

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Beware of Imitators

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. The Original Oil Cure may be had of the Originator—Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. Free books upon request.

Farm Science

The above is the title of an admirable book of 128 pages, which has been prepared for distribution among the farmers of the country by The International Harvester Company of America, Chicago. It is from first to last a farmer's book—most practical, and is unquestionably of the highest authority on the eight subjects treated. These are the headings of the different chapters, and every one was prepared by a well-known specialist in his line: "Alfalfa Culture in America," "Modern Corn Culture," "Best Methods in Seeding," "Small Grain Growing," "Profitable Hay Making," "Up-to-Date Dairying," "Increasing Fertility," and "Power on the Farm."

The preparation of this book meant an outlay on the part of the Harvester Company of several thousand dollars, but it is sent without cost, other than the postage for its mailing, to any farmer or land owner who is interested enough to write for it. We understand the edition is limited, and is being rapidly exhausted. It would be well to write for it at once. Give your name and address plainly, enclose three 2-cent stamps for the postage, and send to the address given above.

Anyone can learn to mount birds and animals by mail. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb., will send you catalog and particulars if you mention THE FARMING WORLD.

The Gilson Gasoline Engine

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Gilson Manufacturing Company of Port Washington, Wis.

This concern makes all sizes and styles of engines, but has devoted special attention to the production of their small air cooled engines in three sizes, 1, 1½ and 2½ H.P.

These engines are particularly adapted for operating all kinds of machinery such as cream separators, churns, washing machines, and especially for pumping where they are taking the place of wind-mills.

This company issues a very complete and interesting catalogue and it would be well for all our readers who are interested in gasoline engines to send for a copy. Kindly mention THE FARMING WORLD when writing.

Alaska-Yukon Fair

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held at Seattle in 1909, has set aside \$100,000 for a live stock show. The exposition itself will be held primarily to show off the resources of Alaska and the Yukon. The possibilities of Oriental trade will also be featured and the exposition made international in character. Frank S. Merrick, Seattle, is chief of the publicity department.

ONE LEVER DOES IT ALL ON THE I. H. C.



You would rather operate one lever than get mixed up with three or four. The I. H. C. Spreader has but one lever—the only spreader of that kind.

This is just one point of superiority over other spreaders. There are others.

No other spreader has a vibrating rake to level the load and bring the material in square to the cylinder. Everybody knows a spreader works better and gives a more even distribution when the load is level.

Great power is required when a spreader is in operation to run its cylinder across its apron, and it avoids friction, side strains, and consequent breakage.

This same thing helps to secure the light draft for which I. H. C. Spreader are noted.

It not only gets more power but it is surer of its power at any moment. It makes no slips, and it avoids friction, side strains, and consequent breakage.

This same thing helps to secure the light draft for which I. H. C. Spreader are noted.

Call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Send three two-cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm tool in the most farcical, money-making way.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

(INCORPORATED)



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whifle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellows' Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

10 50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited - Montreal.

Let Cows & Horses Drink When They Want It

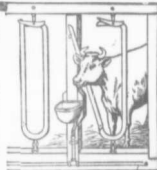
It's poor economy to keep stock in a warm barn—and then turn them out to drink ice cold water at a frozen trough.

OUR WATERING BOWLS, in the barn, pay for themselves by keeping stock in prime condition.

Our system works automatically—supplies plenty of water—bowls are always clean, can't rust, and shaped so the water won't slop over the edges.

Write for copy of Illustrated Booklet about our Watering Bowls, arrangement of cement floors, and other Helps for Farmers.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED, - Preston, Ont. 47



Premiums! Premiums! Premiums!

OFFERED BY **THE FARMING WORLD**



STOP! and consider this excellent lot of Premiums which we are now announcing for the first time. We feel sure that these Premiums will delight you and that you will endeavor to earn the article which you most desire.

The Farming World is the favorite farm paper.

It is a high grade agricultural and home paper.

And these Premiums which we offer are high grade—you will find them to be just as represented.

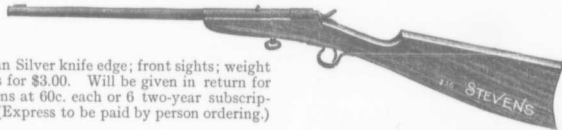
Here is our Proposition---Just Think It Over! Then Act!



This excellent Single Barrel Shot Gun, which retails for \$6.50—the famous Iver-Johnson make—will be given in return for 15 yearly subscriptions at 60 cents each or 9 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person sending in list.)

The famous
STEVENS "Little
Scout" Rifle—18
inch round barrel;

open rear and German Silver knife edge; front sights; weight 2½ pounds. Retail for \$3.00. Will be given in return for 10 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each or 6 two-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each. (Express to be paid by person ordering.)



stock, Rocky Mountain front sight, rear peep sight, very accurate and powerful, length 31 inches, weight 2 pounds. Shoots BB shot or darts. (Express to be paid by person ordering.) Any live boy can earn this rifle in a very short time. Why not try to do so? Why not commence to-day?

BOYS, LOOK AT THIS!

This high grade, perfectly manufactured and durable Air Rifle, which retails at \$1.25, will be given in return for 4 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. This rifle is polished steel, nickel-plated, genuine black walnut

Send Two Yearly Subscriptions and a Pair of These Skates Are Yours.

The famous Henry Boker skates—Halifax pattern, steel runners, curved, sizes 7 to 12 inclusive. (We will prepay express or postage charges on these skates.)



You Can Earn One or More of These Valuable Premiums Very Easily

There are many persons near your home whose subscriptions you could obtain if you will but show them what an EXCELLENT agricultural and home paper THE FARMING WORLD is. The subscription price is only 60 cents a year or \$1.00 for two years. Two issues each month. If you wish sample copies we will send them to you free of charge.

Why not earn a ? Premium to-day ?



Send Four Yearly Subscriptions and we will send you this Razor, all charges prepaid. It is the reliable Wade & Butcher make, flat, white handle, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch square point. Surely this is an easy way to earn a new razor. Why not earn it to-day?

Cattle Knife—Special blade for castrating. A reliable and useful knife. Given with 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each. (Sent prepaid.)

Hunting Knife—Spring Blade—An excellent knife in every respect. Send 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send this knife to you, all charges prepaid.

Boys, Send One Subscription, and We Will Send You a Knife. It will be a good knife, nickel-plated, 2 blades—a knife you will be proud of and one which you will find strong and useful. Of course, you are a hustler and you will soon have this knife in your pocket. Let us hear from you soon.

Here is Something for the Ladies. Something which is useful and which we are sure the ladies will appreciate. They are "Housewife's" Shears—nickle-plated blades and Japan handle, 8 inches in length. These shears are well made and are reliable in every respect. We will send these shears, prepaid, to any address in return for 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each.

We Have Not Forgotten the Girls. Here is something which we feel confident will greatly please all girls and will cause them to do some "hustling" so that they may soon have this premium in their possession. Here is the offer:

Embroidery Scissors—Ivory handle, nickle-plated, truly very excellent and high grade scissors—scissors which you will be proud to have in your work basket and which you will find very useful and reliable. Just send us 2 yearly subscriptions at 60c. each and we will send the scissors to you at once—all charges prepaid.

Many energetic and hustling persons will soon earn many of these valuable Premiums.

Will you be one of them ?

Do you not think that you should be ?

Of course you do! So why not commence at once? We know that you will, and that we will soon have the pleasure of sending you one or more of these excellent Premiums. Write plainly the names and addresses of the persons to whom you wish THE FARMING WORLD sent. Also state what premium you desire. Be sure to give your full address.

Address **THE FARMING WORLD**

90 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

A LIFE SENTENCE

Don't discount the work your cows do by using any other than the DeLaval Cream Separator. It's hard on your purse and not fair to the cows.

DeLaval Cream Separators

SERVE FOR LIFE

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

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

GUELPH, Ont., DEC. 10 to 14, 1906

Entries should be received by the following dates:—Live Stock, Seeds and Judging, November 24; Live Poultry, November 26; Dressed Poultry, December 1.

OVER \$10,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Instructive Lectures by Practical Experts Will be Given
Each Day of the Fair.

Railway Rates: **SINGLE FARE** from all Points in Ontario.

For Prize List, Entry Forms, Programme of Lectures or other information apply to the Secretary.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
President.

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

Whitewash Recipes

A few of the most favored recipes for preparing the lime wash may aptly be given, of which the first two are best adapted for exteriors, and the latter two for interiors:

1. Slack half a bushel of lime in boiling water, covering the receptacle during the process in order to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt that has previously been dissolved in warm water; 3 lbs. of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Spanish whiting, and 1 lb. of glue, also previously dissolved by soaking in cold water in an ordinary glue pot. Add 5 gals. of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and allow it to stand for a few days protected from dirt. The lime wash should be applied hot, and

should, therefore, if possible, be kept in a portable furnace.

2. Take 20 lbs. of unslacked lime, 3 lbs. of common salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of alum. Slack the lime with boiling water until of the consistency of thin cream. To increase the antiseptic properties of the wash add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of crude carbolic acid to each bucketful.

3. To half a bucketful of unslacked lime add two handfuls of common salt, and soft soap at the rate of 1 lb. to 15 gals. of the wash. Slack slowly, stirring all the time. This quantity makes two bucketfuls of very adhesive wash, which is not affected by rain.

4. Slack lime with water and add sufficient skim milk to bring it to the consistency of thin cream. To each gallon add 1 oz. of salt and 2 ozs. of brown sugar dissolved in water. The germicidal value of Nos. 3 and 4 may be increased by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of chloride of lime to every 30 gals. of wash.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Coming Events	778
Auction Sales	778
Alaska-Yukon Fair	779
Whitewash Recipe	782
Dairy Instruction Work	783
The Seedless Apple	783
Farming World Premiums	783
Editorial Notes	783
Cold Storage for Fruit	784
Planting an Orchard	784
The Farmer and the Tariff	784
Farmers' Institute Conference	784
Eagerly Read	784
Our English Letter	785
Agriculture in the Island Province	786
A Shorthorn Sale in Scotland	787
The Pea Weevil	788
Notes from Horse Investigation	789
Feeding Horses by Weight	789
Profitable Fattening Age	789
A Good Sheep Year	789
Black Teeth in Pigs	790
Toronto Township Plowmen	790
Winter Protection for Evergreens	790
Protecting Roses from Frost	790
Fruit and Flower Show	791
Ontario Fruit Growers Meet	791
Butter-Scoring Contest	793
Make Instructors Sanitary Inspectors	793
Some Cheese Averages	793
Feeds Little and Often	793
More on the Milking Machine	794
THE HOME WORLD—	
The Hurrying Hours	795
Material for Farm Homes	795
A Laugh on the Way	795
Why Popcorn Pops	795
Some Pungent Answers	795
Marriage Customs	796
Alcohol from Potatoes	796
In the Sewing Room	796
The Boys and Girls	797
Health in the Home	798
Sunday at Home	798
In the Kitchen	799
Itchy Skin Disease	801
Stifle Gone Wrong	801
Cows and Calves	801
A Peebles Definition	801
Water-power Rights	801
Removing Obstruction	801
Hired Man's Holidays	801
Good Soft Food Mixture	802
Danger from Roosting in Drafts	802
Cheap Clover Cutter	802
Proportion of Hens to Cocks	802
Preparations for Winter Layers	802
Ontario Veterinary College	802
Gossip	803
Mr. Sadler's Stallion for Winter	807
Sale of Quebec Ayrshires	804
Ontario Provincial Fair	804
Maritime Winter Fair	804
Hackneys for Canada	804
More Clydesdales for Canada	806
Clydesdale Ponies for Canada	807
Clydesdale Stallion for Canada	807
Deep Milking Guernsey	808
A Profitable Cow	808
Market Review and Forecast	809
Build an Ice House	810
More Gossip	810
Books and Bulletins	810
Preparing Bees for Winter	811
Power Spraying and Other Power	811
Vegetable Growers	811
Flower Growers	811
Beekeepers	811
Prince Edward Island	811

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXV.

TORONTO, 15 NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 22.

Dairy Instruction Work

THE recommendations made at the dairy conference last week, and which are also given in this issue, are the most important presented to the government and the dairymen of the country for consideration for some years past. That they, if carried into effect, will be the means of greatly improving the quality of the dairy products of Ontario cannot be doubted. While the work of the syndicate instructor during recent years has effected a great improvement in the quality of our butter and cheese, it has been greatly hampered by conditions over which he has had no control. Unless he is in a position to visit the farm of the producer and instruct, and, if need be, compel him to take proper precautions with the milk he supplies his factory with, permanent improvement in the quality of the finished article cannot be guaranteed. Then, the practice of having the instructor inspect milk and prosecute for adulteration is a waste of time and good money. The recommendations in this particular are especially praiseworthy. With our well-equipped dairy schools and the facilities which they afford makers for obtaining a thorough training in both cheese and butter making, they should be able to make a good quality of cheese and butter, providing the raw material is O.K. and the facilities for manufacturing, sanitary and otherwise, are what they should be. If anything should go wrong the inspector can easily be called in by the factory authorities to set things right.

On the whole, therefore, the recommendations are such that every one interested in the success of our important dairy industry can heartily endorse. The one doubtful point is the large amount of money the government will have to expend annually in carrying on the work. It is a question whether \$12 each is a sufficient amount for the factories or dairymen to pay for the service rendered. It does seem that the government, if this new line of work is taken up, should not be called upon to pay more than one-half, if that much, of the total expenditure involved. Nearly thirty-seven thousand dollars is a pretty large sum to ask a provincial government to hand over annually for the benefit of one branch of agriculture, when there are so many more interests asking for increased grants. However, if the government can see its way clear to undertake the work, it will be money well spent. At the same time, we cannot but feel that the factories have not been al-

lotted their full share of the cost by the conference. There are in Ontario approximately, say, 100,000 patrons of cheese factories and creameries. The amount to be levied on the factories is only 16c a year for each of these patrons, and as they will be the ones who will chiefly benefit from the work of the instructor-inspectors, an annual tax of double this size would never be missed.

✽

The Seedless Apple

The report of the committee of fruit experts on the Spencer seedless apple, which appears elsewhere in this issue, fully endorses the position we took in *THE FARMING WORLD*

Farming World Premiums

In this issue we give a list of high grade premiums, which will be given for subscriptions to *THE FARMING WORLD*. We feel confident that the articles we are giving will please our old subscribers, who will, at this time, be sending us their renewal subscriptions. As a result of our generous offer many new friends and subscribers will, no doubt, be also won for this journal, which is undoubtedly the *Favorite Farm and Home Paper*.

We wish to thank our old subscribers for the generous support which they have given us year after year, and we trust that when they send us their renewal order, they will be able to select a premium which will please them.

Read the premium announcement—we are sure it will interest you.

of Sept. 15th, last, when we strongly advised our readers against investing their money in trees of this variety, which are now on the market. The report is the unbiased conclusion reached by a body of men who had no other interests to serve than the welfare of the fruit growers of this country.

The reasons assigned by the seedless apple man for some of the faults mentioned in the committee's report were, to say the least, very weak indeed. If apples from a later generation of trees have no objectionable cavity at the calyx end and are entirely free from cores and seeds, why were they not shown to the public? The committee reported upon what they saw and what was being handed out to the public as the seedless apple and upon the merits of which orders for trees were being taken, so we understand, at \$2.50 each, or about ten times as much as trees of our

best standard fruits can be procured for.

But be that as it may, the seedless apple, as exhibited at last week's show, and which we had the privilege of examining, does not appear as yet to have reached a stage in its development where it can be guaranteed as a marketable commodity of fruit. If, as the seedless apple man admitted at the fruit growers' convention, perfection has not yet been reached, our advice to him is to return to the place from whence he came and continue the work of perfecting this fruit for a few years more. Judging from the samples shown at Massey Hall, one of which is now before us, it would seem that about all that has been accomplished so far is to produce an apple that is neither an apple with seeds, core and calyx tube intact, nor is it an apple entirely free from seeds and core, and has in addition the very objectionable cavity at the calyx end. By continued selection and development a perfectly seedless apple may be possible, and when it has been produced and placed upon the market no one will be more eager to take it up and test its merits than the Canadian fruit grower.

✽

EDITORIAL NOTES

The grain blockade and car shortage in the west seems to be becoming quite serious, if reports of the falling off in wheat receipts are any indication. And still there are people who say that no more railroads to the west are needed.

The American Consul at Rio Janeiro reports that there is an opening in Brazil for pure-bred stock and advises American breeders to ship some high class live stock to that country. Why should not Canadian breeders have a hand in this South American trade?

A little work on the roads in the fall before the frost comes, a drag run over the road before the bumps freeze solid, will make driving more of a pleasure on a hard winter roadway. Of course, if enough snow comes the ruts will be filled up, but this does not always come in many districts.

Canada, seemingly, is not the only place where cattle prices are low. In Scotland the grazier in many cases is selling his finished heaves for less than he paid for his feeders. The price averages about 31s. per cwt. alive, or about 7½c per lb. The cause of this very low price is the growing imports in Britain of dead meat.

Correspondence

Cold Storage for Fruit

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD.

Your editorial on "The Need of the Fruit Trade" in your issue of the 1st inst. is noted. I am thoroughly convinced that your position is correct, and time will demonstrate it beyond a doubt. You are also correct in assuming that the expense of putting in cold storage plants is what has prevented a more perfect development along this line. Good cold storage facilities come high, and poor cold storage facilities are not much better than none at all. However, a good cold storage plant on a moderately large scale for the storage of apples during winter can be built at a cost of about 20 cents per cubic foot, which would mean in barrels about \$1.80 per barrel. Possibly this cost may be reduced to as low as \$1.50 per barrel. The operating costs are, of course, very low, and will not exceed, under any conditions, more than 20 cents per barrel. In a moderately large plant this can be reduced to as low as 10 cents per barrel.

It is only a question of time when practically all of the apples for consumption after January 1st will be stored under refrigeration. This is largely the case on the American side at present, but there is still room for improvement. Whether it is best for fruit growers to organize on the co-operative plan or for some individual or concern to put up a building of adequate capacity, will be determined by local conditions. A plant will certainly pay for itself in a comparatively short time, if adequate selling organization is perfected. The selling end is fully as important as the picking, packing and storage end.

MADISON COOPER.

Watertown, N.Y.

Planting an Orchard

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD.

In reply to the questions asked by T. Mc. in your Nov. 1st issue, I beg to submit the following answers:

(1) I should plant such varieties as command the highest prices in the markets of the world, such as the Spy, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Stark, King and Ontario.

(2) I would recommend him to procure young trees, especially for a large orchard. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner established in a new location. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young trees, because they can be readily trained to any desired shape or height.

(3) Do not plant under forty feet apart each way, as that will allow for better tillage by a good set of cross wheel trees are young. And when at full bearing age that distance will not be too great to allow for sunshine and air, to ripen and color the fruit properly.

(4) First, the soil must be thoroughly prepared by plowing, if inclined to be wet, and be well cultivated. If exhausted by previous cropping, then it should be well fertilized, as trees do not thrive well on poor soils, or those filled with stagnant water.

Be sure to remove all injured and broken crotchets with a sharp knife before planting, and to cut back the limbs a half of the last year's growth, then trim to suit requirements.

Be careful to dig holes large enough to avoid cramping of the roots, using the best top soil to pack in and about the roots, being careful to tramp well

to set the tree firm. Mulch about the trees to retain moisture during the dry season.

(5) The trees must be carefully watched for insects and be trimmed every year. During the growing season carefully remove all suckers or sap wood at any time when it may be seen, but the trees should be gone through at short intervals for the first few years.

Also crops of roots and corn may be planted the first few years with some small fruits.

W. H. STEVENSON.

Ontario County.

The Farmer and the Tariff

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

A few years ago the manufacturer of wire in Canada was protected by a duty. The result was that No. 9 wire, made in Canada, when taken in the hands and thumbs and placed around back of ear and pressed back again, would break off like a pipe stem. At the same time, wire from Cleveland, with the duty paid on it, could be bent and rebent till it burned the hands and then it would break.

Now this is a fair sample of what protection will do. It enables the manufacturer to turn out any old stuff. It robs the consumer and fills the pockets of the manufacturer. The worker or consumer pays the duty either in a direct or indirect way.

Now, sir, have we not as good raw material, skill and brains as our neighbors to the south of the line have, and yet we are forced to procure our manufacturers up with a tariff. The sooner these progs are knocked out of our manufacturers get onto a solid foundation the better. So long as they can find shelter behind the tariff, the consumer will have to pay the duty whatever it may be. The consumer does not always realize that he is paying for an inferior article because of this duty. When will the working people see for themselves that labor produces all wealth and that a high duty takes the money out of the pockets of the consumer and puts it in the pockets of the manufacturers? I claim that the system is rotten to the core. We have just as good material, men and means in this country as in any other, and yet cheap shoddy goods are made because there is more profit in them. The consumer has either to pay for an inferior article or to pay the duty on a better one. The many are robbed for the benefit of the few.

There is great talk nowadays about the prosperity of the farmer, but if you will investigate the other side you will find that 95 per cent. of our farmers are working, struggling and straining every nerve to pay their way. And if they are so fortunate as to be able to do this, you will see them with light hearts and beaming faces, even if they have not ten cents left. But what about the half of them who know they cannot meet their payments? They seem to take things as well as they can, but no notice is taken of them.

The system is all wrong. Every man should have the fruits of his labor. Hogs are a good price now.

How few farmers have time to sell. If every farmer had plenty of hogs ready for market the price would be too low. Then what about those who have to buy? The price of farm machinery and implements has gone up, while the raw material from which they are made and the

cost of manufacturing has gone away down, as the amount of work done in a day now would take a week or more to do some years ago. Wages are up a little, but not in proportion to the cost of living and house rents. Trusts and combines make it so that the majority of workers can only keep body and soul together. When will workers and farmers think and see for themselves? Working men of all nations, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, but you have a world to gain.

Oxford Co., Ont.

NOTE.—Our correspondent takes pretty strong ground on this question and speaks in no uncertain way. While many will hardly care to go to the extremes he advocates, his position is sound on several phases of the tariff question as it affects the farmer.—Editor.

Farmers' Institute Conference

An important conference of institute workers will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College on Nov. 30-23 next. Though this conference has been called for the purpose of aiding those who will be engaged as institute speakers during the coming winter, every one interested will be welcomed to the regular sessions of the conference.

Tuesday, Nov. 30, from 2.45 to 5 p.m., will be spent in visiting the departments of the college. At 8 p.m. the subject for discussion will be: Preparation of Material for Institute Lectures and Method of Presenting the Same.

On Wednesday, Nov. 21, the program is as follows: 8.20-10 a.m., (1) The Beef Animal; (2) The Building Up of a Dairy Herd; (3) The Spraying of Fruit Trees. 10.15-12, Model Judging Class. 2-3.30, (1) Heavy and Light Horses; (2) The Dairy Animal; (3) Fungus Diseases and Insects Affecting Fruit. 3.45-5.30, Seed Grain: Production and Selection. 8 p.m., Illustrative Material for Institute Speakers.

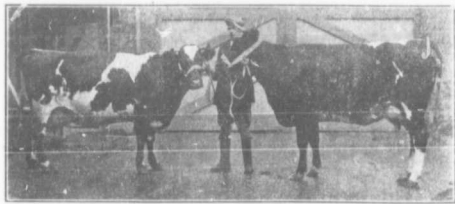
Thursday, Nov. 22, 9.30-12, Co-operation in Agriculture—The Fruit Industry—Farmers' Institute Clubs, etc. 2-3.30, Beautifying Home Grounds and Farm Forestry. 3.45-5.30, Noxious Weeds and Weed Seeds. 7.30, Method of Discussions at Institute Meetings.

Friday, Nov. 23, 8.30-10, The Feeding of Live Stock. 10.15-12, Care in Production and Handling of Milk. 2-3.30, The Utilization of Samples of Grain Roots, Fruit, etc., Brought to the Regular Meetings. 3.45-5.30, Principles of Cultivation and Rotation.

Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, desires those who expect to attend to notify him in order that suitable hotel accommodation may be provided. If over 50 attend a return trip of one and one-third fares can be secured over the railways. To get this delegates should get a certificate from the agent from whom he buys his ticket.

Eagerly Read

You can hardly realize how earnestly we read your paper. We first came off a farm near Ottawa to stay down here, and although we are not farming at present we mean to go back to it again. Every day the article is eagerly read by myself and Mrs. Rennie, who finds so much to interest her in the home column and the articles in the dairy, and when the paper does not come she thinks she has missed some useful information.—John Rennie, Welland Co., Ont.



Cross-bred Cows—First and second prize, London Dairy Show, 1906.

Our English Letter

Farming Prospects—The Dairy Show—Milking Trials and Butter Tests—Cheese or Butter?—Food Imports—Items.

London, Oct. 30, 1906. The splendid rains of the past fortnight have totally altered the aspect of affairs. Of course, we welcome the change, though with a pang of regret we bade adieu to the Indian Summer and rejoice to see at the springs filling up and a plentiful supply of water assured. The potato harvest is in full swing. Already crops have been entirely lifted in early localities and upon the whole reports are favorable. On dry soil crops will, there are good grounds for believing, be fairly free from disease. In keeping the malady at bay the drought of September was of real service. The autumn has been exceptionally favorable to tubers. When the weather is dry for lifting, sorting is more easy, and thus the risk of loss from disease in the pit is diminished. In one district I passed through this week a number of boys were observed digging up the tubers with their hands—a truly primitive method.

Cattle and sheep are doing remarkably well and the mildness of the atmosphere is prolonging the period when stock may be allowed to keep on the pastures prior to the winter housing. Grass lands have during the past fortnight assumed an aspect almost, one might say, of luxuriousness and in strong contrast to their mid-summer appearance. In the stock markets there are not many good "beefy" cattle on offer yet and the prospect is not a good one for prices.

THE LONDON DAIRY SHOW

The annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, which spread over practically the whole of last week, was one of the best ever held. It was larger and more successful than for several years past. Cattle were more numerous, but in this section principal interest lies in the milking trials and butter tests, to which I will come later on. To dairymen on this side the cheese section focused attraction. At this show the annual battle between the English and Scotch makers of cheddar cheese is fought and this year it resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the former. As to the respective merits of cheese made in the southwest of Scotland and that made near Cheddar, as its name denotes, I will not enter, although my bias may be guessed when I say that I am a Somersetshire man, but the show authorities would be well advised in duplicating the present prizes and adding in addition a substantial thampion prize for which both makers might compete. Until some such solution is adopted a great deal of bitterness and ill-

feeling will continue to exist. The show of cheese was a good one and the judges, it may be interesting to know, were a London merchant and a Scotch maker. The butter classes were capitally filled, while all sorts of other products, such as cream, honey, roots, etc., were well provided for.

THE MILKING TRIALS

The milking trials and butter tests practically contributed the most important of the competitions at the Dairy Show. The judges who were responsible for the making of these results have to be guided by a certain table of points, reckoned on the following system:

One point for every 10 days since calving, deducting the first 40 days, with a maximum of 14 points; one point for every pound of milk, taking the average of two days' yield; 30 points for every pound of butter fat produced; and four points for every pound of "solids other than fat." Deductions: Ten points each time the fat is below 3 per cent.; and 10 points each time the "solids other than fat" fall below 8.5. No prize will be given to cows in the milking trials which do not come up to the following standard: Pedigree Shorthorns, 85 points; non-pedigree Shorthorns, 110; Jerseys, 95; Guernseys, 85; Ayrshires, 90; Red Polls, 90; South Devons, 100; Kerries and Dexters, 75.

The premier animal in the class for pedigree Shorthorns was the winner of the class in the inspection section, namely, Barrington Duchess 31st, a roan that gained the award with 2.15 lbs. of fat and 5.63 lbs. of solids in two consecutive milkings. The big class of Shorthorns not eligible for the herd book furnished the winner of the Lord Mavor's champion cup for the best Shorthorn in the milking trials. The fortunate exhibitor was Mr. George B. Nelson, of Garstang Lanes, whose cow Red Rose scored 123 points. Her fat yield was 2.46 lbs. and 5.55 lbs. of solids other than fat. These figures are the best in the show. The cup for the best animal other than Shorthorns was won by a South Devon cow belonging to Mr. Condy, who yielded 2.94 lbs. of fat and 5.40 of solids, scoring altogether 123 points.

BUTTER TESTS

Turning to the butter tests the first among Shorthorns was Mr. G. B. Nelson's Red Rose, and her record is as follows: Milk yield in 24 hours 64 lbs. 12 oz.; butter yield, 2 lbs. 7½ oz.; ratio of pounds of milk to pounds of butter, 26.06. The Jerseys naturally

produce a richer milk than the above and the figures of the first prize winner, belonging to Dr. H. Watney, will well bear inspection. Her milk yield was 38 lbs. 2 oz.; butter yield, 2 lbs. 5¼ oz., and the ratio 15.15 lbs. of milk to make a pound of butter. In the remaining section for cows of any other breed the first prize award went to that celebrated cow—illustrated a month or so ago—The Doctor, belonging to Mr. Smith-Neill. This cow is twenty-four years old and her record at the Dairy Show is as follows: 43 lbs. of milk; 2 lbs. 5 oz. of butter, with a ratio of 18.60 lbs. of milk to a pound of butter.

CHEESE OR BUTTER FROM NEW ZEALAND?

It has often been a matter of surprise that well as cheese has been selling for some time past dairy producers in New Zealand have not increased the output of that commodity at the expense of butter, as we must pay a great deal better. It now appears that this fact has become recognized by dairy authorities in the colony. They agree that cheese at 10 cents per lb. pays at least as well as butter at 12 cents, and the former at 12 cents pays much better. They reckon on 1 lb. of butter or 2 1-5 pounds of cheese from 2½ gallons of milk, estimating the expenses of making as equal. Two gallons of separated milk are valued at a penny (2 cents), which added to 25 cents for the butter makes 24 cents. Two gallons of whey are put at a cent and this added to 2 1-5 pounds of cheese at 12 cents per lb. amounts to over 27 cents. In England New Zealand cheese has been selling at more than 12 cents per lb. for a long time; but prices in New Zealand are taken into account in comparing the returns of cheese and butter.

OUR COLOSSAL FOOD IMPORTS

Some idea of our colossal imports of food may be obtained from the Board of Trade returns for the months ending Sept. 30th last. We imported nearly 74 million cwts. of wheat, of which 17¼ million cwts. came from the Argentine Republic, the United States taking second place and Russia third. Most of our barley for feeding purposes exclusively comes from the empire of the Czar, while the Argentine is outdistancing the United States in the growth of maize for exportation. The total bill for grain and flour in the nine months was £92,355,195.

Cattle come almost exclusively from the States and Canada, and these numbered 428,016 head. Fresh beef mainly comes from the Argentine and a fresh mutton from New Zealand. Preserved (tinned) meat has decreased in quantity by about one-half. The total for meat amounts to £39,050,000 and is three times the quantity more than last year. Finally we have paid £18,000,000 for butter, the quantity imported reaching 3,229,929 cwts.

ITEMS

Business prospects continue good, although there is a general scarcity of ready cash. Trade on the contrary is active, due to most of the textile industries being on full time. Barreled apples are beginning to reach us from your side, but many of them are poor in quality and damaged. Their arrival, however, has served to put down values for cooking and rough sorts. The latest arrivals show much better quality and condition and prices are correspondingly higher.

Bacon is in keen demand, due to a decrease in killings in Ireland and Denmark, while the light supplies of Canadian strengthens the market.

The demand for cheese continues, and with less Canadian reaching our shores prices are maintained, although buyers do not seem inclined to pay the stiff rates ruling.

The future in the butter trade has been the uninterrupted stream of supplies from the Antipodes, scarcely a week passing without a consignment from this source. Reports state that there are large quantities still to come, so prices are sure to be easier in the course of a month or six weeks.

Conversation in a butcher's shop:

Agriculture in the Island Province

A Quebec correspondent who visited several of the large exhibitions in the Maritime Provinces this fall and among them the Charlottetown exhibition, sends us some notes upon the agriculture of Prince Edward Island and the display made at the annual exhibition, which farmers in the province down by the sea should ponder over, especially as they come from one who is well versed in the agriculture of every province of the Dominion. He says:

"To see Prince Edward Island in July is to see a veritable paradise, to see it in full attire, still fresh with verdure, contrasting strangely with the variegated foliage of the forest, or the red color of the freshly plowed fields, this along with the neat homes of the Islanders spread out in panoramic view, makes

A PICTURE BEAUTIFUL TO BEHOLD,

and we wonder, knowing the possibilities of the Island, why so many of the young men and maidens leave this beautiful spot to seek their fortunes elsewhere. We know of no section of equal size in our fair Dominion where it is possible to produce butter and cheese, hoo products, mutton and wool, poultry and eggs, and a limited supply of horses and beef, not to forget the luscious apple, than Prince Edward Island. But in order to do so, there must be more feeding of the hay and coarser grains on the farm and less exporting. There must be more attention paid to the selection and feeding of their breeding stock, so as to raise only the best of whatever line of live stock it may be the choice of the Islander to raise.

"While we noticed some excellent stock exhibited by the Islanders, yet we regret to find why so many of the stock that was no credit to the breed or the owners (this latter applies particularly to the dairy grades in the cattle exhibit).

"On the whole, it was the largest exhibit of stock ever seen on the Island. While most of the stock in the cattle exhibit came from the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, yet at the same time the capabilities of the Island were set forth in a very tangible way as a producer of the fruits of the field, the orchard, the stock and the selection. The stock from the mainland in many cases took first place; these were objects of great interest to the farmers and stockmen of the province, and must prove an incentive to further development and improvement.

"The large, orderly, well-dressed crowd that was seen each day on the grounds, was in itself no small attraction. On looking them over one gets the impression that it is a well-looking crowd, men and women of good stature, good health and comfortable circumstances, satisfied with themselves and each other. Sobriety and good order characterized the proceed-

"Are you sure that this is English mutton?" "Well, and I am; it was born of English parents in New Zealand." Collapse of the customer.

All sorts of uncultivated fruits and edibles are exceptionally abundant this year, more especially mushrooms, blackberries and nuts.

Our Minister of Agriculture is doing his autumn round in the country, but he cannot get far away from the small holdings of his subjects. Many of us think Lord Carrington is laying too much stress on this branch of farming.

A. W. S.

ings in and about the fair and in the city.

"A pleasing feature of the exhibition was the absence of fakirs and 10-cent show men—it would have been a purely agricultural show had it not been for the horse trot.

LIVE STOCK

"In Clydesdales the classes were well filled with good animals. In the stallion classes were some excellent individuals, showing both quality and action in their makeup. Among the mares were a few imported animals that will make valuable breeding animals. We noticed a few that lacked the quality to make them first class breeders. Draught horses made a good showing, although we would like to see the classes for grade stallions cut out of the prize list; experience has proved that grade sires do not perpetuate the best class of stock; therefore, we think, it would be a wise policy for the fair board not to encourage this by giving prizes for grade sires. We noticed a few splendid mares and some nice foals. The draught team class was a well filled section, with some good representatives.

"The exhibit of sheep was the largest and best of any show east of Toronto, and with few exceptions were from the Island, which has been noted for many years for producing a high quality of mutton and lamb.

JUDGING BY POINTS

"A feature of interest was the stock judging competitions, one each in beef cattle, dairy cattle, and sheep and hogs. In the two former the winners were as follows:

"Beef Cattle.—1. Claude Blake, Royalty, P.E.I., 92 points; 2. Horace Brodie, Little York, P.E.I., 90 points; 3. Bruce Howitt, French River, P.E.I., 86 points; 4. R. B. Weeks, Alma, Lot 3, P.E.I., 85 points.

"Dairy Cattle.—1. R. B. Weeks, Alma, Lot 3, P.E.I., 88 points; 2. J. H. Brodie, Little York, P.E.I., 86 points; 3. Geo. A. Godfrey, North Wiltshire, P.E.I., 72 points; 4. Wm. Howard, North Wiltshire, P.E.I., 70 points.

"Sheep.—1. Geo. Boswell, Pownal, P.E.I.; 2. J. McKenzie, Marshfield, P.E.I.; 3. W. Boswell, Pownal, P.E.I.

"Dairy products made splendid showing and I think I am safe in saying it was one of the largest and best butter and cheese exhibits seen in the Maritime Provinces for some time. The quality was excellent; one feature noticeable was the evenness in the coloring of the butter. The cheese was considered high class.

SOME INTERESTING FRUIT HISTORY

"The fruit exhibit was a creditable one and attracted much attention, and most of the exhibits were grown on the Island, and compared very favorably with the exhibit from Nova Scotia. That the Island can produce

as fine fall and early winter varieties of apples as any place in eastern Canada is now a recognized fact. Two large collections arranged on pyramidal shape were most attractive. They were well arranged and offered the visitor an opportunity of variety comparison at short range. That of Queens County, made by Senator Ferguson, and which was made up of 80 varieties of apples, pears, plums, cranberries, etc. came off the flag trophy for the third time. Mrs. Black, of Kings County, made a plucky competitor. In the exhibit of Queens County was a fine sample of the French pippin or russet. The scion from which this apple was propagated was taken there by the French before the British capture of the island. Previous to the arrival of the Stewarts of apple tree fame, in 1807, the fruit was gathered by the McDonald family of Tracadie, who owned the township. The tree continued to live and bear until 1899, being then over 140 years old. The French russet is a good fall apple.

"There were 48 entries of Wealthys, 42 of Duchess, 46 of Alexanders, 25 of Gravenstems, 24 of Manx's 21 of Spies, besides a large display of other varieties. The plum and pear show, while not extraordinary, was up to former years, and made a nice display. Magnum Bonum led with 17 samples. Morrie Artie 16, Sharp's Emperor 14, and many other varieties were represented.

"In pears there was a fairly good showing. Clapp's Favorite excellent; still, some good Flemish Beauty and Bartlett samples were present. Thirty plates of grapes, some of them immature, were showing. They have nothing to hope for in producing grapes on the Island. But 10 samples of cranberries proves that they can grow them to perfection. The preserved fruits made a nice display, as also did the small exhibit of beautiful white comb and waxed honey, and to the hungry man the good display of bread, butter and jam was itself a treat to look on, even if he must not appreciate his appetite.

SOMEWHAT WORTH WHILE

We must not forget to mention the splendid display in the shape of an arch, from the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., so neatly arranged by the enterprising superintendent, R. Robertson, and his son. It comprised not only samples of all the grains, grasses, fruits, etc., from the farm at Nappan, but a large number from the western farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Agassiz, B.C. It also included an exhibit of all the noxious weeds of Canada, together with such samples of weed seeds—a valuable exhibit for farmers to study. A nice exhibit of flowers, vegetables, as well as industrial and mechanical work from the McDonald Consolidated School at Hillsborough, P.E.I., was a centre of attraction, as well as the creditable exhibit of the work of the pupils from the Charlottetown Normal Training School and Kindergarten School."

A Warning

(New York Post.)

The Rev. Dr. Brown, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, tells the story of a boy who saw an exceedingly low-legged man standing in front of a hot fire. Finally, he could restrain himself no longer, and said: "Hey, mister, you'd better get away from there, you's warpin'."

The minute a man accomplishes anything he is called a crank by those who have failed.



Some notable visitors at the Duthie-Marr sale. Reading from the right they are: Deane Willis, Mr. Casario of South America, Lord Aberdeen, John Marr, Wm. Duthie and Mr. Phillips.

A Shorthorn Sale in Scotland

(Specially written for THE FARMING WORLD by an eye-witness)

The annual sale of the Duthie-Marr Shorthorns is now one of the great events of the year in the Shorthorn world. It sets the pace for all that follow in the same week in Scotland. This year it was looked forward to with great expectancy. Tuesday, 9th October, was the date fixed, and Uppermill, Mr. Marr's home, the place appointed. Early in the morning the visitors began to arrive, while scores had previously seen them where they were reared. At ten o'clock the crowd was too numerous for comfort in examining the quality of the different offerings. They came from all quarters, from the far south of England, from all parts of Scotland, from Ireland, as well as representatives from New Zealand, South America, United States and Canada. They came by train and trap and motor. Lord Aberdeen mingled among his tenants (Messrs. Duthie and Marr both being in that position) as one of the onlookers, and watched the proceedings with evident interest. The day was threatening, but the rain held off until night came on, and everything was cleaned up. The vast majority were evidently ready to purchase if a favorable opportunity offered, and many plans were laid as

the calves were critically inspected. How many definite selections were made before the sale started no one will ever know, but the serious countenances, the earnest conversation, the quiet marking of the catalogue, all indicated that the choice had been made in many cases, but "Alas, the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." When the sale proceeded, how many found that one more plucky than they had also chosen the same beast, and had driven them off the purchase altogether; for so it happened when the purchaser could not get his own choice, he then began to crowd out one else even as he had been crowded. The auctioneer, Mr. Fraser, of Perth, behaved splendidly; always kind and courteous, yet keen and alert in the extreme, he held the crowd without a break to the best. He does not lecture, he does not scold—he sells. And if the bidding stops

HE SELLS QUICK.

There was no lagging at any point, yet every one had a fair chance. Lunch commenced at 11 and the sale promptly at 12.30. The animals were sold as they were numbered in the

catalogue, and they were numbered according to their ages. The four oldest calves belonged to Mr. Duthie and were about a year old. They accordingly came in first, and were disposed of before any of Mr. Marr's were exposed. The first calf to enter the ring was among Mr. Duthie's best, as the record shows. He was well grown, in splendid condition, a good color, and with no serious fault. The only slight weakness was his head and neck, which lacked neatness and gave him a slightly sluggish appearance; but his even flesh, coupled with ruggedness and masculinity, fixed him in the eyes of the best judges as

A SIRE WORTH HAVING,

and so the pace was set. Starting modestly, he was at a few nods of the purchasers at 100gs. When in less time than I write 200 was reached and still the pace kept up; on at a gallop and the 300 mark was passed at a jump, but always the same man had the even money. 200, 350, 400, 500, 600, always tightening his grip, saying to the crowd in effect: "He is mine now; can't you see I shall buy him?" From 600 gs. on the interest was intense and when 700 was reached it was thought the fight was over, but no, not at all. At the auctioneer's call on it went again, until 800 was announced, and a shout and thrill went around the large audience. Still some buyer refused to give him up, trying another ten gs., but Mr. Deane Willis immediately covered the advance, and at 830 gs. takes the bull to Bapton. The next in the ring was white, and a real good calf, strong smooth and robust, and without serious fault except his color, which did not suit some, but evidently is needed by the purchaser.

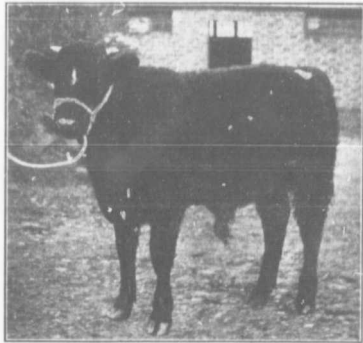
THE BIDDING WAS LIVELY

on this bull up to 200 gs. and then fell off, and at 250 gs. he was knocked down to George Campbell for Mr. Cargill, of Canada. Both of these bulls, as the two following, were by "Pride of Avon," bred by Mr. Jolliffe in England.

No. 3, "Crown Imperial," a roan, found numerous buyers, and the bidding was brisk up to 200 gs., at which price he was knocked down to Mr. Hutchinson. Then came one of the choicest breeding in the catalogue, "Viscount Violet," of the same family and breeding as Mr. Deane Willis' bull, the sire of both champions at the Royal of this year. His dam



Gold Mint—The highest priced bull at the Duthie-Marr sale. Price 850 gs. (\$4,250).



Collynie Monarch—Sold at Duthie-Marr sale to Mr. Rothschild for 800 gs. (\$4,000).

was sired by Mr. Duthie's choice stock bull, "Scottish Fairy," then follows in his pedigree six Cruickshank bulls, including "Roan Gauntlet" and "Scotland's Pride," with all the good blood in his pedigree he was not the best bull in the sale. He looked like a sire, but he was born with a twisted tail, which disfigured him considerably. He was also a trifle shallow in his body and not at all perfect in heart girth, but

AN EXCEEDINGLY GOOD BEE IN COLOR.

There were several bidders at the beginning, but it was easy to see he was not a favorite among the highest class and at 120 gs. he was knocked down to Mr. Anderson, a local breeder.

Next came three belonging to Mr. Marr, the first a Rosemary pedigree and out of Mr. Marr's show cow Rosemary 202. This was a fairly good calf and strong and well grown; sold to Mr. Barry at 90 gs. The second bull was a big, robust, dark red, large for his age, but compared with others in the sale somewhat lacking in quality. Mr. Dadding took him at 105

gs. The third, a good red with more quality than his predecessor in the ring was keenly contested for and proved the second highest Marr bull in the sale, the purchaser securing him for 200 gs. Next came "King's Champion," a Missie, by Bapton Champion, the best of Mr. Duthie's stock bulls, and out of Missie 150, by that very successful Cruickshank sire, "Damtleless." This calf was a little larger, otherwise he was the most likely show bull in the sale. With a beautiful head and neck, perfect lines, plenty of hair and a good color, he was an attractive animal. Some might think him a shade narrow for his height. The "King's" bull was lively throughout and he finally fell to Mr. Jolliffe for 320 gs.

The next bull, a beautiful roan of the Golden Drop family, and by "Collynie Mint," a rare good sire, and sold in the 1905 sale for 620 gs. to go to South America—proved very attractive and

MADE THE HIGHEST PRICE

of the day. Evidently several had decided to buy him, and the bidding was prompt and steady throughout, but the pluck of Mr. Mitchell took him for 850 gs. No. 10 is a Princess Royal, also by Bapton Champion, and is a large, growthy roan, which in the view of many would develop into a show bull. He was taken for South America at 830 gs. Next came another of Mr. Marr's, a Missie, and a good roan, sold cheap at 75 gs. No. 12 was also a Mr. Marr's, a very good one, red in color, and by Pride of Sanquhar, sold at 65 gs. Then Mr. Marr's best calf came forward, a splendid roan with capital head and neck and back and a great coat of hair. Buyers were plentiful for this calf and after a spirited contest he went to Mr. Neicks at 250 gs. His sire is a Violet bull, bred by Mr. Duthie, dam by Luxury, bred by Mr. Bruce. He was followed by Mr. Duthie's "Scottish Primate," another roan of good quality and considerable promise, going to Mr. Harrison, of England, for 260 gs. The next, No. 15, called "Scottish Minstrel," is

A GOOD DARK ROAN

of beautiful quality, standing on his legs straight and square, and of a good strong back. His dam was Missie cow Mistletoe 20, by the same Archer, g.d. Mistletoe 137th, by Williams of Orange, and his sire, the successful getter "Collynie Mint," previously referred to. Strict honesty compelled the statement in the ring

that one testicle was not in its proper place. This acted as a shock on the audience and before they had time to recover he was knocked down to Mr. Dryden for Canada at 65 gs. without doubt the best bargain in the sale. Following came what the writer considered the best all round calf in the lot, "Collynie Monarch," also by "Collynie Mint." He is a beautiful bright red, straight and smooth and with abundant hair. He had fine style and withal deep and broad. He was not the highest, but among them, being taken for Mr. Rothschild at 80 gs. No. 17, a red bull, and the last of Mr. Marr's, brought 30 gs. "Diamond Finder" was the next, a bull of beautiful quality but lacking altogether one testicle. He is a splendid roan, with specially good back and hindquarters, and a deep body. He is out of First Strawberry, which has produced so many first class sires and show cattle. Sold at 180 gs. Diamond Ring was no doubt the weakest of Mr. Duthie's bulls, a red and white of the Rosewood family, sold for 34 gs. Then came another Missie, with

A SPLENDID SILKY COAT and a splendid appearance, making in

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the ring 175 gs. An Augusta pedigree followed him, a red with some white on his hind legs, which, no doubt, cut down the selling price somewhat. Mr. Feil secured him at 230 gs. Then came a Cruickshank Lavender of fine quality, but a light roan and lacking somewhat in his neck. He was taken by Mr. Malcolm at 155 gs., and his purchaser considered he had got value. Another Violet, a badly mixed roan, followed in the catalogue named "Violet Favor." This is a good calf by Scottish Fancy and out of the old red Violet cow. He was very good value at 150 gs. Another Missie of good value, another developed, and sired by "Stroman Champion," the last stock bull purchased by Mr. Duthie, and a rare good one, sold cheaply at 46 gs. The last bull, "Captain of the Mint," also by "Collynie Mint," and belonging to the Clara family, was, taken altogether, the handsomest bull in the lot. He is very smart looking, straight and even and will certainly make a show bull. Mr. Stewart secured him at 200 gs. and this ended the record sale of the Aberdeenshire.

The whole proceedings lasted less than an hour and fifteen minutes, closing about 2 p.m.

A few summaries may be useful: 15 calves owned by Mr. Duthie averaged nearly 2305, his four calves sired by Collynie Mint averaged 2220, while the three highest priced by the same sire averaged 1650.

Mr. Marr's seven calves made an average of 1122.

The Pea Weevil

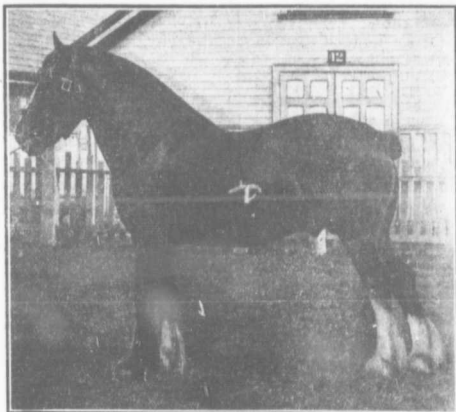
The losses from this insect have been very much lessened during the last two seasons in Ontario, but this does not mean that we have got rid of the trouble. The insect is still with us, but being in greatly reduced numbers can be more easily dealt with. If there is the least suspicion of the presence of the tiny beetle in the newly threshed peas, they, and in any case peas intended for seed, should be at once treated with bisulphide of carbon, which will kill every one that is exposed to it. The method is familiar enough; put the peas in an air-tight cask or bin and place in an open pan on top of them one ounce of the bisulphide to every 100 lbs. of peas (a bushel weighs about 60 lbs.), cover up tightly and leave for 48 hours. Then open up either out of doors or where there is a thorough draft of air; do not allow any fire or light to come near it, as the vapor is very inflammable and explosive; every weevil or other insect among the peas should be dead and non-infested seed will be available for next year. The same treatment should be used for the Bean weevil, which is a serious pest in some parts of the province.

In addition to this treatment of the peas themselves, the pea straw and rubbish should be cleared up and burnt and all refuse where threshing has been done should be similarly got rid of. This will destroy any weevils that have already come out and are hiding away for the winter. It will pay to do this whether the insect is known to be present or not.—Prof. Bethune, O.A.C., Guelph.

Cruel World

Magistrate—"How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of the night?"

Prisoner—"Why, your Worship, the other time you reproached me for stealing in broad daylight. Ain't I to be allowed to work at all?"



The Clydesdale Stallion Celtic Laird, owned and imported by The Graham-Bonfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont.

About Live Stock

Notes from the Horse Investigation

At a meeting held at Stittsville, Ont., on October 37, Mr. W. F. Kydd, one of the Commissioners securing information in regard to the horse industry, stated that in one county visited, 30 out of the 39 stallions in the county were unfit for service. In Carleton county there are 44 stallions, 23 draft and 12 light. Out of these the commissioners found 9 that were unsound. The estimated number of mares bred this year was 2,800. In Carleton county only 19 of the heavy class and four of the light are registered.

Mr. Kydd also stated that the two things to be discussed were the inspection of horses by the Government and the licensing of horses to travel for service. If licensing were enacted a large number of horses now on the road would not be eligible to travel. This question, however, was left for the farmer to decide.

After some discussion Mr. R. H. Grant, Hazeldean, seconded by Mr. T. Jinkinson, Stittsville, moved the following resolution, which carried:—That in the opinion of this meeting the Government is justified in imposing a license fee on all stallions eligible for service in the country.

Mr. Campbell Smith, Hintonburg, brought up the question of grade sires at the fall fairs. He said that in no other class of animals were grade sires given prizes, but in horses, and he did not think it fair to the breeders of cattle, sheep, swine and other animals, who exhibited, that this should be allowed. He thought the matter should be brought to the attention of the Provincial Government.

A motion carried, disapproving of agricultural societies offering prizes for grade stallions.

Feeding Horses by Weight

It has long been the custom to prescribe rations for cows and other cattle according to their live weight, and it is only natural that the same system should be proposed for horses. In large studs belonging to carriage

companies, for instance, where the horses are looked on as dividend-earning machines, a very slight saving per head weekly may amount to a large sum on the total per annum, and so the rations are very exactly made out. In the case of a farmer with six, eight, or ten horses there is not the same need for such exact work, more especially as, say, half the feed of each animal is grass or forage, which cannot be exactly measured; still, some attention should be paid to the different needs of different horses. A French authority has been investigating the relation of feed to weight, and after examining about 30,000 horses of all kinds, he gives the following figures: It requires about 4½ lbs. of mixed food (say oats and hay) for every 220 lbs. of live weight. A heavy draught horse will on this scale require about 20 lbs. of oats and 11 lbs. of hay daily, or at the rate of 3 lbs. of oats and 1½ lbs. of hay for every 220 lbs. live weight; or, in other words, two of oats to one of hay—with "lighter" horses in proportion. These figures pretty well reverse our ordinary ideas, for the usual allowance of 2½ bushels per head per week works out at 14 to 15 lbs. daily, with hay ad lib. It is argued by some of our authorities, however, that the former figures are correct, and that we are in the habit of giving too few oats and too much hay. The idea with most farmers has been to give a restricted quantity of oats, and then to let the horse "fill up" on hay or grass, as the case may be, but the new idea is rather to reverse this. Where there is a weigh-bridge there is a ready way of testing a horse just at hand. When in full work he should be weighed from time to time; if his weight remains steady, or increases a little, then his food is sufficient for him, but if he loses weight, then he ought to have his rations increased with more oats, or—better still—beans. Constant under-feeding will very soon show itself in his condition, but the weighing is the most sensitive test. In the country weighing a horse is a most unusual occurrence, but in the States the

weight of an animal is one of the items of information usually given when it changes hands, and it is often a useful thing to know.—English Exchange.

Profitable Fattening Age

F. B. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Missouri State University, writes:

"It requires about one-half as much grain to produce a hundred pounds of gain on calves as on 2-year-olds. The work of the Missouri agricultural college has definitely demonstrated that the most profitable age to fatten cattle is while they are still young. The older the animal, the more food is required to produce a given gain. Other stations have also investigated this question and have arrived at the same results.

The central experiment station farm at Ottawa, Canada, found by comparing one thousand pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, 2 and 3-year-olds, that the profit for each one thousand pounds was: Calves, \$31; yearlings, \$27; 2-year-olds, \$9.10; 3-year-olds, \$12.80.

When all of the cattle of all ages were purchased at a pound and sold at 5c a pound, the profit on \$1,000 invested in feeding cattle was: Calves, \$57.50; yearlings, \$28.4; 2-year-olds, \$19.75; 3-year-olds, \$177.50.

Nine-tenths of all the cattle fed in the middle west are 2-year-olds at the beginning of the feeding period. When these cattle are in thin condition at the beginning of the experiment, they are often fed with extra feed, starting with calves in the same condition it is unquestionably true that the calves return more profit for each thousand dollars invested than the older cattle."

A Good Sheep Year

Flockmasters will probably find some reason to challenge the opinion expressed in the title, but on the whole the "man in the street" in this case will probably be right. Lambs and wool have been selling extra well, and the closing great sales of ewes reported last week repeat the tale current, in the main, since the Inverness market gave the tone to the trade of 1906. Of course, prices are not everything—that is to say, it does not follow that because prices generally have ruled high, profits will be proportionately great. The lambing season was not too favorable, and numbers have been short. While the demand for lambs for short keep has been excellent, the price has been raised by the scarcity of the article in demand. It is said that this shortage ranges from 14 to 30 per cent, and it takes a considerable advance in price to square such a deficiency. Cast ewes have sold well and there has been less indication of shortage in their numbers than in that of lambs.

Wool has now got back to its former position of pre-eminence. It must this year, in most cases be doing a good deal more than paying the rent. The rents of sheep farms have fallen to such an extent during the past decade that there is more room for margin in the price of wool than there was for many a day. In 1899 half-bred wool was reported selling at from 7d. to 8½d. per lb.; for 1905 the average price quoted was in 195½d. to 12½d. per lb. White Cheviot wool was quoted in 1899 at 4½d. to 4½d. per lb.; in 1905 it ranged from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., and 1906 has witnessed a further advance.

The two factors in bringing about the improved condition of the flock-

masters' accounts are—the shortage in Australian flocks and the growing popularity of mutton over beef. The reason for this second feature is difficult to divine. It is one of those subtle influences which cannot be traced, but the effects are self-evident. In addition to this there is the absence of any large importations of mutton. Even although there be a considerable volume of sheep imports, they do not amount to much when compared with beef imports. But there is not another lesson here? To what extent may the lessened demand for mutton be due to the fact that the large imports of beef have destroyed the taste for the best beef, and connoisseurs, and those who like good meat, are eating mutton? While doubtless there are many good beves among the foreign colonial imports, it is useless to claim that that meat can, on the average, be equaled by the home-fed Scots. With much home-fed mutton on the market the consumer gets something he likes, and comes again.

Another factor in enhancing the value of mutton is, of course, the hoar clearances. Many landlords must now be repenting their shortsighted policy in clearing off sheep to make way for deer. The patron of the deer forests is a rare individual; the sheep farmer is everywhere. Farms can be more readily let than forests, and their stock is far more valuable in the market. Perhaps some of the cleared land may again be covered with flocks, and the process of putting the new herds down may be very costly. After all, a sheep farm at a small rent is a reproductive holding; a deer forest adds nothing to the capital of the nation. Let the sheep farmer take heart of grace—he is doing very well—Scottish Farmer.

"Black Teeth" in Pigs

A short time ago, peculiar beliefs used to be quite common regarding black teeth in young pigs. They were looked upon with a sort of mysterious superstition, as a disease that would of itself soon finish young pigs if the teeth were not removed. There is still some misconception of the true cause of the trouble in many places, and it is still quite common to pull or break out the teeth of young piglets, when the same are the cause of inconvenience to the mother.

This is starting at the wrong end of the trouble, as young pigs in common with many other varieties of mammalia, are born with teeth ready to commence eating. The natural inclination of the young pig in sucking is not to use its teeth, but to suck with its tongue and the upper part of its mouth. When, however, they take to biting instead there is always some other cause to be found. If the sow does not yield milk, or if through improper feeding, the milk is of such a character as to disagree with the pig, it will often commence to bite the mother in its restlessness or distress, and this the young pig does this it will nearly always be found to be owing either to hunger or to indigestion. A damp, badly-lighted pen, improper feeding of the sow, or any cause which will lead to irregularity in the supply or character of the milk supply, may readily cause the young pig to bite and chew the teat instead of sucking, and it is always the indigestion which causes the black teeth in the young pig.

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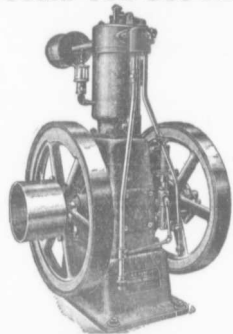
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Toronto Township Plowmen

The Toronto Township Mouldboard Association held its annual plowing match on November 6, on the farm of Mr. David McCaugherty, near Streetsville. The day was an ideal one for the purpose. More than a hundred interested farmers were present to watch the competitions, which were not as closely contested as usual, owing, no doubt, to the busy season and to an important auction sale being held in the neighborhood. Work did not begin very promptly, and as a result none of the classes succeeded in finishing within the time limit. The first four classes were in sod, the fifth and sixth in stubble, the last for boys. The results were as follows:—

Class I.—J. W. Hostrawser, Woodhill; 2, G. McLaughlin, Grahamsville; 3, R. Bayes, Woodhill; 4, S. McClure, Edgemoor. Best Crown, W. Hostrawser.

Class II.—J. J. Thompson, Stewartown; 2, Ed. Smith, Stanley Mills; crown, J. J. Thompson.

Class III.—F. Bagges, Edgemoor.

Class IV.—D. McCaugherty, Streetsville.

Class V.—A. Petherick, Elmbank.

Class VI.—J. E. Tomlinson, Elmbank; 2, W. Nix, Grahamsville; crown, W. Nix; finish, E. Tomlinson.

Special—Best turn out in sod—S. McClure; in stubble, W. Nix. The judges were James Eastwood, Etobicoke, and Wm. Walkington, King.

Ed. Walker is president, and W. E. McBride, secretary-treasurer, of the association.

Winter Protection for Evergreens

All evergreens suffer in winter from warm winds, and drying winds, which cause their leaves to evaporate moisture faster than it can be supplied by the roots, which may be in frozen ground. The yellow color of evergreens in winter is usually a sign of distress, and browning is a sign of imperfect hardness or of willingness to drop the leaves for a while in order to withstand the winter. The best way to protect rare and costly evergreens is to plant them behind a windbreak or among a group of other trees.

The prevailing winter wind is usually from the northwest. All conifers, whether hardy or not, are glad to be mulched with eight or ten inches of leaves or coarse manure—N. R. Graves, in November Garden Magazine.

Protecting Roses from Frost

Empty flour barrels and boxes are often used for covering shrubs. If you have these materials, first bank up the shrub well with good, dry leaves, and, after placing the box or barrel, bank this also outside with manure to keep out the frost. If the barrel is in an exposed position anchor it with stakes and wires.

Old grain sacks are sometimes used, being put over the shrubs, tied in place, and then banked up with leaves or manure.

Exalises and other ornamental grasses are often used in place of straw, to wrap rose and other bushes if they are where the sun will strike them or in positions exposed to cold, bleak winds—N. R. Graves, in November Garden Magazine.

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Fruit, Flowers, Honey and Vegetables

The third annual fruit, flower, vegetable and honey show, held at Massey Hall, Toronto, November 6-10, was a distinct success. While the crowds were not as large as one could wish, there was a far more genuine majority of Toronto people, there being comparatively few from the outside. As to the show itself, it was one of the best of its kind ever held in Canada. Both in the number of entries and quality of the exhibits the show was ahead of last year, the only exception being that of honey, which was behind, owing to the bad year. The display of vegetables was very fine indeed, as was also that of flowers. But the fruit was ahead of all, and the one most outsiders were interested in. Especially good was the display of commercial fruit in boxes and barrels. There were over 200 entries in this section.

Quite an improvement is noticeable in the quality and style of box packing. The barrel packing was about perfect, but with the boxes there is considerable to be learned yet before perfection is reached. Not a few boxes in which the fruit was first class were scored down because of bad packing. However, a very great improvement is shown over other years.

A feature was the county exhibits, which comprised the following: Brant, Bruce, Essex, Grey, Halton, Kent, Hastings, Lambton, Leeds and Grenville, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Perth, Prince Edward, East Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Victoria and York. The counties did not compete with each other, the contest being between individual growers in each county. The exhibit of apples in pyramids was very good, there being 35 entries. For the best display of fruit the prizes were as follows: 1st, St. Catharines Cold Storage Co.; 2nd, Norfolk Agricultural Society; 3rd, Grantham Agricultural Society; and 4th, Orillia Horticultural Society.

The Ontario Fruit Experiment stations put up a very fine educational display of the samples of fruit, good and bad, grown by them. The exhibit was in charge of Linas Wolverton, Grimby. The stations represented were: Simcoe, Burlington, Bay of Quinte, Algoma, where the Wolf River, Colvert, Winter Arabica, Alexander, Gileon and West Arabica were well. St. Lawrence, with Milwaukee, Baxter, Fameuse and Scarlet Pippin as the best varieties, Lake Huron and Napanee.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, had a very fine educational display of fruits. The Ontario Agricultural College also made an excellent show of fruits and vegetables, with specimens of weed seeds, etc.

On the whole, the management is to be congratulated upon the success of the show.

Ontario Fruit Growers Meet

The annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the City Hall, Toronto, on November 7 and 8. There was a good representation of fruit growers from all parts of the province. While the amount of time given to practical addresses on fruit culture is not as large as in other years, the conventions were held at different points throughout the province, nevertheless its deliberations were of great value to the fruit trade of Ontario.

Mr. Jas. Scarff, Woodstock, pre-

sided. In a few words of welcome to the association, the Hon. Mr. Monteith pointed out that apple-growing was falling behind in many parts of the province, and called upon the association to do a little missionary work in endeavoring to bring about a better condition of affairs. This was an age in which people will pay a good price for good fruit, and, therefore, it will pay the grower to aim at producing only the best quality.

OF VALUE TO THE GROWER

Several practical addresses were given of value to the grower. Mr. Chas. F. Hale, Shelby, Mich., gave his experience in the growing of peaches. He favored low-headed trees in all cases. High trees were more likely to be ruined by storms. Peach trees never did so well as when low and well branched.

A most comprehensive and valuable address on the San Jose scale and its history was given by Prof. Furtot, of the New York Experiment Station. He was of the opinion that the lime-sulphur washes were the best for young trees. When the scale gets the start of a fruit grower the oil emulsions were best.

Prof. Hutt's talk on the fruit farms of Ontario, showing orchard scenes and vineyards, etc., was very interesting and instructive.

In many parts of the province, especially when there is much snow during the winter, the ravages of mice are a serious menace to fruit growing. Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, C. E. F., Ottawa, gave some valuable advice on this subject. For protecting young trees there are several remedies. Banking up around the trees from 8 to 12 inches with soil will help, so will stamping the snow closely around each tree after every storm. A very good plan is to wrap trees with ordinary building paper. Tar paper was also good, but it often caused injury to the trees by attracting the sun's rays, thus producing sun scald. When paper is applied a little care should be taken around the lower end. To protect both from sun scald and mice he advised using a wooden veneer protector, specially made for this purpose. They cost about \$5 per 1,000. They are taken off in the spring and will last a couple of years. Painting the trees 12 to 18 inches high was being tried at the Central Experimental Farm, and there was no injury to the trees so far. Fuller reports would appear later.

He did not recommend paint for peaches or cherries. The materials should be bought separately and the paint mixed by the grower, so as to insure no injurious ingredient being put in. Put on a heavy coat of paint. In Manitoba, where rabbits injure trees, he recommended spraying with paint.

The "strawberry" formed the topic of an interesting paper by Mr. W. F. Fisher, of Burlington. Land for strawberry growing should be thoroughly clean before planting. A rich sandy loam with a quick-sand subsoil is the best, though they will grow well on many kinds of soil if looked after properly. The land should be well fertilized. Planting should be done between May 1-15. Don't multiply varieties. Plant in rows a little over 3 feet apart and from 15 inches to 2 feet between plants. They should be mulched well for winter. It costs about 1c per box to pick, and the successful grower should make a pro-

fit of about \$125 per acre from his berries.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE

An important feature of the convention was the address and discussions dealing with the commercial side of fruit culture. In this connection the address of Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, was a most valuable contribution to the program of the convention. It dealt more particularly with the future of the apple in Ontario. He divided the province into four districts, according to the kind of apples produced and their adaptability to produce certain kinds. The tier of counties bordering on Lake Erie he defined as No. 1 district, and which was especially adapted for growing tender fruits. All varieties of these are lardy. It is the peach belt of Ontario. To show its advantage in temperature, he stated that the Ben Davis apple would blossom two weeks earlier at Windsor than at Lindsay. Winter apples are matured in this district a month earlier than in other portions of the province, and consequently do not keep so well. They should be marketed at least before Christmas. If proper cold storage facilities were provided for before cooling the apples and keeping them cool, they would keep longer, but it is risky. This district should cater to the North-West trade in early apples, and also to the second crop of apples in Great Britain. He recommended the growers to sell winter fruits early and to put them in cold storage about the end of September.

Districts Nos. 2 and 3 he grouped together. No. 2 is the section bordering on Lake Huron up to the Georgian Bay, and east bordering on No. 1 as far as Ontario County and north to Lake Simcoe. No. 3 is that district lying along the Ontario and extending north of this to the C. P. R. tracks. No. 4 includes a district in the centre of Western Ontario, extending north, say from the G. T. R. main line, defined as the highlands of Western Ontario. Included in No. 4 is the Ottawa valley and the portions of the province lying north of No. 3. Nos. 2 and 3 are the districts of the winter apple, and where it can be grown to perfection. No. 2, however, was the land of small orchards and innumerable varieties, while No. 3 was the land of large orchards, and where buyers liked to go to get large quantities of one variety. A small section of land near Collingwood and Midland is included in No. 3, and some of the best orchards in the province are located here.

In district No. 4 winter apples can be grown only with indifferent success, and he advised growers in this district to make a specialty of the dessert apple of the Fameuse and McIntosh Red type. There was a splendid market for these in the States, and they could be grown to perfection in these colder sections.

Mr. Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines, reported upon the marketing of winter fruits in the North-West. His experience was confined to the work of their local society. He stated that Co-operation was necessary if the western market is to be catered to so as to insure the right quantities of each kind in a car, quick loading and regular shipment. The fruit must be put up to suit the trade. Get better service from the railways now than formerly. It was shipped as cheaply in ear lots to Winnipeg as in small lots to Ontario points by express. Strawberries were a partial success. The early shipments went

through well. Cherries went through in good condition at fair prices. Tomatoes should not be sent green, as they will not ripen in refrigerator cars. Should be picked when about red all through. Peaches shipped well this year. Put up mainly in the California style box. Prices were fair and better than at home. Pears did well. Market good when not too many sent at a time. Early apples did well. Grapes also did well. Mr. Thompson of the Ontario grower would be able to more than hold his own in competition with British Columbia for the North-West trade.

Reports were made by representatives of the local co-operative societies, and were most satisfactory. Growers had been able to realize better prices for their apples than their neighbors, who did not join the society. Several societies by expelling their members to spray their orchards regularly had greatly improved the quality of the fruit. This work is bound to grow.

A part of the program allied to the commercial side was devoted to statistics. Messrs. W. H. Bunting and A. W. Peart, in their report on the Dominion Fruit Conference, emphasized the need of a more detailed report regarding the Ontario crop, and a resolution was adopted, asking the Ontario Department of Agriculture to devise some means of bringing this about. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, pointed out the difficulties in the way. It is probable, however, that some further effort will be made towards securing accurate data regarding the crops in time to be of assistance to the grower in selling his fruit.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of the association came in for an overhauling, and by far the most animated discussions of the convention took place in this particular. The object of the overhauling was evidently to stir up things; get rid of some of the old stagers, some of whom had been directors for nearly a quarter of a century, and to put new blood in their place. Whether, from the persistence of the old regime to hang on, or what, it seemed difficult to effect a change without overhauling the constitution. Consequently it was done, and the result is a body of younger men as officials, though none the less tried on that account. Hereafter local societies will have the right to send a delegate to the convention on payment of \$5 up to 25 members. These delegates, as well as directors, who attend the annual convention will have their railroad fare paid by the provincial association. No director who has served consecutively four years will be eligible for re-election the following year. As these changes came into effect forthwith several old directors were perforce prevented from running for office this year. After a half day or more of animated discussion, not unmixing with a little venom, the change was effected, and new officers elected for 1907 as follows:

Division 1. A. W. Hennes, Irena; 2. A. Wright, Renfrew; 3. H. Jones, Maitland; 4. W. A. Dempsey, Trenton; 5. W. Rickard, Newcastle; 6. E. Lick, Oshawa; 7. A. W. Peart, Burlington; 8. George Robertson, St. Catharines; 9. W. E. Simcoe; 10. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; 11. A. O. Telfer, Ilderton; 12. D. Johnston, Forest; 13. C. S. Stephen, Orillia.

RESOLUTIONS

The convention was, as usual, fruitful in resolutions, the more important

of which are that more attention be given by the Department at Ottawa in their fruit crop reports to securing fuller information from other countries. That the Department at Toronto be urged to obtain special crop reports after the fruit is set, from the most reliable growers in the different districts; that legislation be provided compelling nurserymen to guarantee their stock as true to name; that more be done in regard to transportation, looking to a material reduction in freight rates on apples; that a special officer be appointed to give his whole time to co-operative work; that the Dominion Government be urged to make and stamp the forms and issue them to basket-makers to insure uniformity of fruit packages, and asking the Government to regulate the import trade in carbonic acid gas used in power spraying, so as to facilitate bringing it from the United States.

SEEDLESS APPLS

Not the least interesting of the discussions was that on the Spencer

Seedless Apple, which was on exhibition at the show, the article in the last issue of THE FARMING WORLD on this subject being read with interest. A strong committee of fruit experts and growers, consisting of H. H. Groff, Simcoe; E. Morris, Fonthill; W. F. Macan, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; D. Johnston, Forest, and W. A. Dempsey, Trenton, was appointed to examine this apple, and present a report. This the committee did in the fairest way possible. They took the apples, as handed out by the seedless apple man in charge of the exhibit, and the following is their report in full:

"We secured specimens from the exhibit at Massey Hall, which showed the following objectionable characteristics in apparent contradiction to the printed description:

"Although the core is smaller and less distinct than in the average apple, there was sufficient to make the process of coring a necessity. The practical absence of the Cayle tube leaves an abnormally large and deep

(Continued on page 811.)

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In the Dairy

Butter Scoring Contest

While the butter-scoring contest being conducted under the auspices of the two dairy associations and the Ontario Department of Agriculture will not be completed till December 1st, sufficient data has been secured to make the contest a most attractive and interesting one. So far the chief feature has been the marked variation in keeping qualities of the butter entered. Some samples that scored high when first received fell off considerably on later scorings, while others that scored low on entering improved in quality keeping. The most uniform characteristic was the body of the butter. The salting also was very uniform. The final results of the contest will be looked forward to with interest.

Make Instructors Sanitary Inspectors

An important conference of representatives of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, the chief instructors and sanitary inspectors and the director of dairy instruction for the Province, was held in Toronto last week, at which several important recommendations connected with the work of the inspectors in 1907 were made. They were in substance as follows: That the Province be divided into such sub-divisions as would give each inspector from 35 to 36 factories or creameries. This will require a staff of 38 inspectors, each with the power of sanitary inspectors, and it is considered by those who have had the work in charge that the man appointed to the work would be able to render a more effective service than in past years, as many of the better factories are not in need of regular instruction, and the time of the instructor could be better employed in visiting the farms. That every factory and creamery be charged a uniform fee of \$12 to help defray to the Department of Agriculture the expenses of these instructors. The total appropriation necessary for the work is \$42,700, and upon the above basis the factories and creameries would contribute a total of \$16,000 towards this expenditure.

That the inspectors be required to test milk and cream for adulteration or tampering, but only in the case in which application is made, and the maker or some other responsible person furnishes the Department, or one of the chief instructors, with evidence that adulteration or tampering has been practised.

It is also recommended that any owner or manager of or assistant in a cheese or butter manufactory, who shall knowingly receive or make into cheese or butter any milk or cream that is tainted, gassy, over-ripe or delivered in rusty or unclean cans or utensils, or in which a preservative of any description has been used or which has been drawn from cows suffering from lump-jaw or other infectious disease, shall be liable to a fine. There is now a provision under which a producer, who supplies milk to any cheese factory or creamery with any of the above defects, is liable to a fine. One of the effects of this new recommendation, if given effect, will be to prevent a maker accepting milk that has been rejected by a neighboring factory.

Some Cheese Averages

At the fifth annual banquet of the Ottawa cheese board, the secretary stated that 36,682 boxes of cheese had

been boarded and that the average price realized was 12½¢ per lb. Averages each box at 48 lbs., the members realized \$340,402, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than in any previous year in the history of the board, though the offerings were 5,916 boxes less. The average price per month was: May, 12¼¢; June, 11¢; July, 11 9/16¢; August, 12½¢; September, 12½¢; October, 12½¢. The average price for 1905 was 10 1-16¢; for 1904, 8½¢; for 1903, 10½¢; for 1902, 10½¢; for 1901, 9 1-16¢, and for 1900, 10½¢ per lb.

Feeds Little and Often

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I have your letter requesting me to give you particulars of my herd of dairy cows. This will give me much pleasure, as I know that the average herd is not paying the cost of feed and labor, and I will be glad to help all I can. I will just give you a short outline this time, and later on, when the milking period is over (it ends the last day of December), I shall be glad to give a much fuller description, as the best work could be done in this way to help other dairymen.

The methods I followed in building up my herd were as follows: I studied which breed of cattle I thought best, and I took the Short-horn, for the reason that if any of my cows went wrong, as some in all herds do, I could make more beef for less money than by any of the milking breeds. I am speaking, however, of the milking Short-horns only, as we have to be very careful to keep away from the beef strains. I then sought out the best male and females I could find.

The milk cow should be large, with a fine head, a bright eye, a thin, long neck, thin shoulders, thin flanks, fine soft skin, slick, fine hair, flat rib, wide between each rib, good large barrel, good square hips, carrying the tail well out, and tail flat and long. From the hip down she should be thin, not too much meat, back legs wide apart, giving space for a good square udder. Nothing is so important as a good square udder, with well balanced quarters and long teats, such as will make a good handmilker. The milk veins should be large and running well up toward the fore legs. A word about the head. The forehead should be flat and long, eyes wide apart, and well in front. Then the face from the eyes down should be thin with a good mouth, capable of taking a good mouthful.

Now about the bull. He is a very important part of the herd, and should have a masculine head, bright eyes well in front, a good neck, straight, with no hump on it next to the shoulders. He should be well balanced, not too big in front and small behind, thin shoulders, good fine skin and a straight back. The rest of his body should be much like the cow, only heavier. He should be well cut out between the hind legs, showing no sign of the beef strain. A very good cross is the Short-horn and the Ayrshire.

Now, as to our plan of winter feeding, the cows are fed silage early in the morning. Much, however, depends on the quality of the corn, plenty of cobs on it is what counts. It should also be well ripened. The cows get half a bushel of ensilage and a little grain while milking. After breakfast a feed of hay is given, about an hour after the first feed.

Just before dinner another feed of grain. At half past two we give a feed of straw, then comes the silage, and after milking at night a feed of hay. All these feeds must be small, just enough so that the cows won't leave any in their mangers after they have been eating a half hour. When the cows are not milking, feed just the same, only no chop. The chop we use in winter is nearly all oats. We never sell any oats, but feed them all. We also feed a little bran if it isn't too dear. On this fare the cows come out in the spring ready for their work. The cows are fed a little grain just before calving in April, and when they are put out on grass we quit the silage for a while and feed only strong grain, such as corn or peas. The cows get the bulk of their food out of the grass, but soon as the green becomes dry, about the first of July, we feed silage again.

The secret of getting milk to feed the machine (the cows) all she can take. Some cows will take more than others. Never let them go without food, or they will be sure to fall away in milk flow, and when once down it takes too much to bring them up again. It will surprise farmers how little it will take to keep the cow to her regular milk flow.

I may say in closing that above all feeds silage is at the top, and no farmer can make a success of dairying without it. We are now trying to find out how much it would cost to bring a cow back after she goes down in milk flow, so we did not feed anything from August 15th to October 1st, so our milk yield is lower than usual.

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More on the Milking Machine

Canada is not the only part of the British Empire that is impressed with the need of a milking machine. The following from The Dairy, London, Eng., shows what is being done in Australia in the way of testing the milking machine:

Mr. H. W. Potts, the Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, is most emphatic in contending for the use of some kind of apparatus to milk cows. Milking machines are a tried and proved success in Mr. Potts' experience. He says that a very large proportion of infantile mortality would be obviated if milking cows by hand was abolished. This conclusion Mr. Potts has arrived at after several years' research into the bacteriological condition of cow's milk, and he is of opinion that infantile diarrhoea—which is held to be the chief cause of infantile mortality—would practically disappear with the abolition of hand milking. It is important to note that many dairymen in the colonies now use milking machines. Mr. Ridd, of Taranaki, New Zealand, says he has been using a machine for three years with good results. It was a great saver of labor, and he is of opinion that his cows are milking better by machine than by hand. He

NOTICED NO ILL-EFFECTS

in the cows from the use of the machine. Mr. Edward Savill, of Millbrook Farm, Christchurch, New Zealand, says, in a letter dated 10th May last, that he had begun to use the most recent type of machine, of which he speaks very highly. He says: "My twelve-year-old son can fix and adjust the machine with the greatest ease. I find that the majority of my cows yield their milk freely even the first time they are milked by the machine, and the most nervous and timid of them are quite content and chew their cud in the most natural manner, even after the third or fourth milking. The great value of the latest type of milking machine lies in the fact that, although rubber tubes

are used to convey the necessary action to the cans, the milk does not flow through them, but is delivered straight into the bucket. The most advanced type of dairymen in this country, although naturally conservative regarding any change in the practice of milking by hand, are fully alive to the necessity of placing new milk on the market in the purest possible condition, as it is felt the demand for fresh milk would increase if the public had more assurance as to the purity and quality of the milk supply."

Mr. Crowe, of the Victoria Dairying Department, in a report on the subject of milking by machinery, gives some interesting information as to the results achieved during a two years' trial by Mr. W. Brisbane, of the western district of Victoria. Mr. Brisbane used two machines for his herd of seventy cows, the plant costing £105. The plant consists of two machines and a three-horse power horizontal boiler, fitted with a steam injector to create a vacuum and a small vacuum reservoir. The difference between

THE NEW AND THE OLD METHODS

as regards cost, is thus represented. By machinery: Wages and keep of two men, £ a week; firewood, oil, etc., 4s.; repairs and renewals, 3s.; interest at 5 per cent. and depreciation

at 10 per cent., 6s.; total, £3 13s. a week. By hand, four men, 60 per week. There is thus a saving by machinery of £8 7s. per week, or £100 per annum, making a yearly saving per cow of £1 14s.

Another report states that a new milking machine, the invention of Mr. G. Hutchinson, lately a master at Wellington College, has lately been perfected and placed on the New Zealand market. Several machines are now installed by farmers near Christchurch, where the machines are made. This machine, says the "Sanitary Record," is highly praised by experts. It is a mechanical imitation of hand-milking, and requires very little power. Cows take kindly to it, and let down their milk freely, and there is no need for hand-stripping, as it milks clean. A most important consideration is that it ensures absolute cleanliness in the milk. The milk passes through no tubes, but goes direct from the cow into the bucket. One man or boy can attend to four machines, and can milk from four to five cows in twenty minutes, or about fifteen cows per hour, as many as eighteen cows per hour having been successfully handled. These mechanical methods will be a great boon to dairymen, not merely on the ground of cost, but also because they will add greatly to the purity of the milk.

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THE HOME WORLD



The Hurrying Hours

How often the thoughts come home to me,

As the moments hurry away,
Of the many things I intended to do
Somehow, sometime, some day,
There are promises that have not been kept.

Though I always meant to be true,
But the time is too short for all the things
That a body intends to do.

To-day is the only day we have,
Of to-morrow we can't be sure;
To seize the chance as it comes along
Is the way to make it secure.
For every year is a shorter year,
And this is truth sublime—
A moment missed is a jewel lost
From the treasury of time.

Materials for Farm Homes

WHERE plenty of stones are to be found in the fields, a farm house can be built combining beauty and comfort. These stones, commonly called "hardheads," are of all sizes and colors, commonly rounded on one side, and are imbedded in mortar or cement without any regard to a regular arrangement. One often sees them as "ledges" or "struts" to parka. They are very old but attractive in appearance and are as substantial as they look. We have often seen fireplaces and mantles in handsome country houses built of these stones, and with an open beamed ceiling and rustic decoration they add much to the beauty of the room. The stones can be hauled in the winter, and if the farmer is anything of a mason he can do a great deal towards the building himself.

Another style of building often seen in modern houses is made by covering the wooden framework with a rough-cast plaster. This is made either the color of old ivory or some pale shade, then the roof can be of a brown, red or a harmonious tint, and the doors and shutters of some suitable color.

Concrete, also, is used as an outside finish. These houses cost little, if any, more than those entirely of wood, which is yearly becoming more expensive. They have the advantages of lasting forever, and needing neither paint nor repairs. They will not settle, fall apart, nor go up in smoke. Vines can be trained over the walls without fear of rotting them, and they retain the heat and exclude the cold in winter, and vice versa in summer.

Houses built of the hollow cement blocks are to be seen both in city and country, and are very attractive when painted a warm, rich, brown. The farmer can now make these blocks himself by aid of one of the many block machines advertised, thus greatly reducing the expense. It will probably not be many years until frame houses will be the exception. They were certainly never intended for the cold prairies of the North-West, and they eat up fuel to an alarming extent in sections where wood is scarce and coal difficult to obtain.

If a frame house must be built it will be found of great advantage to insert a sheathing of heavy building paper between the studding and the laths in the walls, and also in the roof. It protects from heat and cold and much less fuel is required.

The red brick house with green shutters, a familiar sight in both town and country some years ago, has almost entirely disappeared. Why, we cannot say. Perhaps it is due to the development of artistic taste which no longer tolerates violent colorings or startling contrasts. It is certain that the modern houses of to-day are both architecturally and practically far superior to those of even a few decades ago, and fulfill in every particular the most exacting ideal of a "home."

A Laugh on the Way

Care is like a bubble,
Melts in mist away;
Here's a world of trouble,
But a laugh for every day!

Solemn, sighing sorrow,
But what's the odds to-day?
Joy will come to-morrow—
A laugh along the way!

Why Popcorn Pops

Can you tell why popcorn pops? If you can give no satisfactory explanation perhaps the following will interest you:

A grain of popcorn is a receptacle filled with tightly-packed starch grains. Its interior is divided into a large number of cells, each of which may be regarded as a tiny box, with walls strong enough to resist considerable pressure from within. When heat is applied the moisture present in each little box is converted into

steam, which finally escapes by explosion.

In order to secure a satisfactory popping there is required a very high heat, which causes most of the cells to explode simultaneously. The lath of corn then turns literally inside out, and is transformed into a relatively large mass of snow-white starch, beautiful to the eye.

Though gaining so largely in bulk by popping, the grain of corn loses considerably in weight. It has been found that one hundred average grains of unpopped corn weigh thirteen grams, whereas the same number of grains after popping weigh only eleven grams. The difference is the weight of the evaporated water originally contained in the corn grains.

If the popcorn is old and dry it will not pop well. At best, a few cells near the centre of the grains will burst and the result is not satisfactory. At the base of the kernels, where the latter are attached to the cob, the cells appear to be the driest and it is noticed that these cells are seldom ruptured in the popping. It may be that this is why popcorn is always preserved on the cob and never "shucked" for market.

Some Pungent Anwers

Here are some examples of what the Canadian schoolboy can do when he tries hard:

"John Wesley was a great sea captain. He beat the Dutch at Waterloo and by degrees rose to be Duke of Wellington. He was buried near Nelson in the poets' corner at Westminster Abbey."

Asked to name six animals peculiar to the Arctic regions, a boy replied, "Three bears and three seals."

"The Sublime Porte is a very fine old wine."

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"The possessive case is the case when somebody has got yours and won't give it to you."

"The plural of penny is twopenny."

"In the sentence, 'I saw the goat butt the man,' 'butt' is a conjunction, because it shows the connection between the goat and the man."

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, and so they look like umbrellas."

"The difference between water and air is that air can be made wetter and water cannot."

Marriage Customs

The throwing of rice is an old Hindu custom. In India rice is a most important staple, and the use of it in ceremonies was emblematic of life and fruitfulness. It served, therefore, as a very appropriate symbol for the conveyance of good wishes on the occasion of a marriage.

Among our primitive ancestors it was customary for a man to purchase his wife from her parents. Both he and the members of his family offered gifts to the girl and her parents as a preliminary step to winning her. This is the origin of wedding presents. Sometimes, however, the young

lover was unable to arrange with the parents for the purchase of his sweetheart. In this event, if he loved her very much, he did not hesitate to take her anyhow; and, consequently, he availed himself of the first opportunity to steal her. Stealing a girl was not always a safe undertaking, however, and it frequently became necessary for the young man to engage the assistance of a trusted friend who could help him in case of emergency. As soon as the girl was in his possession he hurried off with her and remained hidden until the anger of the parents had abated. Here we see the origin of the "butt man"—the trusted friend—and of the wedding journey, the hurrying away after the ceremony.

The ring was originally a badge of servitude, and was placed on the woman's finger to indicate that she belonged to her lord and master.

Alcohol from Potatoes

An acre of potatoes will produce nearly twice as many gallons of alcohol as an acre of corn. An acre of land which will produce 50 bushels of corn will furnish 1,960 pounds of fermentable matter; 45 per cent. of this will be obtainable as absolute alcohol, 882 pounds, or 130 gallons. An acre of potatoes of 300 bushels would produce 3,600 pounds of fermentable matter. This would produce 1,620 pounds of absolute alcohol, or about 225 gallons.

By growing potatoes for their size and not for the table, as is done today, the amount of alcohol per acre can be very greatly increased.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 5363

Variations of the shirt waist seem very nearly without number. Here is one of the very latest that gives a vest effect and that allows a choice of elbow or long sleeves. As illustrated handkerchief linen is combined with embroidery and trimmed with little pearl buttons, but Madras, lawn and, indeed, all waistings are appro-

by hand is always the daintiest and smartest of all things.

The waist is made with fronts, back and centre front. The back is tucked to give tapering lines to the figure while the fronts are treated after a quite novel manner. There are tucks at the shoulders that extend to yoke depth and at the edge of each is the regulation shirt waist plait. Beneath these plaits the centre front, or vest, is arranged attached to position at the right side and buttoned place at the left. The trimming straps are arranged on indicated lines and buttoned over onto the left side. The long sleeves are in shirt waist style, finished with regulation cuffs while the elbow sleeves are slightly fuller and finished with straight bands.

GIRL'S BOX COAT 5450

The box coat is always becoming to young girls and happily makes one of the latest fashionable models. Here is one that can be made from white serge or broadcloth and worn for the late summer or from darker cloaking material and utilized for the coming fall. It is simplicity itself, yet absolutely smart and includes the latest touches. As illustrated, white serge is made with black velvet collar and is stitched with belding silk, the buttons being handsome ones of mother-of-pearl. Bright red broadcloth, however, is picturesque and fashionable for between-seasons and early autumn, while the list of cheviot

(Continued on page 800.)



5363 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

5450 Girl's Box Coat,
12 to 16 years.

prize, with the strip at the centre front of any contrasting material that may be liked. All-over embroidery is perhaps the simplest, but there are laces that can be utilized with propriety, while the material embroidered



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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Sleepy Song

As soon as the fire burns red and low,
And the house upstairs is still,
She sings me a queer little sleepy song,
Of sheep that go over the hill.

The good little sheep run quick and soft,
Their colors are gray and white;

They follow their leader nose to tail,
For they must be home by night.

And one slips over and one comes next,
And one runs after behind,

The gray one's nose at the white one's tail,
The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the hill
They quietly slip away,

But one runs over and one comes next—
Their colors are white and gray.

And over they go, and over they go,
And over the top of the hill,
The good little sheep run thick and fast,
And the house upstairs is still.

And one slips over and one comes next,
The good little, gray little sheep!

I watched how the fire burns red and low,
And she says that I fall asleep.

Boys That Succeed

"A *run* boy came into our office to-day," said a wholesale grocery merchant to his wife at the supper table. "He was hired by the firm at the request of the senior member, who thought the boy gave promise of good things. But I feel sure that the boy will be out of the office in less than a week."

"What makes you think so?" inquired his wife.

"Because the very first thing that he wanted to know was just exactly how much he was expected to do."

"Perhaps you will yet change your mind about him."

"Perhaps I shall," replied the merchant, "but I do not think so."

Three days later the business man said to his wife: "About that boy you remember I mentioned two or three days ago. Well, he is the best boy who ever entered the store."

"How did you find that out?"

"In the easiest way in the world. The first morning after the boy began to work, he performed very faithfully and systematically the exact duties assigned to him, which he had been so careful to have explained to him. When he had finished, he came to me and said: 'Mr.—, I have finished all that work. Now, what can I do?'

"I was a little surprised, but I gave him a little job of work and forgot all about him until he came into my room with the question, 'What next?' That settled it for me. He was the first boy that ever entered our office who was willing and volunteered to do more than was assigned him. I predict a successful career for that boy as a business man."

The First Steel Pen

Joseph Gillott, an English jeweller, invented the steel pen. One day, accidentally splitting the end of one of his fine steel jewel-making tools, he threw it peevishly on the floor. An hour later it was necessary for him to write a letter. Where was his quill pen? He searched high and low, but couldn't find it. Looking, finally on the floor, he discovered the broken tool. He tried to write with this and succeeded. Then he began making steel pens.

Fish that Can't Swim

More than one species of fish is met with that cannot swim, the most singular of which, perhaps, is the maltha, a Brazilian fish, whose organs of locomotion only enable it to crawl or walk or hop, after the manner of a toad, to which animal this fish to some extent bears a resemblance, and it is provided with a long, upturned snout. Other examples of non-swimming fishes include the sea-horse, another most peculiarly shaped inhabitant of the sea, and the star-fish, of which there are many specimens, which walk or crawl on the shore and rocks, both being unable to swim.

Music Game

Distribute among the company lead pencils and sheets of paper, the latter numbered in a column down the left side. Have some one sit down to the organ or piano and play a few strains of some familiar air. Then give three minutes to the guests to write after the number the name of the air played. In order to make the game a success, no one should tell his neighbor the name of the tune, or repeat it aloud.

At the end of the intermission let a strain of another familiar tune be played, and three minutes again allowed for the guessing. In this manner as many tunes may be played as

desired. Then each guest should sign his name or initials to his paper. They are then collected and a committee appointed to look them over.

Des Lazy

I doan' eben keer to fish—
I's too lazy,
Water goin' swish, swish, swish,
Makes me lazy.
All I wants to do is lie
Lookin' up into de sky
While de day goes slidin' by
Slow 'an lazy.

Wouldn't rouse mahself to eat
(I's dat lazy),
Yaller-legged chicken meat.

Oh, I's lazy!
Nigger, doan' distu'b me, please;
Lemme lone to take mah
I lub drowsy days like dese—
I's so lazy.

Little Billee's Idea

If I was big like Uncle Dan,
I'd try to be a nicer man;
I wouldn't let a little lad
Be without things that he wants bad,
But every boy I'd see, I'd say
"Kid, tell me what you want to-day,
And then I'd give him money, so
He could buy everything, you know.

His Four Sons

"Let me see," began the visitor who was returning to the little town after an absence of ten years, "you used to have four sons. How did they turn out?"

"Wa-ll, neighbor," drawled the old man, removing his pipe, "some of them turned out a little unsartin. Bill, he got to stealin' chickens, so they rode him out of town on a rail."

"And Sam?"

"Sam? Oh, he stole a cow and they give him five years."

"Well, what became of Jim?"

"Stole a hoss an' they strung him up in that thar apple tree."

"Too bad. But there was one more—Pete. What became of Pete, who used to be so cunning when he traded marbles?"

"Oh, Pete did well. Got in politics an' stole a Legislatu' an' now he's livin' on his income."

BOYS!

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We are all creatures of habit and oftentimes do not realize that many of our habits are bad and injurious until attention is called to the fact.

An Emergency Box

Every mother should have a box, kept in a safe and easily accessible place, containing some of the things likely to be needed in common emergencies, such as pieces of soft old linen and cotton, rolls of bandage from half an inch to an inch and half wide (these may be made from a worn linen sheet), adhesive plaster for cuts, a wide-mouthed bottle filled with bicarbonate of soda—common baking soda—for burns, a bottle of witchhazel for bruises, a roll of absorbent cotton for use in covering the chest when there is a cold there, pieces of flannel to wrap round rheumatic joints, and, last but not least, a hot-water bag. To these she may add, as she likes, to do so, such remedies as the state of her children's health makes it likely they may require at a moment's notice, to wit, her favorite croup mixture, toothache tincture, camphorated oil for the wee bairn who gets "hucky" at nights, and so on. She should keep her medicines in a locked box inside the other, and give one key to a trusted maid, keeping the other herself, and being sure not to mislay it at the very time it is wanted.

Salt as a Medicine

As a medicine salt has a wide range of possibilities. A weak solution of hot salt water used frequently as a gargle is one of the best remedies known for sore throat in its incipient stage. The gargle must not be too strong, or it will act as an irritant and thus defeat the end in view.

A pinch of salt taken before meals stimulates digestion.

In even severe attacks of colic a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a teacup of cold water has been known to give immediate relief. The same dose will revive a person who has been stunned by a heavy fall, if he can be forced to swallow it.

For toothache, try warm salt water applied directly to the affected part. If used once a week, salt will keep the gums healthy and the teeth free from tartar.

Bathing in salt water tones up the skin and gives it a fresh, wholesome color.

Sunday at Home

Andrew Rykman's Prayer

Let the lowliest task be mine,
Grateful, so the work be Thine;
Let me find the humblest place
In the shadow of Thy grace;
Blest to me were any spot
Where temptation whispers not.
If there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on;
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guide him nearer Thee.
Make my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life the weak intent,
Let me be the thing I meant;
Let me find in Thy employ
Peace that dearer is than joy.
Out of self to love be led,
And to heaven acclimated.
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my natural habitude.

Thus did Andrew Rykman pray.

Are we wiser, better grown,
That we may not, in our day,
Make this prayer our own?

—John G. Whittier.

How to Make Yourself Unhappy

In the first place, if you want to make yourself miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feeling for anyone but yourself. Never think of the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly toward them and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest someone should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and, if anyone comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin, for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends; lest they should not think enough of you; and if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

If you wish work, a general rule is first to do the duty that is at hand, and then what is further off will come.

Why Not Give Your Wife This Kitchen Cabinet for Christmas?



If you are "Head of the House" and want to give your folks a Christmas present, you could not in a week's time think of anything as practical, helpful, and of genuine worth that will equal one of my celebrated Chatham Kitchen Cabinets—just the thing for Christmas.

Not an article fancied for a day or two and then forgotten, like so many Christmas presents, but something that will be used and appreciated day in and day out—not only for a year—but for many years.

My Kitchen Cabinet is not only ornamental, useful, and a time and labor saver, but it pays for itself—mightily quick—long-out of what it saves in food supplies.

My Cabinet has a place for anything a woman needs to cook an entire meal. All food supplies, and all cooking utensils, too, are right within reach of her hand. Everything used in cooking is kept fresh and full strength, and can be used up to the very last particle.

I Will Sell You a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet on Liberal Time Payment Plan

If it is not convenient to pay all cash for my Cabinet, you can settle for it on such liberal terms that the Cabinet will really pay for itself out of what it saves you in household supplies.

With the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet your wife can get a meal—stir up a cake—or mix a batch of bread—in half the time and with half the labor such work has taken her hitherto.

It saves no end of steps—no end of reaching and stooping—no end of running back and forth across the kitchen in doing household work.

Now, Christmas time will be here before you know it, so don't put off

writing, but send me a postal today. I will send you my Kitchen Cabinet book fully describing different sizes—and give you special prices—and give you my liberal time payment plan.

Do it now—send me a postal while you think of it—and address me to
Chatham Kitchen Cabinet Co., Ltd.,
The Massey Building,
Montreal, Canada.



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Montreal and
Calgary.

IN THE KITCHEN

Kitchen Measurements

Butter the size of an egg equals two ounces.

Butter size of a walnut equals one ounce.

One coffee cupful of butter, pressed down equals one pound.

One tablespoon of soft butter equals one ounce.

One solid pint of chopped meat equals one pound.

Eight to ten eggs equal one pound.

Four teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful liquid.

Four tablespoonfuls or half gill equal one wineglassful.

Two wineglasses or half a cup equal one gill.

Two gills equal one coffee cupful.

Two coffee cupfuls equal one pint.

Two tablespoonful liquid equal one ounce.

One tablespoonful salt equals one ounce.

Sixteen ounces equal one pound or one pint of liquid.

One rounded tablespoonful of flour equals one half ounce.

Three cups of corn meal equal one pound.

One and one-half pints of cornmeal equal one pound.

Four coffee cupfuls of flour equal one pound.

One quart of unsifted flour equals one pound.

Two coffee cupfuls of sifted or powdered sugar equal one pound.

One pint of granulated sugar equals one pound.

One pint of brown sugar equals thirteen ounces.

Two and a half cups of powdered sugar equal one pound.

All measurements are level, tea cup, tablespoon, or teaspoon.

Ways With Stale Bread

There are various ways by which stale bread can be utilized, among which are the following:

Hasty Pudding.—Make a batter of one egg, one cup of milk, one tablespoon of sugar, a little vanilla. Add this to a dish of bread crumbs which have been fried in butter, bring to a boiling point, remove from fire at once.

Fried Bread.—Cut thin slices of bread, dip in batter made as above and fry in butter or drippings.

Mock Dressing.—Make dressing as if for chicken or turkey, press into a loaf, bake until brown in oven, basting frequently with water and butter, or the dressing can be made into this cakes, like mashed potato cakes and fried the same way.

Toasted bread is a good substitute for crackers in the various soups.

A plain, old-fashioned plate of toast is relished by well people as well as sick, for breakfast, especially if a soft poached egg be laid on top.

When I get dry bread on hand and do not care to make one of the various dishes, I cut it into thin slices, lay it in a warm oven until it is thoroughly dried, then put it away where it will keep perfectly dry. In this way it will keep indefinitely.

Home-Made Soap Recipe

The following recipe is just invaluable. It is also inexpensive and keeps the hands soft, while others roughen and keep them sore. Save all the bits of pieces of soap from the kitchen

and the bathroom and all over the house, and keep a tin can to chop them in, when nearly full add enough borax to make a jelly-like substance, pouring boiling water over it, and when cool you have one of the finest soaps. I have used it for years. Borax is an antiseptic and has medicinal as well as cleansing qualities. It washes matting and is a success in scrubbing carpets, and is invaluable in cleansing the bathroom and kitchen utensils, or for nickle or silver. Now that porcelain appointments fill much a part in the kitchen and bathroom, the housewife should learn the simplest method of keeping them free from discoloration and stains. In country homes it is a task in itself to keep the cellar sweet and pure, but if you wash the shelves and cellar stairs or floor with this soap it disinfects and purifies the atmosphere. You can make it yourself and with but little expense.

Sweeping Brooms

A heavy broom should always be selected in preference to a light one for thorough sweeping, as the weight aids in the process. In buying a broom, test it by pressing the edge against the floor. If the straws bristle out and bend, the broom is a poor one, for they should remain in a firm, solid mass.

When Cooking Potatoes

Potatoes will boil more quickly if two kettles of boiling water are prepared, one of which is poured over the vegetables, and after a moment the potatoes are lifted into the other kettle and boiling will not cease. When potatoes are to be baked, if they are thoroughly heated on top of the stove—turning them once—they will bake in half the usual time.

Silver Teapots

Those that have not been used for some time get "fusty," and are apt to give the tea a peculiar flavor when used again. This can be prevented by dropping a lump of sugar in the pot before putting away.

To clean a mackintosh spread it out on a deal table and go over it carefully with a small scrubbing brush and some soap moistened with rain water, rinse thoroughly in clear cold water, and hang on a line in the shade to dry. Any stains which will not yield to soap and water will probably be easily removed by rubbing with a little ammonia.

A Distinction and a Difference

"Mark Twain" was talking about his boyhood in Hannibal, Mo.

"I hated work in those days," he said. "One morning my father led me into the garden and pointed to a bed of flowers that had a considerable number of weeds in it.

"I want you," said my father, "to weed out this flower bed."

"I examined the task ahead of me, and the more I looked at it the bigger it seemed to grow. Certainly I had never seen so many weeds in my life.

"Wouldn't it be a simple operation," I said to my father, "to flower out the weed bed?"—New York Union

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For years, the prize winners at the London Agricultural Fairs throughout Canada, have used WINDSOR SALT.

They know by experience that WINDSOR SALT is the easiest to work—quickest to dissolve—and, because it is pure, gives the most delicious flavor to the butter.

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In the Sewing Room

(Continued from page 796.)

and homespun cloakings is a long one.

The coat is made with fronts and back, fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. On the fronts are arranged generous 7-inch pockets and the neck is finished in regulation style. The sleeves are made in two pieces each, stitched at their lower edges.

LONG OR SHORT KIMONO 5445

The simple kimono made in this style is one of the best liked as well as most graceful. It can be made long, serving as a wrapper or room gown, or short, serving as a negligee jacket, as liked, and is so simple that there is very little labor involved in the making while it is effective in the extreme. In this case a pretty cotton crepe of Japanese make is trimmed with bands of plain ribbon, but all the batistes, lawns, crepes and silks, challies, cashmeres and other materials used for kimonos are correct, while the bands can be of ribbon or of contrasting material cut into two-inch strips as liked.

The gown is made with fronts and backs and with the sleeves that are pointed at their lower edges gathered at the upper. The trimming bands are applied over the edges and stitched into place with belding silk.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRT 5433

Night shirts made for the wearer are invariably best and most satisfactory. In no other way can the

individual peculiarities be accommodated and here is one that is so simple as to involve very little labor while it is shapely and absolutely comfortable. In the illustration it is made of white long cloth, but all materials that are used for garments of the sort are appropriate, the cotton ones of the summer and the warmer flannels and flannelettes of the colder weather.



5433 Men's Night Shirt, 24 to 44 breast.



5445 Long or Short Kimono, 32 to 42 bust.

The shirt is made with a plain front on which the patch pocket is arranged and the back which is gathered and joined to the pointed yoke. The sleeves are the regulation sort and the neck and edges of the opening are finished with a shaped facing.

MISSES' SKIRT 5432

The skirt that is plaited or tucked in

various ways, is constantly growing in favor and may fairly be said to be the most fashionable at the present time. This one is designed for young girls and is treated after a quite novel manner, while it can be worn either with or without the smoothly fitted girde. In the illustration it is made of plaid mohair stitched with belding silk, but is appropriate for all skirting materials, washable ones as well as those of cotton and silk, while it can be finished at the lower edge in a variety of ways. If the applied folds illustrated are not liked banding of any sort can be substituted or the hem can be stitched with belding silk.



6432 Misses' Skirt, 14 and 16 years.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in plaits at front, back and sides, these plaits forming groups that are turned toward the centres and being stitched flat for a portion of their length. The girde is cut in four sections, which allow of perfect fit.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But, I'd never know because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. I sold 250,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth!

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

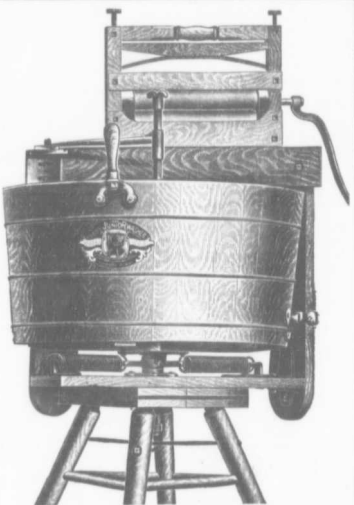
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 10 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. (Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.)

I will send any reliable person, a "1900 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the washer so used in a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months. In Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer. That you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Junior" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—J. V. S. Bach Manager, "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Itchy Skin Disease

My pigs are afflicted with a kind of scurvy and are very itchy. (1) What is the cause and nature of the complaint? (2) What would you prescribe for it.—R. B.

1. This may be an eruption caused by impure blood from wrong feeding, or it may be a parasitic skin disease such as mange or lice. A close examination should decide. 2. Change the feed, giving plenty of roots and skim milk and not much grain. Wash the pigs with a solution of creolin, one pound, water five gallons, using a brush to get it well into the skin.

✶

Stifle Gone Wrong

I have a colt, five months old, which has a colt, puffy swelling on the stifle. The lump is three or four inches across the surface and about one inch deep. The colt is not lame, but the joint seems to slip in and out at times.—G. D. A.

Young colts often suffer from this trouble in the stifle, and fortunately most of them will grow out of it if given a chance. The first thing to do, is to halter break the colt so that you can tie him up, for it won't do to blister the part if he can get at it with his teeth. As soon as he is accustomed to be tied up, you should clip off the hair over the swelling and apply a cantharides blister. Wash it off next day and smear the part with lard. Repeat the blister in two and four weeks.

✶

Cows and Calves

Is it absolutely necessary to part cows and calves (wean them) for the winter, and if so what is the best method to adopt? (2) Is there any fear of the cows' teats freezing? (3) What is the successful way to castrate calves? I castrated four the other day and afterwards two had acute inflammation. The only way I can account for it is that it was wet and a bit cold. (4) How long shall I treat them? They are running with mothers.—S. M. I.

No, it is not necessary to part cows and calves or to wean the calves. (2) There is no danger of the cows' teats freezing unless they are running all winter without shelter. (3) Take the end of the purse (scrotum) in the left hand and cut it off. Then squeeze out the stones, slit the covering and strip it back, and as you pull down the cord separate it as close to the body as possible by scraping it through with a rough edged knife. The hands and knife should be washed before operating and well saturated in a solution of carbolic acid (1 to 30). Inflammation following castration is usually caused by dirty hands or instruments. (4) Wash the wounds with carbolic solution and see that the discharge is getting away freely.

✶

A Peebles Definition

Rear Admiral Evans spoke scornfully of a young man who married an old woman. "That chap calls himself a man," I suppose," said the sea fight-

er, "but there are various definitions of that word, man, and the definition that would fit our friend best is in the Peebles one. A Peebles man said to his friend, MacAndrew: 'Mac, I hear ye have fallen in love w' bonny Kate McAlister.' 'Weel, Sanders,' Mac replied, 'I was near-very near-claimin' it; but the bit lassie had nae siller, so I said to myself, 'Mac, he a mon' And I was a mon, and noo I pass her by w' silent contempt.'"

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.

Water-power Rights

Through our village runs a river, on the banks of which are located three saw mills. The river supplies the power to run these mills. Farther up the river, about three miles above our village, is a large lake. About fifteen miles away is a small city. The corporation of that city has laid water pipes to the lake from which the city is supplied with water. They have also built a dam at the point where the river flows out of the lake, and when the gates of the dam are closed all water is prevented from flowing out of the lake into the river, and we have no water to run our mills. When the lake is full they allow us to have a little water. When we need it most we are unable to get any, and we are forced to let our mills lie idle for weeks of water. We have never been allowed any compensation for the damage done us. The mills were built many years before the waterworks. Can we force them by legal process to remove the dam and permit us to have water sufficient to run our mills, as before the dam was built?—S. A. W. (Nova Scotia.)

It would appear from examining the Nova Scotia statutes that many cities and towns of that Province are empowered by special Act of the Legislature to put in a system of water works to supply such city or town with water, and frequently certain powers are given such city or town to take the necessary water to supply such city or town from some particular river or lake. If it may be that the city to which you refer has been empowered by the Legislature of your Province to take the water from this particular lake and to build the dam in question. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to give us the name of the city and of the river and lake in order that we may look up the different statutes and ascertain what powers, if any, have been granted such city in regard to its water supply. You might also let us know how long the dam has been built, and also how long the mills have been there. If you will write us again, giving us these further particulars, we will try to give you the information for which you have asked.

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Removing Obstruction

A places an obstruction on B's premises. Can B remove same without consulting A?—G. S. (Ontario.)
If A enters on B's premises without permission from B, or legal authority, and builds or places any obstruction thereon he is doing a wrongful act. B does not need to consult A before removing it. The above answer applies to cases where A is acting wrongfully and has no right to interfere with B's property. Cases might arise where A would have the right to erect an "obstruction"—as, for example, if he were tenant of A's premises it might be that he would have the right to erect such "obstruction" for the proper enjoyment of the premises as tenant, and if so, B could not legally interfere with it during A's tenancy. In order to give you a definite answer you should have given us more explicit information as to the nature of the obstruction complained of and the circumstances regarding the erection of same.

✶

Hired Man's Holidays

A hires a man for one year for a certain sum of money. The man is to be allowed only four Government holidays, namely, Christmas, New Year, May 24th and Labor Day. The man now claims that he can take them all. Is he entitled to the other statutory holidays?—G. S. (Ontario.)
If at the time the agreement for hiring was entered into between the parties the man agreed that in consideration of being paid a certain sum for the year he would work on all statutory holidays except the four mentioned, he is not entitled to claim the others, and by refusing to work on them he is breaking his bargain or agreement. If no such agreement was made, he is entitled to claim all statutory holidays, and on such days would be obliged to do only such chores or other work as was absolutely necessary.

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In the Poultry Yard

Good Soft Food Mixture

If fowls are kept in runs the year round the breakfast should always be of soft food. A good mixture is half sharps or round meal, half fine ground oats or barley meal; the former may be increased to two-thirds, which makes the mixture come a little cheaper. As a change, instead of the latter, give biscuit meal once or twice a week; biscuit meal is far cheaper than it used to be and, given in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds sharps, it is really an economical feed.

Danger of Roosting in Drafts

See that the birds do not roost in drafts. Maybe the position of the perch can be changed. Unfortunately, they are generally placed over the trap-door by which the birds enter. How many poultry keepers think of the effect of cold air on the skin of the fowl? Yet, if the birds roost in a draught the feathers are blown aside and the cold air gets in contact with the skin, and the effect of this cold round the abdomen and egg-producing organs cannot be a good one.—Feathered Life.

Cheap Clover Cutter

A block with a smooth end, and a sharp hatchet or big butter knife make a clover cutter that is better than none. Cut the clover fine and boil it, using it as one-third the bulk of a mash. For the rest, use equal parts of cornmeal, ground oats and bran, with from half an ounce to an ounce of beef scrap to each hen, the whole slightly salted and fed warm. Keep the hens exercising all the forenoon by scratching for hard grain scattered amongst the feed, a little. Give the mash once, and all the corn they want at night. So fed, the egg basket will not disappoint you.—M. G. Flint.

Proportion of Hens to Cocks

When mating up a breeding pen, one must be guided, as regards the number of hens to run with a male, by the time of year, the age of the birds, and the variety. In the case of large breeds of the Asiatic, Orpington, or heavy American type, it is not advisable to run more than four or five hens with a cock in the early part of the year, and old cocks of the Brahma-Cochin type should only have three or four hens. Later, when the weather is milder and the birds are more vigorous, the number of hens in Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., may be increased to six or eight. With breeds of the smaller type, such as Leghorns, it is generally safe to run six or seven hens with a vigorous young cockerel early in the season, and later on the number may be increased to ten or twelve. In a large run, a cock may also run with more hens than in a smaller one.—B. in Feathered Life.

Preparations for Winter Layers

COMFORTABLE HOUSE ESSENTIAL

If we want winter eggs we must begin the season before to prepare for them. One of the essentials is a comfortable house for the fowls. It does not necessarily need to be a high priced elaborate affair, but one in which they can keep warm and dry, be plentifully supplied with fresh air and not over-crowded; one which lets the sunshine in, free from dampness. If the hen house has two apartments, with a door between, so much the

better. Then one of the rooms can be used for roosts, the other for feed and exercise. At night when the weather is very severe the door can be closed between the apartments and curtains drawn before the windows, which will add much to the comfort of the fowls.

The scratching shed is good, but not absolutely essential, especially if the hen house is so located that the hens can run most of the time in a barnyard well protected from the wind.

THE PERCHES

The perches should be so arranged that the hens are on a level. One of the best arrangements that I know is a frame made of inch lumber with strips nailed crossways, 18 inches or 2 feet apart, for perches. This frame is hinged to a 2 x 4 strip on one side and rests on some suitable support on the other. This can be easily lifted and fastened out of the way when the hen house is cleaned. The size, of course, must be adapted to the size of the hen house, which if large may require several of these frames for convenience in handling. Thirty-five feet of roosts will comfortably accommodate 50 hens. Dropping boards are doubtless good, but we do not all have them, and yet manage to get "lots of eggs" in the winter. If the roosts are just laid across saw-horses there is danger of mites hiding under them. But a handful of coarse salt placed just where the perch comes in contact with the saw-horse is very discouraging to mites.

THE NESTS

If possible have the nests in a separate room from the roosts, for unless they are so constructed that it is an absolute impossibility the hens will persist in roosting upon or in them and that makes no end to the work of cleaning. The opening to the nest need not be more than 6 inches, but the nest itself should be 12 to 14 inches square.

DUST BATH NECESSARY

Do not forget the dust bath; it is a cheap luxury and will go far toward keeping the fowls free from lice and mites. Any ordinary box obtainable at the grocer's will answer the purpose. It must be kept dry, filled with road dust or garden soil (which must be secured in dry weather, before freezing), to which should be added from time to time a liberal allowance of sulphur. Some use wood ashes in place of dust.

The hen house can be made much warmer if the walls are thin by lining sides and ceiling with tar paper. The floor may be of brick, stone, cement, dry earth or coal cinders. The latter is preferable, especially if you are unfortunately possessed of a damp house. Fill in the damp hen house

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, loaded by imported and home stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue and terms. C. LAIRLICK, Pres. Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Calneville, Ont.

HARVEY PERKINS, Odessa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAM—Birds from Doullon: first prize fair here. Brown Leghorns, first. Buff Orpingtons also first. Few well shown varieties. Pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$1.00 and \$2.00. **DAVID BOWSER**, Niagara-on-Lake.

PRIZE WINNERS—S. C. Black Minorcas Cockerels and Pullets, for sale. From Dunn and Shoomaker's strain. At \$1 and \$1 a pair. W. M. RUTLER, Howmanville, Ont.

I HAVE some fine Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices, mostly cockerels. No trouble to answer inquiries. A. S. WERDEN, Annedale Farm, Bethel, Ont.



BOOKS
On Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Birds, Ducks, Cats, Cattle, Ferrets, Mice, Aquaria, Farming, Horses, Rabbits, and Dogs. Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers. **PRINTING AND CUTS**
FOR PUBLISHERS, FARMERS and Stockmen.—Cut Catalog Free.

a foot with cinders and they will lay better by day on top.

THE WINTER LAYERS

Next, the individuals of the flock itself should be considered. The winter egg-producer should be hatched early and fed for a regular, strong growth through the summer. Young stock wants food for bone and muscle, not corn or other food that keeps them "hog-fat" all the time.

At the beginning of the winter season such birds should be thoroughly moulted, and with a new coat of well matured feathers should be in prime condition for winter laying. Next to these should be the one-year-old hens that were exceptionally good layers as pullets. Older hens than these, or immature or inferior pullets should be fattened and disposed of at once. It matters not so much what the breed; if treated right any of them will do fairly well if from egg-producing strains. Don't bother with them if they are not, for you will certainly lose your time, feed, temper, and probably your faith in the hen if you depend on poor stock for winter eggs.—Corra N. Poor.

The Ontario Veterinary College

The opening exercises of this popular institution took place on October 17th, under the best auspices, with a large number of students from the Dominion of Canada, United States, Argentine Republic, Great Britain and Australia, and with every appearance of a very successful session.

MITHS' OVARY-TONIC MAKES HENS LAY

Your hens will lay all the year round, if you will give them Smith's Ovary Tonic once a week.

One teaspoonful to four fowls keeps hens healthy—strengthens and invigorates the egg-producing organs—and renews wasted tissue due to prolific laying.

Only 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Sold by druggists, grocers, etc.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Gossip

Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, returned last week from the old land with two Hackney stallions, eighteen Hackney mares, four Clydesdale mares and a cob. His purchases were made chiefly from Sir Gilbert Grenall, Derbyshire, England, and Mr. Alex. Martin, Gowanbank, Scotland. Mr. Beith now has forty head in his Waverly stables that will be heard from at the leading shows.

Horse-breeders should bear in mind Mr. J. B. Hogate's big sale of Clydesdale fillies, to be held at Weston, Ont., on December 20 next. Speaking of the coming sale in a letter to this office recently, Mr. Hogate says: "I expect to improve upon the quality of the stock of my last sale, if it can be done, but that will be hard to do in Scotland. My message to my buyers was to buy thirty of the best Clydesdale fillies you can find. My son is now on the water, going to help him. My buyer is one of the best judges and buyers in Europe.

In our report of H. J. Davies' Short-horn sale in last issue, the average was not given. The 35 head sold for \$6,600, an average of \$188.57 each.

Mr. James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., is one of the judges selected to judge the Hackneys at the New York Horse Show. Mr. Cochrane's long Hackney experience will fit him for a task of this kind.

Messrs. F. and G. Parkin, of Oxford Centre, are offering a choice lot of Berkshire pigs, now ready to wean, sired by Oxford Laddie, and from a sow bred by F. Bonneycastle & Son. They have lately sold to Donald's Thompson, of Woodstock, one boar, Oxford Laddie, and to P. Tapley, Mount Vernon, Ont., a fine pair, sired by Orchard Grove Prince.

The American Shropshire Registry Association, of which many Canadian sheep-breeders are members, will meet in the Live Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, December 4, at 10.30 a.m.

Among the Canadians who are entered for the Chicago International are the following: Graham Bros., Claremont, and Graham, Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, in Clydesdales and Hackneys; and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., in Clydesdales; Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., in Shorthorns. (We understood that Watt Bros., Salem, had entered, but their name does not appear in the official list received.) J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., in Yorkshires and grades and crosses; W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe; John Campbell, Woodville; J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Langton Stock Farm Co., Brantford; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, in Shropshires; Sir Geo. Drummond and Telfer Bros., Paris, in Southdowns; J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, and W. E. Wright, in Oxford; Freeborn, Denfield, J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and Telfer Bros., in Hampshires; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and Hastings Bros.,

Crosshill, in Dorsets; E. F. Park, Burgessville, and J. C. Ross, in Cots-wolds; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, J. H. Patrick, Hrderton, and L. Parkinson, Eramosa, in Lincolns, and Hastings Bros., in Leicesters. There may also be others whose names do not appear in the official list.

Mr. G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., writes:

"Since advertising in your paper I have made the following sales of imported fillies: Lady Kyle, to Fred Cowan, Huntingdon, Que.; Miss Wester and Lady Dewar, to Joshua Hoover, Markham, Ont.; Highland Lilly and Lady Everal, to Robt. Holthy, Manchester, Ont.; Lady Lyle and Lady Dalrnoch, to Wm. Holthy, Manchester, Ont.; Lady Jester, to E. Holthy, Manchester, Ont.; Peggy Patterson and Beatrice, to Walter Leonard, Craigvale, Ont.; Lady Lockard, to Robt. Miller, Stonyfield, Ont.; Linwood Lassie, to John Forgie, Claremont, Ont.; Lady Grim and Evangeline, to David Hall, Merlin, Ont.; Lady Kinlock, to Mr. Davidson, Harrison, Ont.; Pretty Lass, to Frank Russell, Mt. Forest, Ont.; County Queen and Lady Gertrude, to Samuel McGerridge, Ormstown, Que.; and Seaham Roosevelt (Hackney pony), to C. J. Brodie, Claremont, Ont.

Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., writes: "I have twenty-six more fillies just landed, mostly foals. They are all doing well."

One half-mile west of Bowmanville station, G.T.R., may be found Allindale Stock Farm. The general proprietor, Mr. Samuel Allin, for many years a breeder and judge, has built up for himself a fine herd of Shorthorns and a grand flock of Leicester sheep. Intending purchasers of young stock will find here the result of many years of careful study in the selection, etc. etc. At the head of the herd will be found Baron Tulip =53870=, a dark roan of grand proportions. The young bulls at present in the stables show his grand qualities as a sire. The females—importations of Lovelace, Gloster and Lavender families (a number are prize winners)—go to make up as fine a herd as any intending purchaser would care to visit. They, as well as the young stock, are in fine condition.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, who since its inception has so successfully managed the Chicago International Live Stock

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone, and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases of Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses of Gait.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burned Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam and is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 61.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charged extra, with full directions for its use. Formed for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse wheeze, and that will not be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any bunch or swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No matter how long kept at work, \$1.00 per bottle delivered. Book 3 for free. ABSORBINE, J.L., for marketing, 210 delivered. Cures Hooves, Various Venes, Etc. Book free. Made only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F.,

71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

Show, will shortly resign. The coming show will be the last one he will have charge of. His successor will be Mr. Bernard H. Heide, who has been Mr. Skinner's able assistant for several years past. Mr. Skinner is one of the many Canadians who have made their mark in Uncle Sam's domains. He is a Hamilton boy, but has been connected with the great live stock interests of the Western States for many years. He goes to Colorado for the benefit of the health of his family.

Glenhodson Yorkshires

Some bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not skin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. LORNE FOSTER, M.C.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

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

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 103, Toronto**

Mr. Sadler's Sale

Mr. Sadler's sale of Shorthorns, held on the 5th of Oct., at his place near Brooklin, Ont., was a great success. The herd, which is headed by the great and widely known bull Scottish Chief, which was bought by Mr. A. Nesbitt, of Columbus, were all sold. The auctioneers, were Geo. Jackson, of Port Perry, and Mr. Jas. Bishop, of Oshawa, who did their work well. The crowd was fairly large, considering that it was only advertised in the district. Mr. H. S. Logan, of Amherst, N.S., as manager, deserves credit for the good work and the improvement which he has made in the condition of the stock since taking them in hand.

Sale of Quebec Ayrshires

The auction sale, on October 17th, of Ayrshire cattle from the herd of Hon. Wm. Owens, at his Riverside farm, at Montebello, Quebec, came off successfully. The stock was in good condition, despite the dry summer and shortage of pasture in that district. Bidders and buyers were present from Quebec, Ontario and the Eastern States. Captain Robson, as the auctioneer, was at his best, and the sale was satisfactory. The highest price paid for a bull was \$200, for Not Likely, of St. Anne's, a very superior animal, purchased by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. The top price for a cow was \$160, for Jean of Glenora, which went to N. Gauthier, of Billinas' Bridee, Ont., who also secured Barbara, at \$105. Converse & Co. of New York State, took Nora at \$105. T. Hunter & Sons left Maria, at \$115, and Lillian and Susan, at \$100 each. W. F. Maclean, Toronto, also secured a cow at \$100, and two or

three young heifers at \$60 to \$65 each. The average for all sold, including a number of young calves, was \$70.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

The prize list of the fair, which will be held at Guelph, December 10th to 14th, 1906, have been distributed to all exhibitors whose names are in the secretary's hands. Persons who are feeding high-class stock, but who have not exhibited at the fair, should send for a prize list.

The classification provides good prizes for the different breeds of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, also for farm seeds and potatoes. The various departments of the fair and the amount of prizes for each are as follows: Live stock, \$6,000; judging competition, \$800; seeds, \$500; dressed poultry, \$300; live poultry, \$2,000; poultry special prizes, \$1,000. This makes a total of \$10,000 to be distributed as prizes.

Exhibitors will note particularly that entries should be sent to the secretary before November 24th. Entry forms will be found in each prize list. Any person wishing a list will receive one free upon application to

A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Maritime Winter Fair

Among those whose names are on the programme of the Maritime Winter Fair, to be held at Amherst, N.S., December 3-6, either as speakers or judges, are the following:

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner; Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Prof. G. B. Greenman, Guelph Agricultural College; G. H. Clark, Esq., Seed Commissioner; Prof. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner; L. H. Newman, Esq., Sec.-Treas. Can. Seed Growers Association; Prof. F. C. Elford, McDonald College, Duncan; Anderson, Esq.; John Campbell, Esq., Prof. G. H. Grisdale, Prof. Coming, Prof. Sears and others.

Hackneys for Canada

Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., has recently purchased from Mr. Alex. Morton, Gowanus, eight exceptionally fine young Hackney mares. While inspecting the stud Mr. Beith was greatly impressed with the refinement and action of the stock

Dunrobin Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

Won more than any other individual breeder in the breeding classes of Clydesdales at recent National Exhibition. Young stock and imported fillies at reasonable prices. Shorthorn bulls and Yorkshire swine.

G.T.R. D. GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ont.

Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., Importing Barns

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

The Greatest Importing Establishments of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada.
Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions. Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? * Come to Weston. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Weston. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new and successful plan. Come any time of year; no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones anywhere you can buy in Europe. Address: J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont., for any further particulars. Weston is 9 miles west of Toronto, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and is reached every 30 minutes by Street Railway.

AUCTION SALE

AT MY BARN

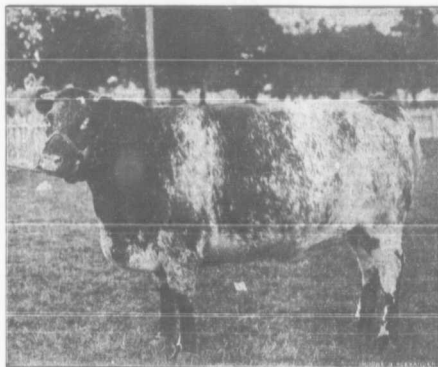
WESTON, Ont.

DECEMBER 20th, 1906

30 Clydesdale fillies, the best that can be had in Scotland, two and three years old. Three months time will be given on the fillies, without interest. Bankable paper. 6 Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old, 1,700 to 2,000 lbs., the best blood of Scotland. 2 Shire stallions, four years old, 1,600 and 1,800 lbs. each, sired by Gunthorpe Advance. 2 Percheron stallions, three and four years old, black, 1,800 lbs. each, have both won prizes in France. Stallions will be sold on time—6 months for the first one-third of price and 18 months for balance. 6 per cent. interest from date. Bankable paper. Stock will be at barn for inspection after Dec. 5th. Write for Catalogues. They will be ready Dec. 1st. Sale rain or shine, under tent.

Auctioneers: J. K. McEwen, H. Russell, Weston; James Myles, Thornbury, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor, Weston, Ont.



DISPERSION SALE

OF

Col. John A. McGillivray's
Shorthorn Cattle
Dorset-Horn Sheep
Clydesdale and Shire Horses

AT BEDFORD PARK
NORTH TORONTO

December 14, 1906

Will be offered for sale Col. McGillivray's entire herd of 40 high class imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, 25 head of Dorset-Horn Sheep and imported Clydesdale and Shire mares, together with other Farm Stock and Implements.

Owing to ill health Mr. McGillivray is retiring from active life, and all offerings will be sold without reserve. Sale of implements will commence at ten o'clock sharp. Sale of pure-bred stock to commence at one o'clock sharp.

Street cars leave North Toronto (C.P.R. Crossing) every hour and stop at farm. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, special railroad rates will enable visitors from all parts of Canada to attend the sale at reduced rates. For catalogues and full particulars address

F. W. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer
BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

by Ruby (1342), and needless to say, most of his purchases were sired by the old stud horse. As our readers know, Ruby's stock created a record at the 1905 London Hackney Show, and while those purchased by Mr. Beith have not yet been exhibited, it is certain that several of them would have taken a leading position at our principal exhibitions, and they are sure to be heard of on the other side. Amongst those purchased is Ruby, Flash (17687), by Ruby, out of Duchess, by Norfolk Gentleman. This mare is own sister to Ruby Flame, sold by public auction for 370 gs., and a prominent winner in the South this year. She is a beautiful mare, that goes with tremendous force, and will be hard to beat in harness or brood mare classes. Clymene (17211) and Lady Wigg (16757) are an extra well matched pair of chestnut mares, by Ruby. The latter is out of Patti, an own sister to Champion Rufus. Brynhild (17176), by Ruby, from Sweet Evelyn, by Donald Grant, is reckoned one of the best young mares that has gone from Gowanbank. One of her refinement, grace, and action, is rarely met with, and, with ordinary luck, she will create a sensation. Her dam is own sister to the famous Glen-golan. Lady Lynette (17476), by Ruby, out of Lady Glen-golan, gr-dam the famous old mare Florence, is a specially smart little mare, and there goes with her an ideal match, by Ruby, out of a Golden Pippin mare. Mr. Beith also purchased two nice yearling fillies by Lord Ossington. One is out of Phylis, by Wreg-hitt's Wildfire, and the other from Roselle, whose dam was Crompton's old Fireaway mare, the gr-dam of Lord Drexton and Kirkburn Tare-

It Pays to Breed the Good Ones

It has paid me and it will pay you to breed good ones better than the other kind. I can now supply you with the means of breeding something gilt edged and HIGH PRICED in pure bred Clydesdales. From my recent importation of nearly fifty head of Clydesdale Fillies, you have a wide selection. Some are prize winners in Scotland. Some others can be bought for less money. I am selling all at a very low price for the goods.



G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

Clydesdales, Hackneys



I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor,
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. C. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.

Advertise in The Farming World

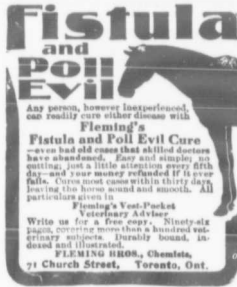
Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

ador. This promising consignment sails by the Cassandra to-day, and we wish Mr. Beith all success with it.

In addition to the select bunch of highly-bred mares and fillies shipped by Messrs. Dalgetty Bros. to London, Ontario, last Saturday, were a couple of beautifully bred and superb-moving Hackney stallions, and the weighty and specially well-bred Shire stallion Thrupp Venture. The Hackneys were both bred by Mr. James McArthur, Old Fargie, Gateside, and got by the celebrated horse Moncreiffe Statesman (7192), a noted son of the great Garton Duke of Comnaught. One of them, Radium, a three-year-old, won first prizes at Perth and Kinross as a foal, and first at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the Perth Highland and Agricultural Society's Show as a yearling. He is a dark chestnut, standing 15.2½, with fine raking shoulders, and a beautiful head and neck, as well as great substance and action. His dam, Result (16130), won numerous prizes, and was out of the noted mare Venture, by Seth, a son of Lord Derby II. He traces back to the famed Denmark, and if any horse should breed Radium looks like one. His neighbour, Glefar (8490), a black-brown, standing 16 hands, is of great quality, with lots of substance. His dam, Lady Agnes (6834), was also a specially good mare, got by Pearl Finder, while his gr.-dam, got by Sir Harry. These are a couple of very typical Hackneys, and they are sure to be as popular in their new home as they have been in Scotland. The Shire stallion has been an excellent get, and is full of the best blood. He is of a fine black-brown color, with lots of bone and good action. He was purchased from Mr. D. McIntyre, Broomhills, Billericay, Essex. — Scottish Farmer.

More Clydesdales for Canada

Last week was an abnormally busy one in the Clydesdale world. Over 120 head were shipped by the two Donaldson liners Athenia and Tritonia. The shippers were nearly all Canadians. Mr. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., had over fifty head from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew. Six of these were stallions, and the remainder yearlings and two-year-old fillies. There were also in the shipment three Hackney stallions of superior breeding. The fillies were an exceptionally well-bred lot. Two were by that choice and leading horse Montrave Ronald (11124); one was by the noted Highland and Agricultural Society and Lanark premium horse Acme; two or three by that well-bred prize son of Macgregor, named Ascot; some were by the Dumbarton premium horse Royal Alexander (9977); another was by the premium horse Baron's Crest (12024); yet another by the superior breeding horse Sir Thomas (9681); and others were by the successful breeding horse Baron Robell Luffness, a well-bred sire, breeding useful stock in Kintyre; the How of the Mearns stud horse, Ideal (10373); the West Lothian premium horse Linesman (11397); and the choicely-bred Rosemaid (10371); more than one were by Lord Laughton (11100); a horse of excellent breeding and quality; the Carse of Gowrie premium horse Mazawattee (10817); the well-known Strathney Club horse, McIlroy (9795); the Glasgow premium horse Lanorana (12239); and the celebrated prize horse Lord Pauntleroy (10370). Among the stallions were the big horses Lord Radnor, owned by Mr. Macdonald, and a prize-winner; and



Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, requiring just a little rubbing every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vast-Pocket Veterinary Advice—Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred extraordinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hugo Macgregor (1903) One of the fillies is a two-year-old, out of the noted prize mare Lady Bean, which won the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal at Dumbarton Show some years ago. Two or three are by General Young (10505); and a superior filly is by that great horse Dunmore Castle (11028); while another is by the big horse Gantly Squire. Former shipments made by Mr. Taylor this season have fairly caught the Canadian market, and this lot is not likely to disappoint Mr. Prouse.

Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavall, Dumfries, shipped fifty fillies. Twenty of these were for Mr. T. H. Hassard, Ontario, and thirty were for Mr. C. E. Eaid, Simcoe, Ont. These fifty were selected in the south of Scotland and in Cumberland. A proportion of them were bred in Clydesdale, where the best class of Clydesdales are reared. Among sires represented in Mr. Hassard's lot are

Baron's Fashion, a son of the beautiful mare Belle of Fashion, sold the other day for 200 gs.; Montrave Lawrence, bred as his name indicates; Riccarton (11481), a horse which is leaving very good stock in Cumberland; Rose Emperor, an exceptionally well-bred sire; Prince Ailsa, a horse which leaves good stock on the Borders; Lord Graham (13220), whose breeding is of the best; Sir Mark (10645), a well-bred and successful sire; the well-known premium horse Eliator (10340); Golden Baron (11728), a horse of exceptionally good pedigree; and many other sires which have travelled to good purpose in the southern Clydesdale districts. Mr. Crawford looked for short-legged, well-ribbed Clydesdale types. The fillies, as a rule, were above average merit, and should fully maintain the reputation which both shippers have established during the past two or three years as the Canadian importers of a superior class of horses.

Messrs. Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont., have recently shipped nine well-bred fillies, bred chiefly in Perthshire and the north, and got mainly by the premium horses which have been travelling there. One of their lot is an exceptionally well-bred three-year-old, whose dam was a splendid mare bred at Stonestown, and got by that great horse Sir Everard (5353). This filly has one of the best pedigrees on record. The rest of the shipment are in keeping with this particular animal.

Mr. G. G. Stewart, Howick, Que., has also recently had Perthshire-bred Clydesdales shipped to him by Mr. T. R. McLaughlin, Williamston, Crieff. He does a good steady trade, and ships steadily right along. Clydesdale exports since the beginning of this year total up to 110 head. If the prices are not very high, this means a clearance.—Scottish Farmer.

SMITH" & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses of splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart.

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Clydesdale Foals for Canada

For the past few weeks Mr. Alex. Burr, Tulliford, Old Meldrum, has been busy making up a list of twenty-five head of young Clydesdales for Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springford, Ont. This is the second shipment made for Mr. Johnson this season, an encouraging fact for breeders. Mr. Burr has purchased wholly in Aberdeenshire, and the overwhelming proportion of the shipment are filly foals of 1906. A good many of them are by the Messrs. Montgomery's young horse Caledon (12398), a son of the popular Woodend Garty, as well known and as popular on the other side of the Atlantic as at home. Caledon's dam was got by Macbeth (3917), and he has left a good store of promising foals in Aberdeenshire. Others of the foals are by the Royal Northern champion horse Prince of Craigwillie (11462), and the well-bred Harvester (11366). The Messrs. Cocker's horse Royal Purity (2072) is sire of several, and the renowned Baron Ruby (11268), own brother to the champion mare Royal Ruby, has a good many representatives. Mr. Marr's prize horse Cairnbrogie Chief-tain (11291) has been laid under contribution, and purchases have been made from the famous Uppermill (late Cairnbrogie) stud with the rest. Dr. Wilson's powerful big horse Mains of Airies (10379), the son of the unrivalled Prince of Wales (673) and the champion Darley mare Pandora, is among the sires. Knight of Albion (8562), a noted son of the 2000 horse Prince of Albion (6178), is represented by several youngsters; his stock are favorably known in Aberdeenshire showyards. Kubelik (12304), himself a Northern winner, is also to be included in the list of sires, with that famous big son of Baron's Pride named Carbineer (10522), which bred plenty good stock in the North. Baron MacEachran (12033), and Strashy Boy (12378), a big, good-breeding horse, are sires of yearlings. Many of the dams of these fillies are out of mares by champion horses, like Prince Thomas (10262), the 2000 champion; McCawson (9618), one of the most profitable breeding horses ever known in Scotland; the Highland and Agricultural Society and Glasgow prize horse Sirdar (4714); the grandly-bred horse Darley's Hero (3697); the noted prize and premium horse Allant Potehat (8638), a son of the renowned Top Gallant (1850), and a very good one at that; Pandora's Prince (10391), own brother to Mains of Airies; the

celebrated prize horse Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274); and one of the dams at least is by the 2000 Prince of Albion. Mr. Johnson should find a ready market for these fillies, which should prove highly satisfactory to all concerned in improving the horses of Canada.—Scottish Farmer.

Clydesdale Stallion for Canada
Mr. Burr, Tulliford, acting for Mr. J. R. Johnson, Springford, Ontario, Canada, has bought the great Baron's Pride stallion Carbineer (10522), which for the last five seasons has been travelled with much success by the Formartine Clydesdale Horse

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale some excellent horned yearling rams and ewes. Also out of the best lot of imported sheep that we have ever handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flock leader or a few ewes to add to your flock.
Our young Shorthorn bulls are growing well, and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

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I have at the present time to offer a few splendid individuals that combine weight, size, conformation, quality and style with soundness and unexcelled breeding. My prices are right for the goods, and terms reasonable. Come and see my latest importations at their stables, London, Ont.

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At Canadian National Exhibition, London, Ottawa, and New York State Fair, we won this year practically everything, both with our imported and home-bred stock.

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Scotch Shorthorns, (Imp.) Ghosts, Lovelace and Lavender families—Leicester Sheep-4 young bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale.

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Drop us a line and receive our new catalogue, just issued, Burlington, Ont. via G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

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A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—promising herd-headers, of the most desirable breeding.

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Choicely bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choicest lines to choose from. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.
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Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Head headed by Prize of Scotland (Imp.). For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-tipped Shorthorns Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3 1/2 miles from W. of London, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale.—imported and home bred.

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Breeders of GLYDESDALE HORSES BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

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- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**. Pure Scotch-doped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O. Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.
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- A. MOSS SMITH**, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

- W. F. STEPHEN**, Box 60, Huntington, Que. Springbrook Ayrshires for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. A. GOVERLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords. Young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prize-winners at leading shows.
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OLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gift. Young stock sired by Killbuck Beauty bull, from Lennox and Linley for Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age, also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

- W. W. BALLANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont. Ayrshire of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.
- D. SINCLAIR**, Keady P.O., Ont. Shorthorns of best beef and milking strains. Young stock from choicest strains. Close to imported stock—Tara station, G.T.R.

MISCELLANEOUS

- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Stock for sale.
- J. T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G.T.R. H. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.
- RICHARD GIBSON**, Delaware, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all mail orders.
- F. & G. PARKIN**, Oxford Centre, Ont. Berkshire Swine. Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

Company (Ltd.). Before being bought by the company, Carbineer stood third in the open class at Glasgow, and he is known as one of the biggest and best of the sons of his distinguished sire. His stock have been very successful in gaining prizes at district shows, and Mr. Johnson was so favorably impressed with their size and character that he has secured Carbineer for his own stud and distributor. A worthy successor to Carbineer has been found in the first prize Royal Northern Prince Thomas stallion Prince of Craigville (11462), which the company have just bought, at the substantial price of \$360, from Mr. Wm. Kirkton, Rayne. Prince of Craigville won first prize and the championship of the show at Huntly when a yearling, and on two occasions he gained the first prize in the class of aged stallions at Aberdeen. His stock have won first prizes at Tarland, Insh, Huntly, and Perth, and have come well to the front at Aberdeen. It may be mentioned that the Prince of Craigville is popular in the Formartine district that it was arranged that he should travel there next season, whether he became the property of the Formartine Horse Company or not—Scottish Farmer.

Deep Milking Guernsey

Itchen Dairy said, a Guernsey cow bred in England, has just completed a notable record in milk and butter production. For the year ending September 30th last she gave a total of 13,680 lbs of milk, averaging 5.24 per cent. butter fat and yielding a total of 714 lbs of fat. She has recently been sold for \$4,000, the largest price ever paid for a Guernsey cow.

A Profitable Cow

A good example of what the Holstein cow will do in the hands of the average dairy farmer is furnished by Mr. Fred C. Clark, Victoria, P.E.I. Mr. Clark writes: "I am sending you the yearly milk record of Jacoba E. bred by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S. We began weighing March 8th, 1905, and weighed every milking with the exception of the week she spent at the 'fair,' which was estimated from previous week. Regular samples of milk were taken from six or eight consecutive milkings and tested by our creamery men, from whose figures the amount of butter is taken. As correct an account as possible was kept of feed consumed, and when charged her at the following figures: roots \$2 per ton; hay \$10 per ton; grain and meal \$1 per hundred, and pasture and green feed \$12 for season, make a total cost of \$40.55. Her monthly amounts of milk were as follows: March 464, April 1231, May 1170, June 1092, July 1208, August 1179, September 1082, October 1221, November 791, December 638, January 651, February 559, March 341; total 11,449 lbs. milk and 515 lbs. estimated butter. Her milk at average price received at Triton creamery, where the milk was sent, amounted to \$93.70, and the skim milk at 20 cents per hundred was worth \$20 more, or a total of \$113.70, which, after deducting the cost of feed, leaves to her credit a total of \$73.15, to say nothing of a bouncing heifer calf. I consider the use of scales and keeping a daily record of great value in a dairy herd, as I am convinced that Jacoba E. gave several thousand more than the previous year, as we were able to keep track of how she was doing, and took greater interest in the work.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1906.

General trade continues good, both in wholesale and retail departments. Altogether a very good all-round trade is in progress. Money continues strong, and both call and time loans are firm at 6 per cent. Discounts are steady at 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation has not improved any since last writing. Though the market has been draggy of late, there are those in the trade who consider wheat at present prices a good investment. As to this we will be able to speak more definitely when more accurate knowledge is obtained of the amount Russia and the Argentine will have for export. The export market rules weak, and this is the chief cause for the present condition of the trade on this side of the Atlantic. No. 2 white is quoted here at 70c, with 72c asked at outside points. Manitoba is quoted at from 70½ to 80½c at Lake Huron ports.

COARSE GRAINS

Considering the dullness of the wheat market, all coarse grains sell fairly well. Oats keep up in price. At Montreal oats are quoted by the trade at from 40 to 42c on spot. Here they are quoted at 39½c, outside and on Toronto farmers' market at 41c. The barley market is reported firm at Montreal at 56 to 57c for malting in store. On the farmers' market here, barley brings 52c per bushel. Peas are in demand at from 86 to 87c at Montreal, and 80½c here. The corn market is quiet, with No. 2 yellow American quoted here at 54 to 54½c, Toronto, and at 56½ to 57c at Montreal.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continues strong, though it is expected that at the close of navigation exports will fall off somewhat, thus causing receipts to grow. However, there is little chance of lower prices, as the crop is not a bumper one, and the demand is large. At New York hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 per ton. Montreal quotations for baled hay are \$10.50 to \$13 per ton, as to quality. Prices are firm here at \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$7.50 to \$10.50 for No. 2 in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market loose Timothy hay brings \$13 per ton.

Straw keeps very firm here at \$6 per ton in car lots. Sheaf straw brings \$16 on the farmers' market here.

SEEDS

The following are the quotations for seeds on this market: Alsike, \$4.50 to \$6.50; Red Clover, \$6.50 to \$7.50; and Timothy, \$1.20 to \$1.80 per bush.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The Montreal potato market is reported firm, owing to a little falling

off in supplies. Car lots of red potatoes are quoted there at 60 to 65c, and New Brunswick's at 67 to 75c per bag. Here the market is quiet at 55 to 60c for Ontario, and 65 to 70c for eastern potatoes in car lots.

The bean market rules about the same, with car lots quoted at Montreal at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules firm and prices are higher. Very few fresh gathered are coming in. Selected stock at Montreal is quoted at 23½ to 24c to the trade. Here the market is firmer and higher, with quotations at 22 to 23c for fresh, and 21c for pickled in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 35c per dozen.

The dressed poultry market is on the quiet side, with quotations here for jobbing lots ruling as follows: Chickens, dressed, 8 to 10c; live, 6 to 8c; ducks, dressed, 8 to 10c; geese, dressed, 8 to 10c; turkeys, 13 to 15c.

FRUIT

Account sale of winter apples shows good net profits for shippers. No. 1's especially are in demand, though some reports from No. 2's have not been so satisfactory. At Montreal No. 1's are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50, and seconds at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl. The apples on exhibition last week sold to the T. Eaton Co. for \$3.50 per bbl. Some exhibitors thought this hardly high enough, considering the quality of the fruit, but it was a fair price, taking the lot. On the local market here apples bring all the way from \$1 to \$3 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Last week prices on the local cheese markets advanced considerably, some going as high as 12½ to 12½c last week, prices that are higher than those ruling at Montreal, where Westerns are quoted at 12½ to 12½c; townships at 12½ to 13½c, and Quebecs at 12½ to 12½c. Some authorities figure a shortage of over 200,000 boxes before next season's goods can be marketed. Should this prove correct, cheese will be a good thing to have about next March.

The butter market rules steady in tone, though business on export account is quiet. There is a good local demand, however, which helps to keep up the price. At Montreal choice creamery is quoted at 23½ to 24c. The market here rules firm at 25 to 26c for creamery prints; 23 to 24c for solids, and 22 to 23c for dairy prints, and 18 to 20c for tubs and pails. On Toronto farmers' market butter brings 28 to 30c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts are fair, with the quality of fat cattle offering only

fair. Trade this week is a little better owing chiefly to light receipts. All good cattle sell readily enough. Prices for exporters range from \$4.25 to \$4.80, the bulk selling at \$4.35 to \$4.50 per cwt. Export bulls sell at \$1.50 to \$4.35 per cwt. Some choice butchers' heifers sold on Tuesday at \$4.85 per cwt. Loads of good butchers' cattle went at \$4.15, medium at \$3.80 to \$4, common at \$3.25 to \$3.50, cows at \$3 to \$3.60, and canners' at \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. Receipts of stockers and feeders not large, all of good quality being readily picked up at the following prices:

Best feeders, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs. each, sold at \$3.90 to \$4.05; best steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., at \$3.65 to \$3.85; best steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.60; best steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.25; stockers of medium quality \$2.50 to \$3; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.40 per cwt.

Milch cows sell at from \$30 to \$50 each, and veal calves at from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., the bulk selling at from \$4 to \$6 per cwt.

Export ewes sell at from \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt., culls and rams at \$3 to \$3.50, and lambs at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per cwt., some few selected lots selling as high as \$6 per cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at Buffalo at \$7.10 to \$7.25 per cwt.

Hog receipts have ruled light this week so far. The market is lower than at last writing, selects selling at \$5.65 and lights and fats at \$5.40 per cwt. These prices are on the fed and watered basis.

HORSES

The horse market can be generally characterized as good. Draft horses of nearly every description find a ready sale, while expressers' delivery horses and drivers that are in good condition are in demand. The right type of carriage horses sell well. The following are the prevailing prices here:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$165; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$175 to \$250, matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$650; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$175; general purposes and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$150 to \$190; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$170 to \$220; serviceable second-hand workers, \$50 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

DRY YOUR APPLES

It is a great pity that such large quantities of culls and wind-fall apples are wasted yearly in Ontario. These apples should be cut in quarters and dried, and thereby a considerable revenue gained. Dried apples will be worth fair prices this season. Canadian quartered dried apples have gained a high reputation in foreign markets, but there are still many lots of inferior, dark, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a rack over a stove in order to retain the desired bright color.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' DRIED APPLES. We buy outright and make prompt remittance.

THE W. A. GIBB CO.,
Hamilton.

Well Begun is Half Done

Half the feed will be saved, and all the worry dispensed with if the farm stock is kept healthy and thrifty, when changed from grass to stable. All good feeders say **Carnefac Stock Food** accomplishes this. Carnefac Poultry Food keeps hens laying all winter; we need not add that you should have it. See your dealer or write us at once. Be sure you get **Carnefac**.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.

Toronto, Ont.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Both initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—150 acre stock farm, near County of Norfolk. Price \$7,000. All the stock, implements, etc., for sale at valuation. To close an estate, this farm must be sold at once. For particulars write to or call upon S. G. READ & SON, 120 Colborne Street, Bradford, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—One of the best crop, stock and dairy farms in Madison Co., Ill., only 20 miles from St. Louis. Good buildings and well watered. 37 1/2 acres. Price, with oil and mineral rights, \$20,000. Address M. D. TIBBETTS, Highland, Ill.

NURSERY STOCK

HIG WAGES selling northern grown Trees. Outfit supplied. Address WINSER'S NURSERY, Port Egan, Ontario.

ELIOTTEN Darsch chosen, selected from flock of Col. John W. McMillan, for sale. Apply to MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill, Ont.

HELP WANTED

A TELEGRAPHER earns from six hundred to eighteen hundred dollars per year. Do you? If not, let us qualify you to do so. Write for free booklet explaining how. H. W. ALCKER SOMERS, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto.

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best. The lowest \$100,000 worth over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Farmers' lowest quotations on No. 1 baled hay and oats, from one to twenty carloads, C. & B. at your station, shipments to be made this fall and winter. Apply to BOX 7, Burk's Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three extra good imported Clyde Stallions, in color, stytic quality and breeding. Some over a ton. Sound and choice stock getters. W. M. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

FOR SALE—Tanworth Swine, White Wyandotte and Toulouse Geese. All choice stock. Write for prices. EMERSON TUTTS, Welland, Ont.

Build an Ice House

Improved methods in handling milk make an ice house on the farm a necessity. Where summer boarders are one of the farm assets, an abundant supply of ice is almost equally necessary. In any case where a pond or lake is within a mile or two of the farm, an ice house will be one of the most appreciated luxuries that the farm can have. The only thing worth considering is its initial cost, because the time at which it is filled is always a dull one on the farm, when neither the team nor the farm help would be used for any other purpose.—Farming.

Copper Property Wanted

Wanted, good undervalued copper property. Send full particulars to JAMES M. CUTHILL, P.O. BOX 104, NEW YORK CITY, with maps, samples, etc. Also other mineral property considered.



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

More Gossip

Mr. Wm. Smith, Glengow Stock Farm, Columbus, Ont., writes: "I have now on hand a very fine lot of bulls and heifers that will be disposed of at prices that should tempt any person to buy.

Camdor = 60272 = is a very fine roan calf of good size and quality, dropped July 3, 1905, sired by Ben Lomond (imp.) = 45180 = (80468), dam Wedding Gift 20th = 47402 =. This cow is low set, evenly covered with mellow flesh, and also has a thick mossy coat.

Lochiel = 60274 = is red, very thick and low set, and also covered with very even flesh. He was dropped August 3, 1905, and should make a very impressive sire. He is sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Rose = 56028 =. This is a very regular breeding cow.

Selkirk = 60273 =, calved September 7, 1905, is another roan calf of the right sort. He is a fine type of Short-horn, and nicely covered with the proper flesh. Is sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Wedding Gift 24th. Glen Burgie = 60275 =, sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Wedding Gift 23rd, was calved October 2, 1905, and is a nice red calf; one that is doing well.

Dumblane was dropped by Wedding Gift 19th on February 23, 1906, is a very large red calf, with a great wealth of hair, and should some day be of much use in any person's herd. His dam is one of the best. Dumblane was also sired by Ben Lomond (imp.).

Thornhill was dropped March 18, 1906, is a beautiful roan, and taking him all through, a very sweet calf, sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Wedding Gift 22nd.

Ben Lomond (imp.) = 45160 = (80468), the sire of all these bulls, and most of my heifers, is by far the best stock bull I ever owned. He leaves them all the right kind."

Preparing Bees for Winter

Whether the bees are to be wintered in the cellar or on the summer stands, feeding should be done early, the first and most important matter to be looked after is the supply of winter stores. Bees will not keep on rearing a lot of young, if the food supply is short; so that in order to stimulate a colony we must furnish sufficient honey to glide them into winter quarters strong in young bees. Feeding must be done early enough for brood to be reared and matured in vigor before the advent of cold weather. There as the nights begin to get chilly, and bad weather prevails, the bees become quiet, glide into inaction, and compose themselves for their long rest. If bees are to winter in the best condition, they must have sealed honey, or something that will take the place of it, immediately above the cluster in direct contact with it, as long as the cold weather shall last.

If the honey is well ripened before cold weather sets in, it will keep well; if it is thick it will surely granulate. With a strong colony, well wintered, the honey should be as good in spring as it was the previous fall, and in some cases better. I am still an advocate for ample winter stores. No colony should have less than from twenty-five to thirty pounds of honey. Bear in mind that with all necessary precautions as to warmth and protection against drafts and cold air, a deficiency of stores is likely to cause disaster.

As to sufficient protection for the bees, I use a woolen blanket or carpet cover and on top of it porous and absorbent material, saw dust, chaff, cut straw or forest leaves. The woolen material is fastened up to convey the moisture to the other side of the blanket or carpet, where contact with the absorbent material causes it to pass upward, so rendering it harmless to the bees. Bees exhale vapor, and when the vapor strikes the cold walls of the hive, it sometimes congeals into frost there, melting into water, and running out of the hive as soon as the weather is warm enough. Sometimes it merely condenses into water, and runs out of the hive as soon as enough is collected. In packing hives for outdoor wintering any good, dry, loose material may be used, such as wheat chaff, forest leaves, planer shavings, or excelsior. The best packing material is that which is loose enough to allow air to penetrate it and carry off the moisture of the bees. Put over this a good tight cover to keep the hives perfectly dry. With single walled hives, the moisture must be carried up to the top upward current of air, otherwise the sides and bottom board will become saturated, compelling the colony to endure a condition which is disastrous to its vitality. Bees will stand a great degree of cold, day or night, if they can have spells of warming up. It is not so much the severity of the weather, as its long continuance that kills the bees. We prefer outdoor wintering in chaff-packed hives, as our bees are better able to stand the spring weather and have an abundance of young bees by first spring bloom. Modern hives with good brood chambers equal to the laying capacity of the queen, are considered best for obtaining surplus honey. Such, however, are not the best for wintering, as the stores are usually insufficient. When all breeding is over for the season, the central combs are often deficient in stores, here a good, practical feeder comes into requisition, one that can be used during the cold nights of October, and that will work successfully with thick syrup. Nothing is gained by compelling the bees to evaporate a large amount of water so late in the season. For late feeding I use about one quart of water to every fourteen pounds of the best granulated sugar. When early feeding is practiced, thin syrup may be used; but for late feeding we need the syrup very thick, just thin enough so the bees can work it nicely.

F. G. HERMAN.

Bergen Co., N.J.

Books and Bulletins

MAINTENANCE RATION FOR BEEF-BREEDING COWS—Bulletin 111. Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

STORAGE BARN, ETC., FOR CATTLE FEEDING.—Bulletin 110. Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

AGRICULTURE IN OTHER LANDS.—Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, New Zealand.

PHOSPHATE IN NEW ZEALAND.—Bulletin 1. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

ACIDIMETER—PREPARATION OF STANDARDS.—Bulletin 1. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

VITICULTURE.—Bulletin. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

DAIRY REVIEW OF 1905-6.—Bulletin 8. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

GRASSHOPPERS AND CRICKETS.—Extension Bulletin 2. Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.

Ontario Fruit Growers Meet

(Continued from page 70.)

opening trashing to the core, thereby involving loss of flesh nearly equal to the normal loss, as well as affording a harbor for injurious insect pests.

The specimens examined by the Ontario Horticultural Association, which are now in the hands of the Ontario Horticultural Association, are of a size, though fewer than the normal apple.

As to size, the specimens sent by us were about equal to our Fameuse or Snow, and those sent by the quality and flavor were about equal to the Ben Davis.

We believe that our inspection warrants the advice that the trees of this apple should only be purchased as a specimen.

Just before the close of the convention the Seedling Apple man was given a hearing. He claimed that the report was based, which is to say the least, shrewd. Nothing could be said that the way the committee went about its work, the fact that the fruit had more the favor of the Baldwin. He also stated that apples from a later generation of trees did not show any more opening in the cavity than in the ordinary apple. He stated that the function of the core is to protect the seeds, and that when the seeds are gone the core disappears. All of which explanations did not go down with the practical and experienced fruit grower.

Power Spraying and Other Power

Mr. W. H. Brand, of Jordan Station, Ont., is the champion agent for Wallace Power Sprayers, "Target Brand" Insecticides and Fungicides, Air Pressure Water Systems and Electric Bathing apparatus. At the Toronto Horticultural Exhibition, he proved to be a veritable educator on the uses of compressed air to the Canadian fruit growers and farmers in the shape of spraying machines, and a large body who does not live where they have a city water system. He had a "Standard" Sprayer there and also original letters from a number of purchasers. The machine certainly possesses the appearance of one capable of giving entire satisfaction, while comments of visitors declare that it is the best they have seen anywhere, works to perfection, maintains abundance of pressure and has paid for itself in one season's use, any that they would buy no other in use of their property.

Major H. J. Snelgrove, Colborne, first vice-president; Mr. R. P. White, Ottawa, second vice-president; Mr. B. Cowan, Toronto, secretary; and Messrs. J. Gilroye, Collingwood; A. Woodruff, Woodstock; A. Alexander, Hamilton; J. T. Ross, Brantford; W. J. Diamond, Belleville; H. R. Scott, Perth; directors.

Bee-Keepers

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association was held in Toronto, November 3. President H. J. Sibbald presided, and in the course of his address made reference to the work of the honey exchange. The exchange had, he said, proved of great assistance to members of the various associations in enabling them to obtain the best prices for their crops, but he considered that its field of operations might still be usefully extended.

In the course of the general discussion, Mr. R. F. Holstmann mentioned that there was an impression among

some dealers that the exchange had endeavored to control the price of honey. Both the president and the secretary denied any such intention. The exchange, he explained, merely advised members as to the market price of honey.

An interesting paper on the production of comb honey by Mr. U. H. Bowen, of Niagara Falls, was afterwards read, and the practical advice given greatly appreciated. A paper on "Wintering Bees" was read by Mr. Wm. Coose, of Streetsville.

"Backpacking—An Occupation for Women" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Trevorror. She advocated backpacking as a splendid occupation for women, but a woman must be able to lift sixty pounds, or she is seriously handicapped. A resolution was passed to the effect that the words "gross weight" should be put on labels when honey is put up in packages.

The danger of creating food froods when introducing new queens was dealt with by Mr. W. H. Holstmann, inspector of apiaries, and a resolution asking the Government, when passing the Companies Act to place the beekeepers in regard to the formation of co-operative companies on the same footing as dairymen and fruit growers, was passed.

A change was made in the secretaryship. Mr. Wm. Coose, Streetsville, who has held the position, retired in favor of Mr. W. E. Hodgett, Hamilton, Hamilton, Toronto.

The plan was to bring the association in closer touch with the Department of Agriculture. The other officers elected are as follows: President, E. H. Smith, St. Thomas; first vice-president, F. J. Miller, London; second vice-president, Wm. Coose, Streetsville; Treasurer, Martin Engh, Hamilton.

Directors: Messrs. W. J. Brown, Chard; A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew; M. B. Holmes, Athens; B. Lowey, Cherry Valley; James Steer, Lindsay; J. F. Switzer, Orangeville; James Armstrong, Chippewah; G. G. A. Dumas, Brussels; and Dennis Nolan, Newton-Robinson.

Flower Growers

The Ontario Horticultural Association was held on November 3. This association and its affiliated branches now have 4,000 members. The officers for 1907 are as follows: Mr. W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines, president.

Major H. J. Snelgrove, Colborne, first vice-president; Mr. R. P. White, Ottawa, second vice-president; Mr. B. Cowan, Toronto, secretary; and Messrs. J. Gilroye, Collingwood; A. Woodruff, Woodstock; A. Alexander, Hamilton; J. T. Ross, Brantford; W. J. Diamond, Belleville; H. R. Scott, Perth; directors.

Prince Edward Island

They arrived on October 1 from Pictou, in charge of Ed Saunders, who went over to take charge of the shipment, a carload of cattle from Ontario, bought in the Toronto meat market by Saunders & Newberry, of Pictou. The first step was to enable to procure on the island the kind of fat cattle demanded by their trade, therefore, they have resorted to this experiment. The carload comprises 4 splendid head averaging 1,200 lbs. This news will be gratifying to many of our citizens who are willing to pay a good price for a prime article.

The 1st meeting of the Cheese Board was held on October 26. All the cheese boarded was sold to Dillon & Spiller, with the exception of Union & Hillsborough, at 12 1/2c.

Mr. I. McDonald, president, invited the board that island cheese this year gave the best satisfaction to buyers of any year since the board had been organized.

Mr. John Richards, of Bonifant, shipped on October 26 six head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Manitoba. They are on breeding stock, and consist of one male and five females. They were a handsome lot, the male is a particularly fine animal. It is said that he is the best of his breed in Canada. This is Mr. Richards' third shipment to Manitoba in the same party. A. R.

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The Potato—FRASER.....	.75

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Poultry Appliances, etc.—FISKE.....	.50
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Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....	1.00
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Field Notes on Apple Culture.....	\$.75
Cider-makers' Handbooks.....	1.00
Cranberry Culture.....	1.00
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