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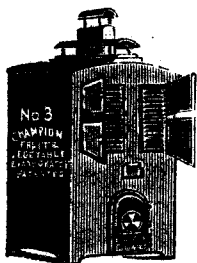
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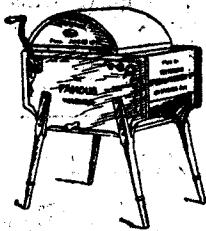
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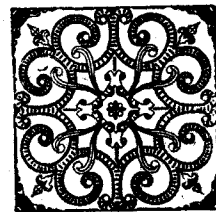
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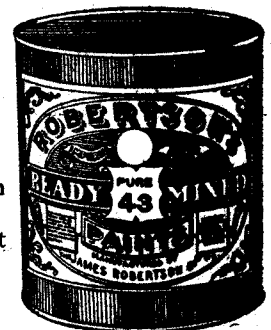
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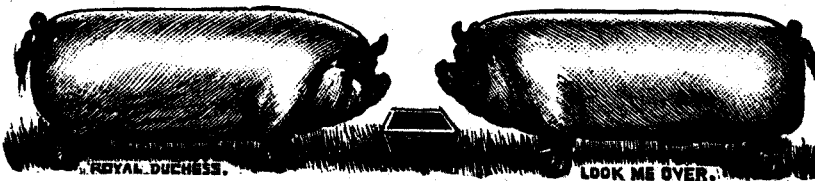
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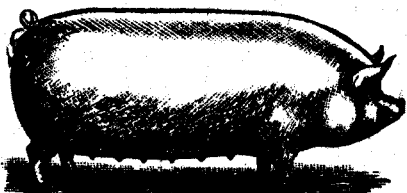


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ALL STOCK FULLY GUARANTEED **BURFORD, Brant Co., Ontario**

FARMING

VOL. XVII.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1899

No. 3

Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes

Mr. G. C. Creelman appointed to Succeed Mr. Hodson.

The acceptance by Mr. F. W. Hodson of the position of Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has necessitated the appointment of a new Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for this province. This vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Geo. C. Creelman, B.S.A., who will assume his new duties about December 1st.

Mr. Creelman, who is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, was reared on a Canadian farm near Collingwood. In 1885 he entered the college at Guelph, and was graduated in 1888. After receiving his degree, he was appointed on the staff of the Mississippi Agricultural College, where he remained as professor of biology for nine years. He served as lecturer on the Institute staff of that state during these years, and was director of Institutes during 1896 and 1897. During these two years he gave evidence of considerable ability and aptitude for his special line of work, and, consequently, comes to his new duties here with an experience that should make his services of great value to the Institute work of this province. Before Mr. Creelman enters upon his duties as Mr. Hodson's successor we hope to be able to give our readers a fuller account of the new superintendent and his work.

The Apple Crop

Mr. Eben James, of this city, Canadian representative of Woodall & Co., Liverpool, Eng., and other British apple importers, in his annual announcement to the Canadian trade gives some valuable data in regard to the world's apple crop for 1899. In regard to the English crop Woodall & Co. have recently cabled him as follows: "Of 351 reports received from various sections of Great Britain, 20 are over average, 137 average and 194 under average. This is lower than last year's reports, when there were 42 over average, 150 average and 139 under average. In regard to the Continent reports to date indicate a fairly good crop in Belgium, Holland, and Germany. They produce, however, very little red fruit. Mr. James recently attended the National Apple Shippers' Convention at Detroit and from reports read and discussed by delegates there from various States, it was estimated that the crop in the United States was double that of last year, and he estimated percentages for the different states, based on 100 per cent. as a full crop ranged from 30 to 75 per cent. Mr. James adds: "From most reliable sources I am informed that it is extremely hard to form a definite estimate, as there are some apples in every important growing district, though generally uneven as to quality and quantity."

In regard to the Ontario crop Mr. James says: "It is my opinion from observation, and, I believe, that of the best posted dealers, that the crop is not so heavy as last year, although quality is generally much better. Fall varieties are generally light, and in some sections a failure. In only a few sections is the crop as heavy as last year and many are decidedly light which had a good yield last season. It is difficult to estimate correctly, as some counties

apparently light have streaks showing a good yield. The Nova Scotia crop is reported much heavier than that of last year, though not so heavy as three years ago; about 90 per cent. of a crop. The quality is fine, though rain is needed."

In conclusion Mr. James gives the following summary and outlook:

"The principal export states of the United States show only a limited export surplus, and their home demand can consume a much larger quantity than they produced last year, as they purchased extensively in Canada. However, should high prices rule in Britain, no doubt a considerable quantity will be exported from there. The British crop is light; times there are good; our fruit is generally clean, and I think we are safe in anticipating fully as good prices for Canadian apples as last year. The shortage of fall fruit should keep the market clear from early gluts, which sometimes follow heavy shipments of soft varieties, and ensure our winters a good reception.

While our crop is lighter, the probabilities that the United States will take little from us, and the increase in Nova Scotia, may make Canadian exports as high as last year."

San Jose Scale Commission Report Presented to the Minister of Agriculture

The Commission of Inquiry concerning the operation of the San Jose Scale Act presented its report last week. The report deals very fully as to the working of the Act, the extent of the infestation of the scale, the possibility of checking the further spread of the scale and eventually exterminating it, and as to the danger of re-infestation from the United States. It is a somewhat lengthy document, and we cannot do more than give a summary of the conclusions reached on the questions submitted. The members of the Commission were Dr. Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, John Dearness, Inspector of Public Schools, East Middlesex, and W. H. Bunting, fruit grower, St. Catharines.

The inquiry began on June 20th, and ended on July 14th, during which period the commissioners visited all the leading fruit-growing sections of the province, as well as opposite Niagara in the State of New York, and Catawba Island in the State of Ohio. One hundred and sixty-eight witnesses were examined upon oath. While in Ohio, some valuable information was gathered regarding the scale, and the remedies adopted to destroy or check its growth. For this the Commission was largely indebted to Prof. Webster, of the State College. The use of whale oil soap was shown to be a somewhat effective means of checking the spread of the scale. Prof. Webster is an advocate of the most vigorous measures for the destruction of the scale.

In regard to the extent of the infestation the commissioners report as follows:

(1) That the largest known infestations are in one corner of Niagara Township, in the County of Lincoln, near Niagara-on-the-Lake, and in the Township of Harwich, Kent County, in the neighborhood of Guilds P. O.

(2) That there is a limited infestation at Kingsville, in the County of Essex, confined chiefly to two adjoining farms, and smaller ones at St. Catharines, at Winona in Wentworth, Burlington in Halton, and near Chatham in the county of Kent.

(3) That, in ninety-one other places, trees planted within the last few years were found infested—in most cases only one or two at a place; that these trees were all destroyed last year, and this year's inspection failed to discover scale in any but thirteen out of the ninety-one places.

(4) That the scale has been found in five nurseries, but the infested stock therein has been destroyed, and under present regulations all nursery stock must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before it is sent out.

The commissioners expressed themselves as being in doubt as to the possibility of checking the further spread of the scale and eventually exterminating it by the destruction of the trees as provided by the San José Scale Act and amendments thereto. The further spread of the scale can certainly be checked to a great extent by the destruction of infested trees as they are discovered, and the Inspector thinks that the scale can be exterminated by prompt and vigorous enforcement of the Act; but with the evidence before them, especially as to the great difficulty of making a thoroughly reliable examination of trees, the commissioners incline to the opposite opinion; and they are fully satisfied that extermination, if possible, can practically be secured only by a very large expenditure of money, and something like a guarantee that the work will be done promptly and the object undoubtedly accomplished in order that those who lose trees may be exempt from further infestation and run no risk in replanting.

There is not much ground for alarm as to re-infestation from the American side of the Niagara river. The commission report that the opposition to the provisions of the San José Scale Act is not unanimous. The great majority of those whose orchards are infested or in immediate danger are strongly opposed to the enforcement of the Act on the present lines, while nine-tenths of the witnesses whose orchards are not supposed to be in immediate danger are in favor of the Act, but advised an amendment which would provide for larger compensation. The commission was not able to secure sufficient data to enable it to form a definite and reliable judgment as to the vitality of the scale and the injury likely to be done by it in our Canadian climate.

Considerable fault was found in some places with both the character and manner of the inspection, and the conclusions of the commissioners on this question are as follows:

(1) That, with perhaps exceptional instances, the work of inspection has been faithfully done.

(2) That the head inspector, Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, has very earnestly and faithfully endeavored to carry out his instructions without fear or favor.

(3) That some of the sub-inspectors have not had the training necessary to enable them to distinguish the San José scale from other scales which somewhat closely resemble it.

(4) That a good deal of irritation and ill-feeling in a few cases has been caused by inspectors entering orchards without informing the owners, and by the severe blazing of trees with axe or spade.

As to changes or modifications in the method of procedure and suggestions relating thereto the commissioners make a number of recommendations, some of which are as follows:

(1) That the work of inspection, in a modified way, be continued for some time.

(2) That the knowledge of sub-inspectors be tested and none but certified and approved men be employed.

(9) That owners be paid one-quarter of the value of their trees without discount, and that the fruit on a tree be regarded as part of its value.

(10) That the method of valuation be modified so that the owner may be represented in some way.

(12) That the fumigation of nursery stock be done under official supervision, and that nursery men be required to attach to every parcel of stock sold, sent out, or disposed of a certificate of a specified form to the effect that said stock has been fumigated according to the regulations.

In concluding the report, the commissioners make the following suggestions:

(1) That the utmost care be taken to prevent the scale from spreading.

(2) That valuable trees be not destroyed when it may seem possible to save them without serious risk of infesting neighboring stock.

(3) That the owners of orchards, especially those who are directly interested by infestation or exposure, be enlisted, as far as possible, by and with the official workers in the effort to exterminate the scale.

(4) That a brief circular of instruction re the most important facts in the life history of scale-insects and of San José Scale in particular, and the approved methods of treatment, be prepared at once and sent to every orchardist in the infested areas.

(5) That a plan something like that submitted herewith be adopted, to encourage every owner of an orchard in the province to make a careful inspection of his orchard next winter with a view to discover whether or not there is any San José Scale in it.

Prize Money Withheld at the Industrial Fair

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Fair held last week the report of the Cattle Committee was presented containing the statements of the veterinarians to the effect that no contagious disease existed among any of the cattle at the recent exhibition. A statement was read from the manager of the Miller & Sibley Jersey herd, in which he admitted having had some milk injected into the udders of the cows shown by him at the Fair, from the effects of which they died. The board decided to retain all the prizes and money won by this firm, and also to restrain them from showing at the Toronto Industrial Fair for one year.

The following statement of the receipts of the Fair for the past three years will be interesting:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
First day	\$ 751	\$ 619	\$ 3,148
Second day	3 065	2,930	5,547
Third day	3 352	6,432	4,150
Fourth day	3,869	4 812	1,644
Fifth day	5 285	6,208	6,596
Sixth day	18,269	19,915	22,534
Seventh day	8,726	10,832	8,336
Eighth day	15,260	20,572	18,218
Ninth day	11,640	21,660	13,967
Tenth day	4,519	4,541	4,194
Totals	\$74,736	\$97,611	\$88 334
Decrease from 1898—	\$9 277		
Increase over 1897—	\$13,598		

The Saving of Soil Mixture Press Bulletin Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station

Capillary action, or movement of water in the soil, is due to the tension of the soil particles. If the particles are coarse, the action is weak and the soil cannot hold much water. If the particles are fine and the soil compact, the capillary action is strong and a large amount of water will be held unless lost by evaporation.

Moisture may be retained in the soil by subsoiling, plowing, harrowing, cultivating, mulching, rolling, and by the addition of humus or decayed vegetable matter.

Subsoiling increases the depth of clayey and compact soils and allows more water to enter them instead of running off on the surface. Subsoiling is thus an important means of preventing washing, and it also enables the roots to penetrate deeper, thus increasing the feeding area. Both spring and fall subsoiling are of advantage on stiff, heavy land.

Plowing is an important factor in saving soil moisture. The reason why lands wash so seriously is that the plowing is too shallow and it is frequently done when the soil is in an unfit condition. The plow should be run as deep as possible, being set slightly lower each year until the top soil is eight or ten inches deep. The best plowing is that which leaves the soil in the finest state of division. Cloddy or lumpy land cannot hold a large amount of water; therefore it is important to plow when the land is neither too wet nor too dry.

Land should be harrowed after plowing before the clods become hard and difficult to crush, and the surface made as fine as possible. Frequent harrowing of lands already planted will check the loss of water. Orchards, especially those containing young trees, will be greatly benefited by harrowing at brief intervals until midsummer. The disk harrow is best adapted to clayey soils. The disks should be set at such an angle that the entire surface will be tilled. As a saver of soil manure, however, the disk harrow is considered inferior to the Acme or spring-tooth harrows. If the land has been put in the proper condition early in the season a spike tooth or smoothing harrow will be all that is needed during the summer.

The frequent cultivation of hoed crops is necessary to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture. If the ground is sufficiently loose an implement with many small teeth should be used, as such a cultivator leaves a finer soil mulch than one with large teeth. A soil mulch three inches deep is more effective in saving moisture than one of less depth. The land should be tilled after every rain, whether the fall is heavy or light. The object of cultivation is to destroy weeds and to prevent the formation of a surface crust. This crust, if allowed to remain unbroken, favors the capillary movement of water to the surface of the ground, where the moisture evaporates. Use the cultivator several times between rains, if the intervals are long.

Nothing is more effective as a mulch than fine soil. Straw, spoiled hay, leaves, pine needles, etc., are used to a limited extent in the culture of fruits and vegetables. These materials check evaporation, keep the soil moist and loose, and help to restore fertility.

Rolling is an advantage in preventing the loss of moisture from soils not compact enough to hold much water. The compacting of such soils by repeated rolling decreases the amount of water that passes through them and beyond the reach of roots. When the object of rolling is to save soil moisture, a tooth harrow should be used if possible after rolling, so as to form a layer of loose soil on the surface; otherwise rolling will decrease the soil moisture. The roller should be used with caution on clayey lands. The purpose of using the roller after seeding during dry weather is to compact the soil, thus increasing the capillary action, which carries the necessary amount of moisture to the seeds to cause germination. The roller is sometimes used after the plants are up, which of course favors the rise of water to the young roots.

The addition of humus to soils deficient in organic material will greatly increase their capacity for holding water. This may be supplied by using vegetable mould, cover crops, rotations, green manures, and stable manures. Soil moisture may be saved by other means but those mentioned in this bulletin are the most important.

Destroying Mustard

Some English Experiments in Spraying with Sulphates

A few weeks ago we gave an account of some experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and by Prof. Shutt, at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to kill mustard. Somewhat similar experiments have been conducted at the Agricultural College, Aspatria, England, this summer, and with somewhat similar results in destroying charlock, a plant of the mustard family. Mr. Henry

F. Hill describes these experiments in a recent issue of the *Farmer and Stock-breeder* as follows:

Before spraying, the charlock (mustard) was in full bloom, standing from 12 in. to 14 in. high, about on a level with the oats. The leaves of the charlock had become small, and the stems rather tough; it was feared at the time that we were a little late in starting the spraying, which afterwards proved not to be the case.

The first plot of nearly three-quarters of an acre was sprayed on Monday, June 12th, with 2 per cent. solution of copper sulphate at the rate of 40 gal. per acre. The weather was hot and dry, and had been so for some time. The plot was examined next day, when the charlock had the appearance of only being slightly checked. It was then decided to spray a small plot with 2½ per cent. solution at the rate of 60 gal. per acre. This was done on Wednesday, June 14th, and on the same day another plot of about half an acre was sprayed with an 8 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron at the rate of 60 gal. to 70 gal. per acre. The field was inspected on Friday, June 16th.

Plot 1 (sprayed with 2 per cent. solution copper sulphate): A large proportion of the charlock was dying off; corn slightly affected by the spraying.

Plot 2 (sprayed with 2½ per cent. solution copper sulphate, 60 gal. per acre): Charlock almost entirely destroyed; corn affected by the spraying.

Plot 3 (sprayed with 8 per cent. solution iron sulphate, 60 gal. to 70 gal. per acre): Charlock turned black, and appeared to be entirely done for; corn only slightly affected by the spraying.

In order to make comparisons and draw conclusions, one part of the field was left unsprayed. The line of demarcation between the sprayed and unsprayed was as definite as between the ploughed and unploughed portions of a lea field.

On the Sunday and Monday a few days after the spraying some heavy showers fell. This was just what was required to see if there was sufficient nourishment left in the stem to produce seed.

On examining the field at this date—July 18th—we find several plants producing pods on Plot 1, but about 75 per cent. of the charlock has been killed.

On Plot 2 about 97 per cent. had been destroyed. Although the corn received a slight check after spraying, it appears to be a full crop now.

On Plot 3 fully 95 per cent. of the charlock has succumbed to the spraying; the corn is slightly darker, and appears to be a fuller crop than the unsprayed plot adjoining.

The chief conclusions that may be drawn from the experiment are as follows:

(1) A 2 per cent. solution of copper sulphate, or an 8 per cent. solution of iron sulphate, is strong enough.

(2) It is better to increase the number of gallons of solution per acre than to increase the strength of the solution.

(3) Although 40 gal. of solution per acre is sufficient when charlock is not abundant, at least 70 gal. per acre should be used where charlock is thick.

(4) Each plant must be properly drenched in order to prevent it from producing pods.

A few hints to those who wish to carry out the experiment at some future date may be acceptable.

A paraffin cask sawn across the bung makes two good tubs for mixing the solution in. If possible, fill the water barrel from the pump, in order to get water free from sediment. If obtained from a stream it should be strained before going into the mixing tubs. Dirty water chokes the sprayer. Put about 15 gal. of water in each tub, place 3 lb. of copper sulphate, or 12 lb. of iron sulphate, in a calico bag, and keep stirring the water in the tub with the crystal in the bag; it will dissolve in about twelve to fifteen minutes. The rough crystals take rather longer to dissolve than the crushed. If the crystals are placed in the water instead of being dissolved from a bag they have a tendency to choke the sprayer. The copper sulphate should be guaranteed 98 per cent. Spray about four yards wide at a time, using skinned sticks as guides. Walk in the direction of drill or plough furrow to prevent stepping down the corn.

Feeding Sheep on Turnips

This forms the subject of a very interesting paper recently read by Mr. James Hamilton before the Closeburn Farmers' Club (Great Britain). He said: "The system of tending the animals on the growing crop is the oldest, and, at the same time, one of the most generally adopted, methods of feeding sheep on turnips. But, except on thin, porous soils, it is accomplished only with a great amount of waste, both of the crop and of the stock consuming it. When you consider the wet, slushy, state of the soil, when the bulbs are covered with mud before the sheep are a day on the shift, alternated with frost, when the food is hard as iron, and the extent to which the quantity is reduced and the quality deteriorated through frosts and thaws, it cannot be expected that feeding in this way will give anything like a full return for the crop consumed.

Another method that is pretty generally followed, and becoming yearly more common, is to start the sheep on growing turnips, and after they have become accustomed to the change of food, to gradually substitute cut turnips (in troughs) as part of their food. If the growing portion is left at one end of the shift, there can be no doubt that this is a step in the right direction; but if so many drills are lifted for cutting, and the sheep have to cross what is left growing to get to the troughs, they soon get dirty, and the result is a considerable amount of waste of food, or loss of time for the sheep, if they are compelled to eat the dirty bulbs, and that means mutton and money.

Still another custom generally followed is to lift and store the whole of the crop intended for sheep feeding throughout the winter and spring, with the exception of what is required to accustom the sheep to the new food. The advantage of the pitting system of storage is that the roots are always available, and can be supplied to the sheep in a clean, palatable form as required. To obtain the best results from this system the roots should be stored as soon as ripe, and they should neither be thawed nor carted in a frosted state if intended to be kept any length of time before using. Now, while this is the most laborious and expensive system of feeding sheep on turnips, we have to consider whether it is not so remunerative as to warrant it being more regularly followed than at present.

When starting sheep on turnips, it should be kept in mind that the first shift will keep them as long as two of the same size when once they are accustomed to the food, and to keep the food as clean as possible it should be thinned by at least a half. In the early stages of the feeding it is a good plan to give the animals only a few hours on the roots for the first few days, and then gradually lengthen the time until they are eventually left on them without a break. When they have the first shift half eaten they should be given some more growing bulbs, and at the same time they should be shut on altogether, and be gradually accustomed to the trough feeding. While I advocate the system of cutting and feeding in troughs to get the most remunerative returns for the turnip crop, it is absolutely necessary that the animals should be started on the growing crop.

If the best results are to be expected from sheep feeding on turnips, it is absolutely necessary that a certain amount of dry food should be supplied along with them; and when marketing as soon as ready is aimed at, I think the following mixture of grain is most suitable: Oats, two parts; Indian corn, one part; and peas, one part. I don't think cakes are worth the money compared with grain, except that during the spring months, when the roots get drier, a little linseed cake helps to keep the sheep thriving, and keeps the bellies on them. For this purpose I begin with grain the first day they are put on turnips. Give a small quantity at first; allow them a quarter of an hour, and what is not eaten in that time take it out and turn up the troughs. The troughs should always be turned up as soon as they are finished. The quantity of grain mixture should be increased up to half a pound, and in the last month to about a pound, giving half at night instead of all in the morning. When it is given in smaller quantity the quan-

tity should be varied according to the weather—less on a mild day, and more in frost or on stormy days. When the sheep are intended for long keep, hay or straw is sometimes used instead of part of the grain, or if the turnips are not fairly ripe and during frost. But if the sheep keep from scour I think they are better with the grain alone. It should be of sound quality, and either bruised or broken. A little salt—about a tablespoonful in a trough—should be given twice or three times a week. This clears them of the worms, which are the cause of a good many lean, ill-thriving sheep, and in frosty weather it helps to keep the turnips from freezing in the troughs.

CORRESPONDENCE

Some Live Stock Pointers

To the Editor of FARMING:

The present is a period difficult to tide over the hogs and maintain growth. The pastures are brown and wilted. The spring pasture crops are eaten down and the stray bunches left uneaten in the fields have ripened, and these the pigs will not touch. The water supply too is apt now to be short. If such a state of affairs exists, as it certainly does on many farms, the profit in this year's hog crop will be light. Prevention in this, as in many other things relating to the live stock on the farms, is the only remedy. True, a liberal feeding of meal and mill feed will tide the pig over till gleanings in the grain fields obtains, but this is expensive and will make a deep hole in the profits of the year.

This is just the time when the rape crop is in full bloom and ready to turn in the hogs, when they can revel to their heart's content. But how many swine-raisers have fortified themselves by a field of rape? Not one in a thousand. Yet readers of the agricultural press—of FARMING at least—had been coached last spring to sow a field of rape for September feeding of the hogs. If any reader has tried barley and peas, sown about the same time as rape is usually sown, I would like to hear of how his success with this crop compares with rape as a fall pasture for swine. My principal objection to growing rape on a moderately large scale is the trouble and expense of clearing the crop. The expense of clearing a crop of rape is not very much less than a crop of turnips. They need to be hand hoed along the rows and to be weeded by hand, which is a tedious job, particularly if one has a lot of turnips and other root crops to attend to. Barley and peas do not require this large amount of hand cleaning and cultivating; in fact, they require none, and a heavy crop on moderately rich land may reasonably be expected. But there is no question about the palatability of the rape crop for swine.

J. A. MACDONALD.

Prince Edward Island, August 28th.

Carrier and Blower Compared

To the Editor of FARMING:

I take pleasure in answering your questions on the blower elevator. In so far as I have tried it it has given the best satisfaction. Two years ago I filled the silo with the carrier elevator and it happened to be a windy day. When we got the last load out there was about one hour's elevating lying around on the ground. Last year I filled with the blower. All well done, and the space around the elevator was as clean as when we started. One could not pick up a handful of corn around the machine.

Your fourth question rather stuck me, as I have never tried how high it would elevate the corn. The blower, however, filled my silo which is twenty-four feet high. The Thom Implement Works guarantee their blower to elevate the corn 35 to 40 feet if I am not mistaken. My opinion is that the carrier is not in it at all with the blower.

JOHN REID.

Hagerman, Ont., August 31st, 1899.

Could Elevate Forty or Fifty Feet Does the Work in Half the Time

To the Editor of FARMING:

In reply to your favor of the 15th I would say that I have used a blower elevator cutting-box for ensilage purposes for the last two seasons. The one we used last season gave good satisfaction.

I hire an ordinary threshing engine for power and find no trouble in cutting and elevating twenty feet. I am of the opinion that any desired height could be reached without difficulty, say up to forty or fifty feet.

We think the blower elevator is much superior to the carrier elevator. In fact I do not want any more experience with carrier elevators.

The blower elevator we used last season (viz. Thom's of Watford) elevates everything that goes through the box, leaving no litter, which is a very serious objection to the carrier elevator when filling silos in exposed places.

Our experience thus far is much in favor of the blower elevator.

R. A. PENHALE.

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 26, 1899.

Durable and Strong

To the Editor of FARMING:

I take much pleasure in stating my experience in the use of a blower ensilage cutter. The elevator blower has given good satisfaction. It can be run by a twelve-horse power engine carrying eighty pounds pressure of steam. This power is sufficient to run the cutter and cut the corn as fast as it can be gotten to the cutter without any trouble.

I have blown the ensilage twenty-six feet straight up and across a fourteen foot silo, and I believe with more pipe it could be blown a great deal higher with but very little more power.

I tried a carrier cutting box first, but would not have another. The blower does not bother when setting by the chain coming apart or by having to be braced up as carriers have to be. The blower is very handy and can be set anywhere close to the silo. It is very strong and durable and will need but very little repairing.

I would have given this information sooner, but I gave the blower a good trial last week and am now prepared to give the answer to your questions. I would be very much pleased to have a sample copy of your paper.

W. S. GULLEN.

Nixon, Ont., Sept. 4, 1899.

Should Have Heavy Pipe at the Elbow

To the Editor of FARMING:

In answer to your enquiries regarding the blower I beg to state that it gives good satisfaction so long as the speed is kept up. We use a fourteen-horse power engine and it needs a good strong one to work it or it gives trouble. Of course we have only had the blower one year and can hardly tell much about it yet. We have only tried it at about twenty-five feet, but of course the height to which it will elevate depends all upon the power and speed. As for the silage I think it is better as it goes into less room and seems to mash up and make better feed. We had the carriers in our neighborhood last year and the year before but they did not give good satisfaction. Some, they say, are all right, but I would not have one.

In order to work well the pipe at the elbow should be extra heavy or a hole may be blown through very easily.

R. MOODY.

Guelph, Ont., August 21st, 1899.

To the Editor of FARMING:

The elevator ensilage blower has given me the very best satisfaction. We run it with a 13-h.p. engine and find no difficulty in getting sufficient power to operate it satisfactorily. We can elevate the ensilage at least forty feet and can do the work at less than one-half the time it takes with the regular carrier. We use the Climax A blower made by the Wilkinson Plough Co.

M. GRIFFIN.

Straffordville, Ont.

"No More Carriers for Me"

To the Editor of FARMING:

Your communication of August 18th has been received, and in reply I beg to state that I have used a blower elevator in filling silos and have found it to give perfect satisfaction. More power is required to drive a machine with a blower attachment than one with a carrier, but the amount of satisfaction obtained from the former more than pays for the extra power. Having worn out a machine with a carrier I know what an annoyance and expense they are. A twelve-horse power engine will drive a machine with blower attachment at the rate of twenty tons per hour and elevate the corn forty feet. I am using a Wilkinson Climax machine, and so far have not been able to test its ability to elevate. I have used it to fill a thirty-five feet silo, but found it to work just as satisfactorily as when filling one only one-half that depth. Last season, after filling my own silo, I filled seven for my neighbors, and they were perfectly delighted; their unanimous decision was, "No more carriers for me." Last winter I cut the straw on three farms; it had been stacked after being threshed. We set our machine beside the stack, cut it and blew it back into the barn again, in the same length of time that was required to thresh it. The opinion of the men who helped was, that if we had sufficient pipe we could have blown it half a mile.

Taken all round I consider the blower very much superior to the carrier.

WM. RATCLIFFE.

Columbus, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1899.

At First Skeptical But Now Convinced

To the Editor of FARMING:

Yours of the 15th instant to hand, and in answer to your inquiry concerning the blower cutting box I have this to say: I purchased a blower last fall. It was the first year of silo-filling with me, and I was persuaded to try one of Thom's blowers. I was a little careful in making the bargain, as I had my doubts as to the machine delivering heavy ensilage thirty or forty feet, but it surprised us all. Our ensilage was very heavy, running about eighty bushels of ears to the acre. Our silo is twenty-four feet high. We cut the corn with a binder in nice handy bundles, and the cutting box and blower cut and delivered the ensilage in the silo as fast as two men could place it on the cutting table. It drove the ensilage with such force that we had to place a hanger in front of the pipe to prevent it from blowing to the other end of the silo. We cut it the shortest length the machine would cut, perhaps about three-fourth inch.

We have a ten-horse power engine for chopping, and we use it also for running the blower. We run with a low head of steam. I think about eight-horse power would run it. I believe it would elevate heavy ensilage thirty-five or forty feet with all ease. I consider the blower away ahead

of the slat carrier, as the wind has no effect and there are no slats to get out of order. There may be other machines equally as good, but, for my part, I want nothing better for filling a silo than one of these blowers. We have three silos, with a capacity of about 240 tons. Any information in the future you would like I would be glad to furnish.

GEORGE PATILLO.

Price, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1899.

The Western Fair

The management of the Western Fair, London, have reason to be proud of this year's exhibition. Under conditions such as the street railway strike, which has been on in that city for some months back, the fair of 1899 has proven a success in a very large degree, and demonstrated once more that in the Forest City is held annually one of the very best agricultural fairs in Canada. The fair opened on Sept. 9th and closed on Sept. 16th, nearly all departments of the fair being well filled. Especially was this so in connection with live stock, where, as at Toronto, temporary pens had to be erected. The horse exhibit was the only one in this line that was not up to other years, either in quality or quantity. The attendance throughout was good and will average well up to other years. As at Toronto, there was an unusually large number of side and fake shows, which the management would do well to keep under as much as possible. A great improvement has been made in the arrangement of some of the buildings, particularly of the agricultural hall, which we will refer to later. The main building has been enlarged, and the grounds throughout showed care and a knowledge of their adaptability for show purposes. A more or less detailed summary of the exhibits in the various agricultural branches is included herewith:

Horses

Light Horses.

The London district has long been celebrated for its good light horses. For very many years in the past the old Provincial when it touched London had an exhibit of high standing well built road and carriage horses not equalled in any other section of Ontario. This exhibition did not keep up the reputation of the district in the past. There were many good horses but also a lot of empty stalls. Too few of the former and too many of the latter. It sometimes happens that at Toronto the winners are so far above the others in the class that they are left a free field in the following shows, but this was not the case here, as but few of the Toronto winners were forward. In the thoroughbred class Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, sent Versatile by Rayon D'Or, the winner at Toronto, who was again first. Second place went to Goldfox, a fine chestnut, deep ribbed and heavy bodied. Third to King Bob by King Ban, now 15 years old, and the winner at the Toronto spring show this year. Wm. Hendrie had also the Queen's Plater—Butter-scotch—and a couple of nice brood mares and foals. Of the latter Minnie Palmer and foal had first place and Woodbine and foal were second. This made the list of the thoroughbreds, a very small lot though very good and select. Carriage horses, once the pride of the London district, were but few in the breeding classes. The first prize stallion was a rich bay, shown by John Longfield, Brampton. For best mare, W. H. Guest. Ballymote had the winner and he also won for a foal full of promise. In three-year-old fillies Avery St. Clair, Aylmer, had the winner, and H. Nicoll, Ilderton, won for both yearlings and two-year-olds. A. Harkness, Belmont, had also a fine pair, which won in their class, with W. Oakes, St. Williams, second. For single driver, A. Beck, London, came first with a beautiful harness horse, well-made and a good mover. A. St. Clair, Aylmer, second. For single drivers under 15½, Wm. Ewing, Petrolea, was first, and Wm. Dale & Son, Seaforth, a good second, W. H. Guest, Ballymote, got the sweepstake ribbons in this class for best female with his brood mare. In the roadster class the teams were led by Walter Thompson,

Dresden, while they were followed close by J. W. Hill, from Port Rowan. In this class John Watson, Listowel, won first for a three-year-old filly, and Geo. McCormack, London, second, while the yearling filly shown by Amos Cutler, Coldstream, was thought good enough by the judges to wear the sweepstake ribbons. For high standing roadster teams there were but two out. R. H. Liddell, Denfield, got first, and Lewis Wigle, Leamington, got second. Both were quick-moving pairs. In teams under 15½ hands, W. H. Weir, St. Williams, was first with a dark, well-matched pair, whilst Geo. McCormack, London, won for a single driver with a grey—a great goer. For single driver under 15½ hands, Wesley Nott, Clinton, got first for a very neat one, good enough for the sweepstakes. All the prizes for hunters and most of those for saddle horses went to A. Beck, London, but Miss Clara O'Neil had a nice bay, well schooled, which got second place in the class for saddle horses.

High Steppers.

There was not a large turn out of high stepping harness horses but some good ones were out from the stables of Adam Beck, London, and Avery, St. Clair, Aylmer. There were a few good cobs shown. In Hackneys, the old winner at the World's Fair—Jubilee Chief was first, looking fresh and sleek and carrying his years wonderfully well. Woodlands Reformer shown by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, was first in the three-year-old class. He is a thick-bodied animal with high knee action. The same firm had the sweepstakes mare in Miss Baker, the winner in her class and a very beautiful Hackney mare. The breeding sections were not well filled, the few young things there were showed good quality.

Agricultural and Draught.

There was a class for agricultural and general purpose, and the ideas as to what this class should be were as varied as the exhibits. In former years a well-grown halfbred has been about the standard for a general purpose horse. Bringing in agricultural with it gave a chance for half Clydes to come in, and many of them moved well and won some prizes in the class. It was not a popular class and the judges found difficulty in placing the prizes. The class for draught horses, Canadian bred, brought out some from the Huron tract of very good quality and size not to be despised. For three-year-old stallion Thos. McMichael, Seaforth, was first, while in the yearlings A. C. Fisher, Benmillar was to the front. W. Dale & Son, Seaforth, had the winning mare, while for fillies Neil McIntosh, Braemar, had winners in two classes.

Clydes and Shires.

There was a lot of heavy horses just imported which landed on the grounds from the steamer just in time. These were direct from Britain, and owned by Messrs. Bawden & Macdonald, Exeter. They were personally selected by Mr. Macdonald, who has had a deal of experience in shipping horses both ways over the Atlantic. They had the winning Shire in Belshazzar, by Timon, bred by J. & J. Shaw, Windmarley, Lancashire, who was put first. He is a big, good horse, heavy bodied and with broad bone. The same firm had a big Clyde in the shipment, Prince of Craigend, foaled 1893, weighs over 2,200 pounds, and is a thick-hearted horse, and will probably make a good one to breed big geldings. He is by D. Riddel's Gallant Prince. In the teams there was quite a pull between the Toronto winners. The Canada-bred teams owned by Geo. Moore, Waterloo, and Jno. Stewart, Springbank, beat D. & O. Sorby with their registered mares. The judge thought the latter not quite so well mated, though the most valuable animals. For best mare any age D. & O. Sorby had first, second, and third, winning also for brood mare and foal, with S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, second. There were a fine lot of young Clydes of good quality, but no young Shires shown, and out of a mare by Darnley (222), granddam by Clydesdale Tom (177). They have also a dark chestnut called Royal Reward, bought from Peter Crawford, Dumfries. These Clydes were just off the boat and too late to get in time for the show here.

In the aged class S. R. Hogate was first, and Jas. Metcalfe, Petrolea, second. The winners at Toronto were not forward. In three-year-olds Wm. Mossip, St. Marys, had a chunky bay of good size, and won first. Glenladdie he is called; he has white on legs and white stripe on face, and is bare enough of hair to suit the modern taste. D. J. Fitzgerald, V.S., showed a bay called Scottish Hero 2nd, which is a promising animal.

Cattle.

Shorthorns.

The show of cattle was a good one, all the best herds of beef cattle at Toronto were represented here and also many of the dairy winners. In Shorthorns there was again a sharp contest between Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, who had the winning herd, and J. and W. B. Watt, of Salem, who got second place. In the details Messrs. Watt had 15 ribbons to 13 obtained by Capt. Robson, but while the former had four firsts the latter had just double the number of firsts. Capt. Robson won again with his aged red bull Topsman, and the wonderful white bull calf again won the red ticket for Messrs. Watt. There was a long contest over the calves. The judge took a very long time—it seemed hours—he placed, replaced, and moved them about and then did not seem to get them any better placed than his first choice. Jas. Leask, Greenbank, again won with his yearling bull, and H. Smith, Hay, won in the 3rd class. In cows there were but two out. Capt. Robson got first with a short roan. Watt's red cow was a bigger animal, carrying more flesh and having it quite as evenly laid on as had her rival. For three-year-olds Watt had first and second and first for four calves while Robson had first in the young heifers.

Herefords.

In Herefords O'Neil Bros., Southgate, had out some good things not seen at Toronto. They had a bull calf, dark red in color, thick fleshed and well grown, good enough to beat all the Toronto winners. They had also a couple of second prizes for two-year old and aged bulls. The latter, Beau 39th, was bred at Guelph by the Stone estate. In the yearlings and calves the F. W. Stone Stock Co., of Guelph, got all the firsts except the one already mentioned. These young things were well brought out and they won for best four calves though their best bull calf had been exported to the United States a few weeks ago. In the aged cows H. D. Smith, of Compton, won with a very good animal which had been overlooked at Toronto. She is a daughter of Lady Brenda and one of the best of the white faces on the grounds. W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, also showed a good herd.

Galloways.

There was a good exhibit. Mr. Sibbald, of Owen Sound, had gone east, and D. McCrae, of Guelph, Robert Shaw, of Brantford, and T. Lloyd Jones & Son, of Burford, were the competitors. The latter won the sweepstakes ribbons with his two-year-old bull College Gambler by Bosworth. He is not now in the bloom he showed last year but is a fair bull. Mr. Shaw's McCartney is a more massive animal with good flesh but hardly as smooth as his younger rival. In the cows and heifers D. McCrae had the best of the prizes with a bunch of neat well-haired types, but rather smaller than their rivals. His two-year-old heifer "Maid Minnie," second at Toronto, was given the sweepstakes ribbons here as the best female of the breed. In yearling heifers Mr. Shaw was first with Minnie May. Mr. Lloyd Jones had a winner in this class last year but she has grown a trifle coarser in the quarter and had to be content with third place this year. D. McCrae's four-year-old cow Adela of Flamboro, was reserve for the sweepstakes. In bull calves a deep dun-colored one, neat and nice, was preferred to the blacks shown.

Polled Angus.

Walter Hall, of Washington, had the bulk of the awards in this class, and his animals were well brought out in good condition. His steer winner at Toronto only got second

here, being beaten by the white shorthorn shown by Hy. Smith, of Hay. The black seemed a fatter steer than the white one, but the latter is very smooth and carries a lot of good meat. Hiram Jones, of White Oak, had the winning bull and also the best bull calves. He also won second for a two-year-old heifer, but the class as a whole was not equal to Toronto with the rival herd out in the ring.

Grades and Fat.

The grades were all fat, and most of the fat were grades. Captain T. Robson had a very fat cow which won first. James Leask, of Greenbank, was first both for calf and yearling. The same exhibitor got all the best of the grade prizes with animals the get of the well-known Scotch Shorthorn Moneyfuffel Lad.

Dairy Breeds.

Jerseys.

There was a very nice show of the Channel Island breeds—only one herd of Guernseys, that shown by Wm. Butler & Sons with a couple of entries from Wm. Prouse, Mt. Elgin. The Jerseys, while not as numerous as at Toronto, were out in goodly style and there was not so much growling over the judging as at Toronto. While some of the leading herds at Toronto were absent here there were other, from the western district to take their places. R. B. Smith, Arkona, won in the aged class with J. H. Smith, Highfield, first in the two-year-olds with a dehorned bull not at Toronto. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, were second in two-year-olds and second and third for yearlings. They had also a fine pair of bull calves getting the same places, G. H. Fleming, Toronto, being first. Bull & Son were first for cows with a dark colored, dehorned, lengthy cow with fine bag and a record of 19 lbs. of butter per week. John O'Brien, London, had the winning three-year-old cow, a most promising animal, good enough to get the sweepstakes. P. H. Lawson, Njlestown, had a good one that got third place. For group of calves B. H. Bull & Son had a clear first; indeed, they were specially strong in calves. They also won first for the herd.

Holsteins.

The Black and White Dutch were well represented. James Rettie, Norwich, Geo. W. Clemons, St. George, and S. R. Beck, South Cayuga, were the exhibitors. There was not much change in the awards in males except that Clemons got first in calves for the third prize animals in Toronto. He also got second for a three-year-old heifer unplaced in Toronto. Jas. Rettie had the bulk of the firsts for the younger classes and first for the best herd. G. W. Clemons had again first laurels for his aged bull and the sweepstakes.

Ayrshires.

A fine display of the red-spotted white Ayrshires. Many of the prize winners of Toronto were absent and yet the exhibit seemed a very creditable one for the breed. The Toronto aged bull shown by Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que., was again first. Silver Prince by Silver King was a clear winner. Drummond shown by N. Dymont. Clappison unplaced at Toronto was second. In the two-year-olds a new one shown by Geo. Hill, Delaware, came between the two Toronto winners. He is a thick bull—deep in the rib, of great quality and almost white. The same exhibitor had first for a yearling. Stewart's Jean Armour was first in the cow class with Wylie a good second. Wylie had the best of the battle among the two-year-old and yearling heifers, and N. Dymont won for heifer calf, but for a bunch of four Stewart won. Wylie had an easy win for the herd prize with three firsts and two seconds and Stewart had the best female, Lady Ottawa by Dundonald, bred by Morton, of Hamilton, and out of the prize cow, Jean Armour.

Sheep.

Cotswolds were well represented by Geo. Allen, Oriels and W. J. Watson, Castlederg. The former got five firsts, and the latter four. Each had three seconds and three thirds, so that the honors were very evenly divided. There

was more competition among the Leicesters, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare; and Whiteland Bros., Guelph, all getting a share of the awards in about the order named. All shown were Canadian sheep or had been here some time, while many of the Cotswolds were English winners this year. Lincolns had a lot of imported animals. J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, had slightly the best of the awards, but Gibson & Walker had the firsts for shearlings, and also for best pen of lambs. The long-wools made a fine exhibit. One of the features of the show was the display of Dorset Horns made by Tranquillity Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey, U.S. They had some very fine animals, well brought out by Mr. Arthur Danks, who was in charge of the exhibit. This is the most celebrated flock in the United States, and took in the London show on its way from Syracuse to Indianapolis. They won first in all the classes in which they competed. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and M. N. Empey, Napanee, had also good exhibits of Dorsets. Southdowns were shown by John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, Ont., and W. E. & G. L. Telfer, Paris. The former had much the best of the awards, though the latter won for shearling ewes, beating the Royal winners. Oxfords were a scramble between three exhibitors, R. J. Hine, Dutton; Smith Evans, Gourock; and J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, the former having rather the best of it, though, strange to say, each won a pen prize. Hine for the regular assorted pen; Smith Evans for shearlings, and Jull for lambs. Shropshires were the leading breed in the sheep section. Robert Millar, Stouffville; John Campbell, Woodville; Dr. G. Howard Danson, Millbrook, N. Y.; and D. G. Hanmer & Sons, Burford, were the exhibitors. Millar had the strongest shearlings and had four firsts. Campbell had first for ram lamb, for ewes aged and for pen of lambs. Hanmer had first for ewe lambs and most of the seconds. Dr. Danson got first for aged ram and third for shearling ewes. Many of the Shropshires were the best that could be bought in England.

Pigs.

The show of pigs was large and good. Tamworths were very strong. Additional pens had to be hurriedly made to hold the overflow in this department. Yorkshires and Berkshires were also good, and a marked change had come over the style of the other breeds, which are very rapidly assuming the bacon type. The red Tamworths had a lot of exhibitors. J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, was first, N. M. Blain, of St. George, second in the aged class, and they kept that order throughout. Blain won for young pigs, and A. Elliott & Son, Galt, had best boar six months old. Other winners were Jno. Hood & Son, Parkhill; J. R. Newell, Crampton; W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; and R. Read & Co., Hintonburg. Yorkshires were led by J. E. Brethour, Burford, with Jos. Featherston, M.P., H. J. Davis, Woodstock, and T. A. Cox, Brantford, competing. There were some splendid specimens of this breed. Berkshires—George Green, Fairview, had the best end of the prizes, but was closely pressed by T. A. Cox, Brantford. Jas. McEwen, Kertch, had a large exhibit, and H. J. Davis, Woodstock, got some minor prizes.

For Duroc Jerseys Pape Bros., Ridgetown, and Wm. Butler & Sons were the only exhibitors, with the former getting the bulk of the awards, though the latter had a goodly share. Dereham Centre—In Poland Chinas W. H. Jones, Mount Elgin, was first, with Meredith & Dunlop, Thorncliffe, second. The class for other pure breeds brought out Suffolks and Essex for Jos. Featherston, M.P., Suffolks by John Hood & Son, Parkhill, and Victorias from Chris. Fahner, Crediton, the latter holding his own very well as against the others.

Dairy.

Something unusual, for London, the dairy display was a somewhat meagre one. Not more than one-half of the number of exhibits of other years was there. The quality of the product both cheese and butter was good, showing that the western factories are keeping up their reputation for good cheese and butter. Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., judged the cheese, and Mr. Mark Sprague the butter.

Some of the winners in the cheese classes were M. Knechtel, Miss Mary Morrison, Geo. A. Boyes, W. B. Thompson, W. J. Atkinson, W. D. Angus, Murdoch Morrison, and F. E. Kline. In the creamery butter classes the chief winners were I. Wenger, F. J. Sleightholm, J. C. Bell, Wm. Halliday, James Ireland and E. A. Scott.

Among the dairy supply firms represented in this building were: R. A. Lister & Co., C. H. S. Lawson & Co., J. S. Pearce & Co., Creamery Supply Co., and Richardson & Webster, St. Marys.

Poultry.

The poultry exhibit was larger than a year ago due to the fact that the prize-money in this department was largely increased. The young birds shown were far in advance of some of those shown at Toronto, owing largely to the show being held some days later which gave the birds a chance to improve. Many western breeders because of backwardness of their chicks did not show in Toronto but were ready for London where many of their birds took the red tickets from those which won them at the Industrial. This is especially true of the American classes. There was a good showing of Asiatics, especially of light Brahmas, T. A. Cox, Brantford, being a chief winner. The display of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes was a magnificent one and the largest ever seen at the Western Fair. The Leghorns were a very strong class and appear to be holding their own. Whites were the largest class in the show, in which T. A. Cox was again to the front. As is usual there was a large showing of the more fancy breeds, many of the leading breeders in these lines living in the vicinity of London. Turkeys, geese, and ducks, made a good showing and an exhibit of particular interest was the pheasants. Other chief winners were Geo. W. Miller, Allan Bogue, Wm. McNeil, and Rich. Oke, London; Geo. Bogue, Strathroy, and T. E. Shore, White Oak.

Poultry Supplies.

There was one exhibit in this building that attracted very much interest, and it was indeed worthy of it; this was the exhibit of poultry supplies made by Messrs. Jno. S. Pearce & Co., of London. Everything that the most up-to-date poultry man would require was to be found in this exhibit. Among the many special lines which Messrs. Pearce & Co. are offering are the Ideal drinking fountain, vegetable cutter, poultry grit (fine and coarse), the Lightning lice-killing machine, Century egg-carrier, egg-turning cabinet (holding 560 to 1,050 eggs), poultry netting, crates for brooding, and crates for fattening poultry according to the plan advocated by Prof. Robertson. The incubator and brooder department is under the immediate charge of Mr. A. J. Morgan, who intends going into the poultry business on a large scale, partly for experimental work and to demonstrate how good marketable poultry may be profitably raised. This firm is entering directly to the farmers in their incubator and brooder line, and have incubators holding from fifty up to 200 eggs each. They claim to have an egg incubator that can be heated to the required temperature in half an hour.

Messrs. Pearce & Co.'s display of cut flowers also in this building was really fine. Some water lilies cut and floating in water were really magnificent. They were shown to prove that they could be grown in this country without any difficulty.

Agricultural Hall.

This building now comprises the agricultural hall and the dairy and horticultural buildings, the whole forming a splendid palace for the displaying of the products of the farm. There was a very fine display of flowers, and these were so arranged throughout the building as to give it the appearance of a large conservatory. The horticultural and agricultural department was in charge of Mr. John S. Pearce, which fully accounts for the neatness and splendid taste in which the exhibits in this building were arranged. The management of the Fair have always made the educational feature of the show a prominent one, and to this end the railings around the fall exhibits in this building had been removed, so that visitors could handle and examine the exhibits at will. By leaving it in this way to the honor

of the visitor no more fruit, etc., was missing at the close of the show than other years when the old-fashioned railing was in use. This feature of the arrangement was very strongly commended by many visitors who were thus enabled to examine for themselves and to judge of the qualities of the various exhibits.

Fruit, Vegetables, etc.

Though the exhibits in this line were smaller in number than usual the quality was specially fine. The showing of potatoes was particularly good and the roots were well up to the mark in point of quality. As was to be expected the exhibit of honey was small. This is due to the conditions prevailing this season when it has been difficult to produce honey.

The Industrial Fair

(Continued from last week)

Poultry.

In one or two respects the poultry exhibit, though large, was not equal to that of last year. The number of birds shown was 500 less than last year, and the quality in one or two lines was inferior. The shortage in the number of exhibits was largely due to the doubling up of some of the varieties. For example, the white and buff Rocks were shown together, as were also the white and dark Brahmas. These breeds, though having many characteristics in common, are two distinct types, and many breeders left their birds at home rather than compete in a somewhat one-sided contest such as this proved to be. The white Rocks are an old breed, and have their points well-defined, while the buff Rocks are a comparatively new breed, and therefore have not their points so clearly defined as the older breed. While the buff Rocks are fast becoming a popular fowl, their characteristics are not so strongly fixed as the whites, and this being so, it seems to be more in the interest of what is right to have separate classes for each.

The quality of the young birds shown was not up to that of other years, owing nearly altogether to the dry season and the very cold weather early in the spring, which made it difficult to get fertile eggs soon enough to have early chicks. In some of the exhibits efforts are being made to increase the size of the smaller birds, to meet the growing demand for large birds. This has been done at the expense of constitution and quality according to breed type. Another feature seen in some of the exhibits is the tendency to sacrifice constitution in order to get color and marking correct. An effort, for instance, is being made to produce dead white Rocks, in order to meet the standard required by the judges in this class. This attention to color is being got at the expense of constitution and utility. These dead white birds are not so much in demand for the home market as the birds having a slightly yellowish coloring on both the feathers and legs. Another instance of the same thing was seen in some of the barred Rocks, where more attention is being paid to the markings at the expense of constitution and quality.

It may well be asked why this is done? All birds shown are judged according to the standard set up by the American Poultry Association, where special attention is given to the color and marking. This breeding for color alone can only be got by a system of line breeding which eventually impairs constitution. This being so it would be better for poultry-raisers who are catering to the utility line to insist that some other standard be used, especially when judging the larger breeds. We have always contended that too much attention is being paid to the fancy points rather than to the useful qualities in these shows. What our farmers want is not a bird noted for its fine feathers, etc., but one that will give the best returns in the egg basket and on the table. There seemed to be a preponderance of the fancy types shown chiefly by a few old exhibitors, who are pretty sure of getting all the prize money for themselves and whose only object in keeping birds is to have them for show purposes. With the increased demand for fattened poultry for the British market some other standard

for judging should be set up that will make our shows of more value to the farmer.

A very interesting exhibit was that of some Rhode Island Reds. This class of birds is the one in general use in that state, which sells more eggs and poultry than any other state in the Union. They are a general-purpose breed, and though not so fixed in type as some others, are noted for their egg production and their qualities as broilers. They have not been inbred to any extent, and, therefore, have very strong constitutions. We have not space here to give a more detailed report of this exhibit. Some of the leading exhibitors were Dentonia Park Farm; T. A. Cox, Brantford; R. H. Essex, Toronto; and W. H. Beattie, Glanworth.

Agricultural Hall.

Considering the dry season there was a very good display in this department. The exhibits of grain were on the whole not up to last year. The display of roots was good, more particularly that of onions and potatoes. Not for many years has such a fine show of potatoes been seen at a Toronto fair. A very interesting exhibit in this building was that of grain, roots, etc., grown in New Ontario, and in that particular portion of it known as the Lake Temiscamingue district. This section is situated almost immediately north of Ottawa and is an exceedingly fertile country, as the quality of the farm products shown indicates. Mr. John Armstrong, Crown Lands agent for the district, was in charge of the exhibit. Full particulars of this district are given in a pamphlet issued last spring by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, copies of which may be had on application.

Fruit

From some of the reports published during the past few months in regard to the fruit crop one would be led to believe that the fruit exhibits this year would be away behind other years. But the very opposite was true. While in every line the exhibit was equal to other years in quality and quantity, in several lines it was much superior. The display of peaches, grapes, pears and plums was specially fine, the peaches in quality excelling those of other years. A very interesting and instructive exhibit of all kinds of fruit was made by the Ontario Fruit Stations. The display showed the results of the experimental work that has been conducted at these stations during the past year in testing new varieties. Packages of pears and grapes put up as they should be for the English market was an important feature of this exhibit. In this building were shown some peaches, plums, and grapes that had been canned for 21 and 22 years. One would hardly believe it by looking at the sealed jars, so clear and perfect was the fruit within. This display made by A. Gilchrist, Toronto, was a most interesting one, and worthy of forming a place in the Canadian exhibits to be sent to Paris next year. A splendid object lesson was shown in the display of apples from sprayed and unsprayed trees. This exhibit was in charge of Mr. W. M. Orr, Fruitland, Ont., and proved to be both instructive and interesting. It furnished most convincing evidence as to the value of spraying in insuring a better quality of fruit. There were some who saw the exhibit who were sceptical as to whether spraying could produce such a contrast in fruit from the same orchards. But they were nevertheless the actual results, and not specially selected for the purpose of making an impression on the public mind. A report appeared in the daily press that this exhibit showed the effects of spraying in destroying the San José scale, but it had no connection with it whatever. Mr. Orr stated that good results had been got in preventing the ravages of the codling moth by bandaging the trunk of the tree about the middle of June with a strip of coarse cloth. This practice, in addition to spraying, was proving very effective in destroying this fruit tree pest. A report is current that the travelling spraying outfits will not be sent out next year by the Government. We trust that this is not the case, as farmers are only just beginning to interest themselves in this question, and require a few more years of object lesson work before they are fully educated up to the value of spraying their orchards.

The Farm Home

Beautifying Farm Homes.

By Dart Fairthorne in "Vick's Magazine."

Farm homes, above all others on earth, should be made attractive, for Nature stands a ready handmaiden, quick to second our humblest efforts, and only awaiting to bestow with a lavish hand all her beauties upon us.

The villager turns from his work in store or office to the improvement of his grounds as a relaxation and means of exercise; and the work has for him



The Modern Churn.

the charm of variety. To the practical farmer such labors, however delightful, are but the continuation of his work a-field, of which he has had already a superabundance. Small wonder if, after twelve hours of plowing or harrowing, he declines to spend the remaining hours of daylight in setting out rose bushes. Or, after a full day in the harvest field, fails to find ardent delight in running a lawn mower.

Your town dweller has the hydrant water to his hand, and it is a small matter to provide hose for the watering of his small plantation; but the matter of improvement of farm grounds were too long delayed if we wait for convenient means to carry on the work; for the farmer must be well-to-do before he can relax to the luxury of a windmill, an elevated tank and the appalling length of hose necessary to the proper care of his more extensive grounds.

Yet, if the dwelling, barns, etc., are given a slightly location, the grounds well seeded and not too thickly set with trees, very much of beauty is gained at the outset. A good mulching of fine, well-rotted manure applied to the lawn each autumn will do much toward keeping the grass in good growing condition, and will also help to withstand the drouths of summer, and the grass can be kept down with a two-horse instead of the hand mower,

which reduces the labor quite materially.

A few good shrubs at the side of the grounds when well started require small care, and acquire in time a size and beauty never attained by the same species in smaller grounds. Plants, like people, require elbow room to develop a marked individuality.

Well laid walks of gravel or brick, carried to all needed points in gentle curves, should be counted among the essentials and put down as soon as possible.

"Barrel" hammocks,—the pleasant work of a rainy day,—hung beneath the trees suggest consideration and comfort, make good resting places for weary bones, and do not need to be taken in out of the dew or "scuttled for" if a dashing rain comes up.

Piazza plants, as cannas, achanias, and oleanders are ornamental if large and well shaped. A bed of Phlox Drummondii, petunias, geraniums or cannas may be grown on the lawn where chickens have free range if lightly covered with brush or set about with staves, and will make a glowing spot of color upon the green observable a good distance away. A little care taken to spade up a spot of damp earth in a shady place at the back of the grounds will win the chickens there and lessen the chances of depredations among the flowers, if attended to every day. A swing for the children and a croquet or tennis ground should find place somewhere about and add to the general attractiveness of the home grounds.

If a larger collection of flowers and plants be desired, they may be set in a paled-in reservation by themselves, which may be the special charge of some member of the family, but would soon hold a good degree of interest for all. The inclosure might also serve as a sort of nursery for shrubs until they attain the size and strength necessary to the struggle for life in the larger liberty of the lawn.

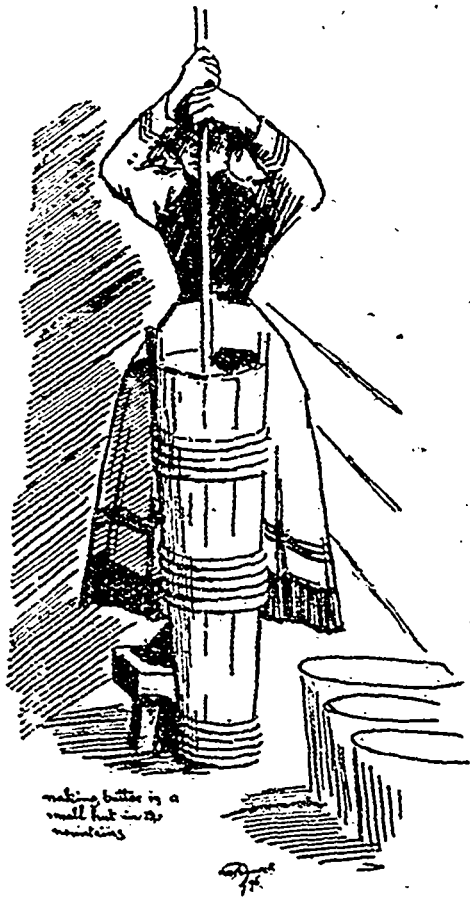
Very much may be done toward the beautifying of our farm places without the expenditure of a great deal of time, money or labor if but the attention and interest be drawn in that direction, and nothing knits the heart to home like beauty striven for and attained; and somehow I have a fancy that if we love our homes as we should, sooner or later in some pleasing way our affection will spell itself out upon the home place in "soft syllables of roses," or in some way potent to every beholder.

Porridge and Potatoes.

Questions answered by Mrs. S. T. ROZER.

Q.—Tell us how to cook porridge. And do you consider it a good food?

A.—This depends entirely upon the cooking. The Scotchman builds his muscle and brain on well-made porridge; while the Japanese athlete finds the rice of his country quite as well adapted to his needs. Oatmeal, sold under the name of Scotch or Irish or steel-cut oats, requires long, slow cooking, and is much better if cooked in a double boiler—that is, an upper boiler sunken down into an under one containing hot water; as a chemist would express it, in a water-bath. This prevents scorching and removes the necessity of stirring. Four or five hours is not any too long, and where one has a hard coal fire it may be put over at night and cooked until morning. Five tablespoonfuls of such oatmeal will thicken one quart of



What our Grandmothers Used.

water to the proper consistency. The water first used may be boiling, the oatmeal thoroughly mixed with it, the kettle covered and left to cook.

Q.—How would you cook potatoes? In the jackets or not?

A.—If cooked in the jackets they certainly have better flavor; without the jackets, the potash salts, soluble in water, are lost. This may, in some cases, be an advantage. Drop them into boiling water; keep them at boiling point until you can readily pierce them with a fork; if the centre seems to be just a little hard and the outside done, check the boiling by adding a cup of cold water; and bring again quickly to a boil; when done, drain,

sprinkle with salt and shake over a fire until dry and mealy.

Poultry Advertising.

By Frank B. White

The question that confronts you is, "How can I make my poultry yard pay, yield a profit, bring returns sufficient to warrant the expenditure in time and money?" I never knew of a successful merchant who filled his shelves with choice goods and then locked the door of his store and pulled down the blinds so that the passers-by could not see what was within. I cannot conceive of a poultryman making his business profitable without advertising. He must advertise in some form or other. He may have the choicest birds in the whole country; what good are they beyond gratifying a selfish fancy if there is no demand for them? It therefore resolves itself to a creation of a demand as the one essential factor in the proper conduct of a poultry business, equal to a knowledge of breeding, mating, feeding, and in every way caring for the fowls.

A good name in advertising is the best stock in trade that can be inventoried. It will not burn up. If you invest \$100 in advertising judiciously, you may consider that you have added to your stock in trade a value which—though you cannot weigh it on your scales—is just as important as though you were to invest in stock, supplies or anything else that may be a necessity in your business. There are many institutions to-day, the good will of which is worth more than all material, fixtures and, in fact, all else that pertains to the business. A concern in the East with a capital of something like \$500,000 in tangible assets is reputed worth at least a million and a half dollars. It is said that if this institution were to be burned out, slick and clean, so that not a scrap of paper was to be left to indicate that it ever had a former existence, the mere name would be worth a million dollars. Why? Because of the clientage, the reputation, the good name that it has built up during the last twenty-five years or more.

New Parrot Story.

A maiden lady of a certain town in Cornwall owned a parrot, which, somehow acquired the disagreeable habit of observing at frequent intervals: "I wish the old lady would die." This annoyed the bird's owner, who spoke to her curate about it. "I think we can rectify the matter," replied the good man. "I also have a parrot and he is a righteous bird, having been brought up in the way he should go. I will lead you my parrot, and I trust his influence will reform that depraved bird of yours." The curate's parrot, was placed in the same room with the

wicked one, and as soon as the two had become accustomed to each other, the bad bird remarked: "I wish the old lady would die." Whereupon the clergyman's bird rolled up his eyes and in solemn accents added: "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord!" The story got out in the parish, and for several Sundays it was necessary to omit the Litany at the church services. —*Household Words.*

The Poetry of Farming.

The poets that are singin' of the harvest
"rich an' sweet,"
Never worked at fodder-pullin', hockin' corn,
or threshin' wheat;
The distance sorter dazzles, but a feller's fancy
fails.
When he's pat to diggin' taters, haulin' hay,
or splittin' rails.
In the cities they are singin' of "the music in
the dells"—
The everlastin' ringin' of the pesky cattle
bells;
But they'd sorter change the metre (for their
hands are soft as silk),
If you made 'em drive the cattle home, and
give 'em cows to milk.
They're never tired talkin' of "the noble sons
of toil"—
The "horny-handed heroes" that are tillin'
of the soil;
But it sets me down to thinkin' if that labor-
lovin' crowd
Had hands one-half as horny, would they
blow their horns so loud?
It's distance makes 'em do it; they write by
city rule;
They'd praise a buckin' brumby, make an
angel of a mule!
But I tell you, feller-citizens, 'twould make
'em change their style
If only we could make 'em plough or harrow
for awhile. —*Ex.*

The Third End.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work." The Irishman took hold of one end of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said: "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope he threw it overboard, saying: "And, faith, there's another end to it, your honor." He was engaged.

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Tested Him.

"Lady," said a Scotch servant to her mistress, "I maun tell ye I am about to leave your service and be marrit." "Is not this very sudden, Mary?" inquired the lady; "who is the person you expect to marry?" "It is John Scott, mistress." "But you have known him but a short time; how can you trust a stranger?" persisted the lady, reluctant to part with a good servant. "Yes, 'tis true; but he's ken himsel' mony years, and he says he's all right, and I believe he is, for I asked him, 'Did he ken the ten commandments?' and he gave them ivery one. I asked him could he say the shorter catechism, and he had it ivery word; then I told him to grip his hands quick and hard, and then, lady, I saw he was a strong man, and I'm goin' to gie him my hand."

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

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MOSSES SUTTON,

Sept. 21th, 1899. Cavan, Ont.

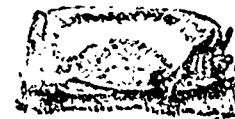
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Six American Business Colleges and two Canadian Institutions have recently applied to us for our graduates to teach in their schools. If you want additional evidence of our superiority you will find it in our catalogue—the finest business college catalogue in Canada. Write for one. Students admitted at any time. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

The Durham School of Agricultural Science

through their Director, have announced that they have, after several years' experiment, conclusively proved correct the statements of practical farmers, who reported that the copious and repeated applications of



doubled the productive power of the soil. This should satisfy the most conservative.

The Thomas-Phosphate Company

Board of Trade Building : : TORONTO

traced directly to imported stock, and it is the only one recognized as being reliable. In the American Jersey Herd Book the registration is somewhat loose, and many animals registered in it are no better than grades. We understand that the American Jersey Herd Book registry has been discontinued, though we cannot vouch for it. We would certainly not advise our correspondent to pay any more money for such registration. If the animals are not eligible for the A.J.C.C. Book it will not add anything to their value to register in the other one.

FORMALIN AND LARD.

To the Editor of FARMING:

I have been much interested in the various accounts of the use of formalin to prevent mould given in your paper. I had some lard which I wished to preserve for some time. I procured some formalin and made a strong brine of salt and water, and put about a teaspoonful and a half in the quart of brine and poured it over the lard. In a few days I wanted to use some of the lard and when we opened it the brine had all soaked down through the lard, leaving it quite soft. Now would you please answer in FARMING if the formalin would injure it for human food. Did I put too much of the formalin into the brine? By answering this through your valuable paper you will greatly oblige

JANE K. NICHOLSON.

Glen Farrow, Ont.,
Sept. 4, 1899.

The regular form of applying formalin to cheese is by spraying, so it is hard to say just what effect it would have upon lard if applied in the way indicated. We hardly think, however, that the softening of the lard was due to the formalin or the brine. From the description given it seems probable that putrefaction had set in before the brine and formalin were applied and that the softening of the lard was due to the ordinary process of decay. There would be no danger in using lard as food, provided it were all right otherwise, with a teaspoonful and a-half of formalin in it. If the formalin has permeated through the lard it would likely give it a strong pungent odor that might be disagreeable when used as food.

Books and Bulletins Received.

Fertilizers and Food Products. Evidence of F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, before the select standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

Report of the Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, containing a detailed account of the work carried on by his department for 1898.

Herd Register American Guernsey Cattle Club. Vol. 9, part 39, containing bulls Nos. 5739 to 5904, and cows Nos. 11182 to 11445.

Publishers' Desk.

Fruit Evaporators.—In addition to the large evaporators made by them, Messrs. G. H. Gremia & Co., of Montreal, manufac-

ture one designed for use upon a stove, and chiefly intended for family use. It is built upon the same principle as the larger evaporators, which have proved so successful. With it a supply of fruit and vegetables for late winter and early spring use can be evaporated in a short time, and with the same fire that is doing the cooking, thus enabling every farm to have fruit the year round. They will produce the best quality of evaporated products. Full directions are furnished, so that anyone can prepare the fruit and vegetables and operate the evaporator without previous experience.

Stock Notes.

RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.—Mr. V. D. Flatt, Hamilton, wishes us to announce that his recent importation of valuable Shorthorns was released from quarantine on August 31st, and arrived at Hamilton on September 2nd. They came through in good order, and form a very valuable addition to his splendid herd of purebred Shorthorns. Mr. Flatt deserves credit for his enterprise in bringing in purebred stock. Mr. Flatt has recently issued a handsome catalogue of the "Troy Creek" herd of Shorthorns. It contains full particulars as to the breeding, etc., of 103 animals of this herd. Among them are his recent importations, which are animals of individual excellence and merit.

THE SECRET OF ADVERTISING

Lies in the selection of the right mediums. The right medium for the Maritime Provinces is the

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The only exclusively agricultural journal in Eastern Canada. Free sample copy and ad. rates on application.

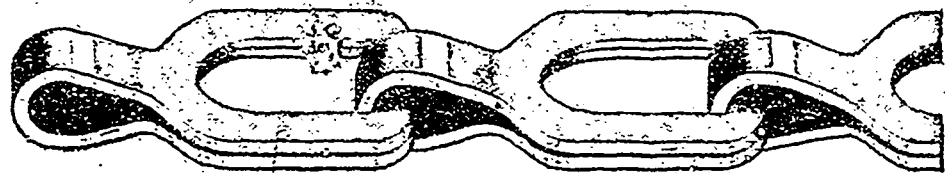
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AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

\$4.95 Get this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$5.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.
Johnston & McFarlane, Box F Toronto Ont.

American Cow Ties Will Outlast all others



This is because the form of the link, the exact size and shape of which are shown above, is such that the wear is distributed evenly over its entire end. The tearing surface is thus very large, and the chain will wear for years without becoming worn appreciably.

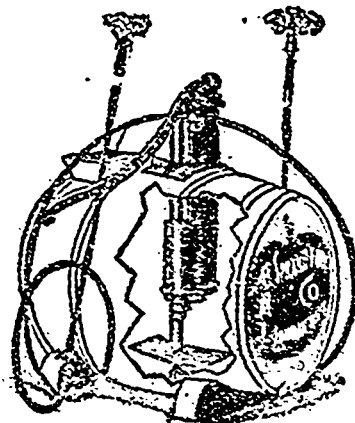
With other styles of chain the tearing surface is only a very small portion of the extreme end of the link. Grooves are soon formed, and in a comparatively short time the links are worn—or, properly speaking, cut—through.

These facts are well shown on a cow tie recently brought us for repairs. It was an ordinary No. 00 three-chain tie. One chain was wire, the other two American. One of the wire links was worn entirely through. The others were nearly as bad—a strong pull would have broken almost any of them. With the American chains, on the other hand, the wear was very slight, and hardly noticeable—three times this amount would not have weakened the chains seriously.

American Cow Ties are made in all the standard patterns and sizes. If your hardware dealer does not handle them, kindly let us know, and we will see that you are supplied.

See our Special Cow Tie Catalogue—just published—sent Free on application. **ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.**

THE SPRAMOTOR FIRST



A TRIAL of Appliances when conducted by a BRITISH GOVERNMENT is sure to prove a valuable asset to the WINNER.

Rival manufacturers would gladly have us at the result of the Contest of Spraying Apparatus die, but how would this suit the purchasers of this kind of apparatus who have been buying apparatus that has not been satisfactory in use, and has caused more people to delay the practice of spraying than all other causes combined.

Send for full particulars in our copyrighted catalogue on the diseases affecting fruit trees, vegetables, etc., and their remedies.

Over 100 GOLD MEDALS AND THE HIGHEST AWARDS have been granted the Spramotor in three years.

Sixty eight outfits are in use by the Ontario and Dominion Governments for experimental work. Adopted by six American and European Governments.

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This is to CERTIFY that at the Contest of Spraying Apparatus held at Grimsby, under the auspices of the Horticultural and Fruit Experimental Stations of Ontario, in 1898, the Spramotor, made by the Spramotor Co. of London, Ont., was awarded First Place.

Agents Wanted. **H. L. Egan, H. Perry, Judges.**

SPRAMOTOR CO., 337 Richmond St. LONDON, ONT.

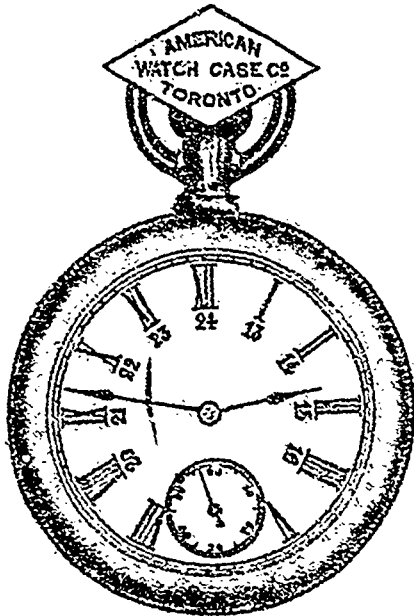
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Solid
Silver
Watch
Free



A gentleman's watch, in solid silver case, open face, stem wind, fitted with Waltham movement, will be sent free postpaid to any subscriber sending us 15 new yearly subscriptions. The watch would cost you regularly \$3.50. Any present subscriber to FARMING (not in arrears) can have this watch on payment of \$5.75, postpaid to his address. Guaranteed as described or money refunded.

ANOTHER WATCH FREE

Gentleman's watch in nickel-finished case, stem wind and set, such as is used by the conductors of the Toronto Street Railway; an accurate time-keeper, will be sent postpaid to any subscriber sending 4 new yearly subscriptions to FARMING. This watch will be sent to any present subscriber (not in arrears) on receipt of \$1.50.

HANDSOME CLOCK FREE

A fine eight-day strike clock, height 22½ in., width 14½ in., and a dial 6 in., case in oak or dark wood, to any subscriber sending us 10 new yearly subscriptions to FARMING. The clock will be carefully packed at our expense. The only expense to be borne by the subscriber will be the express. Regular price of this clock is \$5.00. Any present subscriber of FARMING (not in arrears) can receive this clock on payment of \$3.75.

READING GLASS FREE

Any subscriber renewing his own subscription and sending \$1.00 extra will receive, carefully packed for mail, a good 4-in. reading glass that is sold regularly at \$2.50. This glass is especially valuable for examining seeds, insect pests, etc. Any subscriber sending us one new subscription may receive the glass for 75c.; and by sending three new subscriptions will receive the glass free.

BIBLE FREE

Any subscriber adding only 75c. to his subscription may have a copy of the Oxford Workers' Bible that is sold regularly at \$2.50 sent postpaid to his address. This volume is printed in very large, clear, new, Minion, size 5 in. x 7½ in., and bound in Levant Morocco Lines, lined with round corner and red undergold letters.

CHAIN BRACELET FREE

A guaranteed sterling silver chain bracelet, with padlock and key, neat and stylish, will be sent postpaid to any subscriber sending 4 new subscriptions. Regular price for the bracelet is \$1.25. One of these bracelets will be sent postpaid to a present subscriber (not in arrears) on receipt of \$1.50.

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Only three new subscriptions are needed to secure a copy of the Ideal Cook Book, a most valuable book for every house-keeper. The section entitled the "Doctor" is itself worth the price of the book. Size of page 5 in. x 8 in. Bound in handsome oil-cloth cover. The Ideal Cook Book cannot be had in the book stores. Published price \$1.00. Copy of the Ideal Cook Book will be sent to present subscribers (not in arrears) on receipt of 50c.

DOLLAR BOOK FREE

Any present subscriber who will send us one new subscription will receive free of any further cost a copy of our new edition of "Life of Christ for the Young," by Geo. L. Weed, a book of 400 pages with 75 full-page half-tone illustrations. The book is recommended by religious leaders, and is bound in cloth and embossed cover. Regular price \$1.00. Present subscribers to FARMING (not in arrears) may have a copy of this book, postpaid, on receipt of 50c.

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FARMING

The Agricultural Gazette

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

No. 49

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

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2.
BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

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

The following is a list of Institutes from which names have been received since the last list published:

- Dundas 1
- Frontenac 1
- Lambton, West 2
- Muskoka, Centre 1
- Oxford, South 1
- Prince Edward 1
- Union 1
- Wellington, East 1
- Wentworth, North 2

FARM HELP EXCHANGE

Help Wanted.

A good man wanted for general farm work. Good wages. (Waterloo County.) Apply with references to this office. 1

Man wanted, experienced in mixed farming, and thoroughly good stockman. Must be able, honest and reliable, skilful and pushing. Wages \$12 to \$20 and permanent position if satisfactory. (Victoria County.) Apply with references to this office. 1

Wanted, a married man to do teaming and other work on a 60 acre dairy and fruit farm. R. A. Lehmann, Orillia P. O. 1

Wanted—Two men, married or single, for general farm work. Must be thorough farmers and good hands with cows and horses. L. P. Bogart, Gasport, Ont. 1

Wanted—About Nov. 1st, experienced farm hand, one capable of leading the work and taking charge subject to owner's instructions; must thoroughly understand the care of live stock. Single man preferred. Address with references to John Duff, Myrtle, Ont. 1

Wanted—A working manager to take charge of a 640 acre farm, 4 miles from Melita, Manitoba. For particulars address Jos. Brimson, Manager Port Arthur Fish Company, Port Arthur, Canada. 1

Situations Wanted.

Position wanted as manager of a poultry farm by one who has had experience in feeding and breeding for

egg production, early maturity and fattening for market. Apply with references to this office. 1

An experienced man of 56 wishes situation as caretaker of a dairy herd; is capable of managing a herd and milking supply; has had 15 years' experience in supplying milk to Montreal customers, thoroughly understands the business; is reliable and steady and can furnish first-class references. For particulars apply to F. W. Hodson, Superintendent Farmers' Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who knows the applicant, and to whom recommendations, reference papers and other data have been sent. 2

Westphalian Hams.

Westphalian hams have a justly earned reputation in the Old Country, which is attributed first, to the breed of pigs kept in Westphalia, which produce very tender meat and a minimum of fat; second, to the way in which these pigs are fed; and third, to the way in which the curing and smoking of the hams is carried out.

The hams which bear this name come mostly from Hamburg and are cut in a peculiar manner. The legs of pork used average about 14 to 15 pounds in weight and are cut long and narrow, running up to a peak. The breed of pigs from which they come are called "Ravensberger Krentzung" or "The Ravensburg Crossbreed." They are large in size with slender bodies, flat groins, straight snouts and large heads, while a noticeable feature is their very big overhanging ears. Their skin is white and covered with straight, little bristles.

At one time the Westphalian pigs were fed largely on the acorns which they picked up in the oak woods, but this method of feeding is now superseded by the more modern one of feeding in pens. Potatoes enter largely into the ration given. These are well cooked and then, skin and all, mashed in the potato-water. The pulp

thus obtained is thoroughly mixed with wheat bran, or with rye, barley or oatmeal in a dry, raw condition. Corn is not used. Where practicable sour skim milk is largely fed and raw-cut green cabbage is also considered beneficial. The food is given in a semi-liquid state just moist enough to flow thickly into the trough. Plenty of fresh drinking water is allowed and pieces of soft coal are given from time to time in order to promote digestion. During the hot season the pigs are, in many places, thoroughly washed every week with soap, water, and a hard brush and given plenty of exercise.

CURING THE HAMS.

The hams are first of all rubbed well with saltpetre and afterwards with salt. In order to ensure thorough salting as many cuts as can be made near the bone and strewn with saltpetre and salt. The hams are then pressed in a pickle tube and entirely covered with cold salt lye in which they remain, according to their size, from three to five weeks. After this the hams are taken out and hung up in a shady but dry and airy place in order to become "air-dry," a process which requires some weeks to be thoroughly done. If the outside of the ham is not absolutely dry, but is moist or sticky, it must not be put into the smoke house. Smoking is done in especially prepared large rooms, the hams being hung up on the ceiling. The smoking is done with sawdust and wood shavings to which are added juniper, beach and alder boughs and chips. The smoking must be carried on slowly. Some smoke the hams for a few days then expose them for a time in fresh air, repeating this process until the hams have become brown enough. They should be actually in the smoke for two or three weeks. After smoking the hams are kept in a shady, dry, cool and airy room.

Loudon M. Douglas, in his "Manual of the Pork Trade," gives the following alternative method of curing these hams: "Rub well with the following mixture—Saltpetre, one pound; sal prunella, one pound; Egyptian sugar, one pound; bay salt, one pound; bruised juniper berries, two pounds; bay leaves, half pound. Turn them frequently for three days then rest them for a week, after which make a brine with the above ingredients with the addition of one gallon each of water and vinegar. Baste them for a fortnight with this and then take them up and wipe dry. Hang up in a current of air and smoke for two or three weeks with oak sawdust and juniper chips. They must be placed at the very top of the smoke house so that the smoke will come in contact

with them only when it is cool. Bracken or fern may be added as well as juniper chips or branches to the oak sawdust."

Protection from Lightning.

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Cent. Agr. College, Guelph.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that considerable destruction of property is being wrought by lightning, and inquires as to the steps to be taken by a community in insuring proper protection from this source of danger.

A SERIOUS QUESTION FOR FARMERS.

The relative destruction of property in the country districts is immensely greater than in the towns. Isolated barns and houses, with few or no trees near to avert or divide the force of the stroke, are much more liable to be struck than town buildings. On Aug. 12th severe thunderstorms passed over various parts of the province, and the detailed reports of the same, as given in two of the Toronto daily papers, are as follows:

Near Lindsay, barns containing grain from 100 acres struck and burned. Victoria road, barn and contents struck and burned.

Penetanguishene, lumber yard struck and partially burned.

Alliston, two large barns struck and burned with the year's crops.

Woodstock, barn struck and destroyed; the last of the season's grain just gathered in.

Near Barrie, barn struck and burned.

Near Colwell, residence struck and burned.

These are eight instances of destruction of property by lightning; six of them are barns. As these accounts are all that could be found relating to destruction of property in the two dailies of August 14th, it is fair to assume that 75 per cent. of the buildings struck in two days' storms, over an area including Woodstock, Barrie and Lindsay, are barns, very likely isolated, and most if not all of them filled with the season's unthreshed grain.

In addition to these cases, a number of lives were destroyed, of men and cattle, on the same days and by the same agency. The distribution of these fatalities is both serious and interesting.

Near Lindsay, Township of Ops, some cows and sheep killed; Cameron village, eleven sheep killed.

Near Picton, one person killed and two others severely shocked while in the field drawing in grain.

Near Brougham, one person killed while standing under a tree seeking shelter from the storm.

In these there are no instances of fatality in a town, but all occurred either in the open field, or near objects which drew down the death-dealing bolt. On the same occasion, several trees in the town of Barrie were struck, but there is no account of persons or

buildings being struck. The apparent inference from the two events above recorded is that a tree may be a protection, if it is not too close.

ARE BARNs MORE LIABLE TO BE STRUCK WHEN FILLED THAN WHEN EMPTY?

There is good reason for believing, from actual statistics and for other reasons, that barns filled with hay and unthreshed grain afford an easier path for a lightning discharge than empty barns do. According to a report of the United States Weather Bureau, the loss of barn property in the month of August is very much greater than in any other month of the year, although thunderstorms are not much, if any, more prevalent in August than in any other summer month. And August, both in the Northern States and in Canada, is the month of overflowing barns.

IS ANY SORT OF PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING EFFECTIVE?

From the instances given above it may be inferred that buildings grouped together are mutually protective. The neighborhood of trees is also a safeguard, if the trees are not so close to the building or person as to cause a side-flash. To be in the neighborhood of a tree may be safety, to be too near it or under it is danger.

Regarding protection of buildings by lightning rods, Sir William Thompson—Lord Kelvin—one of the greatest living authorities on this question, says: "We have strong reason to feel that there is a comfortable degree of security, if not of absolute safety, given to us by lightning conductors made according to the present and orthodox rules."

Professor Oliver Lodge, in his book "Lightning Conductors and Lightning Guards," says: "Almost any conductor is probably better than none, but few or no conductors are absolute and complete safeguards. Certain habits of lightning-rod practice may be improved, and the curious freaks and vagaries of lightning strokes in protected buildings are intelligible without any blame attaching to the conductor; but this is very different from the contention that lightning rods are unnecessary and useless. They are essential to anything like security."

In a bulletin published by the United States Weather Bureau the case of the Washington monument is cited as follows: "Eight years have now passed since the alterations were made and the monument stands uninjured. Unquestionably, standing as it does 555 feet high, in the centre of flat, well-watered ground, it constitutes a most dangerous exposure for lightning flashes. No better illustration of the value of lightning conductors can be asked."

Professor Lodge gives the following rules for the erection of lightning conductors:

1. That iron is the best metal to use in conductors.

2. That conductors should be continuous, and that all unavoidable joints should be soldered.

3. That several points are preferable to a single point, hence ordinary barbed wire, as affording innumerable points, is recommended.

4. That greater surface than is usual with present practice should be given to earth connections.

5. That periodic inspection is most important.

WHAT INSURANCE MEN SAY ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS.

By corresponding with a large number of insurance companies in this province the writer has elicited some rather valuable opinions and facts regarding the protection of farm buildings by lightning conductors. The majority of these companies believe that lightning rods are a safeguard if properly put up, but add that they are often either badly installed or are allowed to get out of repair. All the companies corresponded with were unanimous in stating that they made no reduction in rates in favor of buildings protected by lightning rods. So that, whatever may be the possibilities of lightning rods as safeguards, the disregard of principles and the lack of thoroughness on the part of those who have had the work to do have made the system, in the eyes of practical men, of doubtful utility.

SUMMARY:

1. An isolated object is more liable to be struck than a group of objects.

2. Barns are most likely to be struck when filled with grain or hay.

3. Trees afford protection to objects standing lower, unless the trees are too close.

4. Lightning conductors when properly installed and kept in good repair afford a good degree of security.

5. The essentials of a good lightning conductor are:—(a) numerous points—either as terminals or as projections of conductors. These give constant relief to the electric strain in the atmosphere, and tend to prevent the accumulation of a destructive charge; (b) a continuous metallic conductor, with as few joints as possible. Unavoidable joints should be soldered perfectly. Imperfect joints, like ice on the overhead wire of an electric railway, cause flashes, and these flashes may set fire to the building; (c) a good earth, that is, the lightning rod should be conducted to moist earth below the perpetual moisture line. A good earth connection can be made by using a wire rope as conductor, opening out the ground end of the wire into a brush and spreading the brush over as large an area of earth as possible; or by splicing to the main conductor below the ground surface a number of wires running in different directions, so that one or more of them may be sure to be in contact with good earth.

6. Before intelligent farmers can be expected to expend their money in purchasing lightning rods, they must receive a reliable guarantee that the work will be properly done. A feasible arrangement might be the appointment of a county or township inspector, employed by the municipality to inspect in that municipality.

Fish in Ontario

Year by year the fish which were once so abundant in the creeks, rivers and lakes of Ontario are disappearing, as the bison disappeared from the Western plains. The causes are alike in each case. "Fish hogs," "game hogs" and "pot hunters" are the most annoying depletors of our forests and streams. Ontario abounds in beautiful creeks and rivers which were at one time the home of the brook trout and other useful and beautiful fish. These streams if restocked and cared for as in England would be very valuable to the farmer. A half mile even of a small brook would be worth from \$25 to \$50 per year to the man whose land it flows through and would require no outlay other than to protect it from the poacher. This is a question farmers should consider. Why should a man be allowed to steal your fish or my quail any more than your sheep, swine or cows? The Ontario Government has recently issued the following excellent regulations. It is in the interest of every farmer to render the commissioner all the assistance in his power in order that these regulations be enforced.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

1. Fishing by means of any kind of net, seine, snare, rack, trap, weir, night line, set-line, spear, grapple, negog or nishgan, or by any other means or apparatus whatever, without a fishing lease, license or permit from the Commissioner of Fisheries having been first obtained, is prohibited; but nothing in this section prohibits angling without a license for any fish except sturgeon. But no sturgeon shall be caught, taken or killed by any means whatever without a license first had and obtained.

2. No person shall take, catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province in any one day by angling, or shall carry away, a greater number than twelve black, or Oswego or large mouthed bass, twenty green bass, twenty pickerel, or four maskinonge.

3. No person shall take catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province by angling or by any other means whatever for the purpose of barter or sale, from the first day of December to the fifteenth day of April, both days inclusive, any black bass or Oswego or large mouthed bass, without a license first had and obtained: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to prevent a bona fide settler, residing within five miles of the place from which such fish are caught, from taking not more than twelve bass in any one day for the domestic use of himself and his family.

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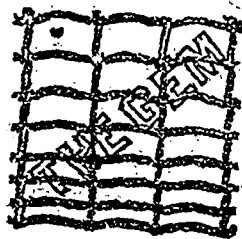
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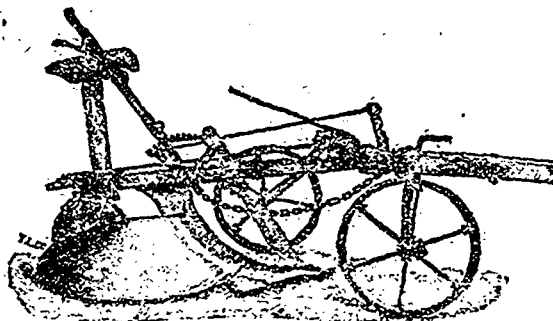
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 LIMITED
 Smith's Falls, Ontario

4. No person shall take, catch, or kill in any of the waters of this Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away, a greater number of speckled or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than fifteen pounds, and no greater number than fifty speckled or brook trout, though said number weighs less than fifteen pounds.

5. No bass less than ten inches in length, no speckled trout less than six inches in length, no pickerel less than twelve inches in length, and no musk-inonge less than fifteen inches in length shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but every person who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named (which measurement shall be from point of nose to centre of tail) shall immediately return such undersized fish to the water from which they were taken, alive, and, in so far as possible, uninjured.

6. No non-resident, tourist or summer visitor, shall take, catch or kill in any one day, by angling in the inland lakes of this Province, or shall carry away, a greater number than ten lake trout, any one of which shall exceed three pounds in weight; nor, in the alternative, a greater number of lake trout of a less weight than three pounds each, than in the aggregate shall weigh more than twenty pounds: Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to limit the quantity of lake trout (other than speckled or brook trout) to be taken by angling from any inland lake in this Province by a bona fide settler residing within five miles of the lake from which such fish are taken for the domestic use of himself and family.

7. Subject to the condition contained in the preceding section, no person shall by any means whatever take, catch or kill, or shall buy, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession any salmon trout, lake trout or whitefish weighing less than two pounds in the round or undressed, or which when dressed weighs less than one pound and three-quarters, or any sturgeon of less than ten pounds in weight.

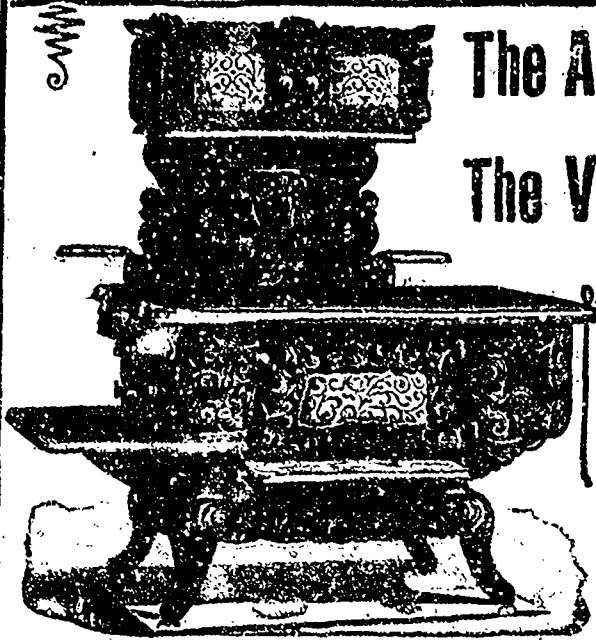
8. The words "non-resident, tourist or summer visitor," when and where used in these regulations, shall include any and all persons who may during the spring, summer or autumn months be temporarily visiting, boarding, lodging or domiciled in any locality at a distance of over five miles from his or their usual place of residence at other times of the year.

9. Any person or persons violating any of the above regulations shall be liable to the fines and penalties provided by the Fisheries Act, R.S.O., Cap. 288, and amending Acts.

A. S. HARDY,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

An annual gun and rod license is now in order. Such a regulation would be a benefit to farmer and sportsman alike.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY



The ABERDEEN

For Coal and Wood

The VICTORIAN

For Wood Only

Comfort, because they're sure, quick and perfect bakers.

Economy, because they are not extravagant fuel users.

And they're a handsome and imposing piece of furnishing for any home—beautifully mounted.

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The Copp Bros. Co., Hamilton

BRANCHES—TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

ALEXANDRA AND MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

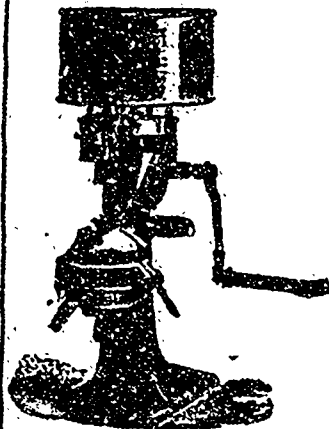
Have beaten the "Alpha Laval" eight times and all other competitors in public working trials. Sent out on free trial and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Come and see these machines working at the TORONTO EXPOSITION.

For full particulars apply to

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited

576 & 581 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, QUE.

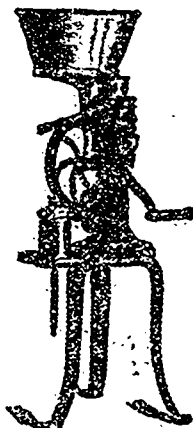
SENT ON FREE TRIAL



SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

The National Cream Separator

MANUFACTURED BY
THE RAYMOND MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED
GUELPH, ONTARIO



A wise investment that progressive farmers are buying as they buy other useful machinery. The National will yield from 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. of butter per week per cow more than is being done by the old laborious wasteful methods of skimming milk. One pound of butter per week from one cow for 9 months, at 16c. per lb., will pay 8 per cent. interest on the cost price of the National. Easy to run by boys 8 to 12 years old. Easy to clean. Simple to operate. The neatest in style and finish. A perfect skimmer. Guaranteed as represented, and a trial for one week given to intending buyers. If not satisfactory, may be returned to us at our expense. No risk. Sold on their merits. Send for testimonials and Catalogue.

GENERAL AGENTS

Creamery Supply Company

MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Also Dealers in Creamery and Dairy Supplies.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

Style No. 1.
Capacity—330 to
350 lbs. per hour.
Price, \$75.00

Market Review and Forecast

Office of FARMING,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Sept. 18th, 1899.

Though a little quieter feeling is reported in some branches of the wholesale trade, a good fall business is in progress on the whole. The extra prices and the large amount of money distributed by the cheese factories and creameries is having a wholesome effect upon trade. Remittances are fairly satisfactory, and money is steady at about 5 per cent.

Wheat.

The wheat situation remains pretty much the same. There has been a brisk export demand of late, and from the commencement of the new crop to Sept. 9th the amount of wheat shipped from Montreal was 3,882,705 bushels against 1,742,692 bushels for the same period in 1898, an increase of 122 per cent. It is felt that if this export demand continues prices will not go any lower and may go higher. The cable, however, towards the end of the week was a little weaker, indicating that this demand might not be a steady one. The visible supply in the United States and Canada shows an increase of 1,258,000 bushels on the week and 27,289,000 bushels as compared with last year at this time. The world's supply in sight is 63,729,000 bushels, which is an increase of 1,578,000 bushels on the week and of 39,449,000 bushels as compared with the same period last year. Farmers in the Northwestern States are marketing their wheat very freely, which is taken to indicate a large supply in that section from the new crop.

The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of Sept. 14th, shows the market to be firm on spot offerings, but quiet and lower as to futures. On the Baltic prices have fluctuated. The receipts at Montreal lately have been large, most of which have been American. There is some export demand for Manitoba and some enquiry there for Ontario red winter, but prices are considered too high for business. The offerings here are not large, the demand is fair with prices a little lower at 67 to 68c. for red and white west.

Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted here at 78c. and No. 1 northern at 74c., Toronto. On the Toronto farmers' market red and white bring 68½ to 69½c., spring file 68c., and goose 72½c. to 73c. per bushel.

Oats and Barley.

Stocks of Canadian oats in England are reported light, with a steady market. At Montreal there has been considerable enquiry for new oats at about 30c. afloat, which is an advance over a week ago. The offerings here are light at 24 to 25c. for white east and west and 23c. for mixed. On the farmers' market here oats bring 30c. per bushel.

Feed barley appears to be in good demand at Montreal for export with sales at 42½ to 43c. afloat. Malting grades are quoted at 48 to 50c. per bushel. The demand here is fair at from 34 to 43c. as to quality. On the Toronto farmers' market barley brings from 44 to 47c. per bushel.

Peas and Corn.

There is quite an advance in the cable quotations for Canadian peas, and there is considerable activity at Montreal, and prices have advanced 1c. per bushel to 67 to 68c. afloat. The market here is higher, with a good export demand at 59c. east and 59c. north and west. On the farmers' market here peas are quoted at 60 to 61c. per bushel.

It is now believed that the large share of the American corn crop is past the danger point for frost, and a big lot of merchantable corn is expected. American corn is quoted at 40c. on track Toronto.

Bran and Shorts.

The Montreal market for bran is very strong, the supplies being unequal to the

demand, and sales of car lots of Ontario bran have been made at \$15 to \$15.25. Shorts are scarce at \$17 to \$18 per ton. City mills here sell bran at \$13 and shorts at \$16 f.o.b. Toronto.

Eggs and Poultry.

The English markets for Canadian eggs continue firm. Business at Montreal is, however, reported to be unsatisfactory owing to the speculative element being at work at Ontario points where 13½ to 14c. has been paid for fresh gathered stocks in large lots. At Montreal prices are firm at 16c. for straight candled stock and 14 to 15c. for fresh stock. The market here is firmer at 14½ to 15c. in large lots owing to country holders asking more money. On the Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs bring 15 to 17c. per dozen.

On the farmers' market here chickens bring 40 to 75c., ducks, 50 to 90c. per pair, and turkeys 10 to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.

Offerings are increasing at Montreal where quotations are 35 to 45c. per bag in wagon lots. The market here is quiet at 55c. for cars on the track. On the farmers' market they bring 60 to 65c. per bag.

Fruit.

According to reports the shipments of fall apples have not turned out well and shippers are advised to deal only in winter fruit. At Montreal it is believed that there will be a fair average crop of apples in Ontario. Quite a few growers who contracted their apples at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl. are spoken of as trying to break their contracts since prices have run up to \$2 and over per bbl. Early apples are quoted at Montreal at \$2 to \$2.55 per barrel, with fancy lots going as high as \$2.75 per bbl. Trade keeps fair and prices firm on the Toronto market. Apples are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bbl.

Hay and Straw.

The Montreal market for baled hay keeps firm under limited receipts at \$9 to \$10 for old No. 1, and \$6.50 to \$7 for No. 2. The market here is quiet at \$8 to \$8.50 for cars on track. On the Toronto farmers' market hay brings \$10.50 to \$12; sheaf straw \$7.75, and loose straw \$4 to \$5 per ton.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Clover seed is quoted in Montreal at 8 to 9c. per lb. On the St. Lawrence market here red clover brings \$4 to \$4.50, alsike \$3.50 to \$5.70, white clover \$7 to \$8, and timothy seed \$1 to \$1.65 per bushel.

Cheese.

A decided slump has taken place in the cheese market, and prices are now 1 to 1¼c. per lb. lower than ten days ago. Factorymen who were offered 11¼ to 12c. for their August goods a fortnight ago can now get barely 10½ to 10¾c. for them. These latter figures are, however, high prices for August goods and we would advise salesmen to accept a good offer when they get it. Not for several years have prices been as high even as 10¾ for summer goods. It is now seen that prices had gone too high when 12c. was reached, and that a decline was sure to come ere long. Too high prices at this season of the year tend to check consumption among the working classes of Great Britain, who are on the look-out for the cheapest food they can buy.

Though there has been this big falling off the cheese situation is still strong and the outlook bright for good prices till the close of the season. The English market is reported steady and with light stock holders are not pushing sales. The total exports of cheese so far this season from Montreal, New York and Portland show an increase of 185,679 boxes

over those of last year for the same period. There has been a falling off in shipments of late owing to the dry season, but with the recent rain a fair fall make may be looked for.

Butter.

The expansion in the export creamery butter trade this year is indeed remarkable. The value of the shipments from Canada so far this season is \$3,360,000, as compared with a value of \$1,000,000 for the same period a year ago; an increase of 300 per cent. For the same period the exports from the United States show an increase of over 100 per cent. Still prices have been good, and the demand for choice creamery greater than has been experienced heretofore in the history of the trade. During the past week or two shipments from Montreal have been extra large, and there appears to be considerable going forward regularly.

Cable reports are favorable, and though there have been large receipts from this side there appears to be no great accumulation of stocks in Great Britain. Fancy Canadian brands are steady, but there is a quieter feeling in goods lacking perfection, and these are being offered freely. Choice Canadian creamery is quoted at 106s. to 110s., and good to fine at 100s. to 104s. The Montreal market is reported quieter owing to a falling off in the export demand, and prices have dropped fully one cent during the week. A little more business is, however, being done at the decline. Sales have been made at 20½ to 21½c. for choice creamery. There has been considerable excitement in the New York market, where prices have advanced 1½c.

The market here is about the same, and prices are well maintained. Creamery prints are quoted at 23 to 24c., and boxes at 20 to 22c. per lb. Choice dairy tubs bring 17 to 18c., and pound rolls 18 to 19c. per lb. in large lots. On the Toronto farmers' market pound rolls bring 23 to 25c. per lb.

Wool.

Pulled wools are in normal supply and demand and prices are steady. Fleece wool is quiet. Dealers are looking for an improvement in the situation by reason of the time having arrived for a change in manufacture and the use of some coarse wools instead of all fine wools. There is an increased demand for fine crossbreds and merinos in the English market. Fleece is quoted here at 14 to 15c., and pulled at 15 to 16½c. per lb.

Cattle.

The general tone of the cattle situation shows no special change during the week. Both in the United States and here really choice cattle are steady while the poorer quality is more or less fluctuating and easier. On the Toronto cattle market on Friday there was not a large run of live stock. Trade was somewhat quiet with prices steady for best qualities of butchers' and exporters'. The quality of the fat cattle offered was mostly of the medium class.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of these sold at \$4.75 to \$5.12½ per cwt., while light brought \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. The bulk sold at \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt. Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.12½ to \$4.40 and light ones at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these equal in quality to the best exporters and weighing 1000 to 1100 lb. each brought \$4.40 to \$4.50; good cattle, \$3.85 to \$4; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.85, and inferior to common \$3.12½ to \$3.50 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—A large number of stockers were offered on Friday, the best grade well-bred steers selling at \$2.25 to \$3.50, and interior black and white steers and heifers at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Light feeders, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs each, sold at \$3.60 to \$3.75; heavy ones, weighing 1,100 to

1,200 lbs. in good condition at \$3.80 to \$4.20, and feeding bulls for the byres at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. About half of the cattle offered were stockers and feeders.

Calves.—There was a good demand for these, which sold at \$6 to \$7 each or \$5 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—A few good cows were offered and sold readily at \$50 to \$55 each, but the bulk sold at \$25 to \$47 each.

Sheep and Lambs.

The deliveries of these on Friday were large, with prices steady for sheep at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.75 to \$3 for bucks. For lambs of good quality prices were steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. There were a lot of culls offered which should have been fed longer and which sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Hogs.

There was a fair delivery of hogs with prices steady at \$4.62½ for best bacon hogs of good quality not less than 160 nor more than 200 lbs. each (off cars), unfed and unwatered, and \$4.12½ for light and thick fats. Unculled car lots sold at \$4.45 to \$4.55 per cwt. At Montreal the market has been a little easier at \$4.75 per cwt. The *Trade Bulletin's* London cable of Sept. 14, re Canadian bacon reads as follows:

"The market for Canadian bacon is firm at an advance of 2s., and at the rise there is a good demand. No. 1 pea-ted Canadian 47s. to 48s."

Conundrums.

Why is a little dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.

What word by changing one letter becomes its opposite? United—Un-tied.

What is that which is put on the table, cut, and passed, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

When is a lawyer like a beast of burden? When drawing a conveyance.

What is that which you can keep after giving to someone else? Your word.

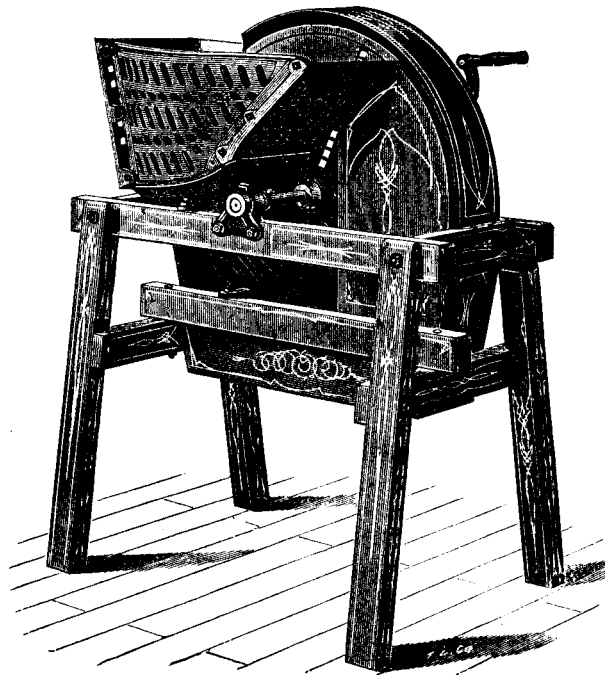
What most effectually checks a fast man? A bridal.

Why is a lucky gambler an agreeable fellow? Because he has such *winning ways*.

What is that which a young lady looks for, but does not wish to find? A hole in her stocking.

The 1899 Fall Fairs.

- Central Canada.....Otawa, Sept. 11-23.
- New Brunswick Provincial.....St. John, N.B., Sept. 11-20.
- Southern.....Brantford, Ont., Sept. 16-21.
- Northern.....Walkerton, Ont., Sept. 19-20.
- Central.....Guelph, Ont., Sept. 19-20.
- Great Northern.....Collingwood, Ont., Sept. 19-20.
- North Bruce Union.....Port Elgin, Ont., Sept. 21-22.
- North Oxford.....Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 21-23.
- Central Fair.....Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 21-23.
- Nova Scotia Provincial.....Halifax, N.S., Sept. 23-30.
- Central.....Peterborough, Ont., Sept. 26-28.
- Ontario and Durham.....Whitby, Ont., Sept. 27-28.
- South Waterloo.....Galt, Ont., Sept. 28-29.
- North Perth.....Stratford, Ont., Oct. 3-4.
- East York.....Markham, Ont., Oct. 4-6.
- South Norwich.....Otterville, Ont., Oct. 6-7.
- Caledonia.....Caledonia, Oct. 12-13.
- Norfolk Union.....Simcoe, Ont., Oct. 17-19.



New Root Cutter (Pulper and Slicer combined)

THE NOXON CO. (LIMITED)
Ingersoll, Ont.

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A Few Desirable Improved Farms For Sale.

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FOR SALE AT FROM \$5 UPWARDS

If you want but a single Bicycle it will pay you to send for our prices, while if you want a dozen we can quote you such prices as will surely induce you to buy of us. All dealers will tell you this is the dullest time of the whole year in the Bicycle trade, and we are determined to close out our stock, especially the second-hand ones, at some price. Correspondence and visits solicited. Bicycles sent on receipt of \$1.00, subject to inspection before being paid for.

.. ADDRESS OR CALL ON ..

Ellsworth Cycle Co.

209, 209½ and 211 YONGE ST.

LARGEST BICYCLE STORE IN CANADA

TORONTO, ONT.

of Peereoses were inspecting him through their forgottenes?

\$100.00 REWARD.

The above Reward will be paid to any person who will prove that

PERFUMED ROYAL LAVENDER BLUE

will speak or streak the finest linen.

We want agents to sell this entirely new household article, and are prepared to give either premiums or cash commissions to Ladies, Boys and Girls who will work for us. Every household needs blue for laundry purposes, and once tried they will buy again. Each 10c. package contains sufficient blue for the requirements of an average family for about four months.

NO MONEY REQUIRED.

Simply send name and address and we will forward you a number of packages of blue and our big premium list.

Write at once and secure the agency for a new article that everybody needs. Mention this paper.

WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

TORONTO CHEMICAL CO., Toronto.

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A steel harness trace is one of the

STILL IN THE VAN SEED WHEATS

Pearce's Paramount
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AND ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES

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Food for the gods

Good Butter is a delight; the sweetest, purest Butter is made with

WINDSOR SALT

which makes a delight to the taste and enhances market price. Ask for the celebrated

WINDSOR SALT

The Windsor Salt Co., Limited
Windsor, Ont.

THERE IS NO ROOM ON TOP
WE ARE THERE

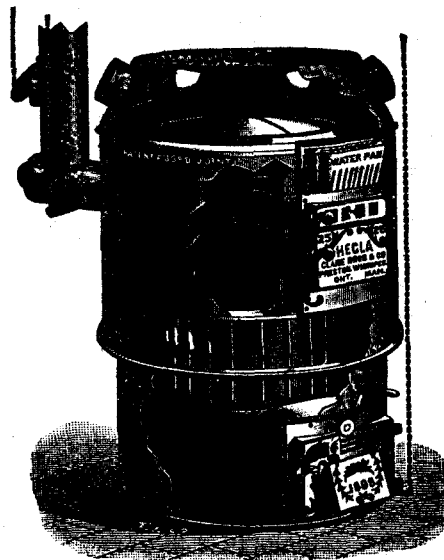


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Hecla Coal or Wood Furnace



in which we have incorporated all the latest improvements in Furnace construction.

The Dome and Radiator are combined and constructed with our Patent Fused Joint, making it absolutely gas-tight.

It is fitted with a large double-feed door, making it suitable for large, rough wood.

The fire-pot is in two pieces, with a flanged extended surface, which keeps it from warping or burning out.

The Hecla works perfectly with any kind of Fuel; hard coal, wood and soft coal, for which we provide a Hot Blast attachment which ensures perfect combustion.

Send a rough sketch of the building you want heated and we will give you estimates and advice.

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HOUSE, HORSE, SCRUB
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The most
DURABLE
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Prompts you to buy from a member of your own family, if he sells goods that you desire to purchase, in preference to his competitors with whom you are not connected.

Massey-Harris Farm Implements

are made and sold by your own countrymen, and the money you pay for same benefits you and your country.

Therefore, why buy foreign-made machines?

FARMERS!

Test the use of

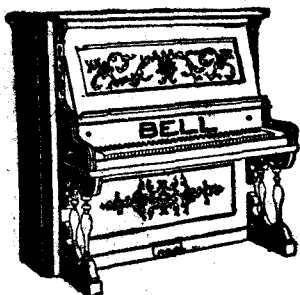
Lime as a Fertilizer

for yourselves, by using thirty bushels to an acre on your summer fallow as a top dressing. Harrow it in with the seed.

The increase in yield and improvement of quality is astonishing.

DON'T DELAY

BUY FROM THE NEAREST LIME MERCHANT.



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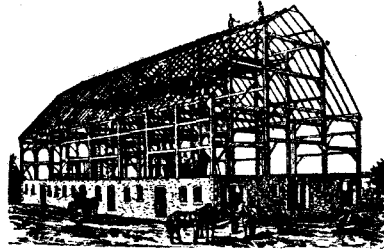
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Barn of Beswetherick Bros., Hagersville.
Size of Floor, 60x120 ft. Put in with Thorold Cement in 1896.

They say:—"Our floors are as hard as stone. We clean our stables by driving a team and wagon through the stable on the concrete behind our stock, and load the manure on the wagon. We can truly say it is just perfection for stable floors."

Do you intend renewing your stable floor this fall? If, so, why not consider the question of putting in a Cement Floor? It is cool in summer, can always be kept clean with very little labor and without the soaking which is found so annoying and unhealthy for man and beast in connection with wood floors, is warm in winter, as cheap as a wood floor and will last for all time. It is smooth, but not slippery. Write for prices and full information to

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE
THOROLD, ONT.

Cheese and Butter

Makers of these articles, in many instances, do not pay the necessary attention to the quality of the salt they use. Some people think that "salt is salt," and it does not matter where it comes from or who makes it. This is a great mistake, for it is essential that to produce the best Butter or Cheese nothing but the purest salt should be used.

The number of prizes obtained by users of

'RICE'S' or 'COLEMAN'S' DAIRY SALT

at the various exhibitions is conclusive proof that these brands of salt stand unrivalled. For prices, etc., address

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Clinton, Ont.

BRANTFORD STEEL WIND MILLS 19th CENTURY

GALVANIZED ROLLER BEARINGS

20th CENTURY

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