, that is to say, from eight and a half to nine inches in length, but they look heavier, their beak being short and very thick. In color the full plumaged males are carmine red, somewhat paler below, darker and streaked with dusky on the back, wings and tail, dusky edged with white, the wings with two white bars. The females and young lack the rosy coloring, the head and upper tail coverts being yellowish or rather grey, the beak being black. These birds are particularly fond of the berries of the Mountain Ash. When these are not to be had they will feed on the seeds of Pine (which they can readily extract from the cones) and other trees carrying their seeds through the winter, and where these fail, as happens in Manitoba, they will contentedly eat the weed seeds sticking up through the snow. In the Riding Mountains of Manitoba I saw large numbers of these birds when the thermometer was down about forty-five degrees below zero, flitting about on the tall weeds at the edge of the bluffs, apparently quite happy and well fed.

#### INSECT NOTES

During the last autumn I have had sent to me for identification, etc., more than half a dozen specimens of a very odd insect. It is commonly known as the "walking stick" insect and very "queer sticks" they are. Scientifically they are called *Diaperomera femorata*, a long straggling name, quite in keeping with the loose-joint and conformation of the creature to which it is applied. In all insect life no better illustration of protective form and coloration can be found than that afforded by the "walking sticks." While at rest, it requires a trained eye to detect them upon the twigs of the bushes, where they usually dispose themselves. The body is long, round, smooth and slender, jointed where the legs are inserted, so as exactly to resemble a twig, the color is brown,

sometimes tinged with green, harmonizing perfectly with the insect surroundings when at home. The length of the largest I have, from its head to the end of the body, is three and one-half inches, this being rather a fine specimen. In its movements it is slow and deliberate, being apparently incapable of rapid movement, in spite of its long, powerful legs, which are apparently better fitted for climbing and clinging than for speed. It has no means of defence, or of inflicting injury, but avoids its enemies, by as closely imitating its surroundings that it is overlooked by them. Not only does it closely resemble the twigs upon which it lives, in form and color, but as if conscious that its safety depended upon its always maintaining this resemblance, it assumes attitudes as plant-like as possible. When at rest its two front legs are thrust out horizontally in line with and close to its antennae, while the other four are sprawled out from the body so as to mimic leaf stems shooting out from a twig. In the next issue I will give an illustration of this curious creature and more of its life history.

## Will Not Go to St. Louis

### Canadian Breeders Protest Against Restrictions on Exhibits

A most important gathering of live stock breeders was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on the evening of Nov. 12th. The meeting was called to protest against the unfair restrictions that are being placed in the way of making a creditable exhibit of Canadian live stock at St. Louis next year. There was only one voice to the meeting and that was a unanimous decision to stay away from the show altogether unless the regulations both as regards the prize list and getting live stock into the United States were greatly modified. Among those present were F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who occupied the chair; E. H. Harding, Thorndale; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; W. Linton, Aurora, President of Dominion Shorthorn Association; R. Miller, Stouffville; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Thomas Teasdale, Concord; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Bright, Myrtle; John Vipond, Brooklin; W. Smith, Columbus, President Clydesdale Association; James Dalgetty, London; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Thomas and Robert Graham, Clarendon; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; G. C. H. Furdale, Beaverton; W. Stewart, jun., Menie; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; G. B. Hood, Guelph; George Gormley, Unionville; Henry Wade, Registrar of Live Stock for Ontario; George C. Creelman, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, and A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of Live Stock Association.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Robt. Miller stated briefly the objections of the breeders to going to St. Louis under present arrangements. They were as follows: (1) No provision is made for tuberculin testing animals before going to the exhibition. (2) An animal could not be sold during the show unless the duty was paid. (3) While the herd books of Great Britain and even of New Zealand are accepted, the Dominion herd books are not recognized. (4) Pure-bred stock and especially cattle, sold in Canada to go to the United States must be purchased by an American citizen. (5) The working of the U. S. custom service is such that in many cases they fail to accept their own certificates and by constant irritation prevent business being done.

Sections (4) and (5) bear more di-

rectly upon the unsatisfactory regulations dealing generally with our trade in pure-bred stock with the United States. But as they also affect the sending of live stock to St. Louis, it was felt that they should be mentioned in connection with any protest that might be made regarding the Exhibition itself.

All the breeders present were asked to express their views and without exception they were unanimous in expressing their determination to exhibit at St. Louis under the present regulations, which were, to say the least, discourteous. Incidentally the regulations governing the exportation of horses into the two countries were referred to and a strong protest entered against the Canadian tariff regulations which allow, so many inferior, worthless horses to come into Canada practically free of duty. The sheep-men, while willing to exhibit at St. Louis under present conditions, were prepared to sacrifice their own interests in this respect and join with the other breeders in presenting a united front to the exhibition management. It is expected that the poultry men will join with the others and not exhibit.

An important objection not stated above was the arrangement of the prize list, which seemed to be drawn up so as to give the sections in which Canada is strong the smallest amount of prize money. Whether intentional or not it looked very suspicious and was sufficient to elicit some disapproval from the breeders present.

The breeders of the different kinds of stock separated into groups and each group prepared a resolution reciting their objections and their determination not to exhibit unless matters are greatly improved. These resolutions from the breeders of light and heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, were presented to Mr. Hodson, who with Mr. Westervelt, Mr. Ruddick and Commissioner Hutchison left for St. Louis on Nov. 12th to discuss their situation with the Exhibition authorities.

All the resolutions were of similar character and conveyed no uncertain sound. The following, presented by the horse breeders, covers the main features of the others pretty fully: "That it is not advisable to make an exhibit of

(Continued on page 836.)

## FINANCE ON THE FARM

### Farming a Business

It has long been said that the farmer is not a business man. In these latter days it is becoming to be recognized that there is no industry where the principles of business come into greater practice daily than that of farming. The farmer to be successful and meet competition must study the business end of his calling as much if not more than the merchant does. He is his own business manager, and upon the skill with which he manages his business depends his success in making the farm produce a profit at the end of the year. Go where you will to-day and you will find the most successful farmer to be the one who makes a thorough study of the business end of his calling. The educated business farmer of to-day is just as well trained as the educated merchant or the banker. The following appropriate remarks are from the pen of Professor Jenkins, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, who has made a close study of this subject:

"Farming is just as real a business as making cotton cloth or selling steel. The underlying principles are alike, and causes of success or failure are the same, whether we produce and sell peaches or armor plate. The same things which take most attention in any factory business are exactly the things needed for successful farming. These are knowledge of what the market wants and when it wants it; running machinery or other productive force at its fullest capacity, when such can be done at any profit; fixing exactly the cost of production; buying stock at the lowest rates, by paying cash when possible; by taking advantage of any competition; and by buying in as large quantity as practicable, use of all waste or by-products, and selling products when there is most demand and least supply.

"These are just the things which the business farmer, as distinguished from the mere tiller of the soil, has to study and has to determine in order to make a success. The man who masters these things is, I believe, as likely to succeed in farming to-day as in any other business; the one who will not or who cannot master them, is bound, sooner or later, to fail. Long ago we were working unexhausted soils, we had constantly widening market, and little or no competition. The art of agriculture was, pure and simple, the art of growing crops—of sowing and reaping. Now it is the art of meeting competition in our home markets from lands scarcely known to our forefathers, the art of lessening the cost of production, or finding out just what the cost of production is and the study of market conditions to decide what we can and cannot profitable raise."

### Teaching by Correspondence

The subject of education is perhaps one of the most interesting problems of today. In every civilized country the government is recognizing the importance of education and is trying to grapple with the problem in various ways and with various results. I have heard it stated that we in Canada have a perfect system of education and although I cheerfully admit that the system is good, distinctly good, still I fear it is long way from being perfect. However, it is with a certain form of education that I have to deal at present and not with the subject in general.

From the time of the early Greeks there have always been two distinct ways of teaching students, namely, by class work or lectures and by private

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tutoring. I think that no one will hesitate in choosing the latter as by far the most effective method. The former perhaps is in some ways more interesting and enjoyable but for individual needs, private tutoring is infinitely more preferable. Of late years, however, a new system has come forward and in a comparatively short period has made an immense progress. This new system is teaching by correspondence. The home of the correspondence college is Germany, though the University Correspondence College, London, England, is in some respects the more successful and is doing the highest class of work of any such college. This college yearly passes a large number of students through London University Matriculation and various other examinations. Any private tutor also in England will prepare students by correspondence for practically any examination in the United States there are many such schools, the majority of which are doing good work. There are many who think that only a limited number of subjects can be taught by this system, but experience has shown that practically every subject can be successfully handled. Let us now carefully consider the system of the best correspondence colleges and this is extremely easy to understand as it simply consists in a series of "study" and "test" papers. We will suppose that a student is taking a course in Algebra. He will first receive a study paper which will carefully take him through definitions, notation, quantity, and perhaps addition, giving him exactly the same help and suggestions that a private tutor would give. He then receives the first test paper which is a careful and searching examination on the work he has done. These questions will be answers to the best of his ability and returns for correction and valuation; and we should here note the tremendous amount of instruction a student gains from his corrected test papers which he has always beside him for future reference. Thus, step by step he is taken through the entire course. In academic work, test books are generally used, but in such subjects as Agriculture, Household Science, Prospecting, and some phases of engineering, study papers alone are used.

The advantages claimed by this system over the system of class teaching are many. Class teaching is necessary, but as a style of education is very defective. The teacher or lecturer of a large class finds himself at the outset met by a serious problem. What is the standard of the class going to be, that of the cleverest or the most backward individual? This question has to be faced and in consequence the clever ones are kept back for the sake of their duller classmates, or they are pushed forward and those behind struggle on as best they may. There are geniuses of course who can strike the "golden mean" but such are few and far between. There is no hesitation therefore on the part of educators in preferring the system of private tutoring, which certainly in my opinion is the highest possible form of

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education. Only a few, however, can afford to have a tutor at their own disposal and therefore this system of tutoring by mail has come to their aid. Hundreds again cannot afford the time or money necessary for a resident college course and to such this system of correspondence must especially appeal. Each student by this system gains individual care and attention and it is comparatively easy for a correspondence college to obtain the best possible teaching staff. Such a college, therefore, which is being properly managed can offer splendid courses at a very low fee.

To the young boy or girl, however, who has no aptitude for work and who has to be driven in order to gain the necessary results, the correspondence system is of little avail, for a student who follows this system must be prepared to work and carry out carefully, thoroughly, and conscientiously all the directions given in his papers.

As I have already pointed out, the

correspondence college is still in its infancy and has undoubtedly a great future before it. Those that are doing good work and have the right to be called educational institutions can and have stood the most scrutinizing gaze from prominent educators. There are some, however, who, if weighed in the balance would be found wanting, and these are inflicting a grievous slur upon this important movement. But a correspondence college which has the approval of eminent educators, which has a strong faculty and which is working in harmony with the other educational institutions of the country, has the right to expect the public's good will and sympathy in the work it is striving to do. It is reaching hundreds of men and women who might otherwise never have a chance of more than the most elementary education, and it is a standing monument to the fact that a wise use of our leisure hours is the sure and only way to success in life.

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**\$300.00**  
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### This is Worth \$50.00

The person sending us the first correct answer to both questions will be given a **Full Business Course Scholarship** in one of the best business colleges of Toronto, the value of which is **Fifty Dollars**.

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The person sending us the second correct answer to both questions will be given a **shorthand correspondence scholarship** from one of the best shorthand institutes in Toronto, which will be a little less than **Twenty-five Dollars**.

**NO 1**  
Complete the following names of Canadian towns, and name the province in which each is situated:

A - - KR - - T - - - G    C - - L - - - RY  
B - - N - - F - - - D    N - - - S - - N  
O - - TH - - M    B - - A - - D - - N  
G - - A - - BY    F - - D - - I - - E - - N  
T - - E R - - E - - E    I - - ON - - - H



**NO 2**  
A frog is at the bottom of a thirty-foot well, and every time he jumps up three feet he falls back two feet. How many jumps will it require for the frog to get out?



For the third correct answer to both questions we will give in cash **\$20.00**.

For each of the next three correct answers to both questions we will give a **Gold Watch worth \$20.00**.

This watch has a genuine Swiss Jewel Movement, stem wind, heavy solid case, artistically engraved, and a good time-keeper.

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Write the answers plainly and enclose \$1.00 for 25 months' subscription to **THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE**.

All letters must be addressed to **THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Canada**, and the envelope marked "competition".

To give everyone a fair opportunity, time will be allowed for the paper to reach its readers and for letters to reach us from the distant parts of Canada, taking into consideration the time of the mails in transit. The competitor the farthest away will have the same opportunity as those nearest.

No two prizes will be given to one person. Every possible care will be taken to award the prizes justly. Here is a splendid opportunity for any young man or woman to secure a business education for **ONE DOLLAR**, or one of the other prizes.

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I hereby agree to give the scholarships, as advertised above, to the successful competitors, on daily signed certificates from the publishers of **THE SIEMONS' MAGAZINE**.

CANADIAN BUSINESS INSTITUTE,

39 Carlton St., Toronto, Oct. 26, 1903. (Sig. J. G. CHASE, Principal.)

For each of the next ten correct answers to both questions we will give a **Gold Watch valued at \$10.00**.

For each of the next twenty correct answers to both of the questions we will give **\$2.00 IN CASH**.

For every other correct answer to both questions a Prize will be given equivalent in value to the \$1.00 enclosed with answers.

A report of the competition and names of prize winners will appear in the **JANUARY** issue of the **MAGAZINE**, when prizes will be awarded.

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We want a few bright, honest boys to do some work for us in their own locality, and we will start them in business free. Write us for particulars.

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## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

#### The Farming World Man on the Wing

##### WILLOW BANK FARM

There are few places where more of the real history of the Shorthorn in Canada has been made than at the Willow Bank Farm, Caledonia, Ont. For over half a century it has been their home, and from it have gone out hundreds of them to leave their impress and progeny in all parts of Canada.

The quality has always been kept up, by judicious additions, from time to time, of what was best in this and other countries, and the herd has been abreast with the best. Too much importance cannot be placed on the purely breeding side of the question. If the time is ever going to come when Canada will occupy a higher place as the home of superior cattle it must be through the breeders' efforts, not that of the buyer and importer, for we can never hope to obtain the best that is produced in the old lands. The shipper and importer places at the disposal of the breeder some of the blood that has proven best in other lands, but it is only through the persistent effort of the experienced breeder that makes it again produce as good as that which has already made it valuable, and it is only through him that we are ever to acquire a reputation equal to that of the breeder across the water. In the mercantile world, the manufacturer is not always greater than the salesman, but in live stock the breeder is ever greater than the dealer. "I can always buy what I want, but I can't always breed that way," was the apology of a well-known dealer recently for sticking to the dealer part of it. The present proprietor of the Willow Bank Farm shows all his father's enthusiasm in the business, and with equal success. The progress and prosperity of this one of the oldest and largest herds in Canada, has been as marked of late years as ever. The young stock on the farm, by the late herdsman, Christopher, are showing up finely with lots of vigor and growth, and it is not on the home farm only but in many parts of Ontario that testimony of this kind can be had to his success as a breeder.

On the farm are to be seen two pure-bred cows of over 21 years of age, both in fine condition. Among the cows on the farm might be mentioned Rose of the Valley, the dam of a fine bull that was sent to the Ladd estate, Oregon, together with a fine young cow that has swept everything there for several years, and not less at the late Oregon State show. She is also the dam of another good, thick, low-set, blocky bull calf that promises to be good enough for any company. Imp Boyne Lady is also a good looking cow of first class breeding from the stables of R. Turner, Pettulvie, Scotland. She is three years old and her calf, imported in dam, Scotch Challenge, is a thick, blocky little fellow who promises to finish into a good individual. Crimson Fuchsia, a fine, smooth, and at the same time a deep and roomy cow, has her credit at the Willow Bank Farm. She is the best bull calf ever in Britannia 40th, a calf that has all the thickness and depth he needs, shows uniform good quality

all over and is dressed in a coat of long, silky red hair with a few white marks. He is the right kind and will be a big one some day, too. The herd has also some more Scotch blood among its females, some of them being of Nonpareil strain with characteristic quality. The present herd bull, Rosicrucian of Dalmeny, is a deep solid, thick-mated animal of great length and fine points. He is a deep roan in color, and of the Regina strain, bred by Lord Rosebery. A fine flock of Leicester sheep are also bred on the Willow Bank Farm, and the same skillful care that has built up and kept the herd of enthusiastic beefmakers is also characteristic of the flock of Leicesters.

Yorkshire swine can be seen to better advantage nowhere than in the pens of Ira D. Johnson, near Hagersville, Ont. His large herd of swine, of the best breeding and bacon type, comprise animals eminently suited for both the American and Canadian breeder. His business in this line is increasing very rapidly here and on the other side. In fact, his business with the Americans is fast outgrowing the home demand, his sales to the other side since last March numbering over 50 head. A feature of his management, and one of the extreme gentleness and docility of the entire herd, the result of his own careful and intelligent treatment of every individual at all times. In fact, to visit the pen at Mr. Johnson's farm and see the way in which well used hogs can be led around and handled is enough to make one forget for the time the proverbial coariness and obtuseness of the average "pig." And the Farming World Man on the Wing had the opportunity for the first time of observing the intelligence of a well-trained aged boar, an imported animal of splendid size, type and breeding, who would lie down or get up at the word of command, and even went to sleep while the owner sat upon his head, or would allow his tusks and teeth to be handled without the slightest protest. Buyers from this herd have repeatedly written letters to Mr. Johnson remarking upon the gentle and quiet nature of stock obtained from him and their superior feeding and fattening qualities over less docile and more discontented animals not accustomed to such considerate and intelligent treatment. In this herd are to be found young individuals as good as the best, the progeny of imported sires and dams, several of them that have not been at all forced have reached a weight of 300 lbs. at the age of seven months.

Among the heads of this herd of choice bacon hogs are to be found such well known prize winners as Oak Lodge King, Summerhill Ruler, Dalmenia Doctor, all of them proven sires whose names promise to go far in establishing the bacon hog in Canada.

An all-round breeder of pure-bred stock is Mr. J. C. Ross, proprietor of the Clayfield Stock Farm, at Jarvis, Ont. Clayfield has Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep are the lines to which he devotes his interest, and it is as the winner of a large number of prizes at the

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Choice Shropshire lambs, either sex, over our Mansell ram. A few ewes being bred to the Tanner ram or Marauder. Prices right.

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Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.  
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September Yorkshires ready for shipment.

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Ben Lamwood (imp.), a grand individual of the famous Killbuck heavy family heads the herd. A few choice young bulls, one imported in dam, also a number of imported and home bred cows and heifers, all ready for sale. Write or visit the farm, one half mile from Moffat St., C.P.R. Sta. ARKON, Proprietor, Moffat St. and P.O., Ont.

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A snap for thirty days in young boars fit for service. From prize-winning stock; also young boars of September farrowing. Must be sold to clear out and reduce stock. Write now. Address, ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON, Galt P.O. and Sta.

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A number of fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Write to

J. MARSHALL,  
Tara Station, G.T.R. Jackson P.O.

shows with which his big, solid, long-wooled, well-bloomed Cots. that he is best known as a stockman the artist stamp. His aggregation will figure in the Chicago and Guelph shows, and his competitors will have reason to congratulate themselves if he does not bill for St. Louis, too. In horses, Mr. Ross has quite a number of fine-looking Clydes, the progeny of his old imported mare, Lady Kerr (2515), sired by The Bishop (1542), dam Lady (562), a famous prize winner in her day. Two fine brood mares from Lady Kerr, and sired by Lord of Fife—1436—(5662) are Clayfield Lass—2524—and Bonnie Lass, her full sister. A splendid 2-year filly from Clayfield Lass by Sir Richard, a grandson of the Prince of Wales, a filly at foot of same dam by Alexander's Heir are a fine pair of promising young animals of good bone, good substance and good style, and lots of sire as well. A one-year-old filly from Bonnie Lass and sired by Alexander's heir is, perhaps, the pick of the company, being of great quality all over, with size and style to anybody's taste.

In cattle, Mr. Ross favors the dairy Shorthorn of which a number of excellent specimens are to be seen on the Clayfield farm, but he has also a few Scotch-topped youngsters from some of his cows remarkably adapted for this purpose and the result is a company of well-backed, thick-loined, growthy calves which add their testimony that Mr. Ross is a man who believes that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.

James Fleming, Hagersville, Ont., is not an old timer in the business, but the name is enough to guarantee success among the Shorthorns, and Mr. Fleming is proving no exception to this rule. He began to build up a herd of them some years ago and his first acquisition in the Shorthorn line was Duchess of Plasterhill 4th, sired by, old Waterloo Chief, and a sister to Waterloo Daisy, a cow which will be remembered as standing very high at the World's Fair dairy contest, giving more milk than any other cow of any breed besides standing high in the cheese contest as well. The present head of the herd is Grange Ideal by Prince Arthur, a fine, thick, heavy individual that is proving a good sire, to judge by the young stock to be seen on the farm. One of the best, and one hard to beat anywhere, is a two-year-old heifer Lily White, a very low-set, thick, meaty mossy-coated animal of grand shape and size. This heifer is of nearly perfect proportions and will scale better than 1,500 lbs. in the pasture field. She is sired by the well known bull Isabella's Heir—19550—and her dam is of a well known strain. Among other good-looking stock to be seen there are twin heifers, May of York and Lizzie of York, calves from the old cow Duchess of Plasterhill 4th, and sired by Baron Chesterfield, 17644.

A beautiful example of the tender solicitude of a limited company for the

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BURLINGTON CANNING CO., Ltd.

will pay the market prices for any quantity of dressed Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens. Write us for quotations or consignment.

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### CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA

(Headed by the 1000 lb.)

### SILVER MEDAL

AND OTHER NOTED PRIZE BOARDS

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition. The great growth and size of my hogs, at the different ages, was freely commented on by the best judges, many of whom assured me such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST HOGS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class, and at every age. I have a grand lot of young boars, ready for service, young sows bred to prize boars, and young pigs from my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. Come and see them, or send for picture of my winners, showing part of the group that won at Toronto. W. H. D'RHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto, P.O., Canada.

### A GOOD LINIMENT

For 60 cents a gallon can be made as follows:—  
Absorbine, 4 ounces  
Vinegar, 1 quart  
Water, 3 quarts  
Saltpetre (powdered), 1 ounce

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing Bruises, strains, Colic (in), to loosen the shoulders of work horses; will reduce swollen Ankles, Bad Tendons, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used. Buy the

### ABSORBINE

at the exclusive U.S. manufacturer,  
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Lynnons Sons & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send it prepaid upon receipt of 25c for a bottle. Use the bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.



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HERD ESTABLISHED 1855

Scotch Blood and Bates families is selected from grand milking qualities being a special feature.

(Imp.) HOSBURNIAN OF DALMONT—6820—heads the herd.  
Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. JAMES DUFFIN, Caledonia, Ont.

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You wish to put as much flesh on your animals as possible, while using the least possible feed and in the shortest possible time.

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will help you. It will so tone the animal's digestive organs that feed will be assimilated, not wasted. It is not the quantity of feed that makes flesh; it's the amount of that feed assimilated.

### TESTIMONIAL

BURFORD, ONT., Aug. 29th, 1903

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Gentlemen,—I have used your Stock Food on my hogs and have had good satisfaction, as they have all been healthy since I first began to use it. It is a fine fattening tonic. Wishing you every success with your Carnefac, I am,  
Yours truly, (Sgd.) W. SMITH.

Hundreds have written us as Mr. Smith has. He tried it as we ask you to try it; just a small package at first that you can buy from any dealer. Carnefac can be used, and when discontinued the animal will not go back.

**CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., 65 Front St. East, Toronto**

## Dentonia Park Farm,

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**For Sale** During the next six weeks, young animals of both sexes  
**JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS  
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Our prizes won at Toronto and Ottawa this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

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### Large White Yorkshires

of different ages, imported and Canadian bred; also imported and Canadian bred Bulls, Cows and Heifers, write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

**LEICESTERS ONLY**—Young Stock for sale from our imported Stock. Bams on pure-bred ewes of best strains. Write telling what you want and get our prices. C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P.O., Burlington Jct. Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

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My Breeding Flock consists of Imported Stock Only : : : :

We have this year imported more Ewes from leading English breeders.

Now for sale: 8 Ram Lambs by Mangel prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

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MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON  
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—Importers of—

Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

Stations: Oshawa and Brooklyn,  
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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking  
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Young Stock for sale—imported  
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A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

## AYRSHIRES

A number of choice pure-bred bulls for sale, or will exchange on suitable terms for pure-bred or grade heifers of dairy strain.

C. S. AYLWIN, - Freeman P.O., Ont.

## GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

## Clydesdales and Hackneys

Stallions and Mares.

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

welfare of its employees came beneath the notice of the World Man on the Wing the other day. A number of men were employed in putting some machinery in place, when a heavy weight fell across a stick which one of the men was using as a lever. The man was thrown violently backward receiving at the same time a heavy blow in the face, and was taken home in a somewhat dazed condition. On the foreman reporting the facts of the case to the management, the only comment was a gruff inquiry of "What happened to the stick?"

### CALEDONIA

Caledonia is a town of about six or seven hundred. There are only a few attempts at manufactures, these consisting of two flour mills and an apple drying plant. But the people of the town itself and the surrounding country are Caledonians, they believe in their town and they believe in supporting their town and home industries in general. They have a Presbyterian church in Caledonia. They have other churches there as well, but the congregation of that church owed \$2,000 and not long ago they started in to do something about it, and the result was that something better than the amount was laid on the collection plate one Sunday morning. It takes good farmers as well as good business men to make a good town and to make a good congregation or to make a good Christian. They have an annual autumn fair and the people turn out to it themselves because they believe in their fair, and others come because they believe in the Caledonians, and the result is there is an attendance at that fair of about 10,000 every year. There is nothing like a good fair to encourage farmers to improve along all lines, and the better prices obtained keep them right at it and this helps to pay off mortgages and such little things first and then church debts afterwards. But it helps the town right from the start.

There are a lot of splendid farms all over the country surrounding Caledonia. The soil is a heavy clay that calls for a good draft horse, and the proximity of the city of Hamilton offers a good market for fresh milk, so draft horse breeders and dairy farms both pay well. A finer dairy farm than that of Matt Richardson's is hard to find anywhere. A large number of pure-bred Holsteins are kept and the milk from them manufactured right on the farm into cheese, which finds a ready local market at several cents advance over the regular market prices. Then there are the Shorthorn men who have established stock farms, the Willow Bank Stock Farm, now owned by James Douglas, but founded by his father away back in '55; that of F. Martindale and Smith, which the Man on the Wing did not get out to see, one or two pleasures reserved for later on. Taken all in all the people of Caledonia have a good town and the farmers around Caledonia have a good town. They believe in it and the Caledonians believe in the farmers around them. In fact, if it is at all suspected that you are in the remotest way interested in stock, those Caledonians would rather drive you out to the stock farms around them than allow you to leave without seeing them. So both are prosperous. It is a golden rule of business and Christianity both to "Do to others as you would that they should do unto you."

### Toronto Poultry Show

The Toronto Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will be held at St. Andrew's Hall, Queen Street West, on Dec. 20th, 30th and 31st, 1903, and January 1st, 1904. Liberal prizes will be given and a big show is expected.

### Imports a Highly-bred Hackney

Mr. Thomas Russell, of Glasgow, the large and well-known fruit broker, has sent Mr. E. J. Healy, of Picton, Ontario, one of the best bred hackneys in Great Britain—"Gay Gordon"—in the SS. "Marmalade" of Devon line, which left Glasgow for Montreal on 17th October. This is a horse of great promise, rising three years old, sire Clifton 3rd, 6089; Dam Lady Moore, 1065. Mr. Healy should consider himself fortunate in obtaining an animal of such great merit, and it is certain the fame of "Gay Gordon" will soon spread through the Dominion. His sire, Clifton III, has only been exhibited twice when he won second prize in his class and was awarded the Reserve for the Junior Championship at the London Hackney Show, 1902, and first in a class of 38 at the same show, 1902.

### Milking Shorthorns Wanted

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has addressed the following letter to the Shorthorn breeders of Canada:

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Canada has been requested and it is very anxious to collect dual purpose Shorthorns for the Dairy Demonstration at the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., U. S., in 1904. In order to make this a success the directors must have the co-operation of the breeders of dairy Shorthorns throughout Canada. Please notify the undersigned of all superior milkers that may be in your herds, giving full description and the amount of milk that they have heretofore given or the amount of butter that has been made from their milk within a given time, also the names of the dams, their pedigree and the number of calves that she has produced, and the date of her last calving. These cows, to give the best results, should produce previous to May 1st of next year, preferably in March or April. It is contemplated to assemble the cows participating in this demonstration at St. Louis two or three months before the opening of the fair, so that they may be accustomed to the climate and environments and produce upon the grounds. The test is to last one hundred days from the 16th of May next. The transport and maintenance will be paid by our authorities. Any Shorthorn breeder with a superior milkster will, under these conditions, add to the history of the breed as well as advertise himself and Canada by contributing a cow for this purpose.

### Shorthorns for Canada

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Trout Creek Farm, Ontario, who, for the past five or six years, has been an extensive exporter of Scotch Shorthorns, has recently been getting together a very valuable selection. He attended the other week the Shorthorn sales in Aberdeenshire, and secured several very good animals, including the best fashionable bred bull calves from Mr. Duthie, Collynie. In addition to these, he has bought nearly fifty animals privately from other breeders. From the herd of H.M. the King, of Windsor, he has secured a grand dark roan bull calf, by the Inverquherry bull Silver Plate, and out of a Beaufort Brookhock's cow. From Mr. J. D. Wilson, of Bapton Manor come four handsome yearling heifers, three of them being also by Silver Plate. Mr. Duthie, Collynie, supplied eight yearling heifers and ten heifer calves, in addition to the three young bulls which were bought at Tillycain. These animals were nearly all from the same foundation as the bulls, and constitute an exceptionally attractive group of well-bred nicely-turned young cattle. Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, has

also sold to Mr. Flatt three yearling heifers of the Missie, Roan Lady, and Duchess of Gloucester families. Six very nice heifers come from Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, while smaller lots have been purchased from Mr. Walker, Tillycain; Mr. Hay, Little Ythase; Mr. Crombie, Woodend, and other breeders. It is understood that most of the animals in this draft are for Mr. Flatt's own herd at Trout Creek—North British Agriculturist.

### Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. Walter S. Park has sold a couple of well-bred stallions and four fillies to Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ontario. The horses are Hazelburn, 11741, and Dunalister, the former being bred by Mr. Fernier Pace, Ormiston Mains, East Lothian, and the latter by Mr. Gaird, Aberlady Mans, in the same county. Both are substantial, well-colored horses and should do well in Canada. The fillies are by such sires as Royal Alexander, Neil Gow, and Lord Balgair; two being three-year-olds and two two-year-olds—North British Agriculturist.

### The Spring Stallion Show

A meeting of horse breeders and others interested was held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Oct. 31st, to arrange plans for the spring stallion show. Among those present were: Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Thos. A. Graham, Claremont; Henry Wade, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, jr., Hamilton; Peter Christie, Manchester; William Smith, Columbus; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; John Gardhouse, Highfield; John Bright, Myrtle; H. G. Boaz, Barrie; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; John Vipond, Brooklyn; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Frank Richardson, Columbus, and F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

It was decided to hold the spring show on March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1904, at Grand's Repository, Toronto. Mr. W. H. Smith having again kindly consented to allow his premises to be used for that purpose. The show will be held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, which has voted \$1,000 towards the prize list. The Clydesdale and the Shire Horse Associations have also donated \$800 and \$50 respectively for prizes, making a total of \$1,850 already received to be applied to this purpose. The \$50 to be donated by the Shire Association will be given as a championship prize for the best stallion and best Shire female.

Messrs. Thos. Graham and H. M. Robinson urged on the meeting the advisability of having thoroughbred, standard-bred, hackney and pony stallions in the show, as well as heavy draft, while Messrs. Gardhouse, Bright, Hendrie and Smith contended it would be much better to leave the light breeds out and make classes for heavy draught mares, and on motion it was decided to confine the show to the heavy draught breeds, taking in classes for mares.

Committees were appointed by each of the associations to act in conjunction with each other in managing the show, and from among these gentlemen the following were elected: officers—Hon. chairman, F. W. Hodson; chairman, W. E. Wellington; vice-chairman, Wm. Smith; and vice-chairman, Peter Christie; secretary-treasurer, Henry Wade. Executive committee—Thos. Graham, William Hendrie, jr., John Bright, Dr. Andrew Smith, Jas. M. Gardhouse and Robert Keith, M.P.

Mr. Hodson promised to secure the services of Mr. Stark, of Great Britain, to give practical demonstrations and lectures on horse breeding. His Excellency the Governor-General will be invited to be present on at least one day of the show.

### Cheviot Sheep

The annual meeting of the American Cheviot Sheep Society will be held at Transit Hotel, Chicago, on Nov. 20, 1903. This is during the week of the International Live Stock Show.

### Jersey Butter Tests

The following records of butter tests of Jersey cows have been accepted by the American Cheviot Sheep Society: Blue Belle Jersey 157364—Sire, Blue Boy P. S., 2578 H.C.; dam, Beautiful Norah 157313. Butter, 15 lbs. 10 oz.; milk, 22 1/2 lbs. 3 oz. Test made from May 22 to 28, 1903; age, 3 yrs. 10 mos.; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; fed 21 lbs. corn meal, 21 lbs. ground oats, and 14 lbs. bran—pasture of mixed grasses.

Elma Genevieve 140201—Sire, Marigold Poggis 38752; dam, Ida of Oakland 20 72601. Butter, 15 lbs. 11 oz.; milk, 24 1/2 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from June 25 to July 1, 1903; age, 3 yrs. 10 mos.; actual weight, 900 lbs.; fed 9 qts. bran, 6 qts. ground oats, 6 qts. gluten feed, and 1-1/2 qts. oil meal, in slop, daily—fair pasture.

Elma Genevieve 140201—Fourteen days—Sire, Marigold Poggis 38752; dam, Ida of Oakland 20 72601. Butter, 30 lbs. 5 oz.; milk, 47 1/2 lbs. 10 oz. Test made from June 12 to July 1, 1903; age, 3 yrs. 10 mos.; actual weight, 900 lbs.; fed 9 qts. bran, 6 qts. ground oats, 6 qts. gluten feed, and 1-1/2 qts. oil meal, in slop, daily—fair pasture.

Fancy Reber 140825—Sire, Romp Ogden 5318; dam, Louise Hugo 80399. Butter, 15 lbs. 11 1-2 oz.; milk, 25 1/2 lbs. 13 oz. Test made from July 28 to Aug. 3, 1903; age, 6 yrs. 4 mos.; estimated weight, 950 lbs.; fed 2 lbs. oil meal, 6 qts. bran, 6 qts. ground oats, 6 qts. gluten feed, and 1-1/2 qts. oil meal, in slop, daily—fair pasture.

Gertrude Hugo 159747—Sire, Gen. Jamont 42212; dam, Louise Hugo 80399. Butter, 15 lbs. 4 1-2 oz.; milk, 25 1/2 lbs. 8 oz. Test made from July 19 to 25, 1903; age, 2 yrs. 10 mos.; actual weight, 775 lbs.; fed 9 qts. bran, 6 qts. ground oats, 4 qts. gluten feed, and 1 qt. oil meal, daily—fair timothy and clover pasture.

Gertrude Marigold 160705—Sire, Stoke Poggis of Prospect 20212; dam, Gertrude of Glynilyn 74474. Butter, 15 lbs. 6 oz.; milk, 23 1/2 lbs. 14 oz. Test made from July 24 to 30, 1903; age, 2 yrs. 10 mos.; actual weight, 740 lbs.; fed 9 qts. bran, 6 qts. ground oats, 2 qts. corn meal, and 1 qt. oil meal, in slop, daily—fair clover and timothy pasture.

During the period Sept. 3 to Oct. 30, 1903, thirty-eight cows have been approved for the associated members of the American Holstein-Friesian Association. The highest record was made by a cow aged 5 years, 2 months and 11 days. She began the test 10 days after calving and produced 410 lbs. of butter and 10,681 lbs. of butter fat, equivalent to 10 lbs. 11.3 oz. of butter during the seven day test.

### Shropshire Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Register Association will be held at the Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on December 2, 1903, at 10.30 a.m. There will be a sale in the afternoon of the same afternoon of high-class Shropshires. The Secretary, Mortimer Levering, urges all Shropshire men to be sure to record and transfer all their sheep before Dec. 1st.

### Very Much Improved

Your paper has been very much improved; in fact, is better than any other agricultural paper published.

G. W. IATKIN, Mt. Charles, Ont.

## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1903. There is nothing new in general trade conditions. The outlook is bright and business is brisk, especially in the West. The unusually fine weather during November is adversely affecting some trades specially connected with winter conditions. Generally business is good, and no sign of a reaction from the good times of the past year or two is noticeable. Money keeps in demand and call and discount quotations are about the same.

#### WHEAT

Though prices have not needed very much, there is a much easier tendency in wheat than when last wrote. There is no special reason for this other than speculators are beginning to pound the market somewhat so as to get out even on December wheat. While Western farmers have begun to market a little more, there are signs of a concerted effort on the part of the raisers, particularly of the Western States, to hold for a rise. The wisdom of doing so is questionable. This holding off is giving other countries, such as Russia and Hungary, a chance to rush forward supplies to Great Britain where the market is reported easy. About one-third of the present cereal year is past and eight months more will see another crop ready. The export demand for flour has improved, and in most of the buying has been for millers. At quotations, wheat is considered good value, though the prospects of an advance are not overly bright. Red and white is quoted here at 77c, good at 78c and spring at 73c, by grain dealers. On Toronto farmers' market, red and white bring 81 to 81 1/2c; goose, 74 1/2c, and spring fine 75c per bushel.

#### COARSE GRAINS

There is an easier feeling in oats and prices are lower. The local demand keeps good, though the close of the export season at Montreal is having an easy effect. Peas quiet and barley easier at quotations. Corn rules steady and the market has settled down to a somewhat permanent condition since a good average crop is assured.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS

There is a good active demand for mill feed and supplies are bought up readily at quotations. The demand is chiefly from Ontario, where feeding operations have begun.

#### SEEDS

Referring to the seed trade, the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal says:

"The market is exceedingly quiet. There has been a good crop of timothy seed in Ontario, but the demand in the province of Quebec is below the average. Clover seed in the West shows a good average while there is a large supply of Alaskan. We quote the following at the following: Timothy, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per hundred pounds; Red Clover, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per hundred pounds; Alkali, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hundred pounds; Flax seed, \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel."

Dealers here report considerable activity in the seed market at present. Prices are steady from \$4.20 to \$5.75 for Alaskan; \$5 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$1 to \$1.50 for timothy.

#### POTATOES AND BEANS

Though there have been rumors of rot they do not appear as yet to have much effect in booming potato prices. Quotations, as will be seen, rule steady. On Toronto farmers' market potatoes bring from 60 to 75c a bag.

Though the bean market has shuffled a bit during the past week or two quo-

tations seem to have settled down to about a \$1.60 per bushel basis.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs continue in active demand and local markets readily absorb fresh gathered stock at about 20c in large lots. Here dealers quote 23c for selected and 20c for fresh gathered in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market eggs new-laid bring 25 to 30c per dozen.

The dressed poultry trade is now in full fling, though the mild weather is hampering it somewhat. Exporters claim that prices are too high for turkeys and chickens to admit of a profitable export business being done. It will cost 12 1/2 to 13c to lay turkeys down at Montreal, at which figure there is little money in exporting them. Turkeys are reported to have been contracted for at Ontario points at 8 to 8 1/2c per lb. live weight. Farmers who have made contracts are reported to be delivering only half their quantity, expecting higher rates later on. There has been a little falling off this week here, which has brought a firmer market. The demand keeps fair. Geese sell here dressed at 7 to 8c; chickens, 7 to 9c; ducks, 8 to 9c, and turkeys, 10 to 11c per lb. in a jobbing way. The outlook for a big Christmas trade is good.

#### FRUIT

Considering the heavy exports this season it is astonishing how well prices have been maintained. Shippers on the whole have realized good prices. One exporter had a clear profit of \$4,500 on 5,000 bbls., another of \$120 on 100 bbls. And so it has been with all shippers of good, sound fruit. There are some, however, who predict an easier market because of the very large quantity going forward. At Montreal sales are reported of straight Baldwins at \$2.90; Spies, \$3.10, and mixed lots ranging all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per bbl. in car load lots. It certainly has been a good season for the grower who has paid some attention to growing sound fruit and having it well and honestly packed.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The normal cheese season is over, though it is likely a number of factories will make cheese till near the end of the year if the weather keeps fine. In fact, there are reports that many factories will try and make cheese all winter which in our opinion would be unwise. Better let well enough alone and give cheese making a rest till next winter. It will give next season a better chance. As to present market conditions, there are signs that the very large make is beginning to tell on values. At the markets this week the ruling figure was 10 to 10 1/4c, with some sales reported below 10c. This is fully 2 1/2c below what cheese sold for a couple of months ago. There are rumors of large stocks on hand in England, while on the other hand it is stated that these are only rumors to influence the market. It is therefore hard to estimate the exact state of affairs. Factorymen holding cheese should watch things carefully. Of course they cannot hope to get as high prices for their late fall stuff as for the September and October make.

The butter market is fairly steady. There is a hopeful feeling and enquiries from the other side are more numerous. Though the English market is a little higher this week no export business of any consequence has resulted. Prices at Montreal hold steady to firm at 21 to 22c for finest Eastern Townships. The market here is fairly steady but there is a scarcity of good dairy butter. Creamery prints sell at 21 to 22c, and solids at 20c, in large lots. On Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 20 to 23c each.

#### LIVE STOCK

Though there has been no advance in prices, trade at the cattle market this week has been active and the demand good, especially for good quality, which is not as plentiful as it might be. Offerings at the city market this week have been large. The quality of the cattle offered was only medium, few good to choice lots being offered. Trade was fairly good at quotations. Few exporters were offered and the ruling figure was about \$4.25 per cwt. and \$4.00 for medium quality. Butchers' cattle are

#### The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	14	13	9	9	10
Wheat, per bushel.....	5 07	5 28	5 00	5 00	5 80
Oats, per bushel.....	29	34 1/2	42	43	31
Barley, per bushel.....	4 51	5 11	5 11	5 11	38
Peas, per bushel.....	54	50	73	73	.....
Corn, per bushel.....	54	50	57	57	.....
Flour, per barrel.....	3 05	3 95	5 25	5 25	2 70
Bran, per ton.....	13 50	17 00	19 50	20 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton.....	17 00	19 00	22 00	22 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	60	65	1 25	1 25	64
Beans, per bushel.....	1 65	1 55	1 95	1 95	.....
Hay, per ton.....	9 00	10 50	13 50	14 00	9 00
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	.....
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	21	21	21	.....
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	9	10	per pair	50	per lb
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	9	11	105	70	110
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	11	12	14	14	11
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	8	9	12	13	10
Apples, per barrel.....	2 00	3 10	3 50	3 50	4 00
Cheese, per pound.....	11 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	13 1/2
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	22	22	23	23	22
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	19	17	21	21	20
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 50	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 75
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 40	4 40	4 75	4 75	3 75
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 30	5 25	5 75	5 75	5 50
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	5 50	4 50	4 75	4 75	.....

worth from \$4.00 to \$4.25 for the bulk, others selling at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. as to quality. Feeders and stockers are more plentiful with prices rather on the easy side. There is, however, a fair demand, especially from farmers. Feeders of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each sell for \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt. and feeding bulls for the byres sell at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. One-year old to two-year old stockers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. Other quality, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt. Milch cows and springers sell at from \$10 to \$70 as to quality. Veal calves of first-class quality are wanted, and prices are firm at \$2 to \$10 each, or \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has been large of late. Prices have ruled steady for sheep and lambs are firmer. Sheep sell at from \$3.30 to \$4.10 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for hucks. Spring lambs sell at from \$3.80 to \$4.15 per cwt.

The run of hogs this week has been large, and lower quotations are expected. Selects sell at \$5.30 and lights and fats at \$5.05 per cwt. This is the season when prices always drop, and it also seems to be the time when farmers have the largest supply to market. Things should be changed and the largest supply marketed when prices are higher.

#### HORSES

The big sale of heavy draft horses from the Soo industries, held at Grand's on Nov. 9th passed off well. Eighty-two were sold at \$40 to \$100 each. Fifty-three, mostly general purpose horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds each and seven to nine years old, sold at \$65 to \$140 each. Trade in other lines is good, especially for well broken and sound riders and drivers.

#### TORONTO JUNCTION

There has been a little better run of stock and especially of exporters. Trade has been good and more exporters and buyers are coming to be found ready sale. The best exporters bring from \$4.40 to \$4.60, medium to good, \$4.25 to \$4.35, and lights, \$4 to \$4.15 per cwt. Good export bulls sell at from \$4 to \$4.12, and cows at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Prices for other stock run about the same as at the city market as reported above.

#### MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, Nov. 9th, 1903.

The cheese market at present is very dull. The Upper Canadian makers are selling at lower figures than ours are willing to accept and consequently there is very little buying just now. There are fairly heavy stocks held by dealers in this city for which it will be necessary for them to realize 12 cents in order to make any profit. Local factories are holding out for 11 1/4 to 11 1/2 cents for their October make. Butter is in very good demand, especially finest fresh creamery, which is not over-plentiful. A number of factories are now ceasing to make cheese and converting the milk into butter, which will improve the supply. Dairy butter is in moderate demand but only the best quality is marketable. Buyers are becoming more critical each season regarding purity and, low grade butter is not wanted. The travelling dairy schools, which have been travelling through the various counties of Nova Scotia for the last four months, have now returned and the Misses Rose have gone to Ontario for the winter. These schools have done a lot of good in improving butter-making methods in the homes of farmers throughout the Province.

Eggs are higher, jobbing at 21 cents. They are very scarce, as the time has now elapsed when they come in from

general dealers. The P. E. Island supply seems to be pretty well controlled by one Charlottetown firm, and there are hardly enough offering here to meet current requirements.

In the last ten days a number of cargoes of P. E. I. produce arrived at our wharves but sales have not been any too brisk. Shippers have been asking 38 cents per bushel for potatoes, but buyers have been holding off for a lower price. Turnips are selling at 12 cents per barrel. There has been a little weakness in oats, some of the Island cargoes going a couple of cents below the market on account of the urgency of the sellers.

Apple shipments are heavy. Halifax has now sent forward 172,204 bbls compared with 25,788 bbls up to the same date last year. As a consequence of the strong export demand the local market is very poorly supplied. A commission merchant, who has just returned from a business trip through the Annapolis Valley states that it will be difficult to get enough good fruit this year to supply his trade, as foreign buyers have taken about everything in sight. Prices on the Halifax market today are as follows: Ravensstems and Blenheims No. 1, \$1 2/3; \$2; Kings, Balmwins, Spies and Rilestons No. 1, \$3 50; No. 2, \$3. There has been some complaints regarding fraudulent packing, and W. A. MacKinnon, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Inspector Vroom were in the city last week for the purpose of enforcing the Fruit Marks Act.

#### WILL NOT GO TO ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page 8.8.)

horses of any breed at St. Louis Exposition unless the present restrictions as applied to the importation of pure-bred animals into the United States can be greatly modified. We are of opinion that it would be much better to expend any money that can be afforded by our Government in making an exhibition at home, and in the systematic encouragement of the breeding of horses that would equal or excel any exhibition of horses on this continent. Another exception that we take is to the fact that in the St. Louis Exhibition prize list no recognition is taken of any Canadian stud or herd book, while the books of many other countries are duly and properly recognized.

The Shorthorn breeders in their resolution stated that, "in order to show in St. Louis it would be necessary to retain in their hands many of their best animals. They could not be sold between now and show time, nor could they be sold by Canadian exhibitors at the show without duty being paid. No benefit could, under the circumstances, accrue to the exhibitor from the Dominion directly at St. Louis, nor could the results to follow a good display by us be of much benefit."

The Dominion Government has given a grant of \$100,000 towards a creditable display of Canadian live stock at St.

#### PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 3 **Ayrshire Bull Calves** from 6 to 10 months old, a number of **Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer Calves** from 2 to 10 months old, **Heifers** coming one year old, 1 **Shorthorn Bull** two years old, choice **Yorkshire Boar** one year old, **Yorkshire Sows** and **Bears** from four weeks to six months old. These animals are all in good breeding condition. Buyers will be interested in this herd.

**JOHN H. DOUGLAS,**  
Warkworth, Ont.

Louis, but from the tenor of the meeting on Wednesday last it is more than probable that the gift will not be accepted. It certainly will not be unless the Exhibition authorities and the government of the United States deal more generously with Canadian exhibitors.

Before the meeting broke up there was some discussion as to the advisability of forming a National Live Stock Association. The breeders were unanimous in this also and a resolution was passed urging the Live Stock Commissioner to take steps to form a National Live Stock Association for Canada. It is probable that a horse show will be held at Ottawa early in the year and that steps will be taken to organize such an association at that time.

At a meeting of the cattle, sheep and swine breeders, held previous to the evening meeting, it was decided to publish an official organ to be known as the Agricultural Gazette.

#### BOOKS AND BULLETINS

##### FARM FOODS AND PRODUCTS

—Evidence of Frank T. Shutt, chief chemist, Dominion Experimental Farm, before Agricultural Committee, House of Commons.

##### MANAGEMENT OF LIVE STOCK

—Evidence of J. H. Grisdale, Agricultural, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons.

##### THE FARM POULTRY YARD

—Evidence of A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager, Central Experimental Farm, before Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons.

##### WEEDS OF ONTARIO

—Bulletin No. 128 Compiled by Professors Harrison and Lochhead, Ontario Agricultural College, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

##### HORSE SHOEING

—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 179. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

##### GAME LAWS OF 1903

—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 180. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

##### THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF ARGENTINA

—Bulletin No. 48. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

##### COLD STORAGE OF APPLES

—Bulletin 72. Iowa State Experiment Station.

##### STUDIES IN MILK PRODUCTION

—Bulletin No. 102. Wisconsin Experiment Station.

##### SOILING CROPS FOR DAIRY COWS

—Bulletin No. 103. Wisconsin Experiment Station.

##### SHRINKAGE OF COLD-CURED CHEESE DURING RIPENING

—Bulletin No. 101. Wisconsin Experiment Station.

##### APPLES AND APPLE-GROWING

—Bulletin No. 83. Minnesota Experiment Station.

##### PORK PRODUCTION

—Value of corn, wheat and soy bean meal with skim milk compared. Vol. XVI. No. 3. Tennessee Experiment Station.

##### SAN JOSE SCALE

—Vol. XXI. No. 2. Tennessee Experiment Station.

##### MILLING QUALITIES OF WHEAT

—Influence of climate and soil thereon. Tennessee Experiment Station.

##### FRUIT GROWERS

—Thirty-fourth annual report of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Published by Ontario Department of Agriculture.

##### AGRICULTURE

—Report for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1902.

## MANITOBA AND THE WEST

(Continued from page 805)

more to do than in the past. The circuit of meetings should cover at least one month. It is proposed to note that some of the Farmers' Institutes intend holding demonstrations in stock judging and other similarly illustrated lectures in connection with their winter series of meetings.

Another subject upon which the executive committee placed themselves on record, was the Dominion Exhibition for 1905, which they believe should be held in Winnipeg. This matter has been taken up with enthusiasm by various public bodies which are now engaged in a careful consideration of ways and means before committing themselves to an active campaign to secure the Exhibition for Winnipeg in 1905.

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The weather continues fine, finer, finest, every day in the week. We had to put up with a few little cranky notions of the weather man during September, but October and the first half of November have amply compensated and we bear no ill-feeling.

### Ottawa Poultry Association

A poultry association has been formed at Ottawa to protect the interests of the poultry men of that district at the shows and to promote social intercourse. Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, is president, and J. S. Allen, secretary.

### A High-priced Turkey

Mr. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont., reports the sale of his excellent turkey at Toronto, this year to Mrs. Smith, Boyle, Ireland, for the large sum of \$65. This bird weighed 35 pounds at nine months and brought the highest price ever paid for a turkey.

### Canadian Turkeys Wanted

From what we can learn there is likely to be an excellent demand in England for Canadian turkeys for the Christmas trade. Prices for English turkeys will undoubtedly run high and consequently Canadian birds will bring high prices also. There are indications, however, that the Canadian turkey crop will not be as large as usual this year and we may not have many to export.


### Bacteria in Milk

The susceptibility of milk to bacterial infection is well shown by a recent report of the city bacteriologist of Glasgow, Scotland. He says: "The bacterial content of milk as it arrives at the railway stations was made the subject of two series of experiments in July and August, and the number of organisms was found to vary in different samples of milk from 4000 to 3,500,000 per cubic centimetre. The former number is very considerably below the average, although it is a number quite consistent with the production of milk under perfectly clean conditions, while the latter number represents a degree of filthiness which exposes the consumer to great risk. The establishment of a bacterial standard of purity for sweet milk is urgently needed, and would bring about the recognition of what is true-cleanliness in the handling of milk."

### Best Agricultural Paper Published


I desire to say that I am more than pleased with the get-up of your excellent paper. I consider it not only one of the best, but the very best agricultural paper published.

PETER McLAUREN, Haldimand Co., Ont.



**Page Woven Wire Fence**

with its continuous coil (not crimped) is the best stock-holding fence made. Page No. 7 wire stands a 3,000 pounds strain - common No. 7 wire only 1,700 pounds. Common wire will not coil - it straightens strain - common No. 7 wire has a spring temper. Page wire has the Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Windsorville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.



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Over 40 inches long, 3 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bunker, Rosensberg, Can., sold "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$5.00." The regular price to all fur stores is \$5.00 and they fully equal in appearance any \$5.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made especially for us during the summer when the furriers were busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep our money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 361 Toronto.

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Are your lungs weak?  
Do you Cough?  
Do you have pains in the chest?  
Do you spit up phlegm?  
Is your throat sore and inflamed?  
Is your appetite bad?  
Do you have night sweats?

Are you losing flesh?  
Are you pale, thin and weak?  
Do you have ringing in the ears?  
Do you have hot flashes?  
Is there drooping in the throat?  
Is the nose dry and stuffy?  
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Call your disease what you will, these symptoms indicate that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous of maladies. In order to let all sufferers know the marvelous power of his system of treatment, Dr. Slocum has decided to give free to all as a test his free trial treatment (\$1.00) One Dollar's worth of the Slocum Series of Specific Remedies FREE.

The Slocum System of Treatment has cured thousands of cases of consumption in all stages of the disease. A treatment that accomplishes more than any one remedy (good as some may be) can ever accomplish. A system of complete medicinal and tonic-food treatment that destroys and eliminates all tuberculosis germs and poison from the system and assists nature in building up healthy lung and body tissue.

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Rev. Mr. Mahaffey, Port Elgin, Ont., recommends  
Dr. Slocum's Treatment to his Parishioners

#### MRS. ANDREW CAMPBELL'S REMARKABLE RECOVERY

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, TORONTO.

I cannot refrain from writing, letting you know what your treatment has done for me. It has indeed proved a God-send to me. In April, 1902, I caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs and led to consumption. I could not sleep. I was subject to night sweats, soreness of the lungs. The doctors gave me no hope. Rev. Mr. Mahaffey, Port Elgin Presbyterian Church recommended your remedies to me when I was living in Ontario. After using them a short time I ate and slept well. The night sweats stopped, also the cough and pains in my lungs. Today I am as well as I have ever been in my life. I have great reason to thank you and your wonderful medicine for the good health I am enjoying. I shall always recommend your treatment at every opportunity.

MRS. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Cottonwood, N.W.T.

DOCTORS COULD PROLONG LIFE  
BUT COULD NOT CURE

#### COUGHED NIGHT AND DAY

COLDWATER, NOV. 2nd, 1903.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, TORONTO.

I desire to inform you what your treatment has done for my wife. Some time ago she became run down, lost flesh and strength rapidly and coughed night and day. Her throat was so sore and inflamed that she could only speak in a whisper. The only nourishment she took was milk and eggs. Our doctor said he could prolong her life but could not cure her, and, notwithstanding my esteem for him, I place the credit where it belongs. We sent for your trial treatment and it did her so much good that we immediately purchased a further supply from our druggist, Mr. Millard. To-day she is well and strong, and I thank you for restoring to me my faithful wife and helpmate. Our friends and neighbors are amazed at Mrs. Beach's recovery and join with us in wishing you success. You may publish this letter.

Yours sincerely, MR. J. C. BEACH.

Accept Dr. Slocum's generous offer to-day and be cured at home among your friends and members of your own family. "The need of a change of climate or for travel has been altogether exaggerated," declares Dr. Slocum, "and the chances of a person's recovery at home is a hundredfold better than away from it, surrounded by sick strangers."

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