

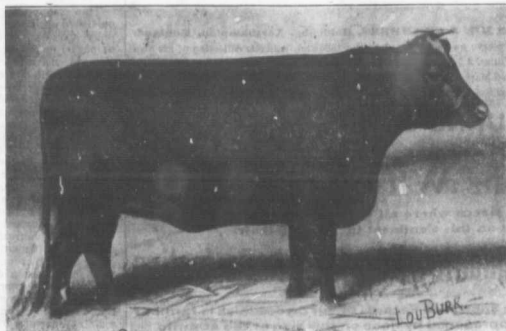
J/2015

The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen

Unreserved Auction Sale

—OF—
CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS



On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1904

At his farm, 7 miles north of Oshawa station on the G.T.R., and 4 miles south east of Myrtle station on the G.T.R. and C.P.R.,

MR. JOHN BRIGHT will dispose of by auction **12 Clydesdale Fillies**, imported and Canadian-bred, all registered; also **35 head of Shorthorns**—Miss Ramsdens, Marr Stamfords, Duchess of Gloucesters, Simms, English Beautys, Rose, Lavinia, Favorites, Rachels and Lady Days. Also the stock bull Darnley (26280), and about 25 head of two-year-old grade steers.

There will also be sold all the **Farm Implements**, the bulk of which are nearly new.

At the same time will be offered the splendid

200-Acre Farm

One of the best in the County of Ontario.

all in first-class order, with modern buildings.

Sale will commence sharp at 12 noon.

Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Myrtle, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Half-fare Rates on Railways have been arranged for.

G JACKSON

AUCTIONEERS

L. FAIRBANKS

THE REPOSITORY



BURNS & SHEPPARD
PROPRIETORS

**COR. SIMCOE & NELSON STS.
TORONTO**

Great Special Auction Sale

IMPORTED SHIRES

Tuesday, Nov. 22nd, 1904

By instructions from **MR. J. CHAMBERS**, Holdenby, Northampton, England, we will sell without reserve on the above date the following valuable collection of his own breeding: 3 Yearling Fillies, 2 2-year-old Fillies in foal, 6 2-year-old Fillies in foal, 2 4-year-old Mares in foal, 5 5-year-old Mares in foal, 8 Stallions. All of the choicest breeding and registered. The shipment sailed per S.S. Ottoman on Wednesday last. Catalogues will be published next week.

BURNS & SHEPPARD, PROPRIETORS

Reasons Why Cairnbrogie

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanatics
Meet on this Continent in quest of their

Idols and Ideals in Clydesdale Perfection

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is recorded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:—

Stallions—4 years old and over..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
Stallions—3 years old and under 4..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
Stallions—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
Stallions—1 year old and under 2..... 1st Prize
Mares—3 years old and under 4..... 1st Prize
Mares—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed..... 1st Prize
Sweepstake Stallion—Any age
Sweepstake Mare—Any age
On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McRirie's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

Long Distance Telephone.

GRAHAM BROS.,
Claremont Ont., P.O. and Stn. C.P.R.

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The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., - Editor

D. T. MCAINSH, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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A Valuable Book for Farmers

The mass of agricultural literature published each year is enormous and rapidly increasing. It requires thousands of pages annually to bring together extracts from the more important articles. This mass of literature is, however, not available to the farmer. He has no time to study it in detail and is more interested in results rather than methods of arriving at them.

A work just published by Morang & Co., Toronto, enables the farmer to obtain a digest of the results of the best agriculturists and experimenters on the continent in condensed form, and brings before him what is best and most useful in recent agricultural literature. It contains an account of the best methods of planting, cultivating, harvesting, and utilizing the important farm crops, including field crops, fruits and garden vegetables; and a discussion of all the important data concerning the care and feeding of farm animals, including poultry. The more serious diseases of animals and enemies of crops are described and practical remedies suggested. Various general farm subjects, such as fertilizers, manures, soils, silage, irrigation, spraying, etc., are also discussed.

The authors have made a special effort to call the attention of farmers to the vast amount of valuable literature along agricultural lines, published by the various Experiment Stations and Departments of Agriculture. In referring to experiment station work the idea has been to draw attention to the institution, which is permanent, rather than to the individual, who is likely to change his place from year to year.

The book contains 620 pages, is neatly bound, has a wealth of illustration, and should have a place in every farmer's library. The authors are capable men and quite competent to compile an important work of this kind, a digest of the progress of agriculture on this continent during the past twenty years. Not only is it a cyclopaedia of valuable information, but also a comprehensive reference work covering the whole field of modern agriculture. The publishers' announcement appears on the outside back cover of this issue. Read it carefully and write for fuller particulars.

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If we say that we can show you how to make more money from your milk cows, isn't it worth your while to investigate our proposition? You don't know whether we can or not until you hear our story. The

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will turn your milk loss into profit. It will do it better than any other separator, because it is a better separator than any other, built on a better plan to do better work and make bigger profits for you. May we not tell you how and why?

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Send your name today for our Free books on the Empire way of dairying.



If you enclose four cents in stamps we will send you a handsome goldmine Empire pin.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

THE IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

There are many reasons for this, a few of which we give below: First, last and always.

THE U. S. SEPARATOR SKIMS THE CLEANEST

It holds World's Record for clean skimming, having averaged for 30 consecutive runs a loss of only .0138 of 1 per cent. in the skim milk.

THE U. S. HAS A PRACTICAL LOW SUPPLY CAN into which it is very easy to pour milk.

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THE U. S. CAN PRODUCE THICK CREAM as well as thin cream without clogging, thus enabling the user to meet the requirements of the many creameries that demand thick cream and pay one cent more a pound for it.

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THE U. S. SAVES TIME, LABOR AND MONEY, as all who will buy one will soon find out.

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THE U. S. SEPARATOR IS THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY

Write for handbook illustrated catalogue. We have transfer houses at many different points, thus insuring prompt delivery to any section.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

U. S. U. S. U. S. U. S. U. S.

WIDE TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS

Made any height any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**, with Iron Wheels and wide Tires, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagons.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Building up Industrial England

Important factors in the development of Canadian industries have been processes brought from England. Now, it seems that Canada, is about to reciprocate, for Niagara Falls is sending an industry of considerable magnitude to the Mother Country. This is the result of the eighth trip of Mr. Thomas Myers, of the Myers' Royal Spice Food Company. Mr. Myers was born in Otley, England. As a boy he was interested in animals and early conceived the idea of preparing a tonic that would act on live stock as the various formulas of the physicians act on the human system. He opened a shop in the Pavement, York, soon moved to larger quarters and at the business grew, leased the "Old Linen Mills," on Navigation Road, York. Later, another mill was erected in Hull. A business of considerable magnitude developed, and Mr. Myers, for a flattering consideration, disposed of his interests. It was then he came to Canada and located in Niagara Falls. Some years after, Mr. Myers was forced to stop the manufacture of the Royal Spice in England because the company which had purchased the rights did not keep their agreement. Recently Mr. Myers visited London and was approached by capitalists who induced him to re-establish the business. Thus it is that Canada will lend a helping hand to the upbuilding of Industrial England.

The Myers Royal Spice Company have recently published a veterinary stock book, treating of the various diseases of all live stock and the cures. This book is sent free to anyone writing them at Niagara Falls, Ont., or N. Y.

The "Empire" at St. Louis

One of the handsomest booths in the agricultural building, a booth of pure white and gold, is the World's Fair home of the Empire Cream Separator. It is located on the highway that leads from the statue of Roosevelt; and the dairy maid and cows, done in butter, which are a part of the model dairy opposite, all add greatly to the interesting display.

Here are shown the various sizes of the Empire, and from early morning to late at night, Mr. A. T. McCargar, who is in charge of the exhibit, is kept busy with inquiries concerning the favorite cream separator of the dairy farmers.

The visitors show much interest in the numerous features of construction of the Empire, as displayed at the exhibit, embracing all mechanical devices or parts employed to produce the complete machine.

The exhibit of these different parts in a crude and a finished condition is, in itself, a mechanical education, designed to illustrate the scientific, yet thoroughly practical principle employed to secure the greatest element of durability combined with extreme lightness of construction.

All those who stop at the booth are at once impressed by these advantageous points, and so the Empire is making still more warm friends.

Canadian Airmotor Abroad

As a result of goods supplied by the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. to the Imperial Government the last seven or eight years, this firm received recently an enquiry for their famous Canadian Airmotor from the Imperial Government in one of the crown colonies of West Africa. The universal satisfaction this type of windmill has given its patrons has caused it to be well known all over the world. Canadian manufacturers should endeavor to turn out goods that will prove an advertisement not only to the manufacturers, but also to the country at large.

1879-First and Best-1904

DeLaval Cream

Separators

Always the leader, because of the principles employed in design and construction.

Prof. Dean, of the O.A.C., says: "We use this machine in preference to any other, in our regular creamery work."

Free Catalog

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Poultry Entries close NOVEMBER 21st.

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A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,
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The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIII

TORONTO, 1 NOVEMBER, 1904

No. 21

Plowing Matches

A WELL managed, carefully conducted plowing match is of value to every agricultural district. It is an incentive to more accurate and careful work not only by the old but by the young men on the farm. Its effect reaches beyond the mere mechanical effort of plowing and inculcates the habit of doing all farm work better. The skilful plowman will be skilful in other branches. If he plows well; he will harrow well, and better crops will be the result. The plowing match, therefore, is an institution that makes for better farming and consequently better returns from the farm.

November is the month for these matches, and quite a number are already announced. We would like to see more of them held, say one in every township. As suggested by a correspondent in this issue, the Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural societies might well take the matter up. A small appropriation for prizes from these organizations would be sufficient to secure ten plowing matches where one is held today. The money could not be better spent, and we would like to see some society or institute set the ball rolling. It is not too late to do something this fall. At any rate, the question might be considered and plans laid for next season. Good plowing means good farming, and anything that will aid in bringing it about should be encouraged and pushed.

Why the Highest Skill is Needed on the Farm

The expression that the highest skill and intelligence are required on the farm is not the statement of a mere flatterer. It is a vital and living truth. In no other calling are these qualities more necessary to success than on the twentieth century farm.

There are several reasons why this is so. In the first place, the farmer has to deal with nature at first hand. He must know the soil, what it requires in the way of fertilizing material to enable it to produce maximum crops of first quality. The preparation of a proper seed bed and the selection of the kind of seed to sow is no ignoramus's job. To know when to sow and when to reap requires powers of observation and knowledge of a high order.

But there are stronger reasons than these. Look for a moment at what the farmer produces. They are products of the highest order, products that, by skill and intelligence, can be greatly improved in quality and increased in value. Then there is the cost of production. With the farmer it costs as much to produce a poor article as a good one. This holds good in every-

thing which he has to sell. It costs as much to feed a scrub as a well-bred steer and so on down the list. Skill and intelligence are required to produce this fine quality.

Not so with the manufacturer. Take the manufacturer of woollen goods for example. He wants to make an article that will sell at a low price. He does not put into it the same material that he puts into a higher priced article, but buys raw material more in keeping with the price he is to get for the finished product. In other words, he makes as much profit from the cheaper line as from the more expensive article.

Contrast this with the farmer's position. It costs him as much to produce an inferior product as a first-class one. The latter may sell for 100 per cent. more than the former, and while the

If you are a Farmer

or j his wife, son or daughter, THE FARMING WORLD will assist, instruct, interest and please you. In every number there is something of direct value to you in your business or pleasure. Not only is THE FARMING WORLD your best and most honest newspaper, but a safe guide in all the branches of agriculture. During the next few months we desire to double the circulation of THE FARMING WORLD. This can be done very easily if every subscriber will lend his assistance. One new subscription for each one will do it. Won't you assist in the good work. You will be well paid for your time and trouble. Write for sample copies. Special rates for clubs of ten or over.

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fine quality will give him some profit, the inferior product will lose him money, time and labor, simply because the very nature of the commodity he produces prevents him from getting the cost down to suit the selling price. This will hold true in live stock, dairy products, grain, fruit, and in short every article the farmer produces. Hence the need for putting the very highest skill and intelligence into the business of farming in order that every product put upon the market may be of first quality. This is the key-note to successful and profitable agriculture.

Keep Them in Canada

A subject that has been widely commented upon throughout this country, the United States and the British Isles as well, is the superior quality of recent shipments of Clydesdales to Canada. Certainly no such importations have been attempted

before, and very few, if any, individuals that could be classed, in any sense of the word, as inferior have been imported this year, while the showings at the recent exhibitions have brought out classes that ought to prove a solution of the old quarrel of size vs. quality. It is only in the combination of both that the ideal draft horse is to be obtained. There is little doubt of the ready sale such horses will meet, the only unsatisfactory condition being the possibility that outsiders will outbid Canadians for their possession.

By far the larger number of inquiries after the champions of the late exhibitions so far made has been from American breeders, who do not see the Clydesdales win championships year after year at the International in vain, and are coming more and more to favor the Scotchman's draft horse. The late importations are just the kind we need to keep at home. After the importations of Clydesdale fillies that have been made and are being made at the present time, their presence will be more valuable than ever. Horse breeding districts throughout Canada should make every effort to obtain some of these good ones. They are worth all the extra money asked for them in any locality, but where good big drafty mares of good breeding are owned they will prove doubly so. No horse can be too good for Canada and Canadians should make every effort to keep such as these at home.

The World's Fair, St. Louis

A visitor to St. Louis is at once impressed with the magnitude of this great exposition. Covering, as it does, an area of 1,240 acres, and with buildings in proportion, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will rank as one of the world's great enterprises. And yet one cannot but feel that if the exposition throughout were reduced by say twenty-five per cent, it would be in a better position financially and prove as great an attraction to visitors. On construction and equipment there was expended no less a sum than \$33,000,000, a figure so large that one is inclined to ask whether it all went into the building of even this great exposition. A reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the size would mean a saving of nearly \$9,000,000 on the cost, and the gate receipts would have been no less than they are today. In fact, the average attendance so far at St. Louis has not been in keeping with the magnitude and scope of the exposition and very little larger than one would expect to see on a big day at the Toronto Fair. Though undoubtedly a great exposition, the St. Louis Fair has so far failed to attract visitors in large numbers from any great distance. Especially is this true of the Atlantic

and Pacific states. From these quarters the attendance has been comparatively small, the great bulk of the gate receipts coming from the central west and south.

And there is a reason why the Louisiana Purchase Exposition does not appeal to the people of this continent as did, for example, the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The occasion for the latter was a great national event that appealed to every American citizen, while the occasion for the former is circumscribed and appeals directly to a limited section of the great republic. Looked at from this standpoint and in the light of subsequent events, one cannot but feel that the people responsible for the St. Louis Fair have spread themselves too much and attempted an enterprise of far greater proportions than the occasion demanded and the country directly interested warranted. Besides, World's Fairs are becoming of everyday occurrence and do not attract people as they did ten or a dozen years ago. Nevertheless, our sympathy goes out to the management of any fair, great or small, that is not a success financially. Time, money and hard work have been expended by somebody in keeping things going.

A great many compare the St. Louis Exposition with the Chicago Fair of eleven years ago, and generally to the disparagement of the former. Undoubtedly the St. Louis Fair is on a larger scale, but it is doubtful if it is as effective and has made as great an impression upon the visitor who saw both as Chicago did. The Columbian Exposition was large enough for the average individual. He could in a few days take in all he wanted of sight-seeing, without being utterly worn out in body and mind. At St. Louis things are on a much larger scale, and unless one has some definite object in view, he is inclined to wander aimlessly about, seeing a great many things yet taking in nothing, and experiencing a weariness of the flesh from the long walks from exhibit to exhibit and building to building that makes one wish he were quit with the whole business. However this may be, it is our opinion that, generally speaking, the St. Louis Fair is not in advance of the Chicago Exposition in anything except size, and as in many other things, size don't always count. As a rule people prefer quality to quantity and will pay as much and travel just as far to see the former as the latter.

Notwithstanding press and other reports to the contrary, there was a feeling when there that the Exposition people and even the citizens of St. Louis were out for all there was in it for themselves. Outside of the Pike, where one expected to pay extra, it seemed that where there was the least possible excuse for fencing off an attractive exhibit or some other feature and charging 10 cents or 25 cents extra to see it, it was done. It cost the loyal American citizen who went to St. Louis to meet and get acquainted with his fellow citizens from the Philippines just \$1.75 extra to visit the seven different villages, which were

supposed to form part of an educational exhibit made by the Federal Government. And so it was with many other exhibits that formed part of the general display, which the visitor paid his gate admission fee of 50 cents to see. And then one felt, both on the grounds and in the city itself, that no matter how small the amount paid out, whether for food or anything else, full value for the expenditure was not received. Values seemed to be on the same grand scale as the exposition itself, and, as with it, beyond what the occasion demanded. This is a pretty strong statement to make, but generally speaking we think it will be endorsed by every unprejudiced visitor to the great St. Louis Fair.

Generally speaking Canadians have reason to feel proud of their country's display at St. Louis. In the mining, agricultural and forestry departments Canada was right to the front. But we will have more to say on this subject in our next issue. Elsewhere in this number will be found a full report of the swine display and the stand taken by Canadian breeders in competition with the best that "Uncle Sam" produces. The sheep report will appear next issue.

The Poultry Raiser's Opportunity

We are near the season of the year when the poultry raiser has his innings. From now until the Christmas holidays are over the demand for dressed poultry will be at its height.

There has been rapid expansion in this trade during the past few years, and the demand for first quality of dressed poultry has increased many fold. Not only is this true as regards the local trade, but it applies to the export trade also. The poultry consumer of today is more particular about the kind of poultry he buys, be it a turkey, a goose, a duck or a chicken, than he was a few years back. He has tasted of the up-to-date, juicy, well fattened bird, and will no longer be satisfied with the scrawny, blue-fleshed, tough "chicken" of the past.

While all this is very satisfactory, it involves more care and attention on the part of the poultry raiser. The spring chicken that has gained its summer board by catching grasshoppers in the fence corner, and by gleaning the fields for stray grain from the harvest gatherers store will not fill the bill. He must be taken in hand a few weeks before his execution day and kept filled to the brim with the most nourishing of fattening foods. Only by this treatment can he be made to satisfy the demands of the poultry connoisseur of the present day. Those who have chickens to dispose of should, therefore, give some attention to preparing them for market. A fattening crate, some ground oats, etc., are within the reach of everyone, and will aid the poultry raiser very materially in getting his surplus stock in proper condition for the consumer. Moreover, it will pay well. A pound or two added to a bird may mean good pro-

fit for the breeder, especially if he has a number of birds to sell.

Cool-Curing Endorsed

A most striking testimony to the value of the cool-curing of cheese has recently been reported from Great Britain. Several lots of cheese from the Government cool-curing stations were recently consigned to merchants in the old land, with a view to getting a report on the quality of the cool-cured cheese as compared with others of the same batch cured in ordinary temperature. The report made by a committee of those who examined one lot was as follows:

"(a) Cool-curing during the summer months is a decided improvement over the ordinary method, and improves the quality of the cheese not less than two shillings, and in some cases four shillings per cwt. (b) Paraffining in some cases is an improvement when thoroughly applied on well-made, close-textured cheese, but does harm on mushy, soft and acidic cheese."

This added value placed upon cool-cured cheese by British merchants who understand their business, would mean a large sum if applied to the total cheese output of Canada. The lowest estimate placed upon it means an added value of over two-fifths of a cent per pound as compared with cheese cured at ordinary temperatures. In some cases it would be twice this figure, or over four-fifths a cent per pound. Patrons and factory owners should lay these things to heart, and take up the work of applying the cool-curing idea to every factory in the country. The initial cost might be large, but for a number of factories co-operating in the erection of a central cool-curing station it would not mean much and could be paid off in a season or two by the enhanced value of the product.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The fruit inspector at Montreal strongly objects, and rightly so, to the shipping of Stark and Ben Davis apples in October, as many exporters have been doing. These apples will not be fit for consumption for three months. If shipped now they will go direct to consumers, and work serious injury to the fruit trade.

The Department of Agriculture's inspector in Glasgow condemns the shipment of Canadian apples to Glasgow via New York as less satisfactory than from Montreal. Though a little may be saved in ocean freight rates via New York, this is more than offset by the greater distance which fruit has to be carried to the seaboard and the poorer condition in which fruit arrives via a United States port. Some British importers have recently cabled shippers to ship via the Canadian lines from Montreal.

Lord Onslow, Minister of Agriculture for Great Britain, is again to the front with a definite statement that there is no possibility of the embargo against Canadian cattle being removed. In the face of this why hesitate longer to establish the dead meat trade in Canada?

Our English Letter

The Season—Future of the Royal Show—The Dairy Show —Why not Exhibit Canadian Butter?—Prices and Prospects—Cheer?

London, Oct. 8.
The leaves of the Virginia creeper have reddened and are falling fast, a sure sign that winter is upon us. The days grow shorter and the sun is fast losing its power, while the heavy fogs night and morning have been most objectionable and impeded traffic. Touches of frost too have been frequent of late and roots are now almost ready to be raised. The past season on the whole has not been a bad one for the English farmer. In Essex it is said that things have been worse than the present generation of farmers have ever known them, and that the heavy clays had not recovered from the heavy rainfall of last year. The corn harvest is now all over in England and supplies of home-grown are coming into the markets in rapidly increasing quantities. The quality a month ago was poor but since they have been stacked they have come on wonderfully. Pastures are feel-

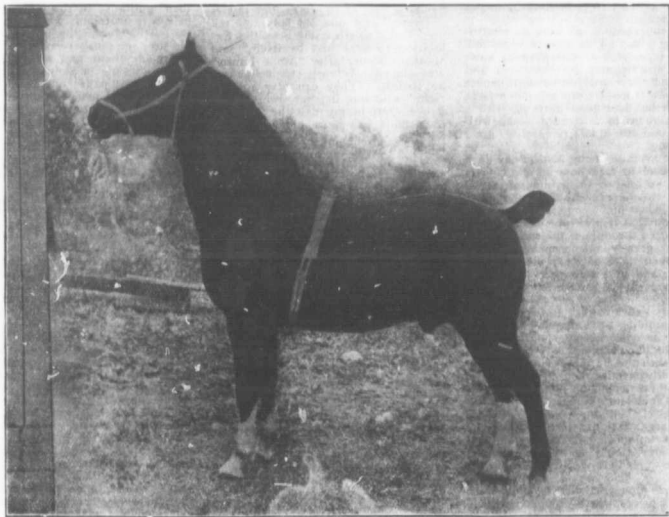
ing the effect of the cold nights, but beef prospects continue good and prices for store animals are maintained. Beef and mutton is dearer by 4 to 8 cents per 8 lbs. than it was a year ago, and there is no likelihood of things being easier in the near future.

was not a large one. The last two gatherings which were held on its permanent show yard near London, were particularly unfortunate, for on the couple there was a deficit of £18,000, with the result that the society has now no money to go on with. This week conferences have taken place between the exhibitors in various sections in the show and representatives of the society, but the result has unfortunately turned out as was expected, and unless a guarantee fund of £10,000 is raised no show will take place next year. It is to be hoped that some way will be found out of this deadlock, for it would be nothing short of a national calamity if the show had to be abandoned. It has been decided that if the show does take place that the date will be altered to the second week of July. A special meeting of members is convened for early next month, when something more definite will be settled.

a couple of classes for colonial butter, and the e attract a considerable number of Australian exhibitors, but I fail to find any from the Dominion. Why is this? Surely, if the Australian makers find it well to exhibit their stuff in London, would not Canadian dairies find it equally profitable? The classes are for salt and fresh butter respectively and the exhibit is to consist of one box containing not less than 56 lbs. and the prizes offered consist of a silver medal and £5, bronze medal and £3, and a third prize of £2. It is a long time to wait for the next show but Canadian makers should bear the subject in mind.

BUTTER PRICES AND PROSPECTS

The new season's Australian butter is opening up in fine condition, the quality and flavor being much better than for the last few seasons, owing, no doubt, to the fine rains and splendid weather general in Australia and New Zealand. Canadian butters are also more plentiful than they have been, with a general improvement in quality. Buyers are getting the butter freshly made and confidence in the quality of Canadian butters is gradually being restored. In addition to supplies from the colonies, we can rely upon as large quantity as last season, if not an increase, from



Imp. Hackney stallion Borrow Moss, sire Conqueror, dam by Danegelt, a very thick and stylish fellow, with nine and ten inches of clean hard bone. Imported by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

ing the effect of the cold nights, but beef prospects continue good and prices for store animals are maintained. Beef and mutton is dearer by 4 to 8 cents per 8 lbs. than it was a year ago, and there is no likelihood of things being easier in the near future.

FUTURE OF THE ROYAL SHOW

The English Royal Show is known all over the world, and its career most of it is to Great Britain that they have to look for their improved live stock. The last few years have been exceedingly unfortunate ones for the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for it has lost money on every show, with one exception, since 1898, and then the surplus

THE DAIRY SHOW

The annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has been taking place during the week in London. At one time it was customary at the Dairy Show, as at most agricultural exhibitions, to award prizes to owners of cattle upon the results of a judgment based wholly upon inspection. It is recognized now that the appearance of the animals is not necessarily a true guide to their value for dairy purposes, and accordingly, while certain prizes were given in the old way, the principal awards are based on the quality and quantity of the yield of milk. Full details of these are not yet made public, but the lessons to be learnt from them may well be referred to at a future date. There are

Argentina, so it is pretty evident that there will be nothing approaching a scarcity of butter, and prices are likely to keep within their present modest limits.

CHEESE

There is a general feeling that the price of cheese will go higher than the present rates during the coming winter, but business at present is dull and uninteresting. The comparatively low prices prevailing for the best class of cheese formed the subject of a good deal of discussion in connection with the Castle Douglas (Ayrshire) cheese show. Why was there a natural shrinking from the purchase of cheese? Mr. Osborne, a well-known factor, in answer

to this question said that he had an idea that the medical faculty were to blame for this. If anything went wrong with the digestion the doctor at once told them to stop eating cheese. Whether it was they were becoming more aristocratic and were refusing to eat cheese because it was the food of the people, he could not say. There was no doubt, however, that factories were suffering from the large prices that makers managed to get out of them last year, and also from an incubus of stock.

Another reason advanced for the low price of Scotch cheese was the large production of Canadian makers. Nobody could shut their eyes to the quality and superior get-up of Canadian cheese at the present time. They arrive in the market in first-class condition; and some of the larger dealers in the country did not aim at selling anything but Canadian cheese. Quality always commands better prices and is the only true criterion of value.

be held up to ridicule, after the style of this excerpt from a Toronto paper, as though he were cast in the coarsest mould—a rough, uncouth, illiterate creature, of

Homely joys and destiny obscure;

whose idle entertainment is a circus, his highest conception of pictorial merit a chorus of the "Lime Kiln Club," and his appreciation of the drama art confined strictly to ivercent music.

"We have said it is not 'the farmer's' fault that he and his occupation are subjected to so much scoundrelism, smart-Alick sportiveness; and yet, at the same time, we venture the opinion 'that if these guys, slights and slurs were duly and vigorously resented, upon every opportunity that presented itself, there would soon be less of the stuff offered. Neither can the chief blame be laid at the door of the man who holds a white-shirt job and finds a mark for his mirth in some flannel-shirted 'farmer.' The man who holds a white-shirt job has been coached by the big city newspapers of the day along this line of sportivity. The big city newspaper of the day entrust much of their editorial and reportorial work to callow youths, whose ambition to write 'racy stuff' is as wide as their ignorance of the ethics of journalism is profound; who have neither the instincts nor the training of the old-time newspaper man to control and guide them, and whose 'prentice hand is visible in almost any department of the paper one reads.

It probably never occurred to the young chappie, with the prince-nez, who is doing so gloriously in the authorship of this article intimating that "people from the rural districts" are debarré from hearing good band music (unless they patronize "Canada's Great Fair"), and who travesties the talk of these people—people very likely both speaking and writing the King's English better than young Mr. Eyeglasses does himself—that there are famous bands, such as those of Codfrey's and the Chicago Marine, not to mention the 31st, the 7th and the 88th Highlanders' regimental bands, have toured this Province and been heard by "people from the rural districts" in every quarter. So that hearing the band of the Black Watch at Toronto show, much as was the treat, was not, after all, an epoch-making incident in their musical experiences.

This penchant of the city press for lamppooning "the farmer," his speech, his style and his ways, is one of the silliest in the world.

The farmer of to-day can fairly claim to be as much a gentleman, scholar and good judge of certain thorough lubricant (if it should come to that), as the merchant of the city; even though the latter enjoy such special and enviable advantages as parting his hair in the middle, seeing the cars every day, wearing patent leather shoes and owning a pug dog. And not only so, for if truth were fully known, the city man would be found yearning to possess the money in the bank, the cheerfulness in the easy mind, the healthy stomach, and the clear head of this very 'farmer' whom he is invited, by cheap, juvenile jokers, to regard as a freak of nature, and in the economy of everyday affairs, nothing short of an all-round lobster.

TALBOT WARREN TORRANCE,
Gait, Ont.

"How can you pronounce these Russian names?" asked the correspondent.

"We don't try," responded the Japanese officer. "We just call them 'Whiskers.'"

Correspondence

Plowing and Plowing Matches

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Knowing that your paper is always alive to the interests of the farmers, and thinking that a few words on this subject would not be out of place, I submit to you these few lines for your worthy consideration. I have not had any experience in conducting plowing matches, nor do I pretend to be an expert plowman, but I always admire and like to see good plowing encouraged, and I am convinced that there is no better way of encouraging good farming than by holding plowing matches.

In my opinion, plowing is deteriorating to-day. This is to be regretted. If a farm is not well plowed, however else it may be cultivated and weeded afterwards, one cannot expect to raise as good crops as upon a farm which has had good plowing, with a due amount of cultivation along with it. Good crops, as a rule, follow good plowing.

The average young man to-day does not seem to care how his plowing is done, so long as the ground is turned over, and he can show a good day's work when night comes. I am of the opinion that if plowing matches were instituted throughout the country they would greatly assist in making young plowmen take more pride in their work, and in a few years we would see a great improvement along this line.

The advantages to be derived from holding such matches would be great if arrangements could be made for holding them annually in conjunction with the Farmers' Institutes and agricultural fairs of each county. At first there would be difficulty in getting sufficient money to offer as prizes. I think, however, that if these two organizations were to take the matter up and lay aside a certain sum of money each year, and the farmers in the immediate vicinity in which the match is held would add to this, enough money could be obtained to award prizes worth competing for.

In some sections where plowing matches have been held prizes have been awarded to boys sixteen years and under. This, in my opinion, is a mistake, as I think boys of that age are altogether too young to plow. Undoubtedly there are some boys at that age who can do fairly good plowing, but the majority, as a rule, cannot, and I think eighteen would be a more suitable age as the limit for boys, as it would give more of them a chance, and they would be capable of doing better plowing.

PLOWMAN,

Peterboro' Co., Ont.

Having Fun with a Farmer

Editor, THE FARMING WORLD:

The following extract from a Toronto evening paper's report of the Canadian National Exhibition, should

not be allowed to pass without a protest:

"The audience this morning was largely made up of people from the rural districts, many of whom had never heard a first-class band, and the concert was a treat for them in the fullest sense of the word. Naturally they were most delighted by the patriotic and other familiar airs like 'Annie Laurie.' 'I tell you, them fellows don't have to depend on rats and bang to get through,' said one stalwart yeoman, who had evidently experienced the other kind. 'Most bands is just clash, clash, but this is different,' said one old lady. 'I tell you, that's worth coming to the Exhibition to hear just by itself,' said another listener after 'Annie Laurie' was played. A few were inclined to be critical. 'They can play soft all right,' said one listener from Centre Bruce, 'but in my day the Tiverton town band had more ginger in it. I tell you, we just used to whoop it up when we went to Kincardine on the 12th of July, and when we struck No. 6 in the pink book, we made every horse on the street prance.'

To a large number of fairly good and well-meaning people whose hard luck it is to live in the big cities, 'the farmer,' whose fair fortune it is to live in a God-made community, appears to be a fellow-being whose presence on the earth can be accounted for only on the supposition that Providence had a spell of humor on at the time of his creation, and made him to be a perpetual joke to the rest of the race.

"The farmer" hasn't himself to blame for having been constituted a butt for the urban resident. There is nothing either in his personality or his vocation to call for all the contemptuous cracks got off at his expense. Take even the average farmer, and who will undertake to declare that he compares unfavorably, physically, intellectually or morally, with the average city-bred man? And, if we make the comparison between types of the most conspicuous of both classes, what chairman of debates is going to find the weight of argument against "the farmer"? In mode of life, industrial and social, there is, of course, strong contrast presented between the two; but surely that implies no reflection on "the farmer," either as to refinement of taste, capacity of brain or nobility of character. Nor did it foud find him, so inclined, crossing the line of demarcation—embracing city pursuits and assimilating in the most practical and thorough way with the urban community. As a matter of fact, the ranks of professional and mercantile life are often most signally recruited from the much jeered "farmer"; indeed, the complaint is only too well founded that over-much of the brains and brains of an essentially agricultural country goes in this way.

And yet "the farmer" continues to



A 18-month-old Clydesdale Stallion. Weight 1350 lbs. Fed on Carneaef from weaning time. Owned by N. Thompson, Orangeville, Ont.

Cattle in the North-West Territories

The Days of the Open Range—Branding the Youngsters—Bucking the Bronchos

By J. McCasie

The introduction of the cattle business into Canadian territory meant little change in methods from those pursued on the ranch in the south. There is much that is regarded as romance absent in Canadian ranching and much that is to be regarded as wholesome improvement present. The paternal treatment of the Indians under Canadian institutions has cut out from our history the tragic and exciting frontier features of the pushing westward of civilization in the United States. In Canada the displacement of the aborigine was no less certain than in the United States, but in the former case it was an orderly development carried on under the sanction of British law and justice and British regard for minority rights; in the latter case it was forcible displacement and extinction. The story of the pushing westward of the American frontier is written in blood; the worst enemy of the Canadian red has been the whiskey-trader and his course was soon run. The whiskey trading had not reached very large proportions before the arrival of the North-West Mounted Police, and after their arrival the business suffered steady and rapid contraction. The first bunch of cattle of any importance really came in in the same year as the police, and comprised about thirty head, which were brought in about the police district at old Fort McLeod.

We may consider this as the beginning of the period of the open range. The equipment of the rancher was extremely meagre. His home was a mud-covered shack, or in some cases a dug-out in the side of a coulee. If the ranch employed a number of cowboys a bunk house sometimes adjoined the shack, otherwise one building and one room served for a sleeping, eating and living apartment and was used besides for holding saddles and other kinds of equipment. The walls were usually decorated with chaps, spurs, bridles, ropes, and other articles of furnishing for the cowboy and his horse. The house was seldom surrounded by any garden and the sole yard decoration was the corn

or tomato can. A circular pole staked stood nearby and sometimes a rude windlass for the swinging up of a carcass of beef. If neighbors were too scarce for the division of a herd among the members of a beef-ranch, the dry climate kept the fresh meat from spoiling. The staple meat, however, was usually cured bacon, and the bread was the sour dough baked by the rancher himself.

The work of the rancher was made up of the work of rounding up all stock in the spring, cutting out the beef and younger steers and holding up the cows and calves for calf branding, then again rounding up stock in the fall and cutting loose everything but the beef, which was driven to the nearest shipping point and sold. Between the round-ups, which usually lasted about six weeks each time, the cowboy broke his horses, and sometimes rode out to keep his stock within a certain limit. Branding in the early days was always done in the open. The cows would be held in a bunch by the riders. A curly calf would be picked by the side of a mother of a certain brand, the cowboy would start after it, swinging his rope with supple wrist till the right moment when the calf would be laid by the heels or head and drawn towards the fire and the irons applied to its young flesh. A charge from the mother was not unusual. An animal past the stage of calfhood that had escaped previous branding was called a "maverick," and riding the prairie for these in off seasons was sometimes a source of large profit and gave a good beginning to many a herd.

The working of cattle was always a co-operative business. The country might be divided into three or four districts. A foreman or boss of the round-up was chosen, and work was detailed by him to the boys from different ranches, or outfits, as they are called, and they ranged up and down the country, gathering all stock to some pre-arranged centre. The cowboys usually rode hard—from fifty to eighty miles a day—and required a string of nine or ten horses

each, so that they would ride the same horse only one day in eight or ten. The general bunch of horses was kept about the camp and held night and day by one rider, who was called a horse wrangler. The cattle bunch had likewise to be night-herded, and the holding of the cattle was sometimes hard work, as range cattle are easily frightened or assailed. It was the practice of the night rider to sing to the herd to keep them composed.

The beef round-up was usually a time of considerable festivity; money came in freely and the fall round-up usually brought the boys to town for once in a long time. Long absence from town life brought on a wild outbreak of pleasure, and the pleasures of the cowboy were generally of a simple, eager sort. Canada has never seen any real "shooting-up" of a town, but gun play has not been entirely absent.

The cowboy's horse in the old days was usually a stout broncho. The term "broncho" means essentially wild, and is loosely applied to any unbroken prairie horse. The typical broncho is a half-bred chukka from Indian blood, and a better sire of any sort. He is a horse hard to break, but of great endurance and usefulness. He is first roped, and his first lesson consists in teaching him not to "go against rope" which he learns usually in about half a day. After being roped he is generally snubbed up to a post in the centre of the corral and allowed to fight rope until he will not allow it to tighten on him, and will lead docilely and smartly any place. He is then bridled with the hackamore, a strong species of halter, blindfolded, saddled and mounted, and the constraint of the cinch leads to wonderful jumping and bucking to free himself, and the cowboy riding the broncho requires a good level head and is attended with considerable danger.

New Ontario Fair

With the characteristic energy of the new settler, the people of the Port Arthur district held a most successful fair on September last. For some time a scheme has been under way to fit up a commodious fair ground, on the street car line, midway between Port Arthur and Port William. The plot selected though midway between the two town halls, had to be abandoned, because it was found to be within the Port Arthur limits, and, of course, it would not do for one town to have any advantage over the other. Nothing daunted, about two weeks before the date of the show a few enterprising citizens of Port Arthur took the matter up and succeeded in erecting commodious temporary buildings in that town, in which the show was held.

There was a good showing of New Ontario products, including cattle, sheep, poultry, grains, grasses, vegetables, butter, flowers and fruit. Old Ontario sent up some fine Shorthorn cattle, and also some sheep. These were sold by auction after the show. There were several exhibitors from Manitoba also. Among the local exhibitors of prominence was Mr. R. B. Martyn, of Murrillo, who showed ten herd of Shorthorns, and a lot of grain and roots. The display of grain and roots was attractive and showed what the possibilities of the district are. There was a good showing of ladies' work. Misses Smith and Brough conducted a cooking school during the fair, which was largely patronized by the ladies of the town and country. J. K. S.

First Irishman—"Pat, p'what is a ventriologist?" Second Irishman—"Why, a man who stands at one side of the street and talks to himself at the other."

The Swine Exhibit at St. Louis

In making a report of the World's Fair swine exhibit, it is a difficult matter to comment on each prize-winner, owing to the fact that all the different breeds were shown at the same time. We will endeavor, however, to give a general report of the breeds of special interest to Canadian breeders.

Berkshires

The exhibit in this breed was perhaps the strongest that was ever brought together in a show ring, and among them were some wonderful specimens of the breed. In the aged boars the contest for first honors lay between H. N. Gentry's "Premier Longfellow" and J. Lovejoy's "Royal Communion," the decision finally going to the Gentry entry. We are informed that Lovejoy paid \$1,000 for his boar, which was certainly a very fine specimen, but scarcely of as good breeding type as Premier Longfellow. W. H. Durham, of Toronto, exhibited a very useful boar in this class, but had to be satisfied with eighth place in an entry of 25 animals. In each of the other classes for boars under 2 years, Gentry was the successful exhibitor, except in the class for boars over 6 and under 12 months, where E. W. Jessop, Rockville, Indiana, secured first on a boar of very superior quality, having good length and depth of side, possessing a head of remarkable quality and standing on good legs. This boar was also awarded junior championship and also reserve and Championship. Durham showed an imported boar in the class 12 to 18 months, but unfortunately he had not fully recovered from his recent sea voyage, and was very much off his legs. Baron C. 5th, an imported snout and snout, was also shown in this class by W. H. Durham, and secured eleventh place in an entry of over 30 animals. In the section for boars over 6 and under 12 months, there were over forty entries, and Durham again secured eleventh place. In the aged sow class Durham had two entries, winning fifth on Premier Queen, an imported sow. His best imported sow, which would have been a strong candidate, was withdrawn by the exhibitor owing to her being off in condition, the result of her recent sea voyage. This sow was champion sow at the Royal in England, and has the reputation of being a great winner in the Old Country. In the section for sows over 18 and under 24 months the Canadian exhibitor had two entries, which were both imported, and on which he secured 5th and 6th place. In section 12 to 18 months, W. H. Durham exhibited Barewood Ivy, a sow of his own breeding, on which he secured 10th place in an entry of over 30 animals. This sow and the 5th prize sow in the under 2-year class were sold to Mr. Gentry for \$700. In section 6 to 12 months a long smooth sow shown by Durham, not getting wide the money, although in our opinion she was strong enough to win in strong company. She was shown in a class of 43 animals. The type of pigs which are most in demand by American breeders are much shorter and thicker than we look for in Canadian show rings. Many of the animals exhibited by Durham were placed much lower than they would be by a Canadian judge. In the classes for barrows, Mr. Durham was quite successful, winning 4th on barrow, over 1 year, and 1st on barrow, under 1 year, and 2nd and 3rd on barrow under 6 months. In pens of

three barrows he was 2nd in section under 1 year, and 1st in section under 6 months, the last being also exhibited in sweepstake class.

Tamworths

The exhibit of Tamworths was on the whole good, and the Canadian exhibitor, Messrs. Douglas & Sons, secured the lion's share of the prizes, and great credit is due them for the quality of the animals brought out by them. The judge, Mr. Ball, who is secretary of the Tamworth Association, exercised great care in placing the awards, and while adhering closely to the Tamworth standard, paid particular attention to the bacon type.

In the aged boars 1st prize went to Englewood's Fireman, the boar which won the silver medal for Messrs. Elliott & Sons, of Galt, Ont., at the Toronto exhibition. This boar was sold to an American breeder, who exhibited him at this show. Second prize went to Oliver Twist, bred and exhibited by D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont. This boar has a lengthy, deep side with good shoulders and hams, and possesses a nice smooth body. Third prize went to C. W. Freelove, of Clyde, Kansas. This boar was heavy in the shoulder, was a little short and rather plain in the hams. The 4th prize was of similar type to the 3rd prize, but slightly longer. In section 18 to 24 months, Mactopper, shown by Douglas, secured first place. This boar was not highly fitted, and showed a little shallowness of side, but had good length. The 2nd prize boar, Exposition Prince, shown by W. W. Morton, Russellville, Ky., was bred by J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, Ontario. This boar had a good body with a strong back, but is somewhat down in the fetlocks and his hair is rather coarse.

In section 12 to 18 the Douglas entry, Maplehurst Leader, was first choice. He is a long, smooth, deep pig, with a well fleshed back. The second prize went to W. W. Morton on a boar that was a little narrow in the back, short in side and somewhat bare on the gammon. The third prize boar, King Hugo, shown by Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis., possesses splendid length, slightly heavy in front, but showing strong constitution. He might easily have been placed higher in the awards.

Section 6 to 12 months. First went to C. W. Freelove on a boar of fair length but a little short in the rib. He had, however, a well covered ham. The 2nd prize, Kentucky Champion, shown by W. W. Morton, was a little off in type, but showed no constitution, having a strong back. In placing the 3rd prize we differ somewhat from the judge, as we think the boar, Sammy M., shown by Kelly Bros., might have been placed first without injustice. This boar was of good Tamworth type, having a long body with good back, and possessing splendid bone. He had any fault it was a slight inclination to wrinkle. The Douglas entry, Maplehurst King, secured fourth place, this boar had good length, deep sides, well covered hams, and was well covered with hair of good quality. He was perhaps a little weak on his pasterns, but in our opinion he could have been placed second to Sammy M. without injustice.

Section under 6 months. Richard King, shown by Kelly Bros., was an easy first. This boar showed good Tamworth character, having a long deep side, with well formed ribs, and having a splendid coat of hair. Sec-

ond went to Morton on a boar shorter in body and somewhat plain in the rump. Third and 4th went to Douglas, and 5th and 6th to Freelove.

In aged sows the 1st prize was awarded to Lady Anhurst, shown by Douglas & Sons, winner of first in the aged class at the Toronto Exhibition. This sow has immense size, weighing at least 1,000 lbs., and is of first class Tamworth character. One might find fault with her for being overdone, but she carries her flesh evenly, and is very strong. The second prize sow, Elmdale Beauty, was bred by J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, Ontario, and shown by W. W. Morton. This sow has good shoulders, long deep sides and good hams, but is a trifle off in her pasterns. The 3rd prize went to Douglas & Sons on a sow that was much shorter and somewhat heavy in the shoulder. The 4th prize went to Emma F., shown by Freelove, this sow was of good type, but a little under size. She was shown at a disadvantage, having raised a litter of pigs. The 5th also went to Freelove on a sow that had a decidedly Duroc-Jersey formation. Kelly Bros. secured 6th on a sow of better Tamworth type than the 5th prize sow, but plain on the back and somewhat coarse in the hair.

Section 18 to 24 months. The sow, Blain's Last, bred by Norman Blain, St. George, Ont., and shown by Douglas & Sons, was first in this section. This sow also won senior championship, and we believe won the silver medal at Toronto. She has splendid length, with an even back, good flanks and splendid hams. The 2nd prize went to the same exhibitor on a sow that was a little plain on the back, but of good type. W. W. Morton won third on a sow that was shorter on the ribs and tucked up in the flank. Her bone was also a little lighter than her length. The 4th went to Kelly Bros. on a sow of heavy-backed type and also light in the hams.

Section 12 to 18 months. First in this class was Rosalind, bred by Douglas & Sons, and shown by W. W. Morton. This sow was also reserve champion. She was of splendid Tamworth type, but showed a slight patch at the tail head. Her flesh had a loose, flabby appearance and her bone was not of the best. The second was awarded to Douglas & Sons on a full sister to the first prize sow. She was in many respects a better sow, but at the time of showing was off her legs. Third went to Kelly Bros. on a sow with a very narrow back but having good length, fair depth of rib, but somewhat drooped in the rump.

Section 6 to 12. Verty Queen, shown by Douglas & Sons, was given first place, and she also secured the Grand Championship in the Tamworth class. She has splendid Tamworth character, a good back, smooth deep sides, her flanks are well covered and she stands on good strong legs. Her head was also of the most desirable type. The second went to the same exhibitor on a sow of similar character, but scarcely as deep in the ribs; third going to Mayflower Queen, a sow bred by J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, Ont., and shown by W. W. Morton. This sow was somewhat undersized, and a little too coarse in the body, but was won by Freelove on a sow of better Tamworth type but somewhat off in her legs. The 5th place was given to Lucy B., shown by Kelly Bros. This sow without any injustice might have been placed next to the two Douglas entries. She had good length and showed good Tamworth character.

Section under 6 months. Middlesex Beauty, bred by H. C. Begg, Glan-

worth, Ont., and shown by W. W. Morton, was first in this section. This was a well developed sow for her age, but showed a little coarseness in her hair. The 2nd prize was won by Model Queen 2nd, shown by Douglas & Sons, was, in our opinion a better type of sow. She had a splendid head, good length of body, and showed good depth of side. The third went to Kelly Bros. on a sow of much shorter type that was also a little plain in the rump. Freeborn secured fourth place on a sow of fair quality, but small. The 5th and 6th prize sows were also very small for their class. The herd prizes, consisting of get of sire, produce of sow, senior and junior herds, were all won by the Canadian exhibitors, who also captured the premier championship for breeder and exhibitor. In the grade barrow classes the Canadian exhibitors won all the prizes.

Yorkshires.

Competition in the different sections of the large Yorkshires was very keen, and perhaps the best specimens of the breed that could be produced in England, Scotland, Canada and the United States were brought together at this great show. It is perhaps an unusual thing to allow two exhibitors to combine their herds just at the moment before going into the show ring, and be allowed to show as one herd, as was done at St. Louis. The rules published by the World's Fair management were very strict, but in the application of them the greatest leniency was shown, changes in the entries in all classes were permitted and animals that were not the property of the exhibitor at the time of making the entries were allowed to be substituted for the best specimens entered. The judge, Mr. J. J. Ferguson, in making his awards, took a somewhat extreme bacon type as his standard, and as a result, in very many cases, animals lacking in vigor and constitution were placed high up in the awards. This certainly is not the class of animal that a careful breeder would select in founding a breeding herd.

Boars over 2 years.—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., got first in this section on a boar showing great substance, having an ideal shoulder and a well covered back, without a wrinkle throughout his whole side, which had abundant depth. Cotgrave, Duke of York, the first prize boar at Toronto this year, was second. This boar was shown by Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn. He had good length of body and a well covered back, but was a little deficient in flank and long and bare on the gammon. The 3rd prize went to a boar that was in just good breeding condition, shown by A. Vrooman, Carthage.

Boars 18 to 24 months.—First was given to Colston Eclipse, an imported boar, shown by W. E. Rockhill, Etna Green, Ind. This boar had good length and good depth of side, with strong bone of only fair quality, his principal fault being a narrowness in the chest and a plainness in the knees and hocks. Second went to a fat brother of the first prize boar, shown by Canfield. This boar had a better head, better legs and a better fleshed back than the first prize boar, but showed a shortness of rib and was somewhat tucked up in the flank. Brethour's entry, Oak Lodge Premier, was put down to third place in this section. This boar was wonderfully smooth and carried his flesh evenly. He was brought out in the pink of condition. He was certainly a strong favorite with many good judges, but he was not sufficiently rangy and narrow on the back to please the eye of the judge.

Boars 12 to 18 months.—First went to Dalmeny Clipper, a boar shown by Canfield. He had good length, a good head and fairly good depth of side, but was slightly sown in the back. Second went to Brethour on his boar, Oak Lodge Magnet. This boar showed good constitution but was a trifle short in his side. Lake Park Victor 6th, bred and owned by Canfield, was third, and a boar of Oak Lodge breeding shown by W. E. Rockhill, was placed fourth.

Boars 6 to 12 months.—Summer Hill Perfection, winner of the silver medal at Toronto, won first in this class. This boar was bred by D. C. Flatt, and was shown by Canfield. He was not in as good condition as when shown in Toronto, showing a little coarseness in the shoulder and somewhat wrinkled in the sides. Brethour's entries were placed second and third on boars of his own breeding, in fact every pig shown by Brethour, with one exception, was bred by himself. Fourth prize was won by Canfield and fifth by Rockhill.

Boars under 6 months.—Canfield won first in this section on a boar which was certainly misplaced, as he was down on the pasterns, plain on the back, a little drooped in the rump, and very bare on the shank. Second went to Oak Lodge Ajax, bred and shown by Brethour, a young boar with a good head and good length of body, and standing on four good legs, but a little out of condition. Third prize went to Canfield on a boar of very much better quality than his first prize one. Fourth was won by Brethour.

Sows over 2 years.—First, Canfield's entry, Botesford Express, an imported sow of large size, but with a neck hardly well enough covered for a sow of her depth of side. Brethour won second on Oak Lodge Queen Bess, a sow showing good breed, characterized scarcely in high enough condition to show to the best advantage. The third went to an imported sow, Botesford Satisfaction, shown by Canfield. She had good depth and substance, but showed a little fat along the back. Brethour's Oak Lodge Clara 30th was fourth, this sow possesses a good strong fleshed back with a good smooth deep side, but is a trifle too short in the head. Colston Lass, an imported sow, shown by Rockhill was fifth and Vrooman secured sixth place on a sow of Oak Lodge breeding. This sow was very uniform and of a very desirable type, but scarcely in show condition. She was, perhaps, as desirable a brood sow as any in the ring, and might have been placed higher in the awards without injustice to anyone.

Sow 18 to 24 months.—Canfield got first in this section on a sow that won first in Toronto this year. She had good length and fair depth, but was slightly tucked up in the flank and her hams were scarcely ideal from a Wiltshire side standpoint. Oak Lodge Maiden was placed second. This sow was bred and exhibited by Brethour, and showed good length, smooth deep sides and well fleshed hams, and was altogether a most desirable brood sow. Third went to Canfield on an imported sow, Dalmeny Duchess 4th. Fourth went to Brethour on Oak Lodge Pride 6th, and 5th to Rockhill.

Sows 12 to 18 months.—Canfield secured first and second in this section on two imported sows showing good length of body. Third and fourth went to Brethour on a pair of smooth well fleshed sows.

Sows 6 to 12 months.—Canfield again secured first in this section on Summer Hill Topsey, a very large sow that showed wonderful size for

the age. She was also of good type, and afterwards secured the Grand Championship. Second went to a sow of Oak Lodge Cindrella breeding, shown by Brethour. This sow certainly looked more like a sow under 12 months, and with the exception of perhaps being a trifle short in the side was ideal. Third was won by Brethour on a sow from the Oak Lodge Julia family, and fourth by Canfield.

Sows under 6 months.—First was won by the exhibitor on a young sow of the Oak Lodge Julia family. She had a well fleshed back, and might perhaps have had more length to qualify her for first prize. Second went to Canfield on a sow that was also short in the side and bare in the gammon. Third went to Brethour on a young sow from the Oak Lodge Pride family, which was readily acknowledged to be the best sow shown in this class. Fourth went to Canfield and fifth to Rockhill.

Four pigs, get of one sire.—First, Canfield on four pigs sired by Dalmeny Turk; 2nd, Oak Lodge Chanceller; 3rd, Brethour on four pigs sired by Oak Lodge Royal Prince.

Four pigs, produce of one sow.—First, Brethour, on four pigs from Oak Lodge Julia 14th; 2nd, Canfield on four pigs from Summer Hill May; 3rd, Brethour on four pigs from Oak Lodge Royal Princess.

Boar and three sows over 1 year.—First, Canfield; 2nd, Brethour; 3rd, Canfield; 4th, Brethour; 5th, Rockhill; 6th, Vrooman.

Boar and three sows under 1 year.—First, Canfield; 2nd and 3rd, Brethour; 4th, Canfield.

The prize of \$25 for boar and three sows bred by exhibitor was won by Brethour on four ideal animals. Mr. Brethour also secured the much coveted "Premier Championship for Breeder" and "Premier Championship for Exhibitor" winning the largest aggregate in the breed classes on animals bred by himself.

In the various sections for barrows competition was very keen, the Oak Lodge exhibit being particularly strong, all the first prizes, with one exception, coming to this herd. In section for barrows over 1 year old, Brethour secured first and second on a pair of barrows of great substance and quality, weighing over 500 lbs. each. The barrow securing first in this section was afterwards given reserve grand champion against all pure breeds under 18 months. In section for barrows 6 to 12 months, Brethour secured first and third on a pair of barrows of very similar type; second going to Canfield.

Brethour's first prize barrow afterwards won championship for barrows any age. Grand Championship for barrows any breed under 12 months, and reserve Grand Championship over all, any breed or age.

In barrows under 6 months, first went to Jos. Featherston 4, Sons, Streetsville, Ont.; second and third to Brethour.

Three barrows over 1 year.—First Brethour; 2nd, Over 6 and under 12 months—First, Brethour; 2nd, Canfield; 3rd, Featherston. Brethour's first prize pen also secured championship for pure-bred barrows, any age, in the three classes. Under 6 months—1st, Featherston; 2nd and 3rd, Brethour.

Grades from Pure-bred Yorkshire Sires—Barrows over 1 year, first, Featherston. Over 6 and under 12 months, first and second, Brethour; third, Featherston. Under 6 months, first and second, Brethour; third, Featherston. Brethour's first prize barrow in this section also winning

championship grade barrow, any age, grand championship, any breed grade under 6 months, and reserve grand championship over all, any breed, grade or age.

Brethroun won first in pens of grades under 12 months and under 6 months. Brethroun's first prize pen also won championship for pen of grade barrows, any age.—Canadian.

NOTE—A special report of Canada's winnings in the sheep classes at St. Louis was arranged for, but up to the time of going to press it had not reached this office. We shall therefore be compelled to hold it over for next issue.—Editor.

Separating the Foal and Mare

In the case of agricultural mares often taken away to work while the foal is shut up and only allowed access periodically to the udder while they run together at night. This separating is not so violent as where mare and foal have never been parted for an hour. In the latter case there is often trouble for a time, and circumstances must decide whether it is best to shut up both out of sight and hearing, or to withdraw one from the society of the other by placing the one removed in another field. Unless the foal is temporarily shut up and fed on bran, oats, chaff and hay, with such green food as may be available, until he has got over his bereavement, it is decidedly best to leave him on ground with which he is familiar, and in company to which he has been accustomed. Even mature horses cannot bear being alone, and we have known a colt to take up with a flock of geese, and follow them in grazing, rather than be left in solitude. Other horses, or even sheep or young bullocks, with which the foal has previously been associated, are a great help in grazing, where the mare is taken into work and the foal left in the field. When there is any chance of his breaking out he should be put in a loose-box for a time, but, except in very bad situations, the practice of wintering foals in confinement is to be strongly deprecated. If generously fed he will do better in the open, for never by any chance does the foal that is stabled or cooped up in a loose-box get enough exercise to ensure his development. A sheltered pasture, and a rough shed into which he can run if it rains, are ample for his wants if food is plentiful enough to maintain vital heat, and the odds are that he will never enter the shed unless fed there. The quantity of corn a colt should have must depend entirely on circumstances of which only the owner has definite knowledge, i.e., the requirements of the animal, the abundance or otherwise of grass kept, and its nutritive properties, which vary materially, and the state of the weather. In cold weather and snow, and in exposed situations, more food will be wanted than in mild open weather in a sheltered spot. What is needed is to keep the animal growing and thriving. In ordinary cases 2 pounds or 3 pounds of crushed oats and 1 pound of bran per diem will suffice, and may form the basis of personal experiment as to individual requirements.—English Farm and Home.

Wintering Stockers

Prof. Mumford of the Illinois Experiment Station has recently secured information from a number of cattle feeders throughout that state on the present methods of beef production. The following extract from a bulletin on the subject gives the views of some of these feeders on wintering stockers:

In buying stockers a common practice is to purchase cattle during the fall and early winter that are thin in flesh and weigh from 500 to 600 pounds, winter

them on a ration calculated merely to keep them from shrinking in weight, and either fatten with grain or grass during the summer or graze them through the pasture, and then finish on grain the following fall. Thus we find that more than two-thirds of our correspondents buy their stockers and feeders in the fall and winter. The reason given by the great majority of these is that the cattle can be bought more cheaply at that time. Practically all of the remainder buy in the spring, and the statement is made in some instances that while the market is usually lower on stockers and feeders during the fall and early winter, the expense of wintering often brings the real cost per hundred weight to a point above the price commanded by the same cattle in the spring. By "expense of wintering" is meant feed, labor, interest, taxes and mortality.

The experience of some of our correspondents indicates that stockers carried through the grazing season on pasture will yield larger returns during that time if previously maintained if fed a liberal ration of grain for several months before pasturing. The former method is the one followed most economical in localities which are naturally adapted to the growing of grass and forage crops largely to the exclusion of grain. But under average Illinois conditions it is rarely sound good economy to carry stockers a considerable time on a mere maintenance allowance, even though the subsequent gain on grass be thereby increased. The average daily gain secured with yearlings on grass alone through the grazing season is variously stated by 161 of our correspondents. The mean of these is 1.96 pounds. For two-year-olds on grass alone the average daily gain, based on 170 replies, is 1.87 pounds.

Sheep on Small Farms

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that large areas are required on which to raise sheep. It is true that it will not do to crowd too many on a small area with any idea that they will get their living from the vegetation there, but if, say one hundred sheep were to be fitted to twenty acres, properly handled, together with proper feeding, would bring desirable results. Taking twenty acres as the area to be used it would be a good plan to divide this into three fields; two fields of five acres each and one ten-acre field. The five-acre plots should be sown in rape or some other special feeding crop, and the ten-acre field used for general grazing. In this plot there should be shade and water, and the grain feeding should be done here also. The fields of rape should be used alternately; that is, give the flock of sheep access to one field four or five hours a day for one week, then to the other field in the same manner. If these fields were profitably pastured the result of the droppings would make them sufficiently rich for almost any crop, when it was desired to use them in that way, which could be done by having movable fences, so that other fields could be used for the sheep in other years.

Keeping Good Sires

Many agricultural societies, particularly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, do not hold fairs, but in lieu thereof buy and maintain pure-bred sires for the use of their members. This is a practice which might well be imitated more largely in Ontario, where the number of fairs seems excessive. By adhering to one breed of cattle, horses, sheep or swine, as the case may be, the stock belonging to the members of a society may be graded up wonderfully at a small cost, but the habit of chang-

ing continually from one breed to another must prove fatal to all plans for building up a good, uniform herd or flock of grades, which is just what the average farmer needs.—W. A. Clemons.

The Boy Farmers

The second annual dinner of the Broadview Boys' Institute was held last week. About fifty youthful husbandmen sat down to tables decorated by corn, wheat stalks and other rewards of husbandry. All the dishes had been prepared from the products of the miniature farms, and even the foreign beverages, tea and coffee, were supplemented by native grown chicory and "pea coffee." A neat menu card, printed by the Broadview Boys' Press announced as guests of honor Messrs. Wm. Rennie, Wm. Scott and F. J. Smale, who made suitable addresses. Captain Atkinson, superintendent, presided. A musical program was rendered by several of the pupils.

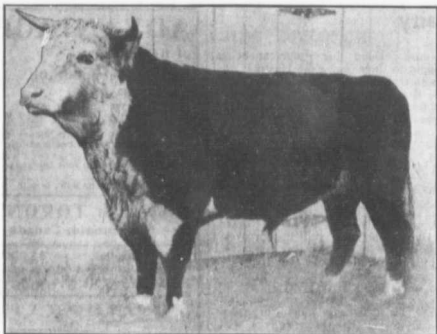
Tommy—"A say, maw, wan o' th' boys in oor cless wis sayin' that we're deccidedly frae the maw, wan o' th' maw!" Maw—"Not on my side of the hoose, Tommy."

TESTS RELIABLE AND UNRELIABLE

We have received a report of a test of Herbageum made on milk cows. The object of the test was to prove whether there was a profit in the use of Herbageum for increased production of milk or not. The test was made by a Quebec farmer and covered a period of three months. He conducted the matter very carefully, but his plan of testing was at fault. He weighed the milk of each cow in the herd every day, and fed Herbageum to them all every alternate week. To our surprise every cow shows a greater quantity of milk during the weeks when Herbageum was fed, and a slight falling off for the weeks when it was not fed. This we think is remarkable, because one week's feeding would affect the following week's production. Feeding it for a month at a time would have been better, but it is impossible to make a fair test of Herbageum on one lot of animals by feeding it for a month, dropping it for a month or substituting something else, and then feeding it again for a month. The effect of one month's feeding will run well on into the next month and the results will be so blended that a fair decision as to comparative results will be impossible. Not only this, but the condition of the atmosphere and the physical condition of the animals may make during one month be such as to make a good showing impossible, while the next month may be in every way conducive to the rapid production of flesh or milk. A test to be fair and reasonable must be made on two lots of animals of the same age and breeding, and as nearly alike in every way as possible.

To be conclusive the test would necessarily extend over a period of at least three months for milk cows, and not less than five months for the production of bacon, and during the test the weight and value of food consumed by each lot would necessarily be noted and charged to them. The cost of production deducted from the value of the produce would show the net profit on the respective lots and the difference in the profits of the two lots would show the profit in the use of Herbageum. Such a test would be reasonable, fair and of value, and we would be very pleased to correspond with any responsible feeder who would systematically carry out a test on these lines.

THE BRAVER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Galt, Ont.



Champion Hereford Bull of British Columbia. Bred by the Kirkland Estate, Westham Island, B.C., and owned by J. C. Merryfield & Sons, Mount Lehman, B. C. He won first as a yearling at New Westminster in 1900, and has had first and diploma in his class ever since. Calved May 24, 1888.

The Victoria Exhibition, British Columbia

Specially reported for

THE FARMING WORLD

The Victoria Exhibition just closed will rank as one of the most successful it has held; it ran very smoothly, the weather was delightful, the exhibits good and the attendance better by about 2,000 than last year.

CATTLE

The stock shows continued improvement not only in quality but in fitting. A great proportion of it was only off grass. In cattle practically the Short-horn classes were the only cattle which had been fed and fitted and these proved a very creditable exhibit and competition was fair in each of the classes. The aged bulls were a good class and also the aged cows. The sweepstakes bull, purchased by W. Moses, of Saanich, from W. Mercer (Ontario), was beaten by another Ontario bull, brought in some time ago by Herbert Wright, Prospect Earl, bred by J. MacCallum, of Iona Station. Wm. Tambouline who bought him was lucky in his purchase, and deserves great credit as a feeder. With his aged cow, Dolly Gem 99, bred by Jas. Gibbs, of Brookdale, purchased at the same time, he had another sweep for female, which insured his winning the herd. The bull and the cow are even, well meated Shorthorns.

Mr. R. K. Bennett, of Calgary, won second on the herd, and some of the exhibitors are inclined to think that his red heifer will beat the Tambouline cow at the New Westminster show. The judges took a long time before they came to a decision as to the merits of the heifer and the cow, so that it is quite possible that the positions may be reversed in New Westminster. Mr. Bennett showed good judgment in securing this heifer from Mr. Platt, who imported her. She is Carnation 6th, and by the same sire as Spicy Clara. His two-year-old Duchess of Athelstane 4th, and the roan cow Olive Wenlock are worthy companions of the red yearling. His bull, Trout Creek Hero 28132, is well known at Calgary, having won there at the spring show the year before last, and has proved a good breeder, but is hardly good enough to show with the cows, and no doubt we will see next year something better and younger with this herd.

Mr. Patterson, who was getting together one of the best herds in the province, had had luck this year, owing to several accidents, and had little to show, but his new Dryden bull calf

which took first. He is a dark red like his sire, and promises to be good on top, and underline like him; it remains to be seen, of course, whether he will fill out as smoothly. Mr. Vasey, also a comparatively new breeder, had some good promising females. The old established herds of Ladner and Pemberton took quite a back seat.

The Herfords, Polled-Angus and Holsteins and Guerneys and Ayrshires were represented by one herd apiece. Red Poles were represented by two herds, but are not showing much improvement; neither are the Polled-Angus nor Herfords. The Jerseys were not remarkable either, considering the numbers of excellent pure-bred and grade Jersey cows there are all around Victoria. Mr. Bonsall had a good herd of Holsteins, headed by his Clemons bull, which took sweepstake for the dairy breeds. Mr. Wells had two good Ayrshire cows, one a Reford, the other a heifer from the Massey Estate, a very promising milker with good teats. She took sweepstake for the best cow of the dairy herds.

SHEEP AND SWINE

In sheep Oxfords were most plentiful, and were very good. Mr. Vasey and Shannon Bros. pretty well divided the honors, and had some very good stock, both imported and home bred, and showed them in good shape. There were very few sheep shown, considering the number kept in the country. W. Bonsall showed a good couple of lambs. There were also some fair Leicester and Cotswolds. Mr. Wilkinson's Southdowns, which had won at Winnipeg, were really dirty and deserved better treatment.

In swine there was not much competition, but some very fair individuals were shown in Yorkshires, Berkshires and Poland Chinas. As usual in British Columbia, quite a large number of the American breeds were shown.

Poultry was very fair, but of course owing to the time of year did not compare with our winter shows.

HORSES

In horses, the first Clydesdale was Mr. Vasey's Premier Prince, one of Graham's. This took prizes at the Pan-American, the International and at Toronto as a two-year-old. He is looking well and is proving a good sire. Mr. Vasey had his team of mares (from Hodginson and Tisdale) in very good

shape. They each had a foal at foot, one of which, a February colt, looks very promising. The mares have put on weight since they came.

Mr. Bryce, of the Truck and Dray Co., showed a good team, somewhat heavier, which took second, and his brood mare beat Mr. Vasey's at three years and up, and on draft mare any size. The Thomsons, of Saanich, showed their Suffolk Punch, a very good bodied horse, the harness which is giving good satisfaction among the farmers, taking first prize in his class. There was, however, quite a limited number of draft horses, less than last year.

In lighter horses there were one or two very good saddle horses. Mr. Wilkinson showed his team of drivers with which he won at Winnipeg. Of race horses there was a great supply, and very good racing put up, there being five to eight entries in most events, and the races drew a very large crowd. The inside exhibits were on the whole very good.

FRUIT

Mr. R. M. Palmer, Freight Commissioner and Fumigation Officer of the province, quite distinguished himself with an extensive commercial exhibit of fruit grown on his place near Victoria. The quality and color of the fruit, and the excellence of the packing brought him many congratulations. The exhibits of Messrs. Grant & Brydon, while somewhat smaller, contained excellent fruit well put up.

This fruit is a feature to be encouraged. When properly done, it is an excellent advertisement to any district, and is much more instructive than plate collections, and a much more practical test of the orchard. Mr. Grant gave a practical address on packing fruit, principally of course on packing apples and pears in boxes. No barrels are used in the province.

The plate exhibits of fruit were very good considering the dryness of the season, which has been drier than anything we have experienced for at least fifteen years. There has been practically no rain since April.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS

There were three district exhibits, Chilliwack, Saanich, and the Islands, placed in the order named. The first two were very good, showing great taste in arrangement, and containing an immense variety of articles. Chances for first prize looked about even, but no one without a good deal of work, and careful scaling by points of the varieties and qualities of all the grasses, grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., can form an accurate estimate of an exhibit of this kind, and the actual judging is quite a piece of work.

Couch Grass and Ox-eye Daisy

To eradicate this troublesome perennial it is advisable to plow immediately after harvest, but not more than four or five inches deep, as the rootlets are near the surface. When the weather is dry, the roots can be gathered into rows by means of the harrow and sulky horse-rake. The spring-tow cultivator is also very effective in drawing the roots to the surface, where they are not so numerous as to block it up entirely. The roots collected should be allowed to dry and then burned. A well-worked, corn or root crop the next year will help materially in subduing the weed.

The daisy is most troublesome in pasture and sod land, but is not much seen in well-cultivated fields. It may be got rid of by seeding only to clover, cutting this before the daisy seeds ripen, and plowing up the sod after the first crop.

W. A. C.

In the Dairy

Keeping up the Milk Flow

When a cow once shrinks in her daily yield of milk it is utterly impossible—evidently by the best care and feed—to bring her back to her previous full flow. The most successful dairymen recognize this fact and aim to keep up the yield through the dry weather that usually prevails at some time during the months of August and September.

One of the best ways of doing this is to provide a succession of sweet corn to be cut up and fed as occasion requires. It is often necessary to begin feeding early in August, and if some of the medium early varieties are planted they will be at just the right stage for feeding at this time.

I have in mind now two men who keep cows and sell their milk to a creamery. One of them keeps seven cows. Each spring he plants from one to two acres of sweet corn for these cows. He plants it near his barn, takes fine care of it and invariably has a great crop. He has a small sled to which he hitched one horse and hauls in a load every day, and each night and morning those cows are given a generous feed in a darkened stable where they are milked. Each cow has her own stall and each is ready to take her own place with alacrity as soon as the door is opened. While the stalks are yet juicy they eat every morsel. Absolutely nothing is wasted.

After the cows are milked they are turned out on the pasture, where they have a clean place to lie down and chew the cud of contentment and sleep. It goes without saying that this herd of cows gives a good account of itself at the milk pail.

The man himself says: "The satisfaction of seeing the relish with which those cows waded away that sweet corn is worth all the time and effort it costs me to grow and tend it, and the increased yield of milk is clear profit."

The other man has a herd of twelve cows. He makes no provision whatever for soiling when the pastures become short and withered by the droughts of late summer and early fall, and today they are helping out the short pasture by gnawing at a stack of over-ripe timothy hay to which they have access. Those cows are driven to the not over-clean barnyard every day at five o'clock p.m., where they stay till eight next morning.—E. P. S.

Canadian Cheese Vindicated

Some weeks ago a cable report stated that some Canadian cheese inspected in Great Britain had been found to be adulterated. A somewhat interesting story lies behind this.

The firm of Andrew Clement & Sons, Limited, of Glasgow, some months ago bought from T. Ballantyne & Sons, Stratford, a line of the finest western Ontario cheese. It arrived in perfect condition, and proved to be of the finest quality. Clement & Sons sold the cheese to a particular customer in Hastings, who only handles the choicest goods. In August this customer had a sample taken in his shop by the local inspector, who, from analysis, certified the cheese to be adulterated with the addition of foreign fat. An independent analysis corroborated that of the local authorities, and as a result the Hastings dealer was summoned for selling adulterated cheese. Upon the matter being brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa he ordered that steps should promptly be taken to vindicate the character of the cheese in question. Samples of the Hastings cheese were submitted to Somerset House, the leading official bureau of analysis in the United Kingdom, and they pronounced the cheese to

be pure. Upon this judgment being brought to their notice the Hastings authorities decided to dismiss the case. The charge is thus shown to be false and the pure quality of Canadian cheese vindicated.

Dairying in Denmark

Mr. J. H. Monrad, an American butter-making authority, well-known to many Canadian dairymen, has been paying a visit to his old home in Denmark this season. In a letter to Hoard's Dairyman he has this to say in regard to Danish methods and the progress made in that well-known dairy country:

"I found, on the whole, that Denmark has made comparatively less progress than we (United States) have in the 40 years which have passed since my last visit."

"This true, the compulsory pasteurization law has been and is well enforced, and thus the desired protection against tuberculosis has been secured, as well as a greater uniformity in the butter, but the fact remains that the body of the butter, as a rule, is inferior to ours and that the mild, innocuous flavor, which obtains, would never score so points under the nose of an American judge.

Furthermore, I was impressed with a new possible danger, and against which—by the way—I have warned our American creamery operators long ago, namely that of introducing pasteurization before the creameries are suitable and the men properly trained. Of what avail is it to pasteurize cream if, as for instance, it is pumped to the cream vat, after cooling, through a 30-foot common galvanized pipe, as I found to be the case in one creamery visited. We all know that while in theory such pipes may be kept clean, it is not done in practice in the long run. And where the regenerative heater or pasteurizer is used the number of pipes and pumps are simply bewildering in a large creamery. Of course, in most cases, the common pipes are not used but only drawn copper or brass pipes, which may be uncoupled and cleaned like the barrel of a gun.

"Another danger is the burning on of the hot milk, which makes the cleaning very difficult and soon destroys the timing of the vats, so that, I regret to say it, is a common thing to see the skim milk vats of wood without any tin lining. Even if in reality a film of pasteurized casein may be perfectly harmless, it does not look nice, and when this film is allowed to grow into inch or two inch cakes, as was the case in the above referred to ill-smelling creamery, it must be acknowledged that it is high time something was done to remedy the evil.

"There seems to me to be some danger that the Danish creamerymen look upon pasteurization as the cure-all, which allows them to take it easier with other vital precautions. Thus, we found several creameries—including the much bragged of Trifolium, which cost some \$200,000—where the milk was dumped, without any scrutiny whatever. Another danger of pasteurization is lack of sufficient water or ice, and to that is due the poor body. The Danes have not learned the advantage of churning a rich cream at a low temperature, or perhaps they do not want to learn, as they might reduce the per cent. of water too much."

Granger.—How did he make all his money?

Kimmins.—"Smoking; he was the greatest smoker in America."

Granger.—"Dry up, Kimmins; you can't make money by smoking."

Kimmins.—"He did; he smoked hams."

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Reserve - - - \$3,270,000
Total Assets - - - \$6,000,000

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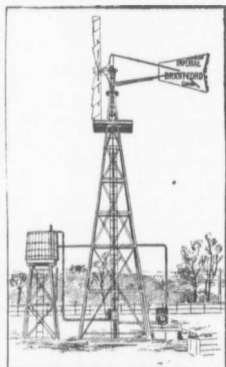
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BRANTFORD, CANADA

Among the Cape Bretoners

By LAURA ROSE

Every country, state or province has peculiarities of speech, or certain customs which to the traveler are either amusing or full of interest, and it is these that lend the charm to the place, to the stranger in the land.

Cape Breton, lying as it does, at the extreme end of the Dominion, has been left pretty much to itself, until recent years, and many old customs still exist among its people.

The manner of naming their children has always seemed strange to me. It is quite common to find the same name used several times in the same family. I was in a school the other day and there were in the room four boys belonging to the same family. Their names were, John, Donald, Donald John, and Hughie John. A child is usually named after some one particular relative. The first John might have been for his mother's deceased brother, while Hughie John might have been for one of his grandfathers. The Scotch still cling to the good old names. For a small boy, each time he is wanted, to be called, Rory Archie John, or Aleck John Peter (the

ney, it is always a "cruise," whether on sea or land.

A phrase which I hear very frequently, but which has never lost its novelty, is, "I don't think." Ask a person if the weather is going to clear, and the answer will likely be: "I don't think"—meaning he thinks it will not clear up.

The word "whatever" takes the place of our meaningless "Don't you know?"—and many sentences end with it, like "He would do it, whatever." "Altogether" is used very much in the same way.

In no country will one find so many old people from eighty to over one hundred years old. I fancy they are far less care than the aged usually are. They seem to have had splendid constitutions, and on their dispositions the adding of years has been a mellowing instead of hardening process, and they are content and apparently happy. In one home I met a dear old man who had passed his hundredth year, who walked about, took an interest in things and needed no special looking after.

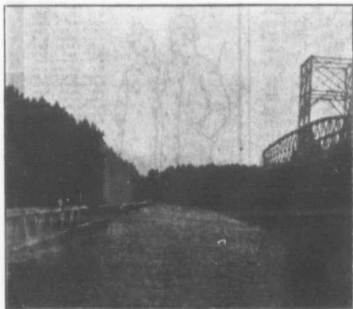
per lb., 12c.; butter, fresh, per lb., 23 to 24c.; tub, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 19 to 20c. per doz.; hides, per lb., 5½ to 6c.; flour, per cw. 75 to 80c.; oatmeal, per lb., 2½c.; potatoes, per bush., 25c; for shipping, 20c.; hay, per cwt., 75 to 80c.; oats, per bush., 38 to 40c.; cranberries, per qt., 7 to 8c.; plumpkins, 8 to 12c. each; crab apples, per qt., 2c.; carrots, per bush., 40c.; plums, 6c.; cabbage, per head, 4 to 5c.; celery, per bunch, 5 to 6c.; apples, per bush., 40c.; codfish, fresh, 8 to 10c. each; corned, per doz., 36c.; pork, 5½ to 6c.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

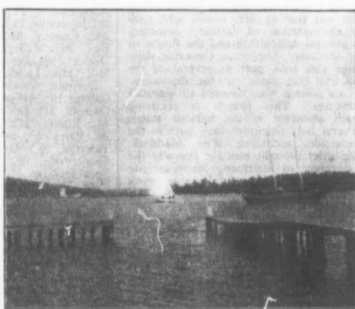
Beef, carcass, per lb., 5½c.; butter, per lb., 17 to 18c.; eggs, per doz., 10 to 17c.; hay, loose, per ton, \$12 to \$13; straw, pressed, \$5 per ton; hides, per lb., 5½c.; flour, \$1.80 to \$2.00; oats, black, per bush., 30c.; white, 35c.; barley, per bush., 40 to 45c.; wheat, per bush., 75 to 80c.; pork, 5½ to 6c.; potatoes, per bush., 22c.; turnips, per bush., 12c.

We are informed that Mr. John Stewart has sold a year old Parkside Jr. filly to Mr. Doucette for a handsome sum.

Among the many prize-winning



Baddeck Harbor, Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton.



The Locks, St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton.

names of two little lads I met) seems quite a mouthful, and yet they usually get the full name. Settlements are often made up almost entirely of one name, such as the McLoods, Frasers, or McDonalds, and there will be frequently several people of exactly the same name. Then there has to be such distinctions as Black Angus McDonald, or Neil's Angus, etc.

This peculiarity of using the same name so often extends to places as well as people. I have had meetings at Baddeck, Baddeck Bay, Upper Baddeck, Big Baddeck, and there are several other Baddecks which I might have visited.

Living as they do, often remote from each other, it is astonishing how the people know one another, and the whole family history, and there is a great friendliness amongst them all. They never omit the handshake, even though it may be but a short time since they have met before.

One seldom hears the word "afternoon." After one p.m. is spoken of as evening, and so if inquiring if a person were at the two o'clock meeting, they will say: "Were you out to the meeting this evening?"

In the west we speak of going "up" north; here it is always "down" north, and I also notice when asking you to the dining room they say: "Please come down to dinner."

Owing to their close proximity to the sea many of their terms are nautical. They never take a trip or make a jour-

ney, they even noticed my dress, and said: "White always looked nice on a person."

The people give to one a hearty welcome, and the leave taking is no less cheery. They send you off with a pleasant reflection in your memory, resembling the taste that lingers in the mouth after eating something particularly good. Their parting word as we drive off is always "Good-bye, Good luck to you."

Prince Edward Island

Pleasant weather with very little frost up to October 18. Nearly all our farmers have their potatoes safe in their cellars, and a few commenced turnip pulling on October 17. The turnip crop is said to be below the average. There has been an abundant crop of apples and plums. Some farmers are feeding apples to their cattle and hogs. Some beautiful large Alexandra apples were offered for sale in the market at 8 cents per doz. Several loads of cheese were brought to the city on October 18. Cows are shrinking in milk. Our farmers are practicing economy in the use of fodder, as it is scarce and dear. There was a fair attendance at the market on October 18.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef, qr. per lb., 4 to 6c.; small, 6 to 10c. Mutton, per carcass, 5 to 6c.; chickens, per pair 45 to 50c.; ducks, 75c. per pair; geese, \$1 each; lard,

horses at the exhibition held here was Parker L., a four-year-old Parkside Jr. colt, that succeeded in winning second place in the 2.25 class, coming under the wire in better than 2.22.

The starch factory at Hunter River, which has been receiving a great quantity of potatoes is running to its greatest capacity; 27c. per 100 lbs. has been paid at the factory for all sizes right from the field.

The regular meeting of the cheese board was held on October 14. There was a fair attendance of salesmen, and the buyers present were Messrs. Biffin, Spillitt, Aitkin and Hasyard. The cable read—Montreal, firmer and higher. London, dull; Montreal, 9 to 9½; Montreal, easier, 9½ to 9½; Brockville, 9c. The August cheese was bought at 8, 15-16c., and September at 9c. by Mr. Spillitt.

The Manchester Trader left on October 18 for Manchester. Her cargo included 750 sheep, 18 cattle shipped by Henderson & Sellar; 600 sheep and cattle by E. Wheatley; 200 sheep and 5 cattle by G. Wheatley; 200 sheep by John Wheatley; 500 cases eggs by Auld Bros.; 400 cases meats by G. D. Longworth & Co., 200 cases apples by John Robertson, Inkeram, and the same quantity by sundry shippers.

Mr. J. Richards, of Bideford, recently made the second shipment of Aberdeen Angus cattle to Manitoba.

The first he made about a year ago. The present lot consists of one bull, twelve months old, and nine heifers and cows. The bull weighed about 1,000 lbs. The females are a first-class lot, and are intended for breeding purposes. Some of the cattle sent out by Mr. Richards last year were prominent prize winners at the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg held last July.

Richard Burke, Dominion Fruit Inspector, was designated by the Fruit Growers' Association to collect and forward the P. E. I. exhibit of fruit to the Toronto exhibition, which takes place in middle November.

A. R.

American Institute Workers

The American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers held its 9th annual meeting at the World's Fair, St. Louis, on Oct. 18-29, 1904. There was a good representative attendance, including the following Canadians: C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; G. C. Creelman, President Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. C. A. Zavit, Guelph; G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, and Miss Blanche Maddock, Guelph. One of the leading addresses of the convention was that by Mr. James, who took up the relation of farmer's institutes to general agriculture and the future of the institute. The other Canadian delegates also took part in several of the subjects that came up for discussion.

One session was devoted to women's institutes. This branch is receiving much attention in the various states. Several lady delegates took part in the discussion, including Miss Maddock. The chief thought brought out was the importance of improving the home life on the farm, and rendering the work of the household less a drudgery. Before the meeting closed some definite action was taken with a view to securing the co-operation and presence of the women workers at all future gatherings of the Association. The meeting of the Association for 1905 will be held at Baton Rouge, Miss. Mr. G. C. Creelman was re-elected secretary.

Supplementary Institute Meetings

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has announced the list of supplementary institute meetings for November and December. The number of meetings to be held during these two months will be somewhat less than usual, as some meetings have been transferred to January. The announcement for the January and February meetings will be made shortly. Meetings during the next two months will be held as follows:

Division 1—Chatsworth and Desboro', Nov. 23; Kilsyth, 24; Owen Sound and Brown's School House, 25; Kimble, 26; Bogor, 28; Arman and Leith, 29; Chesley, 30; Paisley, Dec. 1; Pinkerton, 2; Glamis, 3; and Armow, Dec. 5. Speakers—T. G. Raynor, Rose Hall, and A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

Division 2—Gowanstown, Nov. 21; Atwood, 22; Carthage, 23; Milverton, 24; Millbank, 25; Monkton, 26; Rostock, 28; God's Hill, 29; Hampstead, 30; Shakespeare, Dec. 1; Goderich, 2; Holmesville, 3; St. Helen's, 5; Kintail, 6. Speakers—C. W. Nash, Toronto; I. E. Amnis, Scarborough.

Division 7—Camilla, November 18; Shelbourne, 19; Alton, 21; Streetsville, 22; Woodbridge, 23; Weston, 24; York Mills, 25; Agincourt, 26; Pickering, 29; Merville, 30; South Monaghan, Dec. 1; Millbrook, 1; Janetville, 2; Bethany, 2. Speakers—J. W. Clark, Cainsville; John Gardhouse, Highfield.

Division 8—Madoc, Nov. 21; Sterling, 22; Mendon, 23; Warkentzen, 24; Keene, 25; Norwood, 26; Lakefield, 28;

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Our self-manufactured system brings perfect fitting to our Mail Order Pattern. Write for our pattern book and sample on request.

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TORONTO

Women's Institutes

Superintendent Putnam has issued a letter to the Women's Institutes urging those who have not held annual or monthly meetings to do so. A copy of a neat and suggestive program of the West York Women's Institute was submitted as a help in planning the program. Institutes should obtain a copy of this.

District Dairy Meetings

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, chief instructor for the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, will address district meetings in the interests of better dairying as follows: Woodstock, Nov. 1st; Ingersoll, Nov. 2nd; St. Marys, Nov. 4th; Simcoe, Nov. 8th; Dunnville, Nov. 9th; Listowel, Nov. 11th, and London, Nov. 10th. At these meetings the instruction work of the past season will be reviewed and plans for the future discussed. A discussion on practical cheese-making will also take place at each meeting. On Nov. 10th a meeting of creamery men will be held at Palmerston, at which matters concerned with the butter-making side of dairying will be discussed.

Fruit, Flowers and Honey Show

Preparations for the first Provincial Fruit, Flower and Honey Exhibition to be held at the Granite Rink, Church Street, Toronto, Nov. 15-19, 1904, are progressing favorably and a splendid show is anticipated. There will be held in connection with this exhibition the third annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the annual convention of the Beekeepers' Association and several other gatherings of public interest. Reduced rates will be given on all the railways on the certificate plan—that is, buy a first-class single ticket to Toronto and secure with it a standard certificate, which will be signed by the secretary and entitle the bearer to a reduced return rate.

Windmills!

The
**CANADIAN
ARMOTOR**

is a tested Mill.

Simple, but with
Strength like a
heavy, but

HAS NO FRILLS

(put on to sell you)
But is a Terror
for Hard Work

No up-to-date farmer
should be without one.



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SALESMAN WANTED.—To sell the *Essex* Soles on Earth. Sales easy; commissions big. Write today. **E. J. GUNSON & Co., Dept. F., Rochester, N.Y.**



Everyone of us casts a shadow. There hangs about us a strange, indefinable something which we call personal influence, which has its effect on every other life on which it falls. It goes with us wherever we go. It is not something we can have when we will, as we lay aside a garment. It is something that always pours out from our life, like light from a lamp, like heat from flame, like perfume from a flower.—J. R. Miller.

Content

Happier the man that, when his day is done,
Lies down to sleep with nothing of regret.
The battle he has fought may not be won,
The fame he sought be just as fleeting yet.
Folding at last his hands upon his breast,
Happy is he, if, hoary and forspent,
He sinks into the last, eternal rest,
Breathing these words: "I am content."

But happier he, that while his blood is warm,
Sees hopes and friendships dead about him lie,
Bares his brave breast to envy's bitter storm,
Nor shuns the poison barbs of calumny;
And 'mid it all stands sturdy and elate,
Girt only in the armor God hath meant
For him who 'neath the buffeting of fate,
Can say to God and man: "I am content."

—Eugene Field.

What We Eat in a Lifetime

THE most modest eater in the world or even the man who complains that "he never has an appetite," would probably be appalled if he could see passing in imposing procession before him all the solids and liquids he will consume in a lifetime.

But let us assume that we have to deal with a man who is not ashamed to admit that he enjoys his meals, and let us place before him all the food and fluids that he will require to keep him going for a lifetime of seventy years.

Such a man will make light of disposing of 100 4-lb. loaves every twelve months, so that we must provide him with 7000 substantial loaves, a weight of bread sufficient to raise a couple of hundred men and women off their feet. If he is not sufficiently impressed by this spectacle, let us engage seventy-seven herculean carmen and make them file past him in procession, each carrying a sack of flour 280 lbs. in weight, each one of which will be required to supply him with bread for his life.

Of meat he will eat on an average a pound a day; and if we limit him to beef we shall require nearly forty bullocks to provide the necessary joints for life; or if he prefers mutton we must sacrifice about forty sheep on

the altar of his not immoderate appetite every ten years; of potatoes 2 cwt. should last him a year. This means that his aggregate consumption of tubers will weigh seven tons, representing ninety-three sacks each weighing 108 pounds, or approximately the entire product of a couple of acres of land. We shall require half a dozen strong horses to draw our potato supply, and each year's consumption will weigh considerably more than our subject himself.

Of fish we must allow him $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. a year, so that his "aggregate fish," if not so large as a whale, will yet turn the scales at 1 ton 5 cwt., and will tax the strength of thirty strong men to carry it to his larder.

Our purchase of eggs will be on a formidable scale, even limiting our man to an average of fewer than two eggs a week. In all we shall want 7000 eggs, weighing at least 700 lbs., and representing a year's industry of about eighty hens.

Assuming that we only provide seven-tenths of a glass of milk a day—a very modest quantity for all purposes—we shall find it necessary to monopolize the service of a cow for two years and a quarter, and the resultant milk will measure 120 gallons, and will weigh more than five

pound of cheese a month, we reach an aggregate of 800 pounds; or, assuming that we are providing for a man of 100 pounds weight, five and a quarter times his own weight.

So far we have laid in a stock of food which it would take 600 strong men to carry to our imaginary larder, for it weighs well over thirty tons; and this is, as can be seen, but an installment of what we shall require.

Of tea and coffee we will furnish no more than a pint a day, having regard for our patient's nerves; and yet we shall find that he will drink during his life no fewer than 3,200 gallons. A coffee-pot large enough to contain the two beverages (for we can safely mix them for our purpose) will stand 18 feet high, with a base pot with its contents will outweigh 7 feet and a top 5 feet across. The three companies of soldiers, and 50 people could be stowed away inside of it if they did not object to a little temporary discomfort.

Counting a Hen's Feathers

A very unique feather-guessing contest was recently conducted by a prominent company manufacturing feed for poultry. Five hundred dol-



How Some French-Canadian Housewives Bake Bread.

lars. To contain the milk we must provide a can 5 feet in diameter at the base, 3 feet at the top, and more than 14 feet high, or something like two and a half times as high as our subject.

Nothing less than 18 pounds of butter can be considered sufficient for a year's supply, and this means that in his lifetime our man will dispose of the contents of more than a dozen barrels, each containing 100 pounds of butter; while, limiting him to 1

lars in prizes was offered for best estimate, or guesses, as to the number of feathers on a hen. The first prize was \$100.

Thousands of guesses were received, including some very amusing ones. One party, who was probably looking for some "catch" scheme, estimated "none at all." Many estimates in the hundreds of thousands were received, several in the millions, the highest estimate being 600,000,017. The correct number was found to be 8120.

HIS LITTLE DECEPTION

IT was quite by accident that Cyrus Sparkin happened to see the notice in the "Lost and Found" column. He was, in fact, just turning the paper when the address caught his eye. The address was 96 Wistaria avenue, third flat. The reason that Sparkin's pulse beat a little faster was that he had recently called at 96 Wistaria avenue and had there spent half an hour of mingled torment and ecstasy. Torment, because he imagined that Miss Chelby regarded his visit in the light of an indictment, and ecstasy because it was a privilege to be near Miss Chelby on any terms.

The advertisement said that a lady's purse, containing fifteen dollars in currency, had been dropped between Kelso and Ogile streets, on Drelin-court avenue, and appealed to the finder to return it and receive a suitable reward. The purse was described as seal leather.

"Well," exclaimed Sparkin, as he read the advertisement over for the fifth time to be sure he was not mistaken. "It's her purse, sure enough. Poor little girl! Now, that's what I call tough."

He turned it over in his mind again. He knew Miss Chelby passed along Drelin-court avenue on her way home, because—well, because he had noticed that she did. He knew that she carried a seal-leather purse—rather worn and not bulky—because one morning he had happened to get on the same car with her, and when she dipped into the purse for her car fare before he had a chance to stop her, he also noticed that her gloves had been very neatly mended at the finger tips. First and last, Sparkin had noticed a good many things about Miss Chelby. He had had opportunities, for she was a stenographer in the office of which he was assistant manager.

For another thing, he knew that Miss Chelby's salary was six dollars a week.

"Poor little girl!" he repeated. "I'll bet that's a mighty serious matter for her, with that invalid sister to support."

It worried Sparkin a great deal—so much so that he read at least four columns of the paper without having the slightest idea what he was reading. When he arrived at the office he intended to go to Miss Chelby and offer his sympathy for her loss, but as usual he lost his courage at the sight of her, and it was not until the noon hour approached that he regained it sufficiently to stop at her desk.

"I see by the paper that you've been unlucky enough to lose some money, Miss Chelby," he said awkwardly.

She looked up at him, with rather a cold expression, he thought, and then replied, "Yes, I dropped my purse."

"Oh, well," he said, consolingly, "perhaps some honest person has found it and will answer your advertisement."

"I'm afraid not," said Miss Chelby, and she sighed a little.

Sparkin was silent for a moment and then he said, in tones of profound conviction, "I feel certain that he will."

He was rather absent-minded about his work that afternoon, and put in a good deal of time scribbling on a block of paper in a slow and painful manner, afterward tearing up what he had written into infinitesimally small pieces and scattering them into the waste-paper basket. That last page, however, he folded carefully and put in his breast pocket.

That evening a messenger boy rang at the door of the third flat of 96 Wistaria avenue and delivered a package addressed simply "Advertiser." Miss Chelby signed the book and then opened the package, disclosing a new seal-leather purse, almost identically like the one she had lost, and a note in a cramped handwriting:

Dere Marm—I seen yer ad and I felt my consunths hurt me, because I found yer munny and I throwed away the pirs, soe no wun wud find it out, and I spent the munny. So wen I seen yor ad mi consunths maid me bi you a pirs like it and pay back the munny. I hope this will maik it all right."

Miss Chelby opened the "pirs." It contained three new five-dollar bills. She went in to the invalid sister with the news, and the two wept tears of joy. Their tears were not yet dried when there was another ring at the bell, and it was opened to an elderly woman of respectable appearance.

"Did you lose a purse with fifteen dollars in it on Drelin-court avenue?" asked the visitor.

Miss Chelby gasped. "Why, yes," she said. "But I—"

"My little boy found it and brought it home to me," said the woman, with a smile, holding out the old seal-leather purse. "I'd have brought it before, but I work out, and I didn't see the advertisement till noon anyway. The money's in it all right, my dear, and I don't want any reward. I know what it is to lose money myself. You can pay my car fare, though, if you like."

When this worthy soul had departed the sisters looked at each other in blank amazement.

"What can it mean?" exclaimed the invalid.

"Let me look at that letter again," said Miss Chelby.

The next morning the assistant manager rather avoided the stenographer, but she called to him:

"My purse was returned to me, Mr. Sparkin," she said sweetly. "I thought you would be glad to know it."

Sparkin colored and looked uneasily easy. "I am glad," he muttered. "You know I told you it probably would be. I—er—congratulate you, I'm sure."

"You don't ask if the money was all right," said Miss Chelby.

"To be sure," said the assistant manager, confusedly. "I didn't, did I? I—er—I forgot, you know. Was the money all right?"

"Yes, thank you," said Miss Chelby.

As soon as Sparkin had retired to his room Miss Chelby took a package from a drawer in her desk and addressed it. In due course this package was delivered at Sparkin's bachelor apartments, and when Sparkin opened it he found it contained a new sealskin purse and a note. The note was as follows:

"Yor consunths ort to tell you it is 'ong to desevee, or to tri to desevee. Yo ar not a suxess as a frod, tho; soe yough mite ax well well up trying too be ont. I think yew ment well, so I will forgiv you this wunce, but don't tri enything lik this agen."

Sparkin gazed at the note in stupefaction.

"If that doesn't beat—well it beats anything!" he exclaimed, at last. "Now how do you suppose she found that out?"

He learned not long after. And it may be remarked that the element of torment does not now enter into his visits to 96 Wistaria avenue.

When the Frost is on the Punkin

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodders in the shock,
And you hear the gobbie-gabble of the
"strutin" turkey cock,
And the clackin' of the guneas and
the cluckin' of the hens,
And the roosters hallyoyer as he
tip-toes on the fence,
O, it's then the time a feller is a-feel-
ing at his best,
With the rising sun to meet him from
a night of gracious rest,
As he leaves the house, bareheaded
and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and
the foddler's in the shock.

They's somefin kind o' heartylike
about the atmosphere
When the heat of summer's over and
the coolin' fall is here;
Of course, we miss the flowers and
the blossoms on the trees,
And the mumble of hummin' birds
and buzzin' of the bees,
But the licks so appetizin' for
the landscape through the haze,
Of crisp and sunny mornin' of the
first autumn days,
Is a picture that no painter has the
colorin' to mock,
When the frost is on the punkin and
the foddler's in the shock.

The luskly rusty rustle of the tassels
of the corn
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves
as golden as the morn,
The stubble in the furrows—kind of
lonesome like, but still
A-preachin' sermon to us of the barns
they groved to fill;
The strawstack in medder and the
reaper in the shed,
The horses in their stalls below, and
the clover overhead—
O, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the
tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and
the foddler's in the shock.

—J. W. RILEY.

Compare it with any other
Tea and then you will appreciate its good quality.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Johnny's Sorrow

Am I sorry for the Czar's boy?
Yes, sir! You bet I am!
He'll never have the pleasure
Of eatin' bread and jam
And gettin' it all over
His chin, the same as me—
'Cause they'll be servants watchin'
Wherever he will be.
He'll never go a-fishin'
The way I do, I'll bet;
They'll keep him in the pallus
For fear he might get wet,
Or git his fingers dirty,
Or else fall in somewhere
Or stop a lorn somebody
Sent whizzin' through the air.
He can't go to his grandpa's
And slide from stacks of hay
And drive the cows to water
And whoop around all day,
And have pie fer his breakfast
And pancakes from the pan;
With doughnuts in between times,
As if he was a man.
I'm sorry for the Czar's boy;
They'll watch him day and night
And never let him rassel
Or climb a tree or fight;
He can't go to his cousin's
And help them to raise Ned
And have the fun of sleepin'
About four in a bed.

The Little Feller

"ONE TIME," said Uncle Timrod, in a ruminating way, "we had a hen that hatched only one chicken. Phenny took the little feller into the house and made him cuddle behind the kitchen stove. I s'pose the thunder must have jarred the rest of the eggs, so's they wouldn't hatch."
"Fennyrate, the old hen continued setting and doing nothing, till she finally decided she was through. She wouldn't own the little chicken at all, but he didn't seem to mind it, for Phenny fixed him up pretty comfortable. He grew portly with good living. His eyes were bright as beads, his spindly legs twinkled as he skivved here and there, and his cheery little neen was as contented as if he thought our kitchen was a mighty good old world to live in."

"He was the greatest little tike to be always under foot! Any time you took a step he'd run right along with your shoe, as if he expected it to stop and scratch up something for him; and you had to look out where you stepped—if you didn't you'd hear from Phenny. He wasn't bigger than a minute, but he speedily took the whole place. He was lonesome if there wasn't somebody around all the time, and then his little neen would be so sorrowful that you'd have to drop whatever you were doing and go and mother him; and then you'd hear him whispering a little song to himself, and directly the little feller's head would wiggle out between your fingers and he'd be all ready to go to eating again. It was time then for you to set him down on the floor and sprinkle some snecks of dough on the oil-cloth, and watch him along by scratching and picking with the end of your finger."

"He was a very nervy little scogin, too! When you dragged a piece of string along the floor, he'd holter 'Pr-r-r-r-e-e-e!' which meant

'Snake! Snake!' But he'd grab the end, and lie back and flap his tiny wings and try to pull the old snake in two. He bossed old Ponto, the dog, scandalous, though Ponto, was as crabbed as an oldest inhabitant, and considered that he owned the place himself. But the little feller would go peeping and puttering around his head while he was trying to doze and peck at his nose and hop up for his eyelids, till the old curmudgen would rise in wrath, and mosey off, swearing that a fired dog got no consideration anywhere."

"One day, though, after Phenny had put the little feller in a pen I'd made for him out on the back porch, and old Ponto was asleep under the bench on which Phenny had her potted geraniums and such-like, a gray old villain of a rat came snoping around. He was just sliding over the edge of the pen when the little feller holtered. 'Snake! which was the only bad word he knew, and the next second old

he'd go boobling around with a hitch in his get-along that reminded me so much of old Cap'n Emory Tush that we used to know that I got to calling him so. Old Cap'n Tush the First was a venerable mariner who had been backed on the knee by a Malay pirate, causing the joint-water to run out, and rendering him unable to bend his leg or tell the truth forever after.

"Cap'n Emory the Second was always peculiar, too. He'd go hitching pestissimally around in the daytime, and becuz he couldn't, on account of his b'm leg, go to roost with the rest of the fowls he'd come lingering along to the kitchen door for Phenny to put him to bed in a box she'd had me rig up for him. For a spell, he made a good enough coverlid for the little feller he couldn't sit down very close, and there seemed plenty of room for the little feller underneath, and so he was both company and cover."

"It looked like a pretty good scheme; but one morning we found the little feller dead. Phenny held that Cap'n Emory wasn't to blame; but anyhow, so 'twas. The Cap'n had the decency to act like he missed the little feller, and so did old Ponto. Phenny went upstairs, and I carried the fuzzy, little body out in the hollow of my hand, and—well, Phenny's eyes were still red at dinner-time, and I ketch'd myself watching out where



One of the School Gardens in Quebec, Where the Boys do the Farming.

Pont, had unlimbered and made a leap that knocked the little pen gally-windin', and the back-kick of it overset the bench and pretty nearly broke Phenny up in the geranium business. But, bless you! the little feller was safe, and old Ponto, tore up the rat. Phenny mothered the frightened little feller and wanted me to whip the dog."

"Well, always when night came we'd put the little feller to bed in a box with a piece of bed-quilt under him, and old Cap'n Emory Tush on top. Cap'n Emory had no sense, anyhow, and that's all he was good for. I never thought much of Cap'n Emory, even if Phenny did. He was another of her feathered stepsons. One day, while he was a moderately small chicken, he took refuge from a slanting shower on the lee side of the cellar door that un straight, and a gust of wind flapped it over and slapped him flat and broke his leg. He was never exactly right afterwards; but continued to be kind of fastened out like any sorter foolish. His leg healed up stiff, and

I stepped to keep from hurting the little feller."

"A Song of Sixpence"

You all know a hymn, but have you ever heard what it really means?

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the top crust is the sky that over-arches it.

The opening of the pie is the day dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a king.

The king who is represented as sitting in his parlor, counting out his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers are the golden sunbeams. The queen, who sits in the parlor, is the moon, and the honey is the moonlight.

The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before her king—the sun—has arisen, is the day dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The bird who ends the song by nipping off her nose is the sun. So we have the whole day, if not in a nutshell, in a pie.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A Prayer

We beseech Thee, Almighty God, that not only those things which we have suffered in the body and the outward losses and pains of life may bless us, but also may the evil we have done become to us the solemn gate through which, in penitence and sorrow having gone forth, in joy and rejoicing we may return. We beseech Thee to make us wise that no dead past may detain us long; help us in newness and freshness of courage to do the things that we have hitherto left undone. Lead us in patience, correction, and loving kindness through life and death into eternal peace. Amen.

"All the Days"

"All the days!" Who does not know how day differs from day, even in a life of fairly even tenor? Who does not feel the difference of the days' surfaces, and see the varieties of their colors? From the golden sunlight of a day of joy to the blackness of a day of woe, through all gradations the scale runs as we travel on. From the grass of the meadow to the miry clay of the marsh, to the hot dust of the level road, to the flints of the steep ascent, to the waters of the cold river, varies the surface. And the great Companion knows it all. And He breaks up the great promise of the Presence to adjust it to every detail of our need. "I with you am all the days, and all day long, even unto the end."

Peace, Obedience, Faith

John Ruskin, in counting up the blessings of his childhood, reckoned these three for first good: Peace. He had been taught the meaning of peace in thought, act, and word; and never heard father's or mother's voice once raised in any dispute, nor seen an angry glance in the eyes of either, nor had ever seen a moment's trouble or disorder in any household matter. Next to this he estimated Obedience: he obeyed a word or lifted finger of father or mother as a ship her helm, without an idea of resistance. And, lastly, Faith: nothing was ever promised him that was not given, nothing ever threatened him that was not inflicted, and nothing ever told him that was not true.

Truth Means Straight

Of all the definitions of truth, the simplest and in some ways the best, was that given by a boy not long ago who, when asked to tell what he thought truth meant, drew a straight line with a pencil and said, "That's what it means."

Straight! Yes, that is what truth means. Honest speaking and honest doing suggest the straight-ahead line, in which there is no turning away to one side or the other, but a steady course toward one definite end. That is how races are won, and that is how the quickest time is always made, and it is also the way in which the best living and working is done. There is something unpleasant about the crooked line; it suggests carelessness

and inaccuracy; and so the conduct that is not careful, and honest, and true we call crooked. There is nothing desirable about it. It may seem to be free, but it is that freedom which, like the crooked line, means nothing. If we wish our lives to count for anything they must be straight-aimed straight for a wise and noble purpose and kept in a straight course along the way. There is only one source of power to keep us thus, so that we shall not go crookedly, and that is the power of God. For God is truth, and if we have His leading we shall be both true and straight.

How to Spend the Sabbath

1. Cultivate in ourselves a love for the day and its religious observance. Our absolute fidelity in this, and in sacrificing whatever comes in the way, is first and essential. Then through the sense of duty will develop the sense of delight. Then these children will live in an atmosphere of observance.

2. Require the children to attend church and Sunday school with us. Take this for granted as we do their meals, sleep, study, work, and play. Make it as comfortable and agreeable as we can. Say to them little about duty or enjoyment.

3. Provide the Sunday substitutes for week-day work and play. Grant special privileges for the day. Without elaborating the meals, provide some simple, unusual delicacy at the table. Make more of reading, story-telling, and music, and the beauties and blessings in the world of nature. (One mother, after the Sunday meal, shows her boy the mechanism of the piano. That is a divinely given wonder and delight.)

4. At night, by quiet talk and prayer with each child, connect all the doings of this different day with the heavenly Father's love and the grace of Christ's: so he knows the Lord's day as the best.

What's the Use?

What's the use of blaming others for the fault that is your own—
What's the use?

What's the use of shifting burdens you should carry all alone—
What's the use?

Will it make your burden lighter
If the world refuses to
Weep about the home-made troubles
That have made their home with you?
What's the use?

Character-Making

Character is made up of small duties faithfully performed, of self-denials, of self-sacrifices, of kindly acts of love and duty. The backbone of character is laid at home; and whether the constitutional tendencies be good or bad, home influences will, as a rule, fan them into activity. Kindness begets kindness, and that is how trust will hear a rich harvest of truth and trust. There are many little trivial acts of kindness which teach us more about a man's character than many vague phrases.

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THE KITCHEN

Cakes and Pies

SUCCESS in cake-making depends on several things besides the baking, though that is an important factor. Very rich cakes require a long time in baking and the oven should not be too hot when the cake is put in. In baking a rich cake it is best to protect the top with a sheet of white writing paper to prevent a crust forming before the cake has properly risen. This protection should be removed to let the top brown sufficiently after the cake is well raised. Plain loaf cake requires at least forty minutes to bake and a gentle hissing will generally indicate when it is done. Layer cakes or those baked in shallow pans will shrink from the sides of the pan when sufficiently cooked and rebound when lightly pressed with the finger. Several prominent chefs are making all layer cakes in a deep, straight-sided pan, cutting them into layers with a very sharp knife when cold, as they argue that the cake so made is more delicate than with six crusts and also more shapely.

The quality of sugar will make a difference in the cake and the finest grained granulated should always be used, except, of course, where a recipe calls for confectioner or powdered sugar. The new process flour of to-day is quite different from the flour our grandmothers, or even our mother used, and one must test old recipes, especially where weight is the measure used. There is a difference also in the amount of moisture required with different flour, and many housekeepers use a different ratio for cake and pastry from that used for bread. For ordinary cakes water can be substituted for milk if a little more butter and baking-powder is used, and if eggs are scarce, more baking-powder should be used. Soda and cream of tartar when used as leavening in place of baking-powder should be sifted with flour as the baking-powder is. Do all the heating of the cake before the leavening agent is added. Plain sponge cake is considered the most wholesome of all cakes since it has no shortening, and the short time required for its cooking prevents the eggs coagulating sufficiently to render the cake tough or indigestible.

Hot Bread for Breakfast and Tea

Bread Muffins—Take a cupful of the crumbs of a stale loaf; soak in a little boiling water for half an hour, then drain and stir until smooth; next add half a pint of milk, salt to taste and stir in gradually two tablespoonfuls of flour. At the last add two well-beaten eggs. Fill well-greased muffin rings with this mixture, and bake to a golden brown. A teaspoonful of baking powder may be added.

Rice Muffins—Mix one cupful of cold boiled rice with a pint of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one egg and half a pint of milk. Bake in greased muffin ring.

Muffins—One quart of flour, one pint of warmed milk less two tablespoonfuls, one teaspoonful salt, half a gill of yeast; mix at night and beat till light. In the morning

drop the well-risen batter into buttered cups; let them stand twenty minutes, then bake and serve. These can be made of water instead of milk, but are much less tender.

Graham Rolls—One quart Graham flour, one quart white flour, one and a half pints tepid water, one gill molasses, one gill of yeast, two ounces of drippings of butter, two even teaspoonfuls of salt; mix all thoroughly together with a spoon and leave in a warm place to rise; when light drop in buttered gem-pans that are hot, and bake. For breakfast, mix at night.

Recommended Recipes

ESCALLOPED POTATOES—Fill a baking dish with alternate layers of onions and potatoes, thinly sliced; sprinkle salt and pepper over each layer; partly fill the dish with milk, and dot bits of butter over the top. If raw potatoes are used, bake one hour; if cold, boiled, bake from twenty to thirty minutes.

VENISON—There are several good methods of cooking this delicious meat, but broiling and roasting are the most popular. After partially broiling rub the steaks with butter and return to the fire until they are done. Place on a very hot platter and add seasoning and a little more butter. Melt a tablespoonful of currant jelly and pour over the venison just before serving. It is a good plan to marinate venison steaks before broiling, and for this purpose the following is recommended: Stir into a tablespoonful of salad oil, salt, white pepper, and a very little crushed nutmeg. Roll the venison well in this before placing in the broiler.

APPLE MERINGUE—Peel and halve tart apples. Make a syrup of granulated sugar and water and put the apples in it, letting them cook until they can be pierced with a straw. Arrange the apples on the platter they are to be served in; boil the syrup down and pour over the apples. When cold, heap irregularly with a meringue of the whites of four eggs, four heaping tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar and the juice of a lemon. Sprinkle with chopped almonds and set in the oven on a board and brown quickly. Serve very cold, with a rich custard.

QUINCE AND APPLE PRESERVES—When quinces are scarce, an excellent conserve is made by substituting one part sweet apples to two parts quinces. Prepare the latter fruit, and make precisely as though it were to be used alone, and when the last cooking is reached add the apples pared, quartered and cored. The flavor of vinegar or lemon juice is much liked by many persons. Add with the sugar—the former in the proportion of one-half a gill to each pound, and the latter, the juice of one lemon and the grated rind of half of one to a like amount of sugar.

Lamb is best left alone until it has nearly finished roasting, simply being placed in the oven, with a light dredging of salt and pepper. At almost the last stage sprinkle it with paprika, add a little lemon juice and minced thyme. Use grayed breadcrumbs to thicken the gravy, instead of flour.

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HEALTH IN THE HOME

The Care of the Eyes

An authority on the care of the eyes emphasizes the fact that in this day of reckless misuse of the eyesight the rules laid down must consist chiefly of warnings regarding things to be avoided. His advice is in the main as follows:

First—Do not use the eyes in poor light, or too far from good light.

Second—Do not have the body in the way of the light, nor the light directly in front. One is almost as bad as the other. The light should fall without interruption from one side.

Third—Do not use the eyes much when recovering from illness, or when very tired.

Fourth—Do not use the eyes till they become watery, or show signs of indistinctness of vision.

Fifth—Do not work with head bent over. This tends to gorge the vessels of the eyes with blood and to produce congestion.

Sixth—Do not read lying flat on the back or reclining, unless the book is supported on the same relative angle so difficult to do that it is better not to attempt it.

Seventh—Do not go a single day without glasses after you should put them on. Glasses may not be becoming, but they become necessary for all that.

Eighth—Do not burn your candle at both ends. Do not study or work both early and late.

Ninth—Do not ignore the close connection of the eyes with the general health. Who can consider the eye as a little kingdom set off by itself, with separate laws and administration, will make a great mistake.

Tenth—Do not ignore even the slightest hint from the eye that everything is not right with it. Nature is the only walking delegate who never issues orders for a strike arbitrarily.

Eleventh—Do not take any quick advice about the eye, but so long as it does its work with ease and comfort let it alone. It is all right. Be temperate in its use, as in everything, and all will be well.

Sore Throat

For a sore throat there is no remedy much more effectual than wetting the end of a towel dipped in cold water and applying this to the throat while the dry part is wrapped around the neck and pinned securely. This should be done at night. In the morning rub the throat thoroughly with a dry towel.

Another good remedy for sore throat is to take a glass of hot flaxseed lemonade, made by pouring a quart of boiling water on a half cup of flaxseed, add the juice of two lemons, sweeten to taste and boil in a double boiler for an hour.

The Feet

It is a well-known fact that the most important pores for carrying off the impurities of the body are located in the soles of the feet. Therefore it is very necessary, in order to keep the feet in a healthful condition, to bathe them daily. It is also well, after they are dry, to brush them with a stiff brush, and it will be surprising to see

how much white dust will be removed from the pores. If this were carried out faithfully, there would be fewer tired feet.

Bed Coverings

The main use of the coverings at night is to give the body the warmth that is lost by reduced circulation of the blood. When the body lies down it is the intention of Nature that it should rest, and that the heart especially should be relieved temporarily of its regular work. So that organ makes ten strokes per minute less when the body is in an upright position. This means six hundred strokes in sixty minutes. Therefore, in the eight hours that a man usually spends in taking his night's rest, the heart is saved nearly five thousand strokes. As it pumps six ounces of blood with each stroke, it lifts thirty thousand ounces less of blood in the night's session than it would during the day, when a man is usually in an upright position. Now, the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, the warmth lost in the reduced circulation must be supplied by extra coverings.

Health Hints

The white of an egg is a good remedy for a burn.

Deep and full breathing is one of the foundation stones of health. To remove corners, bunions and calloused places, apply nightly a drop or two of castor oil.

A pinch of cream of tartar in a glass of water taken before breakfast will purify the blood.

If the finger nails are brittle, soak in warm water or olive oil a few moments before cutting.

For very oily hair, use the beaten whites of the eggs instead of the yolks for a shampoo.

For excessive flesh, when much exercise cannot be taken, confine the diet to one meal a day.

To lose flesh, exercise vigorously for twenty minutes every morning on rising, and eat no breakfast.

Sleep with the mouth closed; many throat diseases come from taking the breath through the mouth.

Avoid biting the lips as it ruins the outline, makes the lips thick and causes cold-sores.

Half the cases of dyspepsia are due to hurried eating and imperfect mastication. To possess a good digestion the food should be eaten slowly and be thoroughly masticated.

Avoid highly-colored and perfumed soaps. The coloring is often injurious to the skin, and the perfume is frequently put to counteract the odor of impure ingredients, and sometimes causes blood poisoning.

To Prevent Molds

A good perfume for putting among clothes in drawers or cupboards, and one that will keep the moths away, is made of one ounce of cedar, one ounce of rhubarb, and one ounce of cloves pulverized together. Put the powder between cotton wool and tie it in bags.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints FANCY BLOUSE 4839

The blouse waist continues, and will continue to be, a prominent favorite of fashion both for the separate waist and entire gown and is in every way desirable. This one is peculiarly chic, and includes a novel yoke-collar which is finished with a turn-over portion and held by a tie at the front. As illustrated it is made of reseda henrietta with the turn-over portion of the yoke-collar, the cuffs, and the tie of silk edged with narrow braid; but it is adapted to all seasonable materials and can be finished in various ways. The sleeves, that



4839 Fancy Blouse,
32 to 40 bust.



4851 Fitted Blouse with
Round Yoke,
22 to 30 waist.

are full and wide above the deep plain portions, are extended at their upper edges, so giving the broad shoulder line, and at the waist is worn a fitted belt which is in the newest and latest style.

The waist is made with the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back. The fronts are laid in a wide box plait at the centre with outward turning tucks at each side and the entire waist is slightly full over the belt, there being a plain circular basque portion attached to the lower edge, which serves to hold it in place without additional bulk. The yoke-collar is stitched at its edges with corticelli silk, and arranged over the whole, meeting at the centre front, while the sleeves are finished with shaped cuffs in harmony with its turn-over portion.

KILTED SKIRT WITH ROUND YOE 4851
Skirts that are plaited below a smooth fitting yoke are among the smartest of all smart things for the coming season, and will be worn for all street costumes. This one is peculiarly chic and attractive, and is so arranged as to give a plain effect at the front, which is always desirable. As illustrated it is made of cheviot in mixed shades of brown and tan, trimmed with handsome brown braid, but is suited to all seasonable materials. As a matter of course the trimming can be varied to suit individual tastes, but the little straps coming from beneath each plait are eminently stylish and attractive.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in backward turning plaits which meet at the centre back, where the closing is made. The yoke is circular and is stitched to the skirt with Corticelli silk, the trimming straps concealing the seam at the sides and back. As illustrated it is made in instep length, which is the prevailing

one for the incoming season, but can be made still shorter whenever desired.

MISSIE'S TUCKED COAT 4856

Tucked coats worn with belts that confine them at the back and sides are exceedingly becoming to young girls, and are among the latest and most attractive models shown. This very excellent example is adapted both to the costume and to the general wrap and to the many materials of the season, but is shown in a mixed brown cheviot trimmed with brown velvet edged with fancy braid. The long lines of the front, provided by the tucks which pass over the belt, add greatly to the style and make a specially noteworthy feature. The sleeves are the new ones that are full at the shoulders and are finished with roll-over cuffs.

The coat is made with fronts, back and under-arm gores, and is finished at the neck with a simple roll-over collar. The sleeves are full and are fitted to the hands that are concealed by the cuffs. The belt is adjusted over the back and fronts to the centre tucks, where it passes through openings left for the purpose, and is closed invisibly.

GIRL'S BLOUSE COSTUME 4832
Blouse costumes are always desirable for school wear and are shown in many variations. This one is pecu-



4856 Missie's
Tucked Coat,
12 to 16 years.



4832 Girl's Blouse
Costume, 8 to 14 yrs.

liarily attractive and satisfactory, as the skirt is gored in addition to being plaited, so doing away with unnecessary bulk. As illustrated the material is blue serge with collar and cuffs of white linen, which are attached to the bands by means of studs and buttonholes, but all the materials suitable for frocks of the sort can be used; and, when liked, collar and cuffs can be made of the same or contrasting wool material and stitched to the blouse in place of being buttoned into place.

The costume consists of the body lining and the skirt, which are closed together at the back, and the blouse. The lining is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and the skirt is cut in five gores. The blouse is made with fronts and back and is drawn up at the lower edge by means of elastic inserted in a hem. The sleeves are full, finished with bands at the lower edges, to which the cuffs are attached. A pocket can be inserted in the left front or omitted, as may be preferred. At the neck is a roll-over collar, which also is attached to a band.

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Old and New Friends

"Make new friends, but keep the old;
Those are silver, these are gold.
New made friends, like new made wine,
Age will mellow and refine.
Friendships that have stood the test,
Time and change, are surely best.
Brow may wrinkle, hair turn gray—
Friendship never over decay!
For 'mid old friends kind and true
We once more our youth renew.
But, alas! old friends must die;
New friends must in their place supply.
Then cherish friendship in your breast;
New is good, but old is best.
Make new friends, but keep the old;
Those are silver, these are gold!"

A Cement that Will Stick

A capital cement for broken china and brick-a-brac that can be made at home is obtained by mixing half an ounce of gum arabic with half a teaspoonful of boiling milk and adding enough plaster of paris to produce a creamy paste. To use successfully have the pieces that are to be mended warm and apply the cement warm with a small brush. Objects repaired with this cement have to be set aside for a week, before they can be used, but after that they can be washed in either warm or cold water with safety. Soaking, however, they will not stand.

Real Doctoring

Doc Judson had never taken so much as a single course in medical study, but he was in greater demand than the regular practitioner of the village, who had a degree and a framed "diplomy" in his office.

"I'd rather trust to Bill Judson's doctoring than any that's learned out of medicine books," said old Lady Simmons.

When pressed for a reason for this preference the old lady had one un-failing answer.

"When Doc was away one time I was took with rheumatism in my side, an' I had to let daughter Jane send for the diplomy doctor. He gave me medicines an' said the rheumatism would give way to 'em. It did give way leetle by leetle an' finally wore off, leaving me weak as a rag.

"Well, now, when I have one o' those spells an' Doc Judson tends me he comes in, gives one look at me, mixes up a glass o' his herb stuff, an' in less'n twelve hours he has that rheumatism 'histing all over me from head to feet, departing in a half-dozen directions an' no chance for my mind to dwell on any one spot an' say, 'It's the worst thar.' That's what I call doctoring!"

Don't Whine

"If there is anything I hate, it is a whining woman!" said a physician who is cheeriness itself. The majority of people are of his opinion; nobody likes one who goes groaning through life. Women who would scorn being beggars for money or for food go from place to place—beggars for sympathy. They pose as martyrs, and feel aggrieved if they do not receive the sympathetic attention which they fancy is their due.

If you cannot be happy make up your mind at least to be cheerfully unhappy. Whatever your circumstances or your condition, don't be a baby! Don't whine!

"I reckon Josh'll make his mark in the world one of these days," said the fond mother. "Maybe he will," answered Farmer Corntosse; "but I can't help wishin' I could get him to take hold of a hoe an' put a few dints into it by way of practice."—Washington Star.

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Forestry on the Farm

By C. W. NASH

CARE OF THE WOOD LOT—Continued.

The various uses for which farmers require timber, render it necessary to have a variety of trees growing in the wood lot; chestnut, oaks, hard maple, birch, larch, (tamarac), white pine, hemlock, cherry, walnut, etc., may all be grown to advantage together, not only because their products will afford material for general farm purposes, but also because a mixture of species is generally easier to manage, under ordinary farm conditions, than any one species alone.

Where, however, several kinds of trees are grown together, some care must be exercised if a proper proportion of each is to be maintained in the wood lot; inferior, but fast growing trees, must be kept in check, while the more valuable kinds, if of somewhat slower growth, should be protected and encouraged. Special attention must be paid to the light requirements of the saplings of each variety at each stage of their growth, and as a general rule, it is preferable to have a constant supply of timber as required, good judgment must be used when taking out trees in order that a regular succession shall be kept up.

REPRODUCTION CUTTING

All trees are reproduced in the ordinary course of nature from seed, and some species will reproduce themselves by shoots from the stumps when the original tree has been cut off. This faculty is possessed in varying degree, by different species, chestnuts, maples, willows, poplars and oaks are most prolific sprouters, while coniferous trees very rarely throw out sprouts at all. Sprouts, however, differ somewhat materially in their development from seedlings, seldom attaining the same heights, or diameter, of trees grown from seed. At first they grow very rapidly, but after a few years they cease to make such great gain and die off long before reaching mature perfection. The practice of cutting for reproduction by sprouts is not generally approved in Canada, but for all that, the system has many advantages, and both European and New England farmers have long availed themselves of this habit of deciduous trees, for the quick production of firewood, fence and post material, but it is not suitable for the production of dimension timber, nor can it be relied upon to maintain the wood lot in a profitable condition for an indefinite period, so that, while it may be a useful method to adopt where small material is required quickly, yet care should be taken to provide for the growth of a good proportion of seedling trees, to take the place of the old stumps, and these, after repeated cuttings are apt to fail to sprout and will rot out.

The most satisfactory trees to work upon the sprouting system, are the oaks, hickory, elm, maple, basswood, chestnut, ash and locust, all of which sprout readily.

When trees are cut with the intention that they shall reproduce themselves by sprouts, some little care should be taken as to the way the stump is left. The tree should be cut as close to the ground as possible, so that the sprouts will shoot out low down, and form independent roots. They are not then liable to be broken off by the wind, and will sometimes be the case, if the shoots start from the top of a high stump. The cut should be made so that the top of the stump will slant downwards both sides, from the centre, thus preventing the collection of water upon its surface and protecting it from decay. Cuts should be done in winter or in early spring, before the

sap begins to run, avoiding felling on days when the frost is very severe, cutting at such times being apt to split the bark away from the trunk and kill the cambium. Cutting while the sap is running or during the summer months will usually kill the stump.

This system of managing copse or coppice, as it is called, has been in successful practice in many of the eastern states, since the earliest settlement of the country, and has served well the purpose for which it is intended.

Under this system it will sometimes happen that openings will occur by reason of stumps failing to sprout, or because they die and rot out. In such cases the openings should be filled by planting saplings, about three or four feet apart, so that they will quickly make a soil covering and prevent the growth of weeds, and at the same time cut off all side light, so as to kill the lateral branches which will shoot out from trees having full exposure, this point being of equal importance in all systems of tree culture for utility purposes, though contrary, of course, to the practice required to be adopted in orchard planting, or in growing trees for ornamental purposes, or to shade cattle in pastures.

In most cases where the coppice system of wood production is adopted, it is advisable to maintain in the wood lot a sufficient number of trees to provide seed for the natural re-production of saplings, to replace the stumps as they lose their vitality. If this is done and the saplings are protected and encouraged by judicious thinning as occasion may require, trees which will eventually produce dimension timber may be grown to finally fully occupy the whole area of the copse.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say so, but it should always be borne in mind, that cattle and sheep must be rigorously excluded from all places devoted to the growing of young trees.

Corn After Alfalfa

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, estimates the corn crop on the Farm this season to yield 18 tons per acre of silage. Many stalks were 12 to 15 feet high, with the average height about 10 feet.

The corn was planted in a field where a heavy growth of alfalfa was plowed under in the spring before planting. The field was also given a dressing of manure after being plowed. The corn was cultivated regularly and frequently until the size of the plants made this impracticable. This is one of the secrets of good crops.

The variety of corn that has given the best results this year is the Lexington, with the Early Mastodon a good second.

Last year the big silo at the Farm was left uncovered after it had been filled, to test whether or not a silo was necessary or not. Mr. Grisdale states that while the quality of the ensilage was not seriously injured by being left exposed, the accumulation of snow, ice, etc., made the handling of the ensilage very unpleasant. It will therefore pay farmers to have their silos roofed.

Romantic young lady (spending summer on a farm).—Just hear how those old trees in the orchard moon and groan in the storm, like the crying of a lost soul! Small boy.—Well, I guess you'd make a worse racket if you were as full of green apples as they are.—Smart Set.

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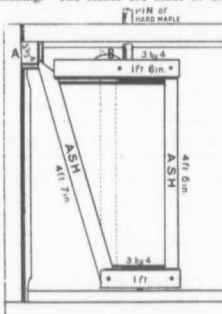
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Farm Implements and Conveniences

Swinging Stanchion

While visiting a new cow stable I noticed a convenient method of staking up the cows. The owner assured me that he had never seen a swinging stanchion just like it, and that its improvement saved much time and labor in the making. The stakes are made of ash,



DOTTED LINES SHOW STAKE WHEN CLOSED

the pins of hard maple, the rest of the material of pine. The pine block, A, holds the long stake stationary, when open. It fastens automatically. As the stake closes, its slant raises the wire ball, B, which drops over the end of stake holding it securely.

The swinging stanchion has this advantage, the cow has perfect liberty and can lick or scratch herself.

J. E. C.,
Dundas Co., Ont.

A Home-made Water Fountain

Here is a water fountain that will answer the purpose as well as would one purchased for a dollar. Cut out a round hole in the lower part of an old tin can; now cut exactly in two parts an empty can such as chipped beef is put up in, an empty tomato can can be cut down to the right height also,



if the meat can is not at hand. With the home soldering outfit, solder the half can over the opening in the can, as shown in the last part of the cut. Select a cork that will fit the top air-tight. If it doesn't make a tight joint, wrap a bit of wet cloth about the cork. When filled, the fountain will let the water down into the drinking cup as fast as the fowls or chickens drink it and there will be no fouling of the water.

A Service Stall

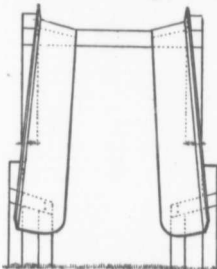
In building a stall one should select a level space, set two posts 26 inches apart; to the posts spike a piece of 6-inch plank, the top edge of which should be about 25 inches above the ground.

Four feet six inches back of these posts, set four more—two on either side (as shown in drawing). The short or inside posts should be about 16 inches

high. Spike a piece of 2x4 from the top of the short post to the longer post by its side—slanting the 2x4 a little towards the inside, or space where the cow is to stand. The space between the short posts should be 30 inches.

Place a 9-inch plank flatways, the front end resting on the stringer nailed across the front posts, the back end resting on the 2x4 that is nailed on the hind posts. This plank should project over the hind post about 6 inches, also about 3 inches over the top of the posts toward the inside. Nail fast. Then place an eight-inch plank lengthwise, set upon edge inside of the long posts, and nail to same. This is to prevent the bull's feet from slipping off the outside edge of the plank, which his front feet rest on when serving.

The space where the cow stands should be 18 inches wide at the front end, and 24 inches at the back end, opposite the hind posts. We always use this stall when breeding a cow. Its

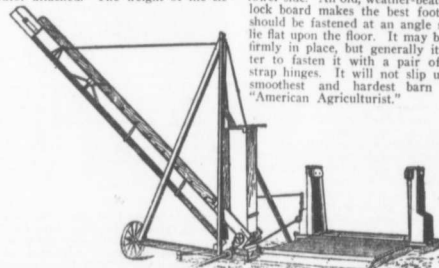


THE WARNER SERVICE STALL. value will become more apparent when using a heavy bull on a small cow or heifer. When we were breeding Holsteins we often used a bull weighing 2,400 lbs. to a yearling heifer without the slightest injury to either.

I neglected to mention that should a cow after being placed in the stall stand too high for the bull, a little dirt can be taken out where her hind feet stand, or if too low, fill in.—H. D. Warner in Jersey Bulletin.

Portable Grain Dump

Cut on this page shows Schroeder's portable grain dump ready for operation. This machine can be used for loading and unloading ear and shelled corn, oats and wheat in fact almost anything usually handled with a scoop, and can be moved from place to place with elevator attached. The weight of the ele-



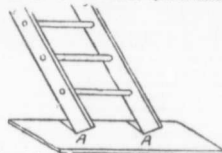
SCHROEDER'S PORTABLE GRAIN DUMP.

vator is carried on the wheel, as shown in the cut. The tilting conveyor can be handled very easily by the aid of a weight, and when the conveyor is raised the weight also keeps it from dropping down, as it might otherwise do when a stiff wind is blowing. The platform, a very necessary part of a grain dump, is connected to lifting jack with two hooks.

The standard length of elevator supplied with Schroeder's grain dump is twenty-four feet, and it will elevate into a crib sixteen feet high. Larger elevators can be supplied. Heights in elevators are two and three-quarter inches deep, fifteen inches long, and twelve inches apart. These elevators are equipped with No. 42 or No. 55 chain as desired. An extension tumbling rod is furnished with each dump, so dump can be moved to the extent of ten feet without moving power. The capacity of this dump is about fifteen bushels ear corn or twenty bushels oats per minute. The lifting jack is simple in construction, and has a strong gearing, which makes it reliable. The part of platform that is raised with wagon is lifted from all four corners by means of chains, so it will be impossible for the platform to tip in case the team hitched to wagon should give a slight pull. Each of these chains runs over a pulley at top of jack. One of the uprights at each side of the lifting jack has top leaning toward rear of dump, in order that hind wheels of wagon do not move forward while front end of wagon is raised. It is also provided with an automatic trip that will act when the wagon is raised to the desired height, also when the wagon is let down.—Farm Implement News.

A Ladder that Will Not Slip

When it is desired to use a ladder where there is any possibility of its slipping, as, for instance, upon a smooth



harm door, it should be so constructed that it will hold. A pair of sharp spikes properly driven into the lower end will prevent its slipping, and is perhaps the simplest method, but often this is not desirable, as such a ladder will injure a floor. A ladder which is free from this objection is shown in the illustration, and may be made by fastening a piece of board to the bottom. The board should be about 3 ft. long and 8 in. wide, and should be unplanned on the lower side. An old, weather-beaten hemlock board makes the best footing. It should be fastened at an angle so as to lie flat upon the floor. It may be nailed firmly in place, but generally it is better to fasten it with a pair of strong strap hinges. It will not slip upon the smoothest and hardest barn floor.—"American Agriculturist."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Roup in Poultry

Would you please state in your next issue the cause of roup in poultry, and also a remedy, if there is any?

S. W. J. Smithville, Ont.
Roup is a contagious disease which affects the mucous lining of the mouth, larynx, nose and eyes. The disease often extends into the lungs and intestines. The disease may be recognized by a yellow mass of false membrane on the mucous lining of diseased parts. The disease closely resembles diphtheria of man, and is caused by a bacillus which is similar to that of fowl cholera.

In treating the disease affected fowls should be at once separated from healthy fowls, and placed in comfortable cages with plenty of food. One method of treatment is to scrape the false membrane from the throat and nostrils and apply to the raw surface carbolic acid. Put in 200 parts of water, peroxide of hydrogen in a 3 per cent. solution with water, corrosive sublimate, or with a solution of nitrate of silver in the proportion of 8 grains to 1 ounce of water. Treatment will thus be seen to be very difficult, and when the disease is located out of reach a cure is hardly practicable.

Cow with Sore Teats

Will you in the next issue of THE FARMING WORLD, kindly give me advice and remedies for two troubles I have:

(1) I have a cow with sore teats. The sore comes as a white or yellow lump, which breaks when milking is practised. A white foam forms, and makes the cow uneasy when being milked. Four or five sores will appear on each teat at a time. For treatment I have used vaseline or muton tallow with a dozen drops of crude carbolic acid mixed when melted, but as fast as one place heals up another breaks out.

(2) The same cow and a heifer have a slight cough. The heifer has a slight discharge from the nostrils. W. F. N., Lincoln Co., Ont.

(1) Continuous eruptions of this kind indicate that the disease is constitutional, and that the animal had better perhaps be examined by some competent veterinary surgeon. The symptoms seem to indicate that the trouble is cowpox. It is not a very serious ailment, though contagious. It will usually go through the whole herd when started unless urgent measures are taken to prevent it. The infection is carried from one cow to another, chiefly by the milk. Either separate milkers should be provided or the hands should be disinfected before milking a second or more cows. Cowpox will take about three weeks to run its course. In the present instance a good saline purgative consisting of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of Epsom salts mixed with a couple of drams of ginger, followed by 1 or 2 drams of nitrate of potash given in a bran mash will do good. The treatment already given is all right, but be careful not to mix too much carbolic acid with the vaseline.

(2) The slight cough and discharge at the nostrils are not unusual with cowpox, and the fact that the heifer has a slight cough is an indication that she is affected by the trouble also.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

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

Troublesome Boys

Q.—I. Would I be justified, after asking a gang of boys to move away from my store steps in pouring clean water on them? 2. Could the city fine me for using it? 3. Could I throw dirty water on them? 4. Can the owner of a store compel his tenant to make good a plate glass window broken by boys throwing stones, or must the landlord replace it?—J. B., Toronto.

A.—I. We don't think you would run much risk if you threw clean water, or even dirty water, on the boys; but we would suggest as a much more effective way of getting rid of them that you speak to the policeman on that beat, whose duty it is to prevent just such nuisances as you complain of. 2. Not if you did not in so doing cause some breach of the peace, or other disturbance which might render you liable to a fine. 3. See answer to question 1. 4. It will depend on the terms of the lease. If by the lease the landlord is to make the repairs, he will have to replace the plate glass window. If the tenant is to repair, the tenant will have to replace it. If the landlord is to repair and refuses to do so, the tenant may replace the glass and retain the amount paid out of the rent.

Forgery

Q.—S is the agent of the N. company. He sold some machinery to G, and G will not pay for it. S thinks that if a letter were written to him in the name of the manager of the company, and the manager's name signed to it that G would pay up. He pays no attention to letters written and signed by S. 1. Would S be running any risk if he were to write a letter to G and sign the manager's name to it?—M. B.

A.—I. Yes. If S did so he would be committing a forgery.

Altered Note

Q.—A and B had some business dealings, the result of which so far as need be stated here was that A gave B his promissory note, payable six months after date with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. B, after the note was signed and given to him, changed the rate of interest to 6 per cent. without A's consent, and now seeks to recover from A the amount of the note and 6 per cent. interest. 1. Can he do so?—M. J. O.

A.—I. Not only will he not be able to recover the 6 per cent. interest, but his alteration of the note will render it void. He might be able to sue A on the consideration, but whether or not he could do so would depend on the nature of the business transaction between A and B.

Non-Support of Wife

Q.—A and B are husband and wife. A, the husband, is addicted to liquor, and when intoxicated is sometimes very violent, and frequently beats B, threatens to kill her, etc., and is otherwise so abusive and violent that B is afraid to continue to live with him. Sometimes, too, he goes away for a month at a time.

The wife is not strong, and cannot work for a living, and she has no friends to whom she can go. What should she do?—E. L. J., Ontario.

A.—I. She might summon him before the magistrate for non-support, but under the circumstances we would suggest that her letter plan would be to sue him for alimony.

Release of Dower

Q.—A, who was owner of land subject to a mortgage, married B. Shortly after the marriage the property was now living separate by mutual consent. A wishes to sell the land, but B refuses to release her dower in it. 1. How can A compel her to do so?—T. G., Ontario.

A.—I. He can not compel her to do so, but under the above circumstances A can give a good title to the land without his wife joining in the conveyance. She would have no right to dower in the lands if they were under mortgage when the husband married.

Revocation of Will

Q.—A made his will, and signed his name at the foot of each sheet and at the end of the will. The will was duly executed in the presence of two witnesses. On his death it was found that he had written "Cancelled—A" across each signature, and at the end of a memorandum of a date subsequent to the date of the will, which, after declaring the will revoked concluded: "I intend to make another will, whereupon I shall destroy this." This memorandum was signed by him, but not in the presence of witnesses. No other will could be found. 1. Would what A did revoke the will?—S. S.

A.—No.

Contract by Lunatic

Q.—A, who is a lunatic, but who talks and acts very rationally at times, and who has considerable property, purchased from B a horse for \$200 and paid \$50 down. When A was driving the horse home he ran it into the fence and permanently injured it. B, at the time he sold the horse to A, did not know that he was a lunatic, and the transaction was perfectly fair on his part. He would not take less than \$200 for the horse. The people who manage A's estate for him refuse to pay for the horse on the ground that A was a lunatic. 1. Can B recover the balance of the purchase price from A's estate?—A. G. E.

A.—I. Yes, since B did not know A was a lunatic when he dealt with him.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

At the Ohio Experiment Station some extended work has been done in testing "hydrated" and common lime as fertilizers. The director of the station summarizes the results as follows:

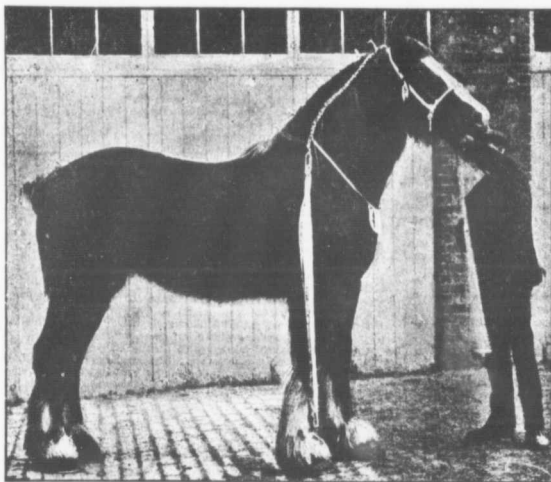
1. Lime does not take the place of fertilizers of manure and the farmer who is led to so use it will be disappointed.

2. Lime is indispensable to the growth of clover on some Ohio soils; but before it can materially benefit the clover it must be preceded by liberal manuring, or fertilizing with materials carrying both phosphorus and potassium.

3. Lime may produce an increase of cereal crops on some soils, but only when used in connection with judicious manuring or fertilizing.

4. We have as yet no reason to believe that the so-called "fertilizer lime" now being pushed upon our market possesses any virtues not in common lime.

50 IMPORTED Clydesdale Fillies



*Grand Sale of 50 Head of Imported
Clydesdale Fillies*

By Public Auction at the Sale Pavilion

**HAMILTON,
NOVEMBER 23, 1904**

These Fillies have been carefully selected from the leading stables in Scotland, are of choicest breeding, and the best that Scotland can produce.

For Catalogues apply to

W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

In the Poultry Yard

Ontario Poultry at St. Louis

The judging of poultry at the World's Fair began on Wednesday last. There are about 1,000 entries in this branch from Ontario, and as all the birds sent over are of a high class it is expected that a good share of the best awards will come to the north of the boundary.

Pointers on Winter Laying

I always think that if it pays to keep an animal, it pays to keep it well. I would not keep an animal on my place, unless I can take proper care of it. Feed the hens liberally; vary the food, have a regular time to feed them, see that they have plenty of pure, fresh water, oyster shells, charcoal and grit, and they will do well. Burn all meat bones and break them up small. They contain the very material the egg shell contains, namely, carbonate of lime. In winter when hens cannot get grass or clover, give them roots of some kind. Cabbage and sugar-beets are the best you can give them.

Let the hen have a shed open only on the south side, with a foot of leaves or straw in it, and let them exercise themselves by scratching out the grain, especially during cold weather. Another important matter is not to overcrowd hens in the yard or house. A hen should have six foot square of floor space, and in the yard 180 square feet. For instance, a compartment 10 x 12 ft. is the proper size for twenty hens, and a yard 40 x 60 ft. for the same number. Twenty hens for one compartment is quite enough.

In winter laying, and also in moulting, hens should be fed liberally with food-stuffs containing a high percentage of protein and carbohydrates. Dried blood is richest in proteins, for it contains 86 per cent; green cut bone (one of the very best of egg producers) 20 per cent. Rice contains 76 per cent. of carbohydrates, wheat comes next with 67 per cent., corn 66 per cent., barley 65 per cent., and oats 57 per cent. of carbohydrates.

How much of cut green bone should a hen get a day? One quarter of an ounce per day, per hen, is quite sufficient. If given more bowel troubles are likely to occur. The best and surest remedy for egg eating is the hatchet. But the next is to take an egg, make a small hole and take out some of its contents, and put some tincture of aloes in the egg, and churn it with a piece of wood, glue up the hole and let the hens peck at it, they will all but like it.

Have the hens lay in a dark place, and have the nests deep, and the straw or hay close to the sides of the box. Also dry any egg shells you may have, break them up small, and let them have all you can get. Hens often eat eggs because they cannot get the necessary material for the shells.—Hans Voglsang, Mountain View Poultry Yards, B.C.

A Good Hen Record

We have a chicken record which we think might be of interest to your readers. We think it is a pretty good one. On January 1, 1900, we had 23 Silver Wyandotte hens, 4 cocks and 5 broilers which were hatched the previous September. During six months, to June 30, 1904, we sold the five broilers, one cock and eight hens. One hen became egg-bound and died. We sold the above for \$8.40. The average number of laying hens for the six months was 45, from which we got 3,600, or 75 eggs per hen. Of these we set 207 eggs, from which we now have 130 chicks, ranging in age from five weeks to three and one-half months. Of the others we sold 48 settings, or 672 eggs, to our neighbors,

at 50 cents a setting, or for \$24. The balance we sold at market price, from which we realized \$64. During these six months we bought feed amounting to \$28.08. This included feed for the young chicks. To recapitulate, we realized:

From chickens	\$ 8.40
From setting eggs	24.00
From market eggs	64.00
Total	\$96.40
Expended for feed	28.08
Net profit	\$68.32

We commenced the year with 61 fowls in all. We now have 43 hens, 2 cocks and 130 chicks in addition to the above profit.—McNees Boys, in National Stockman.

Pure Breeds of Geese

Only the common geese have the males and females different in plumage. All the pure breeds have the sexes colored the same. The Toulouse is largest, and the China the best layers. The Embden is the best for feathers, being pure white in color. A cross of the Toulouse and Embden geese makes the best for market. The gander may be known by being thicker around the neck, and more masculine in appearance. Though geese derive much of their subsistence when allowed to have access to a pond, yet they may be pastured, or may be kept in confinement and fed on grass, turnips (chopped), potatoes and grain. The goose lays from twenty to forty eggs, and the gander keeps a faithful watch over her at times when she is on the nest. When setting, it is best to disturb her as little as possible. She makes a good mother, and usually raises all her young ones.—Poultry Keeper.

Rice for Young Chicks

Broken rice is highly recommended by poultry authorities for young chicks. A poultry raiser in one of the Southern States who has tried this gives his experience as follows:

"I have found broken rice the very best feed. There is a broken rice which can be bought for three cents per pound, or three dollars per hundred pounds. It is broken very small and is sold for chick feed. I make a feed box long enough to allow room for all the chicks to feed—a partition in centre to allow feed to distribute on each side and come out in a little trough as fast as it is eaten. The chicks help themselves when hungry, at all times. Have a drink fountain and grit box handy and the feeding problem is solved, at least so I find it. No eggs cooked, no bread or soft feed is given from the very first, all they get is rice, until they are old enough to run out an acre, when they get cracked corn, meat scraps, etc., as I happen to have, and finer chicks were never raised, no disease, no bowel trouble, nothing but healthy growing chicks. If you get the smallest broken rice you will never have any trouble about your feed."

Chicken Proverbs

"The hen builds the house, and the cock paints it."

"The eggs will pay for the horse before the chickens pay for the saddle."

"The only man who can not learn at a poultry show is the man who has 'better birds at home,' but never shows them."

"Let the three C's conquer in the poultry yard. The three C's are Comfort, Convenience and Cleanliness."

"Eliminations of defects are acknowledged improvements."

"A pen of fine fancy fowls is more than a feathered harem: it is a little kingdom. In a pen of fowls the male bird is absolute monarch. He is an important personage, and he seems to know it."

There is an old story of a French king's astrologer, who made a false prediction concerning the issue of a certain battle.

"You are an excellent prophet," said the king, casting a vicious glance at him; "now pray tell me how many days you think you will live?"

"I shall die just three days before your majesty," answered the wily seer. His majesty took good care to keep him alive.—Youth.

Hens Lay All Year Round

When you season the food with Myers' Royal Poultry Spice. Just think what it means to have the hens laying regularly all winter—when eggs bring their best price.

That's what Myers' Royal Poultry Spice does for the chickens. It's rich in nitrogenous matter—supplies all the constituents that compose the egg and gives more lasting internal heat. It makes hens lay—and insures fertile eggs for setting.

It's wonderful for making young pullets early layers—for fattening chickens, ducks and turkeys—and for raising plump, strong, vigorous poultry.

If you want to make money out of your "chicken yard" feed Myers' Royal Poultry Spice.

It's not a food—but a relish.

MYERS' ROYAL SPICE CO.

Niagara Falls, Ont. and N.Y.



Sold everywhere.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

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

Farming World Man on the Wing

About two miles east of Dutton, in Elgin county, on M.C.R.R. and P.M.R.R., is Green Oak stock farm, the property of John McFarlane, breeder of Short-horns, Oxford Down and Berkshires. The Shorthorn herd consisting of twenty females and four young bulls is headed by imp. Royal Prince, a grand bull three years old weighing over a ton.

This fine animal was bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported by Geo. Isaac, Cobourg, and has been working in this herd for the past two seasons. The following successful sales have recently been made: Glen Lion, a nice roan bull, to Henry Robbins, Iowa; Gold Dust, by Royal Prince, Purcell Bros., Calchan, Ont.; also a beautiful three year old heifer, Rosina 2nd of Dutton, in calf to imp. Royal Prince, to Mr. C. McCallum, of Exfrid, Ont., for a handsome figure. There is now offered for sale Lord Duer, a nondescript, sired by Royal Prince, dam Rosy B, which was descended from imp. Royal George. Also Morello 2nd, a fine smooth, deep, lengthy red bull, seven months, sired by imp. Royal Prince and out of imported cow Tidy Lass, bred by John Tipp, Haddock, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Any stockman wishing something extra would do well to make the two above mentioned bulls. Among the imp. cows is Lady Bess, bred by John Cran, Keith, Scotland, sired by the famous Abbotford 2nd, a Duthie bull. Also Camellia Blossom, of the Orange Blossom family, by Lord Lindoch. Worthy of mention is Choice Lustre imp., bred by John Tipp, Scotland. She is a very handsome cow sired by Morello 81745, bred by W. S. Marr. Among the young things is Alexandria (imp. in dam), sired by Prince of Archer, his sire being the famous Scottish Archer. Also Lustre Choice, a nice ten months heifer sired by Nonpareil Archer imp. The home-bred cows are of excellent quality and from good Scotch bulls such as imp. Royal Prince, Imperial 2nd, Indian Chief and Advocate. At present the females are in calf to imported Royal Prince.

On this farm some nice Berkshires are to be seen, Cobina No. 12107 being at the head of the herd. Seven very choice sows, as well as five boars, have recently been sold.

The Oxford Down are large and well bred, being imported sires. Some nice ewes are offered for sale, also a few choice, healthy ram lambs.

Gossip

Mr. W. D. Flatt, the well-known Shorthorn breeder and importer of Hamilton, Ont., writing from the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, says: "I have decided to bring over 40 Clyde fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds. They will be the best that Scotland produces, and will probably be sold at auction in Hamilton, about the latter part of November."

R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire cattle, Clydesdale horses, and Hampden and Yorkshire swine, in sending in a change of advertisement write: "We have had a very successful fall at the fairs, and have a few very choice young animals yet for sale, including two young Berkshires

boars sired by King Highclere 2nd 6334, winner of first at Ottawa for the last three years, and out of Model Lass 5735, winner of first at Ottawa as aged sow. These young boars were first and third at same fair. Also a good selection of Tamworth boars fit for fall service, by imported sires and from dams by imported stock."

Hassard's Clydesdale Sale

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies imported by Mr. T. H. Hassard at the Repository on Oct. 27th did not meet with a very large attendance, owing in a large measure to the date being that of the federal nominations and the proximity of the general election. The fillies were mostly two and one-year-olds, and a splendid lot, comprising a number of prizewinners in Scotland, and many that will doubtless figure in future showings in Canada. The prices realized were not so good as to make the enterprise a very profitable one, very few realizing the price at which fillies of the kind could be bought in Scotland. The following is a list of the sales, a full description of each of the animals named may be found in THE FARMING WORLD of October 15th:

Lady Richardson, Vol. 26, T. Mercer, Markdale, \$280.
Minnie Algie, Vol. 27, D. Pinkerton, Pinkerton, Ont., \$315.
Gay Beauty, Vol. 25, G. W. Belton, Thorndale, Ont.
Henrietta, Vol. 27, A. Adamson, Teeswater, \$265.
Brilliant, Vol. 27, W. J. Harkness, Toronto, \$225.
Dorothy, Vol. 27, G. Simpson, Port Elgin, \$225.
Prudence, Vol. 27, J. J. Elliott, Bolton, \$195.
Duchess, Vol. 27, W. A. Thomas, Oak Ridge, \$245.
Shepherdess, Vol. 27, G. Simpson, Port Elgin, \$215.
Fanny, Vol. 27, S. Caldwell, \$240.
Peeras, Vol. 25, A. Dawson, Cannington, Ont., \$305.
Stately Queen, Vol. 27, J. Torrance, Markham, \$210.
Her Royal Highness, Vol. 25, W. J. Harkness, Toronto, \$205.
Nellie, Vol. 27, A. Fraser, Brampton, Ont., \$245.
Martha, Vol. 27, Crawford Bros., Scarborough, \$275.
Queen's Maid, Vol. 25, W. F. Hodgins, Stittsville, Hazeldean, Ont., \$260.
Braco Lass, Vol. 27, G. Simmonds, Port Elgin, \$205.
Pyeaston Princess, Vol. 25, J. Watson, Seagrave, Ont., \$325.
Glenora Kate, Vol. 25, H. Fry, Wolverton, Ont., \$235.
Lady Forrester, Vol. 27, T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., \$310.
Woodend Lily, Vol. 25, R. Young, Mono Mills, \$250.
Fuschia, Vol. 27, J. McClure, Carluke, Ont., \$250.
Flora, Vol. 27, W. Hodgins, Hazeldean, \$350.
Sturdy Jean, Vol. 27, G. W. Belton, Thorndale, Ont., \$195.
Betty, Vol. 27, A. Knox, Tuscarora, \$230.
Queen Alexandra, Vol. 27, G. Simpson, Port Elgin, \$185.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SURE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. B. Gombault, Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or Abscess. The safest most efficacious cure. Takes the place of all treatments for cold or severe action, soreness all Branches of Diseases from Hooves, or Cuts.

IT IS A HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, etc., it is infallible.

WE GUARANTEE that one application of Caustic Balsam will produce every actual result that a whole bottle of any kind of ointment or ointment ever made. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold in warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Limited, 20
51 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

A Book Every Dairyman Should Own

Contains the things the dairy farmer should know and practice. Beautifully illustrated: a book to be studied rather than read, to have its application in daily practice rather than lose itself in the mere knowing, to lead on to achievement rather than idly entertain.

Four subscribers to the Farming World secured by anyone will entitle him to one copy Free Purchase price \$1.00.

THE FARMING WORLD TORONTO

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work to go to office, \$60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and capable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Write at once to the Full particulars, THE VETERINARY SCIENCE BOARD, London, Ont.



Live Stock Labels

Send for prices and order only before use trial.
R. W. JAMES
Barnsbyville - Ont.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Don't forget the dates of the live stock sales. John Bright, at Myrtle, Nov. 10th; W. D. Flatt's sale of imported Clydesdale fillies at Hamilton, Nov. 23; and J. Chambers' sale of imported Shire fillies at the Repository, Toronto, Nov. 22. Pin the dates in your hat.

Lady Gallant, Vol. 27, G. Simpson, Port Elgin, \$205.
 Clan Belle, Vol. 26, W. Harkness, Toronto, \$215.
 Bogside Beauty, Vol. 27, W. Harkness, Toronto, \$205.
 Preston Baroness, Vol. 26, T. Mercer, Markdale, \$195.
 Dolly Gray, Vol. 27, P. Pinkerton, Pinkerton, Ont., \$250.
 Hillside Rosebud, Vol. 26, W. Harkness, Toronto, \$180.
 Jean Park, Vol. 27, W. Harkness, Toronto, \$170.
 Handsome Lily, Vol. 26, H. Dismore, Grafton, \$210.
 Lucy, Vol. 27, Capt. Myles, Bedford Park, \$205.

John Bright's Big Sale

As announced on the front cover of this number, Mr. John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., purposes holding a sale of live stock and farm property, at which will be offered by public auction on November 16th his splendid 200-acre farm, situated within one mile of the village of Columbus. This is a fine and very desirable property, with a fine modern brick dwelling, a good 40x50 hank barn. The farm is all in a first class state of cultivation, excepting a few acres of woods. It is well watered and drained, and is a property that is all that can be desired, either for a stock farm or crop growing. The live stock consists of twelve registered Clydesdale fillies, three of them being imported. Dark Queen (imp.) is a good sized and promising two-year-old, sired by King's Coin, dam Lime Juice, by Premier Lion. Mac of Chaldfield, imp. is a nice big brown, with good underpinning, sired by Prince of Balmaino, dam, Bella, by Haddon Castle, and Queen of Milton is a good brown two-year-old filly, by the good sire Up-to-Time, dam Beth of Milton, by Windsor. All three are bred to Smith & Richardson's fine Hiawatha stallion Michaboe. The Canadian-breds are Fan Erskine, by Erskine Style, dam, Susie 5497, by British Commander. She is a good five-year-old of the thick blocky type. Jessie Lynedock, by Lord Lynedock, dam Jess of Columbus, by Sir Walter imp., is a two-year-old, and like most of the get of that good sire, shows lots of quality and style. Lady Lynedock, by the same sire, dam Lady Kate, by Fintray Star, imp., is another two-year-old that combines quality and size, and will be a valuable brood mare some day. Belle of Columbus, by The Thistle, dam Fannie, by Lawries Baron Gordon, same age, is a good big brown filly, with lots of promise. Imperial Nell, also two years of age, sire Archer, dam Lena, by Prince Imperial, is a two-year-old black, big and well made. A number of these are supposed to be in foal to Michaboe. The Shorthorns comprise a number of animals of good type and fine breeding, particularly the younger stock are of a quality that ought to make bidding lively. Thirty-five head in all will be offered, including the herd bull, Darnley, a noted stock-getter, who made a name for himself in the hands of A. Johnston, and the sire of some of the highest priced stock that ever left Ontario county. He is a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloucester, sired by the once famous Indian Chief, dam Duchess of Gloster 37th. His quality can be seen in the young stock on the farm, also to be sold. The dams are of such strains as Miss Ramdens, who have to their credit a large percentage of the highest prices and honors in the current history of Shorthorns, Marr Stamfords, the breed so much sought

Clayfield Stock Farm

Clydesdale Horses

Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep

Prize winning pure bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

J. G. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis, P. O. and Sta., Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to **W. R. STEWART, Lunenburg, P.O., Ont.**

SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS, BEKSHIRES

Herd Bull Royal Prince, 43223. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Flock of Oxford Down Sheep including a few good ram lambs for sale next month. Prices asked for above reasonable. **JOHN McALLAN, Box 41, Dutton P.O. and station M.C.R. and P. M. R.R., Elgin Co.**

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of **Clydesdale Stallions** has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Stud in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good **Clyde** are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class **Hackneys** yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep

Some splendid offerings in Leicestershire stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone **J. M. Garthouse, Weston, Ont.**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Smith & Richardson Columbus Ontario

Importers of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. New importations of grand Clydesdales just arrived. STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Forty miles east of Toronto. Long-distance telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and

home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G.T.R., Ont.



SAXON—97—

International Importing Barn

SARNIA, ONTARIO. Branch Barn at LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

Direct Importer of **CLYDE, SHIRE and HACKNEY STALLIONS**

My last importation just arrived from Scotland and England at Sarnia and Lennoxville. Horses always kept on hand at both barns for sale at reasonable prices. Come and inspect them before you buy. Can save you money. Terms to suit. Write—**J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Que.**

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN

CLYDESDALES, COACH and HACKNEY STALLIONS

23 head now on hand, including noted premium horses in Scotland.

LONG DIST. TELEPHONE. **MILBROOK, ONT.**



FOR BEST RESULT FREE

COTTON SEED MEAL

Dairyman and Stock raisers should never be without it.

GOOD FOR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

COTTON SEED MEAL ranks higher in analysis than any other feed stuff.

For sale by all leading feed firms.

Unsurpassed as a **Flesh, Milk, Cream and Butter**

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Send for interesting booklet giving directions for feeding, etc.

FRANK R. OLIVER - 11 Front St. E. - TORONTO

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

after, famous for early maturity, beefness and feeding qualities; English Beauties, Roses, and Lady Dais, whose qualities have been proved both in the beef show ring and dairy tests. All will be sold without reserve, and the opportunity will be a good one to obtain some of the blood that has made Ontario County famous. Don't forget the date, November 16th.

Brethour's Winnings at St. Louis

As will be seen by the report of the swine exhibit at St. Louis elsewhere in this issue, Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was a most successful winner. He won in all 1 premier championship for breeders; 2 grand championships; 4 championships; 2 reserve grand championships; 2 reserve championships; 12 first prizes; 14 second prizes; 11 third prizes and 5 fourth prizes.

The Uppermill and Collynie Sale

The great Uppermill and Collynie Shorthorn sale, which took place on the historic farm at Uppermill, the residence of the late W. S. Marr, on Oct. 11th, must be classed as one of the greatest in the history of the "red, white and roans." The result far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The attendance is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. Many went to honor the great breeder, recently passed away, others because they expected to see one of the greatest sales of the age, while hundreds were present to buy who never got to the limit of bidding. There was spirited bidding, and the greatest enthusiasm shown by fanciers. The veteran auctioneer of pure-breds, Mr. Jno. M. Fraser, wielded the hammer. Canada was represented at the sale by Messrs. W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, and Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ontario, but their names did not figure in the list of purchasers.

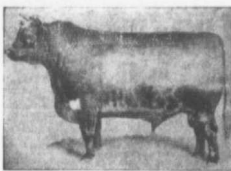
Though the attendance was large, yet the purchases were distributed among comparatively few buyers. Twenty-four animals, or nearly one-fifth of the whole, were bought for exportation to the Argentine, at a total cost of 7110 gs. The next largest contingent was bought for the Irish Department of Agriculture at a cost of 1745 gs. Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, stood third with seven of the choicest lots, at a total outlay of 1850 gs. The sensation of the sale was the great bull Bapton Favorite, which Mr. Duthie tried hard to keep in Scotland; but he did not bid high enough. He sold for 1200 gs. (\$6,000) to go to the Argentine.

The sale throughout was a most successful one from an exposor's point of view. The 113 head of the Uppermill stock sold for an average of 156 5s. 4d. (\$790) each. The 30 bull calves averaged 125 2s. 2d.; the stock bulls, 835 10s.; the 41 cows, 160 7s. 10d.; the 8 two-year-old heifers, 155 5s. 5d.; the 21 yearling heifers, 118s.; and the 20 heifer calves, 1130 12s. 10d. The sale totalled 47,658 4s. (nearly \$88,200).

The annual draft of bull calves from the Collynie herd also met an excited demand. The calves were admitted to be an exceptionally grand lot, almost the only drawback being that quite a number of the best ones were white. Had there been more of the popular red or roan color, the higher average might have been reached. The eighteen bull calves sold for a total of 44,079 5s., or an average of 2226 12s. 6d., a figure that has never been approached in the history of these draft sales.

Clydesdales for Canada

Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ontario, Canada, has again been to this country and bought four Clydesdale stallions from the stud of Mr. John Kerr, Red-



Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shropshires and rams lambs, imported. Mussels. Prices Moderate. G. A. BRODIE, Methuen, Ont., Stoneville Sta.

HAWTHORN HERD

South and Scotch topped Shorthorns. Deep milking strains. Some splendid young stock of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Prince Missy, 3264, by Prince Packer, 1860-17704, -18289, -dam, Melrose Imp., -3157.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londonboro P.O., Ont.

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Choice young stock from grandly bred Scotch topped sires. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's Challenge Imp.'s Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Barred and White Rock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

R. CORLEY,

Belgrave P.O. and Wingham, Ont. Sta. G.T.H. C.P.R.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN SHEEP For Sale at Maple Avenue Stock Farm

If you want either, write us today.

F. H. NEIL & SONS,

Box 35, Lucas, Ont.

Telegraph Post Office R.R. Station

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Besses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale, a number of the individuals of Flora, Broadfoot, Lorry, Red Rose, and other choice breeding sires each bred to his own horses. Also fine Aberdeen and other sires of choice Scotch breeding. Write us particulars of both sexes for sale. J. T. T. S. & Co., Station G. T. H.

Imported and Home-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

from imported sires and dams. Best strains and breeding. Correspondence solicited.

E. D. ROBINSON,

Markham P. O. and Sta. Maitland.

GREEN-OAK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Oxford, Berkshire
Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince 14522. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Oxford Bess sows; sows to farrow in October, and young pigs. JOHN McFARLANE, & MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont. and Stations M.C.R. and L.E. & D.R.

Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. TARA STATION G.T.H.

Sauble River Stock Farm

Offers for sale a number of pure-bred Shropshires.

G. HINDMARSH,

Alba Craig P.O. and Sta., Middlesex Co., Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Janesfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Cows and Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

hall, Wigton, Cumberland. These comprise the great horse Garty Gold (10755), which Mr. Kerr had no intention whatever of selling, but Mr. Berry was very anxious to get an extra good stallion to stand at his own stables, and resolved to pay the price asked, which is well on to the four figures. Garty Gold is a splendidly bred horse, being by the noted horse Gold Mine (9540), which, in the hands of Mr. P. Crawford, won so many prizes at the principal shows in Scotland, and his gr-sire was the noted Goldfinder (8607), by Lord Lyndoch (4330), by Lord Blantyre (2245), by Darley (222), and his dam is the celebrated Garty Princess (12869), gr-dam Nazetta (11611), g-gr-dam Nazli (3291), g-g-gr-dam Conetta VI, the dam of the great horse Sirdar (4714). Few, if any horse living, has a record of prize-winning ancestry equal to Garty Gold, as all the mares mentioned have been more or less prize-winners at the Highland Society and other important shows in Scotland. Garty Gold himself obtained a lot of prizes, and has two years in succession won premiums at £120 each year to travel the Hexham district. The other horses are Lord Jim (1407), by the celebrated Lord Lothian (5998), out of the prize-winning mare Darling of Fostown (14855); Lord Carlisle (11402), by Crown Rights (10182)—a horse that was bred by her late Majesty Queen Victoria—out of the Champion mare Lady Carlisle (14867), by Lord Lothian; and the two-year-old colt Baron Moffat, by Blacon Baron (10510), a son of Baron's Pride (9122), and out of the mare Betsy Pride (13702), a mare descended from the famous Garscaid, Maggie (41), and Garscaid's Lovely (40), for one of which the late Mr. David Beattie's father, at Newbie House, Annan, gave £500. These horses cannot but prove a credit to the Clydesdale breed in their new home, and it is hoped they will reach their destination in safety. They went per the S.S. Dominion, which sailed on Thursday from Liverpool.—Scottish Farmer.

Mr. Sorby's Importations

Messrs. O. Sorby, Guelph, and J. Turner, Calgary, Alta., have just arrived with a large shipment of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, forty-two in all. They are mostly young stallions, and make a good lot, perhaps the best that these importers have yet brought across. They comprise a number of prizewinners, the fillies by Duncastles. Among the Clydes is a full brother to Elator, imported by Mr. Sorby a year ago; and another three-year-old by Cawdor Cup; and a full brother of the champion horse Revelant.

Mr. Fulford's Importations

Mr. William Fulford, Heathcote, Ont., sails this week with one Clydesdale stallion and four mares and fillies bought from Mr. James Pickett, Torrance, Kircudbright. The stallion is Royal Scot (11179), a big five-year-old horse bred by Mrs. Holmes, Bairdairny, Kilmalcolm, and got by the champion sire Sir Everard (5325). This is an uncommonly well-bred big horse. He was in the short list at the Glasgow Show when a three-year-old, and at the Royal Northern Society's Show at Aberdeen same year. His sire was first awarded the Glasgow premium, and was the sire of the great champion horse Baron's Pride (9122). His dam was a very well-bred mare got by an unbeaten Cawdor Cup champion horse Prince of Carruchan (8151), while his gr-dam was a successful breeding mare got by

the celebrated horse Top Gallant (1850). Mr. Fulford has a big five-year-old mare in the shipment. She was got by the noted breeding horse Craigmiller, and her dam was by Prince Romeo (8144). Her filly bred by Mr. James Barber, Atchenhay, was got by Royal Scott, out of a good breeding mare by Flashwood's Best—Scottish Farmer.

Important Sale of Clydesdale Fillies

As announced in another column, Mr. W. D. Flatt, whose name has been so closely connected with the history of the Shorthorn during past years, and whose energy and enterprise have been such a factor in the business in Canada, is now making an importation of Clydesdale fillies, for sale by public auction, at Hamilton. As Mr. Flatt announces, the date of the sale will be Nov. 23rd, and there will be offered for sale fifty head of the best that Scotland can produce. This announcement, from one of Mr. Flatt's well-known enterprise and astuteness, means exactly what it says. Horsesmen throughout Ontario, and Canada generally, can well afford to royally welcome to their ranks one who has won such prominence and fame as a breeder and importer of Shorthorns, and farmers generally have reason to congratulate themselves that it is ever as the advocate of what is most useful and beneficial in the live stock line that Mr. Flatt is known. The Shorthorn is the royalty of the cattle world, and the Clydesdale is the king of the draft horse realm. Full particulars of the individuals to be offered in this sale are not yet to hand, but all who desire to obtain an addition to their stables in the shape of a choicely bred imported filly should remember the date and write for a catalogue to Mr. Flatt. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and it costs no more to raise a foal from choicely bred imported sire and dam, that, if it does well, will realize from \$500 to \$1,000 than it does to raise one from an ordinary draft grade mare that may or may not bring \$200. More extended notes regarding this importation will appear next issue.

Secures New Blood

W. H. Durham, Toronto, Ont., was one of the Canadians who made a most creditable display of swine at St. Louis. He exhibited Berkshires and returned with not a few of the best awards. Before returning home he made some noteworthy sales and purchases. He sold two sows, one Canadian bred and the other from his recent importation, to Mr. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., for \$700. He secured four sows by Mastertee and purchased from Mr. Gentry a sow of Premier Longfellow 3rd's breeding. His family won all the way through at St. Louis.

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Geo. R. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont.
Teeswater, C.P.R. Midway, G.T.R.

Selecting a Brood Sow

The farmer who succeeds must be always looking ahead, and there is no department of the farm in which this foresight or looking ahead is more necessary than in the hog department. If you are to have a good crop of pigs next year it is very important that you make your selections as soon as you possibly can.

First go over the brood sows that have had pigs the present year and ask them the following questions: How many pigs did you have this year? Were they even in size and form? Were they all good ones, or did you have two or three choice pigs and the rest quite inferior? How did you take care of these pigs? Are you a good suckler? Are you good natured? Are you a good mother, or are you one of those nervous, fidgety kind of brood sows that is always worrying an itching for fear somebody will hurt you and your precious piglets? If the brood sow on being properly interrogated can not give satisfactory answers to these questions it is not worth while to mother her or give her a moral lecture. Just turn her into the fattening pen; that is where she belongs.

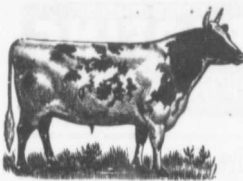
If she gave birth to but few pigs, and some of these indifferent, you don't want her any longer. If she did not furnish them plenty of milk, you have no further use for her. If she is one of the discontented, fretting, noisy, hysterical kind, you certainly have no use for her. If, however, she is healthy, sensible, motherly, prolific, a very fountain of the nectar on which young pigs thrive, keep her from year to year until she fails to produce good litters, or becomes so lazy or lubberly that she don't take proper care of them.

You will want some gilts for the next year in selecting your sows, so safely throw out the litters of the brood sows that have failed to give satisfactory answers to your catechism. Some of them may be good lookers, might in fact possibly make good mothers, but you can't afford to take any chances. Sort out the pigs from these choice brood sows and then throw out from these all that have a masculine appearance. Throw out all the short, tight-butt, chuff ones. Throw out all that are deficient in bone or narrow between the eyes. Select pigs that have good heart girth, width, length and legs, that stand squarely on their toes, and that have the inexpressible something in the head and eye that, for want of a better name, we call "motherliness."

Then having selected these, put them off, if possible, by themselves, and feed them, not for meat or flesh, but for maternity. Don't feed these choice gilts on new corn. Don't give them too much old corn. Let them have plenty of exercise. Give them a clover pasture; better still, an alfalfa pasture, if you have it. You can feed oats to them safely, or barley, or spring wheat. If you have any alfalfa hay, save it for them in the winter. If no alfalfa, get some second crop clover. Don't aim to get these young sows too fat. If you don't give them too much corn, or let them follow cattle, you can not very well get them too fat; for the young sow can afford to come in with her first litter in much higher condition than the sow two or three years old. You don't want any corn fat on them, but you can have all the clover fat, or alfalfa fat, or oats, wheat, or barley fat that you can get on them. See that they are properly mated and the next spring you can count on a profitable crop of piglets.—Wallace's Farmer.

Feeding the Young Colt

About feeding the foal, or feeding mare and foal together, there will be difference of opinion on the score of



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economy, but scarcely any on the ground of expediency. There is no doubt that to perfect a horse to the full extent of his power of development it is essential that steady progress should be maintained from the hour of birth until maturity, and, above all that there should be no check at the important crisis in its life which occurs at weaning time. As illustrating this we may quote the following experiment reported in a contemporary. Three mares were fed heavily, and the colts fed nothing but grass. The mares got three times each day a plentiful ration of oats, bran, cut hay, and sometimes roots. Three other mares got nothing at all but the grass they picked, but their colts were fed as described above. Four of the best mares were fed about half as much as the first three, and their colts were given just the same feed as those in the second lot; and two mares and their colts were run together in a field by themselves, getting no other food of any kind. When it came time to compare results in the late autumn, the two colts which got no feed themselves, and whose dams got no feed, were the poorest in point of condition. The four that were fed and whose dams were fed, were quite the best; and the colts that were fed, but whose mothers were not, were better than the colts that were not fed, but whose dams were given grain three times a day. This experiment is very instructive. It teaches that it is best to feed both mares and colts something extra in summer, and that of all the systems of management a purely grass diet for both mare and foal yielded the most inferior results. The extra feed given to the mare makes

the milk more nutritious and plentiful, but if it is considered that this is too costly, good results may be obtained by feeding the foal alone, besides preparing it for an independent existence. With the example of the mare the foal will very soon begin to eat, especially if she is given corn in a trough on the ground, and once the taste of it is acquired the foal may be fed alone in those cases where it is not desired that the mare should share the bounty. When the foal is not taught to eat corn while with the mare, and it is desired that it should have extra food on being separated from her, it is very often refused for a long time, the animal in the meantime going back in condition. What corn shall we give the colt? A mixture of crushed oats and bran with a little hay chaff will supply lime and phosphoric acid, with the nitrogen required for making bone and muscle, as well as the starch and fat for the maintenance of animal heat, and this is not only the best food to encourage growth and development while sucking, but the best to give when weaning takes place to supplement the grass. There is no need for linseed, of which some are very fond on account of its fattening properties and its effects on the skin and coat. This makes it a favorite with the showman, but we do not want to cover the animal's ribs with fat, but to develop bone and muscle, and for this purpose, and maintaining the foal-flesh, oats and bran are sufficient. In the case of the foal that has not been regularly fed it is very desirable that it should be taught to eat crushed oats before being removed from the mare.—English Farm and Home.

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The Farmer and a Bull

With a quaint and bucolic gesture Irving Batcheller (author of "Dri and P") and other well-known sketches of country life in America, told a story at the last dinner of the Dartmouth Club, which was the masterpiece of the evening for brevity.

An old farmer was hunting with Batcheller. He was taciturn and monosyllabic. Batcheller tried in a hundred ways to make him say more than ten words in a stretch. This is what happened at the final attempt:

"Did you ever have any experience with an angry bull, Mr. Smith?"

Silence for a minute.

"No."

Five minutes' silence, succeeded by:

"Did you, the Bull ran."

Batcheller remained silent, but looked a question for details.

Another long silence.

"So did I. Had the bull's tail."

In the silence that followed the two men saw and shot a brace of birds. Batcheller's bird had no sooner fallen to the ground than the farmer said:

"Bull ran side of a tree."

"So? What happened?"

After ten minutes:

"I ran 'other side. Had his tail."

"Well, what then?"

There was a full half hour's pause and the two men were in sight of home when the agriculturist said, with an effort:

"Had more of the tail than the darned bull had."—*New York News.*

A Deferred Restitution.

A pig belonging to a widow named Murphy mysteriously vanished one night, and Pat Hennessy, a ne'er-do-well, was suspected of having had something to do with its disappearance. He denied all knowledge of the pig, however, and as there was no evidence against him he was allowed to go free; but at Mrs. Murphy's instigation, the priest went to see him.

"Pat," said the priest, "if you've no fear of the law in this world, at least give a thought to the hereafter. When you're before the Judgment Seat, what are you going to say about that pig?"

"Shure, I dunno," replied Pat. "Will they be after asking about th' pig in Purgatory, yer Riverence?"

"They will," said the priest.

"Will Mrs. Murphy be there, yer Riverence?"

"Yes, Pat."

"An' th' pig?"

"Yes, Pat."

"Shure, I'll wait an' give it to her thin, yer Riverence."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Travelling Dairy in Cape Breton

Writing to THE FARMING WORLD from Middle River, Cape Breton, Miss Laura Rose, who is in charge of the Nova Scotia traveling dairy, says:

"Our work is meeting with its usual success. I had Mr. Gilbert, of the Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with me for a couple of meetings. He is a great talker and I was glad to see him. Yesterday we had a little flurry of snow."

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand - The Outlook

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1904.

General trade continues about the same. The close of navigation is approaching, when trade usually slackens somewhat. The general trade of the country rests upon a solid foundation and will be little affected by it. Money rates quiet at about 5 per cent. for call and discounts are steady at 6 to 6½ per cent.

Wheat

The wheat markets show an advancing tendency, though a further decline in May wheat was averted by the middle of the week. Russian receipts in Great Britain continue large and values are not advancing. Prices on this side are from 1c. to 3c. per bushel higher than will admit of a profitable export business being done. The local market here is quiet but firm. Ontario red and white have advanced to \$1.03 to \$1.04, goose to 85c. to 90c. and spring to 85c. to 90c. shippers' quotations. On Toronto farmers' market red and white is quoted as high as \$1.05 per bushel.

Coarse Grains

Generally speaking the oat market shows little activity, owing to the slow demand from foreign sources, and the fact that the local operators are not disposed to load up at present prices. However, some large transactions have recently been made in oats in western Ontario at from 32c. to 29½c. At Montreal some recent large transactions have been made at from 35c. to 38c. on track. A fair business is doing here at from 31c. to 32½c. per bushel. There is a good demand here for barley, and prices are firm at quotations. Per rye quiet but steady. The corn market is firmer and higher here at 61c. to 64c. for American on tracks Toronto.

Milfeeds

There is an easier tone in milfeeds, owing to millers having more to offer. Especially is this true of Ontario bran. Shorts continue in demand and are scarce.

Potatoes and Beans

The potato market is not as strong as it was, though quotations are about the same. Offerings have increased to some extent and the demand from certain sections has fallen off. Choice stock is quoted at Montreal at 55c. to 65c. per bag in car lots, and here at 60c. to 65c. per bag on track.

The bean market rules fine and strong at quotations.

Hay and Straw

A firmer feeling for baled hay has developed in Quebec, due chiefly to the Government carrying hay free over the Intercolonial to Nova Scotia, owing to the complete failure of that crop in some parts of that province. Some large lots have been purchased at Montreal on spot, which has relieved the congested state of the market. Prices, however, have advanced little if any, but are firmer at quotations. The market here is fairly steady at quotations.

Receipts of straw continue large here, though prices are falling off at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track.

Eggs and Poultry

Up to Oct. 12th the exports of eggs this season show a falling off of over 11,000 cases as compared with the same period of 1903. Prices on this side have been too high to admit of profitable export. There is said to be large quantities of cold storage eggs at several points in Ontario. The market rules firm and higher. Here receipts are light and the market is firm at about

30c. in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market fresh eggs are quoted at 28c. to 30c. per dozen.

The dressed poultry trade has hardly opened out yet, though it will be in full swing in a week or two. At Montreal chickens are quoted at 10c., turkeys at 11½c. to 12½c., geese 8c. to 9c. and ducks 12½c. to 14c., as to quality. Prices here rule steady at quotations.

Fruit

The export apple trade is now in full swing. Writing of the trade in England, the Trade Bulletin's English correspondent says:

"Within a short ride from where I am writing I can and have purchased splendid apples at 6d. a peck. Thus it could hardly be expected there would be any rush for imported fruit just now. If shippers will play the game properly and not be in any hurry to land their fruit here until the glut has worn off, there will, however, be room for the Canadian crop here at reasonable prices. Fairly good results have already attended the sale of good colony lots from across the Atlantic, as high as 23s. 6d. being paid for Canadian North Stars and 20s. for Alexanders in Liverpool. Greenings, Hubbardstons, Jennetings, and St. Lawrence have done badly.

Late cables show the demand to be improving. At Montreal some large sales have been made of No. 1 winter varieties at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel. At Ontario points quotations range from \$1.75 to \$2.00 f.o.b. on cars.

Dairy Products

There is a firmer feeling in cheese. Cable reports are higher and the market firmer. Prices on this side, however, have not advanced more than a 9 cent limit. At the local markets offers have ranged from 9c. to 9½c., with factory-men inclined not to sell, and it would seem as if the firmer feeling of a week ago had received a set back. Exports of cheese so far this season show a decrease of 350,230 boxes as compared with the same period of 1903.

Exports of creamery butter continue to go forward in large quantities. The

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The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

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

Date	Toronto		Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	31	29	26	26	27	
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 1 04	\$ 1 10	\$...	\$...	\$ 0 98	
Oats, per bushel	32 ½	37 ½	43	43	32	
Barley, per bushel	40	55	52	53	38	
Peas, per bushel	75	75	75	75	...	
Corn, per bushel	64	60	60	61	...	
Flour, per barrel	4 45	5 25	5 85	5 80*	4 50	
Bran, per ton	18 00	18 00	21 50	22 00	18 00	
Shorts, per ton	20 00	20 00	22 00	23 00	20 00	
Potatoes, per bag	65	70	1 00lb	1 00lb	60	
Beans, per bushel	1 40	1 45	1 60	1 70	1 55	
Hay, per ton	8 00	9 00	12 50	13 00	9 00	
Straw, per ton	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	...	
Eggs, per dozen	20	24	21	21	22	
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	11	14	16 00	16	per lb 12	
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	8	11	17 70	17	12	
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	12	14	17	17	13	
Geese, per pound, d.w.	7	10	16	16	4 50	
Apples, per barrel	1 50	2 00	2 50	2 50	...	
Cheese, per pound	9 ½	9 ½	9 ½	9 ½	10 ½	
Butter, creamery, per pound	20	19 ½	22	23	22 ½	
Butter, dairy, per pound	16	15 ½	19	18	17	
Cattle, per cwt.	4 75	4 50	4 75	4 75	3 25	
Sheep, per cwt.	3 50	3 50	4 50	4 50	3 50	
Hogs, per cwt.	4 90	5 00	5 50	5 50	5 50	
Veal Calves, per cwt.	5 25	5 00	4 50	4 50	...	

* This is Ontario flour; Manitoba is about 80c. higher.

total exports so far this season show an increase of 137,396 packages over the same period last year. Australian butter is now arriving in England in large quantities, and this is affecting prices somewhat. Generally speaking the market rules about the same as at last writing. From 1% to 1 1/2% are the ruling figures at Montreal for choice quality. Here prices rule steady at 1% to 1 1/2% for the best creamery and 1 1/2% to 2% for dairy.

Live Stock

Live stock receipts continue large, both at the City and Junction markets. The bulk of the cattle offering are of poor quality, especially in the fat classes. There is not enough of choice quality offering to supply the demand, while the poor stuff goes a-begging. At the city market very few, if any, exporters are offering and quotations for these are largely nominal. Export cows sell at \$2.25 to \$3.50, and export bulls at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. The bulk of the butchers' stuff offering is of the common to medium class. Some choice lots of heifers show the other day at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt., the lowest figure this season. Loads of good cattle bring \$3.85 to \$4.15; fair to good \$3.60 to \$3.80, and cows \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Short keep feeders, 1,200 lbs. each, sell at \$4 per cwt.; feeders, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.60. Distillery bulls bring \$2.40 to \$2.85, and canners' bulls \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cwt. Stockers, 450 to 700 lbs. each, sell at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt. The demand for choice milch cows is good. Prices range from \$10 to \$60 each. Veal calves remain steady at \$3.50 to \$3.55 per cwt.

The run of sheep and lambs has been large of late, but prices remain fairly steady at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for export ewes; \$2.30 to \$2.75 for bucks. Cull sheep bring from \$2 to \$3.50 each.

The run of hogs keeps large. Select bacon hogs are now selling at \$5 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$4.75 per cwt. These prices are a marked advance per cwt. lower than at last writing. Some buyers state that the prospects are for lower prices even than these.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, Oct. 24, 1904.

The shipping of apples is now in full swing at this port, and already over 200,000 barrels have gone forward. It is not expected, however, that the shipments will come anywhere near those of last season, which exceeded half a million barrels. The apple crop in Nova Scotia this year is discouraging so far as financial returns are concerned. Compared with last year the yield is smaller in amount, inferior in quality and lower in price. The Gravensteins this year were poor, a very large proportion being so badly spotted that they could not be marketed, and had to be fed out to the stock. The Kings, Ribstons and Blenheims were of fair size and color, but a great many were blown from the tree by storms. The late winter varieties look well, but it is too early to say much about them.

The orchardists miss the presence of the speculators who last season went through the country and bought the apples in the orchards as they hung upon the trees. This year the majority of farmers are compelled to ship their own apples to the other side on consignment. The first sales were not particularly encouraging, but later the market took a firmer turn. The Annapolis Valley Fruit Estates, Limited, proposes to go into farming and orcharding in this province on a large scale. Some 25 farms have been bought in the Valley near Berwick, comprising a solid block of 3,500 acres, upon which are 12,000 apple trees in bearing and 10,000 that will come in within the next five years. The company proposes to set out an additional 30,000

trees and will also engage in general farming. A canning factory, a barrel factory and other auxiliary enterprises are to be worked in connection with the company farm. Some names of prominence are mentioned as connected with the company, and the public will watch the operations with some interest to see whether farming on a large scale and under company management can be made to pay.

Cheese is a waiting market at present. The present disposition of buyers is to hold off and buy only for immediate requirements. On the other hand cheese is undoubtedly low as compared with other fruit products, and the market should be healthy. Large cheese are jobbing at 9% to 10 cents and small and twins at 10% to 10 1/2 cents. Most of the factories are now demanding 22 cents f.o.b. for print butter, so that the article cannot be sold delivered here under 23 cents. Canadian creamery is worth 21 to 22 cents, and selected fresh-made dairy 18 cents. Summer makes, 16 to 17 cents. Eggs are gradually getting higher and now command 20 to 21 cents in cases. The free carriage of hay from Quebec by the I.C.R. is a great boon to the farmers of Picton county, whose hay crop this year was a failure. The farmer in need goes to the municipal treasurer, pays him the cost of the hay f.o.b. Quebec, and in due course receives it at his railway station without further charge. The favor of free carriage is being extended also to P. E. Island. Many farmers short of fodder are killing off their stock and as a result native beef is declining in price. P. E. Island potatoes, turnips and oats are now coming over in schooners. So far these have commanded good prices, but all that is coming forward has to be consumed locally, there being no chance to re-ship to Boston at a profit. Fishermen are getting high prices, the last sales of Lunenburg Bank codfish being made at \$5.30 per quintal. As high as \$6.75 has been paid for large grocery codfish, and quite a quantity have been bought at this figure for the Boston market. Mackerel are bringing \$13.50 per barrel for No. 1 and \$9.50 for 3's.

Red Clover Seed

The London "Corn Circular," says, in regard to the crop in England: "Fair weather is essential for a satisfactory crop of red cloverseed. According to report the outlook for a yield is promising, and if favored with sunshine during the next fortnight some good colored seed is likely to be secured, which would undoubtedly be a boon to growers, as the index points to fairly good seed prices this season. A fair amount of second cut clover has been saved to help swell the already large crop of hay."

The Ontario Veterinary College

The opening of the session of this well-known and popular college was inaugurated by an address to the students by the principal, Prof. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., on Wednesday, October 12th, and the full course of lectures has now commenced. The session opens under exceedingly favorable auspices. A large class of students is assembled from eastern and western Canada, well far west, many from the United States, some from Great Britain, the West Indian Islands, the Argentine Republic and other distant localities.

East York Plowing Matches

The East York Plowman's Association will hold its annual matches on the farm of Alexander Doherty, Ellismere, Scarborough Township, on Tuesday Nov. 8th. A special prize will be offered for boys under sixteen.

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FOR SALE—Beautiful 60-acre property two miles from Oakville: fine residence, 13 rooms, heated with furnace; bath, china parlor, fireplace, etc. Good barn 60 x 6; stable with cement floor; new silo; root cellars; 14 acres orchard. For full particulars address **S. G. READ & SON**, Brantford, Ont.

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Another World's Fair

There is to be another international exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, to commemorate the discovery of that portion of this continent by Lewis and Clark in 1805. The fair will open June 1st and close on October 15th, 1905. For live stock and poultry \$40,000 will be given in prizes, distributed as follows: Horses \$12,000; cattle \$16,500; sheep and goats \$6,500; swine \$2,500; poultry and pet stock \$1,500. These prizes are in addition to diplomas and ribbons.

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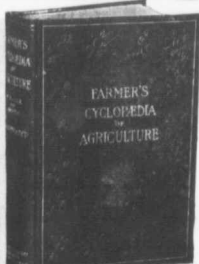
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